

# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1901.

Published by  
The Colonist Printing & Publishing  
Company, Limited Liability  
No. 27 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.  
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week  
or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada  
(except the city) and United States at the  
following rates:  
One year ..... \$6 00  
Six months ..... 3 00

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year ..... \$1 50  
Six months ..... 75  
Three months ..... 40  
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or  
the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of  
advertising, to ensure their being inserted,  
should be handed in to the business office  
not later than 8 p. m. Advertising will be  
accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business  
office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.  
For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., con-  
sult the Night Editor.

The Colonist is on file at the following  
Coast agencies, where advertising can be  
contracted for:  
A. E. GOODMAN, Vancouver, B. C.  
WHITE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY,  
Seattle, Wash.  
A. H. BALLARD ADV. AGENCY, 615  
Marion Building, Portland, Ore.  
E. C. DAKES ADV. AGENCY, 64 Mer-  
chants Exchange, San Francisco.

### \$10 REWARD

Will be paid for such information  
as will lead to the conviction of  
anyone stealing the Colonist from  
the doors of subscribers.

### PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Reading notices of "locals" in con-  
nection with all minor public en-  
tertainments to which an admission  
fee is charged will be inserted in  
the Colonist at the rate of 10c per  
line.

### CHRISTMAS.

Once a year there comes a day which,  
by common consent of Christendom, is  
dedicated to peace and good-will. There  
has been much more or less learned  
speculation as to the origin of Christ-  
mas and the identity of the date with  
the birth of Jesus, but all this is im-  
material, except to those people who  
take an interest in investigation for its  
own sake and not for what it brings to  
light, for it can make no possible differ-  
ence to any one whether or not what  
we call Christmas was an old Norse  
holiday, or if it is improbable that shep-  
herds would be watching their flocks at  
night in Palestine on December 25.  
Christmas is not concerned to an in-  
dividual only, and does not gain its  
popularity from antiquity. It represents  
an idea. It is a foreshadowing of con-  
ditions which will exist, when the full  
triumph of the principles taught by Him,  
whose name it bears, has been realized.  
Peace and good-will! That was the pro-  
clamation with which we are told the  
birth of Jesus was heralded, and it is  
surely true that if His teachings pre-  
valued universally those conditions would  
be everywhere manifest.

A remarkable feature of Christmas is  
that its observance is becoming more  
general as time passes. It was during  
the Fifth Century that the present date  
was set apart in commemoration of the  
birth of Jesus, and the selection seems  
to have been made by the Church in  
Rome. In England the people very early  
entered heartily into the observance of  
the day, but not exactly from a relig-  
ious point of view. Indeed so much to  
the contrary were the customs of the  
festival, that in the houses of the  
wealthy an official called the Lord of  
Misrule was appointed to preside over  
the festivities, which assumed a semi-  
barbaric character. It was probably  
this which led to the denunciation of  
Christmas by the Puritans both in Eng-  
land and America, and to the fact that  
the Church of Scotland declined to re-  
cognize the day at all. Puritanism never  
was able to hold its supremacy over the  
minds of the English people, and it was  
not long before Christmas began again  
to be observed, although with less re-  
verence. In America the contrary was the  
case, and for a long time, in the North-  
western States particularly, it was consid-  
ered irreligious to make any distinction  
between Christmas and any other day,  
the consequence being that Thanksgiv-  
ing became the great national holiday.  
But there, as elsewhere, the sentiment  
surrounding the festival prevailed, and  
while Thanksgiving has lost none of its  
popularity, Christmas is its close com-  
petitor, if, indeed, it has not gained first  
place in public esteem. In Canada  
Christmas has always been observed.  
The early French settlers celebrated it  
as a religious festival and the Loyalists,  
whether to mark a distinction between  
themselves and the people of the coun-  
try from which their fidelity to the British  
Crown compelled them to come, or  
because they felt the need of some such

