Our Mail Order Department.

This is a special feature of our business. All orders are executed with care and promptness thus avoiding any mistakes.

All goods invoiced at the lowest possible price on day of shipment

Be sure to send enough money as it is an easy matter to return any sum that is over.

Our Terms—Cash With Order.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Write for Prices.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. se10-dy&w

1 CENT WORD ISSUE!

IN THE "COLONIST."

FARMS TO RENT.
FARMS FOR SALE.
FARM HANDS WANTED.
TO EXCHANGE ARTICLES.

All these and other "Wants" can be supplied by a little "Want" advertisement in the Colonist. Only a cent a word an issue. TRY IT !!!

HOME WORK

We want the services of a number of persons and families to do knitting for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish Automatic Knitting machines free to shareholders, supply yarn free and pay for work as sent in. Distance no hindrance. You can easily earn good wages. Write us at once. Dept. A. The People's Knitting Syndicate, Limited, Toronto, Can.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS. (DUBLIN).

"Own cased" very old black bottle

WHISKEY

Please see you get it with METAL CAPSULES.

Blue .....One Star.
Pink .....Two Star
Gold .....Three Star

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole export bottling agents to J. J. & S.

G. Day & Co., London

W. G. DICKINSON & CO

Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain.

You should try Crushed Oats, the best and most economical for horses and cattle. We have always a fresh stock on hand.

93 Johnson Street,

Telephone 487. P. O. Box 50.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next Session for an Act to incorporate a Company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway, standard or narrow gauge, for the conveyance of passengers and freight from some point at or near Taku Inlet, in British Columbia, thence by the most feasible and convenient route to a point at or near the Little Salmon River; thence to Pike Lake; thence along the east side of Atlin Lake to Atlin City, and thence northerly to the northern boundary of the Province, with power to construct, operate and maintain all necessary roads, bridges, ways and ferries. To build, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith, and to build, own, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, and to operate the same on any navigable waters within the Province; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches. To build, own, maintain and operate smelters, concentrators, reduction works, lumber and other mills; and to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and power; with power to acquire water rights and to construct dams and flumes for improving and increasing water privileges, and with power to expropriate lands and property for the purposes of the Company, and to acquire lands, bonuses or privileges and other aids from any Government, Municipal Corporation or any persons or bodies. And with power to lease, and to connect and make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies now or hereafter to be incorporated, and to levy and collect tolls from all persons using and on all freight passing over any such roads, bridges, railways, ferries, wharves and vessels built or owned by the Company, and for all other necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

Dated at Victoria, this 27th day of December, 1900.

CREASE & CREASE.
Solicitors for the Applicants.

IN THE MATTER OF the application of George Collins for a Certificate of Indefeasible title to lot five hundred and nine, (509), Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above hereditaments will be issued to George Collins on the 10th day of March, 1901, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON.
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., 4th December, 1900.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the Estate of William Drinkwater, late of Somenos, in the Province of British Columbia, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1897, Chapter 187, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said William Drinkwater, who died on or about the 26th day of November, A. D. 1900, are requeste shrdl D%%%%to aml.4... shrdmr required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver to Henry Evan Evans of Somenos, British Columbia, the executor, on or before the first day of February, A. D. 1901, their names, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, duly certified, and that after the said date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 21st day of December, A. D. 1900.

HUNTER & OLIVER,
Solicitors for the Executor.

Halifax, 1st November, 1900.

MINERAL ACT. 1896.
(Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.
NOTICE.

Union Mineral Claim, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Barclay District.

Where Located:—Sarita River.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for the Mount Sicker and British Columbia Development Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No B49,165, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1900.

A. E. GOING.

To Quash The By-Law

Order Nisi Obtained by Richard Hall to Nullify Craigflower Road By-Law.

City Ordered to Appear to Show Why the By-Law Should Stand.

Yesterday will go down into municipal history as the date of the recrudescence of the Craigflower road difficulties. Just thirty days ago yesterday the council passed a by-law termed the Craigflower Road Re-opening By-law, and the usual thirty days, the limit for objection, having all but passed, it was thought that at last the long-pending affair had been settled, but no, yesterday Richard Hall, M.P.P., obtained, through Fell & Gregory, his attorneys, an order nisi to quash the by-law in question.