holiday, took up its observance from the  
beginning.  
The use of holly, mistletoe and ever-  
greens of all kinds for Christmas decor-  
ations is undoubtedly a survival of very  
ancient days in England. For its origin  
we would probably have to go back to  
the days of the Druids. There may be  
some ancient significance attaching to it,  
but if so, the nature of it has been lost.  
Possibly there may have been some con-  
nection between the observance of the  
Winter Solstice, when almost all vegeta-  
tion had fallen a prey to the frost, and  
the semi-defoliation of those few plants  
which withstand both heat and cold. The  
mistletoe especially was for many cen-  
turies before the introduction of Chris-  
tianity regarded as possessing some pec-  
uliarly sacred qualities, especially when  
it was found growing on an oak tree,  
which, by the way, is very rarely the case,  
so rarely, indeed, that the records of  
sacred instances now known are only two  
or three in number. The giving of presents  
on Christmas is also a survival of an  
old age, when the Lords of the Manor  
kept up at this season of the year  
something not altogether unlike a Pot-  
latch.

### THE POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

We printed yesterday a letter, which  
Mr. T. C. Sorby has sent to the City  
Council in regard to the bridge at Point  
Ellice. We confess to being very favor-  
ably impressed with what he says. The  
extra cost of the stone structure would  
be offset by the annual saving in the  
matter of repairs. A stone bridge would  
be far more sightly. If we can get a  
stone and brick structure, 41 feet wide,  
for \$136,000, it would seem to be a mis-  
take to spend a hundred thousand dol-  
lars or so in a steel one. A stone  
bridge would be beyond all doubt per-  
manent in its character.

The fact pointed out by Mr. Sorby that  
all the money would be spent here is im-  
portant, for we all know that in the case  
of a steel bridge, the greater part of the  
expense will be incurred abroad. This  
feature of the case will commend it to  
the public generally, and would do much  
towards securing a favorable vote upon  
a by-law for the additional sum neces-  
sary, if it becomes necessary to submit  
one. We have a good deal of confi-  
dence that no additional money would  
have to be borrowed, for the Provincial  
government will probably see its way  
clear to make a contribution to a work  
of such general importance.

### NOVA PERSEL.

The appearance of a new star has al-  
ways been associated with Christmas,  
and therefore it is appropriate to the day  
to say something about the wonderful  
new star in the constellation Perseus,  
which the astronomers have catalogued  
as "Nova Perseus." We are not suggest-  
ing the star which the Wise Men saw in  
the East, for as many telescopes are night-  
ly turned, but to think of the latter for  
a moment may be of special interest to-  
day. Moreover, the new star in Perseus  
is an object of such unprecedented novel-  
ty, so far as observation from this  
world is concerned, that everything that  
can be told about it is worth knowing.  
Doubtless during the countless ages of  
eternity millions of such events as are  
now happening there have been enacted,  
but this is the first occasion upon which  
mankind has observed anything of the  
kind, and the events are on such a tremen-  
dous scale that they may be un-  
hesitatingly styled the greatest that have  
ever been witnessed by humanity.

The new star appeared in a part of  
the sky where there was no visible body  
forty-eight hours previously. As many  
people know, a regular progress of stel-  
lar photography is being carried on, and  
the observatory at Harvard had been  
paying special attention to Perseus. A  
series of photographs had been taken,  
and in the photographs hundreds of  
stars are seen which the naked eye can-  
not distinguish. All of them showed a  
particular part of Perseus absolutely  
barren of stars. Forty-eight hours after  
the last picture of the series had been  
taken the new star beamed out in its  
wonderful brilliancy, which exceeded  
that of any other star visible at that  
time above the horizon. Astronomers  
are convinced that the luminary which  
thus appeared must have been many  
times brighter than the sun. Its dis-  
tance is exceedingly remote from us. If  
you endeavor to appreciate the nature  
of the event that caused such a magni-  
ficent object to be where all was dark-  
ness before, you will find quite enough  
to impress you with the majesty of the  
Universe.

Since the star appeared it has under-  
gone many changes. It is not as bright  
as it was, and has taken on the appear-  
ance of a nebula with a bright centre.  
It is moving with very great rapidity,  
even as motion among the heavenly  
bodies is reckoned. When referring to  
this subject last we suggested that it  
might mean the destruction of a system  
of worlds, but astronomers seem to be  
agreed that it is more likely the creation  
of a new one. But whatever it may be,  
it is one more demonstration that the  
"Heavens declare the glory of God and  
the firmament showeth His handiwork."  
But these considerations and others  
like them really have only an historical  
interest. We observe Christmas in the  
Twentieth Century, not because our re-  
mote ancestors did so, but because there  
is that in connection with it which ap-  
peals to what is best and noblest in our  
nature. In the strife and hurry of  
every day life there is little room left  
for sentiment. In our haste to improve  
our condition in life we are not always  
as considerate of others as we might be,  
but in most of us there is a latent  
sense that we owe more to our neighbor  
than merely dollars-and-cents hon-  
esty. Christmas affords an opportunity  
to give expression to this feeling, and  
it speaks well for the progress of mankind  
that as the years pass the scope of this  
observance is broadening. The world  
must of necessity be the better for one  
day in the three hundred and sixty-six  
devoted to deeds of kindness, and  
so it is with the hope that we may con-  
stitute something to the pleasure of the  
day that we wish every one

What a tremendous task is being  
made over the fact that Senator Chan-  
gely Dewey is going to be married. One  
would suppose that this was the first

time on record when an old man mar-  
ied a young girl. First we were told,  
by telegram of course, that he pro-  
posed to take a bride; then the story  
was denied; then it was retold with  
confirming circumstances; then it was  
"officially" confirmed; then it was told  
over again; then the date was fixed;  
then it was denied that the date was  
fixed, and so it keeps up. Will not the  
general Senator kindly get the knot tied  
as soon as possible and save the pub-  
lic the trouble of reading about the mat-  
ter, which, in point of fact, is of no real  
interest to any one in the world except  
himself and the girl?

### SMALLPOX IN THE EAST.

The young girl, whose affliction with  
smallpox caused the Rosalie to be sent  
to quarantine, was journeying from Tor-  
onto, and undoubtedly contracted the  
disease there. There is a great deal of  
smallpox all over the East, and the  
number of cases in Ontario is reckoned  
by hundreds. Fortunately it is not a  
very severe type. Nevertheless, an ef-  
fort must be made to keep it out of  
British Columbia.

The Board of Health has lately an-  
nounced that there is no smallpox in the  
Province, but how long this would be the  
case if indiscriminate traveling from Ont-  
ario is permitted, cannot be told. If  
the young girl on the Rosalie had come  
over the C. P. R., she would have land-  
ed in Victoria without question, be-  
cause there is no medical inspection of  
trains and boats coming from other  
places in Canada; yet where one per-  
son from Ontario comes into the prov-  
ince by way of Seattle, probably a dozen  
come by the C. P. R.

Every avenue of ingress in the provin-  
ce should be watched just as closely  
as that by way of Seattle. We speak  
of this matter not because we suppose  
the provincial health officers are in any  
degree lax in their duty, but only be-  
cause it seems timely to direct public  
attention to the question.