As a result of the issuance of the order nisi, it is ordered that the corporation of the city of Victoria do, on Tuesday, February 5, at 11 a.m., or as soon after as counsel can be heard, appear at the court house to show cause why the by-law passed on December 17 and re-considered and finally passed on December 28, should not be quashed with costs, on the following and other grounds:

(1) That the by-law is vague and indefinite inasmuch as it does not indicate or show what land is affected or what blocks or lots or portions of blocks or lots are intended to be taken and expropriated. (2) That the map referred to in the by-law is not sufficiently indicated or identified. (3) That the by-law proposes that a portion of the said lands be taken without paying compensation therefor as required by the Municipal Clauses Act, and is in this respect unreasonable and unjust. (4) That the by-law is indefinite, vague and uncertain, as to what lands are meant by the words, "travelled road." (5) That the map referred to in the by-law is not made a part of the by-law. (6) That the by-law is unreasonable and unjust inasmuch as it proposes to refund the taxes levied or collected by them upon certain of the expropriated lands, and for which the by-law proposes to make no other compensation to the owners thereof.

So says the order nisi which was served upon the city yesterday.

On the affidavit on which the order nisi was issued, Mr. Richard Hall says that he is a resident of Victoria, and is the owner of lots 129, 141-2-3-4, Victoria West. These lots were bought by his father, Richard Hall, on December 7, 1861, and his title was registered on February 19, 1862. The lots were assessed and taxed by the provincial government until taken into the city limits. From that time the city has assessed them and collected taxes upon them. No exception or allowance was made in assessing the lots for their being interfered with by the Craigflower road. By a by-law the city council, on July 10, 1899, closed the Craigflower road, which ran over the lots, to public traffic. On May 29, 1900, the provincial government, by order in council, re-opened the road, approximately on the lines of the road closed by the city. On September 19, 1900, the provincial government, by order in council, cancelled the road established by their former order, and by the new bylaw of the council, which Mr. Hall seeks to have quashed, the city council propose to re-open the road, which will run through Mr. Hall's lots, and will, he says, greatly cut up and damage the same. After the closing of the road, says Mr. Hall, the council continued to assess and collect all taxes on the lots, and taxes were paid for 1900 on the property. No sum of money has been offered in compensation for the land expropriated by the by-law termed the Craigflower Road Re-opening By-law.

Therefore the Craigflower road affair is living again, and the city solicitors will appear on February 5, aforesaid, to show cause why the by-law should not be quashed.

NEW ZEALAND ABORIGINES.

Marois Have Intelligence and Character and Take Part in the Colonial Government.

"The fact that London papers commented so severely on the expected acceptance of a detachment of Maoris for service in South Africa," said a visiting New Zealander, "shows ignorance of the nature and appearance of the New Zealand aborigines. It is generally known that they are infinitely superior to the bushmen of Australia, but the paper shave referred to them as a race inferior to the Indians, who have not been used in the Boer war because their employment would have been 'an insult to the Dutch.' As a matter of fact, neither statement is correct. The Maoris in question were more than likely half breeds. They are not, even when full blooded, a black, or, until old age, a dark race. Young Maoris of unmixed blood are light brown, and when there is a mixture of European blood they cannot, in color, be distinguished from white men. They are a race so noble that intermarriage has not been considered a disgrace to white men, and in this way there has been created a half breed people of fine intelligence and high character. It is well known that many members of the New Zealand Parliament are Maoris, some of them full blooded, and the Colonial Secretary was at one time a half breed.

"There is no such 'race problem' in New Zealannd. Maoris and Europeans live together in mutual respect, their children attend the same schools, and intermarriage is common. In addition to the high racial standing of the Maoris they have shown, as a people, a genius for warfare. Before the coming of the white man they had perfected a fine system of attack, and especially of defence. So that they would have made good soldiers had Mr. Chamberlain accepted their proffered service, and only the idea of their being Maoris could have given offence, as their color would very likely not have betrayed it at all. And as to the British government's refusal to use Indian troops, that is due as everyone ought to know, to the fact that England has good reason to refrain from allowing her Indian subjects to taste white blood. The 'superior race' idea has to be given a prominent place in India, and England would be foolish, indeed, to teach the rank and file of the Indian troops that when it comes to fighting 'racial superiority' has, for the nounce, to retire to the background."

THE PROVINCE SLANDERED.