### THE NAVAL RESERVE.

Considerable interest in the Naval Re-  
serve is developing among the seafaring  
men, and there is hardly a doubt that if  
the Dominion Government takes the  
matter up, strong and efficient officers  
can be got together in British Columbia.  
No doubt the rate of pay allowed to  
reserve men in the United Kingdom  
would not be sufficient to tempt any of  
our sailors or seamen to join the re-  
serve, and this, not because they are  
lacking in patriotism, but because, when  
they are given to understand that they  
will be paid for their services, they  
amount which they are to get should  
bear a reasonable relation to the rate of  
pay on ships and sealers. The idea  
that has been most discussed is that the  
Imperial Government shall pay the re-  
serve men and the Dominion Govern-  
ment shall supplement the amount. But  
it is a question worth considering if the  
time has not come when Canada should  
assume the whole responsibility of main-  
taining a naval reserve. Tax payers  
raising no objections to paying for the  
militia, and one or two occasions have  
arisen when the maintenance of such a  
force was more than justified. As yet  
nothing has happened to make us feel  
the necessity of a domestic naval force,  
but it would be very unwise to assume  
that nothing of that nature will occur.  
The Royal Navy is designed in case of  
war and operates anywhere that its  
presence is called for. The object of the  
Naval Reserve in the United Kingdom is  
to provide a coast guard that can man  
the ships which are retained at home.  
It is for this purpose that the reserve in  
this province would be designed.

It is obvious to every person at all  
familiar with the conditions of the Navy  
that there is not a large force of men  
who can be drawn upon in case of hos-  
tilities. Any landsman can, with a few  
drills, be made fairly competent for  
work in the field. The new system of  
fighting on land does not call for highly  
drilled men, but rather for those who  
are resourceful and not tied down by  
preconceived notions as to how men  
should fight. It is different at sea. To  
man a ship with a lot of landsmen and  
send them out against the enemy there  
would be to invite defeat. At present  
there is no reserve force in the provin-  
ce from which men can be drawn, even  
to make up deficiencies in the crews of  
the ships on the station, much less to  
assume the responsibility of coast de-  
fence, and yet it is apparent that during  
the next quarter of a century the com-  
mercial importance of this part of Can-  
ada will be greatly augmented, and  
while we have no reason to anticipate  
the descent of the enemy upon our coast,  
it would be wise policy to be ready for  
such a thing, if it should occur.  
The Naval Reserve is the first and the  
longest step towards securing safety for  
our marine and for the western termini  
of the Canadian railway system.

## ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine  
Carter's  
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of  
*Wm. Wood*

FOR HEADACHE.  
FOR DIZZINESS.  
FOR BILIOUSNESS.  
FOR TORPID LIVER.  
FOR CONSTIPATION.  
FOR SALLOW SKIN.  
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

### MR. HIGGINS' LETTER.

Mr. Higgins has taken an unfair ad-  
vantage of our invitation to those who  
remember the facts in connection with  
the establishment of Responsible Govern-  
ment, in this province to furnish us  
with a statement of them, for he seeks  
to impugn the motives of the Colonist  
in speaking of the matter. More than  
this, he completely misstates the po-  
sition of this paper, for he says that  
the Colonist endeavored to establish that  
the system is not in force here, while  
the contrary is what was stated. We shall  
not do Mr. Higgins the injustice to  
suppose that he believes what he says  
of this point. But since he has asked  
what the object of this article was, we  
may answer him with absolute frank-  
ness. It was written for no other pur-  
pose whatever than to show what Res-  
ponsible Government means, and was  
suggested by the speeches of Messrs.  
Roblin and Haultain, and it was also  
to correct the very general impression  
that the Dominion government has a  
right to interfere in the affairs of this  
province.

Mr. Higgins is quite mistaken when  
he says that the Constitutional Act es-  
tablished the system referred to. The  
Constitutional Act does nothing of the  
kind. Ministerial responsibility cannot  
be found anywhere in that piece of  
legislation, which does not even provide  
that the members of the Executive  
Council shall be members of the Legisla-  
ture. But the Speech of Government  
grave foreshadowing such an enactment  
is the preliminary step towards Res-  
ponsible Government, followed by the  
passage of the act itself, does most pos-  
itively settle that British Columbia en-  
tered Confederation with precisely the  
same principles of government as the  
other provinces.

Mr. Higgins speaks of the delay in  
the Victoria election being contrary to  
the Speaker's mandate. He should read  
the law again. The Speaker does not  
issue a mandate. He issues a warrant,  
and a warrant is only an authority to  
act, not an order to act. The government  
cannot issue a writ for an election in

the case of a vacancy occurring after  
the election of a Speaker without his  
authority, but when they shall hold it  
entirely with themselves. As an au-  
thority on Responsible Government, Mr.  
Higgins surely ought to know this.  
The law is just the same in the Dom-  
inion, and there, as the Times showed  
last night, fourteen vacancies have ex-  
isted for varying periods, some of them  
dating from shortly after the close of  
the last session of Parliament. As to  
the vacancies in the Executive Coun-  
cil, Mr. Higgins knows as well as any  
one else that for permitting these to  
exist the ministry is responsible to the  
legislature and must be prepared to de-  
fend its action to that body. That this  
is all there is to be said about it,  
from the constitutional point of view.

### THE SUBSIDY SEEKERS.

In Sunday morning's Colonist the full  
text of the plaintiff's affidavit in the  
matter of the Grand Forks and Kettle  
River Railway vs. the V. V. & E. rail-  
way was printed. Upon this affidavit  
an interim injunction was granted  
against the V. V. & E. railway, pre-  
serving them from crossing the lands of  
the plaintiff company. The conten-  
tion of the latter is that that portion  
of railway building in British Colum-  
bia by the Great Northern is not a part  
of the V. V. & E. and that that company's  
charter is being illegally used to enable  
the Great Northern railway to com-  
plete their branch from Marcus on the  
line of the Spokane and Northern to Re-  
gina. A glance at a map of West  
Kootenay and Southeast Yale shows  
what extent the railway will benefit  
British Columbia, and a perusal of James  
N. Hill's affidavit will demonstrate  
how little the interests of this province  
occupied his attention. Other branches  
to Phoenix and Grand Forks and to  
Midway are also to be built under the  
V. V. & E. charter, request for permis-  
sion to do so now being before the Rail-  
way committee at Ottawa, but is being  
withheld pending the final result of the  
injunction proceedings. It is almost un-  
necessary to remark that the Great  
Northern do not ask for subsidies from  
the Dominion or Province to enable  
them to construct this important an-  
timal railway. Under the circumstances  
they would not have the audacity to do  
so. It is different with some "patriotic"  
Canadians, who are not averse to ex-  
ploiting the public treasury for their  
own financial advantage. Without the  
aid of the Government in this province  
Washington and Great Northern rail-  
ways could not obtain access to the Re-  
publican mines. With access to the Re-  
publican mines, the boundary district  
it will reach the rich ore-producing  
sections. Having its thorough connection  
completed in the State of Washington  
by means of this vital 12 miles in this  
province, and aided by the spur to the  
Boundary mining camps, Mr. Hill is  
assured of profitable traffic for the  
Great Northern, which will be in a  
position to bring Republic and Bound-  
ary ores to the American smelters for  
treatment. To be convinced as to his  
belief and intention in the matter it is  
only necessary to peruse his affidavit  
printed in Sunday's issue.

"On several occasions the Times has  
claimed that the province has been ser-  
iously injured through the failure of  
the Dominion government to accede to  
Mr. Bodwell's terms of the building  
of the 30 mile sections of the V. V.  
& E., one of the considerations being  
a subsidy of \$4,000 per mile. The public  
can now understand the anxiety  
evinced to force these terms from the  
government. The arrangements of the  
Great Northern for building the missing  
link and the branches to Phoenix and  
Midway have already been made, and  
if British Columbia could be held  
up by the promoters of the V. V.  
& E. for \$4,000 per mile, it would  
have formed the basis for a handsome  
dividend. The western 30 miles would  
have been comprised chiefly of the rail-  
way mileage necessary to carry out the  
agreement for Great Northern connection  
with the City of Victoria. The de-  
mand made for a provincial subsidy for  
this Western section is of the same au-  
dacious character as the one for a sub-  
sidy for the Eastern section. The in-  
junction proceedings prove conclusively  
that the whole scheme was simply an  
endeavor to bluff the province out of  
\$240,000. They also prove the claim of  
the Premier that the government by  
its refusal saved to the province the  
said amount.