Sir:—The Colonist of the 18th of December reached my hand only this week and, on glancing over its familiar pages, an article, under the above heading, caught my eye. I had heard that the papers out West had been making some strictures on reports from the Toronto papers because of a paper read by me before the Toronto Ministerial Association. I wish to say that a more unfair criticism than that which you publish in the issue before me cannot be well conceived. I am aware that you were guided by the reports from the East but it might have been assumed that such statements were not to be relied upon as giving a fair view of my paper, the title of which was "The Religious Outlook in British Columbia." It should be known that the paper was given by request of the above named association, and was not intended for the public. It was for the purpose of giving the ministers of this city an idea of the work to be done out there, and the triumphs of the noble band of Christian workers in the field. In this connection it might be well to remember that the bulk of the money expended on missionary work in the West is collected here and the request to know what are the conditions to be met was a most reasonable one. But unfortunately the reporter was not particular to give a well balanced account of the paper, and it was assumed that I had set myself to the business of slandering that province. I did not say, as you report, "the sailors in Her Majesty's navy are a menace to morality." But I did say that "the thousands of seamen who swarm on the streets of the Coast cities become a menace to the morals of those who are susceptible to bad example." I did say "the sailors in Her Majesty's navy were kept under the strictest military discipline, and when on shore, were, at times, supporters of some of the 'plague spots of the city.' I further said: "nevertheless it is only fair to these men to say that many of them have hearts which are not unwilling to respond to the influences which make for salvation." As to the "Mushroom Aristocrats," I have only to say that the "Remittance Man is a most conspicuous character in that country, and I have been told that some of these people although living in possession of large tracts of land, purchase their chicken food in the city, and I thoroughly believe the statement to be true. The trouble with such characters is that people in this mistake them for the true English of the upper classes, and thus receive but a poor idea of the well-bred lady or gentleman of the old English aristocracy. I did not say that there was "no Sabath observance out there; what I did say was that there was "no Sabbath law, as we in this country, have enjoyed for long years," a very different statement. I did refer to the flagrant violation of the day of rest and the refusal of the Victoria council to grant the request of the city barbers to pass a by-law prohibiting their work on the Lord's Day, said petition having been signed, I was told by all the barbers in the town, with one exception. Your article admits all that my paper stated on this question, although not in the same form. I did state that there was a boycott put upon a paper that came out against the immorality of the city, and so had its advertisements wiped out, and its year's profits as well. That, sir, is true, on the statement of the proprietor of the paper to which I refer. But your inference was unfair when you left the impression that I was slandering the Victoria press, for the very opposite was in my thought. I have always said that the Victoria press was a credit to that country, and in no point is it so true as in the stand taken for the good morals of the city. I think those who live in British Columbia will not deny the truthfulness of any of these statements, every one of which I have made, more than once, on the platform, and in the pulpit, while there. But, sir, true as they are, it would have been a thing inexcusable were I to have stated them, even in private, without stating the bright side of life out in that province. This I did, and have always done. I may say that since coming back to the East I have addressed thousands of people and I have set myself the delightful task of proclaiming the grandeur, wealth, and prosperity of British Columbia. In no case have I proclaimed the dark side of the picture. Here are some of the statements made in my paper, and elsewhere: "The churches are in evidence in every part of the province;" "Not a mining town which has not its church;" "The blood of the true missionary tingles as he beholds the vastness of the resources of that land;" "The churches are well organized and while they are hampered for support, they are putting forth heroic efforts to keep pace with the requirements of the people." "The population of the country is increasing by thousands every year;" "I consider the British Columbia school system the best in the Dominion;" "British Columbia is the most valuable asset of the Dominion;" "Its mines are beyond all calculation;" "In the wide world there is not a more delightful place than the city of Victoria;" "There you find people who are the 'Salt of the Earth;'" I have been asked, after some of my addresses: "How much do you receive from British Columbia from advertising the wealth and grandeur of that land?" I shall be able to say in the future: "I receive free notice in some of the daily papers of that country." British Columbia is moving along lines which will soon place her in the exalted position for which her scenery, wealth, and the heroism which most of her people deserve, but a little more care might be taken to not smite those who stand as her best friends, even when they refuse to wink at some of her present evils. Hoping the importance of this letter will justify its length, and that you will do me the justice of publishing it in its entirety, I am, yours faithfully,

J. C. SPEER.

29 Euclid avenue, Toronto, Jan. 16, 1901.

A VICTORIAN MEMORIAL.

Sir:—We true loyal Victorians feel at this time something should be done to perpetuate the beloved memory of the best Queen England ever had, and in this connection I would respectfully suggest that a Victoria Hall, built by public subscription, would be an admirable memorial for Victorians. A well-built hall is a public necessity just now, and no more fitting occasion for the erection of such could possibly be conceived. True, we have halls, but there are serious disadvantages with each and the need of a handsome, spacious building, where many hundreds could be accommodated is often felt. Now, for instance, when the subject of memorial services is being discussed, if only we had a hall other than the draughty Drill hall, capable of holding a large audience! With the hope that the question will receive some consideration, I leave it with you.

E. H. J.

FREE LANDS.