## TWO STATE SENATORS ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.



HON. J. H. SAUER.

Hon. J. H. Sauer, State Senator from  
Douglas Co., to the Nebraska Legis-  
lature, writes from Frank's Hotel,  
Omaha, Neb., as follows:

"Having tried Peruna I can com-  
mend it to all as a great tonic and par-  
ticularly good as a remedy for catarrh."  
—J. H. SAUER.

Honorable Patrick Kennedy, Member  
of the Massachusetts Legislature, writes  
the following letter from the House of  
Representatives, Boston.

Dear Sir:—"I have no hesitation in  
saying that after having tried dozens  
of other remedies without relief, I now  
my perfect health and clear voice of  
today to Peruna. I know it to be a sure  
cure for indigestion and its attendant  
afflictions, nervous debility. For the  
weeks that I was on the platform  
through the recent campaign I used  
Peruna regularly, and although I spoke  
two and three times each day my voice  
never failed me. I know that Peruna  
is a reliable cure for bronchial troubles."  
—P. J. Kennedy.

If you do not derive prompt and sat-  
isfactory results from the use of Peruna,  
write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a  
full statement of your case and he will  
be pleased to give you his valuable  
advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of  
The Hartford Sanitarium, Columbus, O.  
Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bot-  
tle at all first-class drug stores in Canada.  
"The Ills of Life," which can be se-  
cured at all up-to-date drug stores, and  
upon request is sent free to all, gives a  
short description of all catarrhal dis-  
eases. Address Dr. Hartman, Colum-  
bus, O., U.S.A.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia,  
in the matter of Thomas F. McDougal,  
deceased, and in the matter of the official  
administrators' act.

Notice is hereby given that under an or-  
der dated the 10th day of December, 1901,  
made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem, J.C.,  
the undersigned was appointed Admin-  
istrator of all and singular the goods,  
chattels and credits of above-named de-  
ceased of estate of the said Thomas F. Mc-  
Dougal of same to me on or before the  
16th day of January, 1902, and parties in-  
debted to the said estate are required to  
pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTVETHE,  
Official Administrator.

### and Registry Act.

Take notice that an application has been  
made to register a Tax Sale Deed from E.  
E. Kitchland to Matt Higgins, bearing date  
the 16th day of November, A. D. 1898, for  
all and singular those certain parcels and  
tracts of land and premises situate, lying  
and being in the Town of Hastings, in the  
Province of British Columbia, more par-  
ticularly known and described as the north  
half of lot eighty-two (82), Town of Hast-  
ings (suburban lands), and lots one hundred  
and fifty-nine (159), one hundred and sixty  
(160), one hundred and sixty-one (161), and  
one hundred and seventy (170), Town of  
Hastings, group one (1), New Westminster  
District, (inter alia).

You and each of you are required to con-  
sult the title to the said purchase within  
six weeks from the date of the service of  
this notice upon you, and in default of a  
written certificate of your consent being  
filed within said time, you will be forever  
estopped and barred from setting up any  
claim to or in respect of the said land.

Dated at Vancouver, Province of British  
Columbia, this first day of November, A.D.  
1901.

T. O. TOWNLEY,  
District Registrar.

To James M. Holland, W. R. Clarke or  
his heirs-at-law or legal representatives,  
and Angus McRae.

## Where Are You Going To?

Buy your harness. Have you looked over  
our stock? Have you asked our prices?  
Our FARM HARNESS at \$35.00 is especially  
good value.  
B. G. SADDLERY CO., LTD.,  
44 Yates Street.

## ORE BAGS FOR SALE

TURNER, BEETON & CO  
A PIOL & STEEL  
PILLS

A REMEDY FOR HEMORRHOIDS  
Superior Bitter Apple, Pili Cochia,  
Pennyroyal, etc.  
Order of all Chemists, or post free for  
\$1.20 from EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Vic-  
toria, B. C.  
Martin Pharmaceutical Chemist,  
Southampton.  
B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.  
141 Yates Street, Victoria.  
Ladies' and Gents' garments and  
household linens cleaned, dyed or  
pressed equal to new.

## ASTHMA CURED FREE

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent  
Cure In All Cases.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.  
Write Your Name and Address Plainly.

### CHAINED FOR TEN YEARS



EVERY BRINGS RELIEF.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co.  
Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the won-  
derful effect of your Asthmalene for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted  
with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as  
well as many others, I changed to see your sign upon your window in 13th Street,  
New York. I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it  
about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After  
using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is now enjoying all her sym-  
ptoms. I feel that I can confidently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted  
with this distressing disease. Yours respectfully,  
O. D. PRELFS, M. D.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co.  
Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numer-  
ous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement, and  
ordered a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your  
full-sized bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and  
for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing  
business every day. This testimonial may be of use to you as you see of it.  
Home address, 235 Livingston Street,  
87 East 129th St., New York City.  
S. RAPHAEL.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co.  
Gentlemen: I have tried your Asthmalene as an ex-  
cellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles  
which combine with Asthma. Its success  
is astonishing and wonderful.  
After having it carefully analyzed, we  
state that Asthmalene contains no opium,  
morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly  
yours,  
REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER,  
Rabbi of Cong. Bnai Israel,  
New York, Jan. 3, 1901.  
Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co.

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS., MEDICINE CO.,  
70 East 130th St., N. Y. City.

### SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

WHERE THE WEAR IS.  
The edge of a skirt is the focal point of most skirt worry.  
What is your experience with "bindings," "edgings," etc.? You  
can remember many a skirt that got frayed at the edge and shabby  
before the drapery showed even a sign of wear.  
"Corticell Protector Braid," sewed on flat, not turned over, will  
wear as long as any skirt, always be clean, always save the skirt,  
will not chafe the shoes.  
Sold everywhere in all shades.  
Genuine only with this brand.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood  
stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis  
Browne was undoubtedly the inventor  
of Chlorodyne, that the whole story  
of the defendant Freeman was literally  
untrue, and he regretted to say it had  
been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1894.  
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the  
best and most certain remedy in  
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption,  
Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is  
prescribed by scores of Orthodox prac-  
titioners. Of course it would not be  
thus singularly popular did it not  
"supply a want and fill a place."—Med-  
ical Times, January 12, 1885.  
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a  
certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery,  
Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.  
Caution—None genuine without the  
words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloro-  
dyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming  
medical testimony accompanies each  
bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAV-  
ENPORT, 23 Great Russell Street,  
London. Sold at Is. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

## JOHN JAMESON & SONS, DUBLIN

"Own cased" very old Black Bottle  
WHISKEY  
PLEASE SEE YOU GET WITH  
METAL CAPSULES  
BLUE.....ONE STAR  
PINK.....TWO STAR  
GOLD.....THREE STAR  
OFF ALL DEALERS

Sole export bottling agents to J. J. & S  
C. DAY & CO., LONDON

## LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of an application for a Du-  
plicate of the Certificate of Title to  
Lot-Nine Hundred (900), Victoria City,  
and Subdivision Four (4) and Five (5) of  
Suburban Lot Forty-three (43) Equi-  
part District.  
Notice is hereby given that it is my in-  
tention at the expiration of one month  
from the first publication hereof to issue  
a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to  
the above lands issued to Barnet Keating,  
on the 21st day of January, 1893, and num-  
bered 9574-B.  
S. Y. WOOLTON,  
Registrar-General.  
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.,  
18th December, 1901.

Mr.  
Argun-  
Pu-  
Dale  
Dep-  
Last  
harmo-  
been  
from  
struc-  
Ellis,  
pathy  
of  
The  
ackn-  
resol-  
P. C.  
plicity  
View  
theatre,  
cansed