Sir:—I do not think there is any need to apologize for writing to you on a subject which should be of vital interest to every Canadian. I think there can be no question as to the importance of holding out every inducement possible to those who wish to settle on the Coast lands of British Columbia. Under our present antiquated and shortsighted system, the settler has to pay one dollar per acre, and the cost of survey, deeds, etc., amounting in all to considerably over two hundred dollars. This sum may not seem very large to our politicians, but in a great many instances it means all the difference between success and failure to the struggling settler. I think it will not be disputed that the rapid settlement and a large part of the material progress of the United States is directly due to the wise policy which made the public lands free to actual settlers, and the same process is going on in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories today. The immense labor involved in clearing the greater portion of the Coast lands of this province, and the isolation necessary in many cases, make it particularly desirable that there should be as few obstacles as possible put in the way of the intending settler. Give him free land and make him live on it. Make him live on it ten years if necessary before the deeds are granted, the bona fide settler who wants to make a home for himself will not object, but the man who takes up land as a speculation will. Well, let him object. The Dominion government has recently seen the wisdom of throwing the land open freely to settlers along the railway belt, and the same reasons which induced them to do so apply with greater force to the Coast. As there are very few places on the Coast where the area of good land is of sufficient size to make it worth while surveying in the regular way, the settler has to get his land surveyed at his own expense, amounting anywhere from thirty to sixty dollars, and I think that the cost of survey, deeds and other small fees is all that he should be called upon to pay for the privilege of spending the rest of his life in the laborious and except under the most exceptional circumstances, unprofitable task of trying to clear a portion of his eighty or one hundred and sixty acres of land. I have heard it said on more than one occasion that the provincial government would not make the Coast free to the settler because the Dunsmuirs were opposed to it, as they would then be unable to sell their own lands on Vancouver Island. But I cannot think that they would favor such a shortsighted and ridiculous policy. It is the presence of population that makes land valuable, and the sooner the rest of the province is settled up the sooner will the Dunsmuir lands become valuable. But what about the revenue? What do they do for revenue in Manitoba, the United States and other countries? Get population, and the revenue will look after itself. It is a mean policy, anyway, that collects a large portion of revenue from a part of the population least able to bear it. A large revenue is now being drawn from mining and other sources, and the time has come to give the settler a chance. When a colony of foreigners wants to settle amongst us, they are given free land, and all kinds of assistance, and then how tenderly they are nursed until they are able to vote. But if a Britisher, whose forefathers paid for the land with their blood, and who is expected to go out and do likewise when any trouble comes along, if a Britisher wants land he is told that he must pay for it in hard cash. Millions of acres of the best land in the province have been, and are being, given away with a lavish hand to railway and other corporations who expect to make large profits. Most of the smaller areas of favorably located and easily cleared land on the Coast have been bought up by absentee speculators under the purchasing acts, and it is about time that the fat ends and odd corners should be given to actual settlers who merely wish to make homes for themselves, and are not expecting to make any profits. All kinds of schemes have been advocated for bringing settlers on to this Coast. Crofters, Norweglans, Finns and what not. Give the men already in the country, and who have some knowledge of the conditions confronting them, a show first.

JOHN WEST.

Irvine's Landing, B.C.

THIS IS WHAT THEY SAY.

Those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism or dyspepsia, say it cures promptly and permanently, even after all other preparations fail. You may take this medicine with the utmost confidence that it will do you good. What it has done for others you have every reason to believe it will do for you.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

SIGNALS TO MARS.

Tesla Says the Energy Needed Can Be Developed.

In a letter to the New York Sun, Nikola Tesla, replying to Sir Norman Lockyer's contention that "communication with Mars is absolutely outside the domain of practical science," which was brought forth by the published reports of Tesla having received what he conceived might be signals from the planet, shows how it might be possible to develop the energy required to send messages from the earth to Mars or some other planet. The letter follows:

Before I had obtained with electrical oscillations results such as were outlined in a recent article, I would have unhesitatingly agreed to this statement; but now I have the unmistakable experimental evidence before me that the transmission of a message to that or some other planet is possible, and, what is more, easily practicable.

Necessity of avoiding technical details, unintelligible to the general reader, compels me to illustrate the advantage of the new means of communication over the old by a comparison which, though not exact, is sufficiently correct to convey an approximate idea. Suppose that the entire available power of Niagara, about 5,000,000 horse-power, should be turned into an electric arc and transformed into an equivalent amount of radiant heat and light energy to be used for the purpose of signaling. Assume, further, that the observer in a planet at a distance of 50,000,000 miles would be able to utilize integrally the energy falling upon one-hundredth of a square mile of the planet's surface. This would be a difficult, if not impossible, task; but if he were successful he would then only have 1-3,140,000,000,000,000,000th of that horse power available for the operation of his instrument.

On the other hand, let us examine how much energy could be conveyed by the methods and apparatus I have devised. In this case we should provide a conducting surface, connect it through a coil to the ground, and impress electrical oscillations upon this system. By availing ourselves of certain adjustments and artifices we should, according to my experiences, encounter no insuperable difficulties in setting up a movement of electrical energy equivalent to a rate of 5,000,000 horse-power, but with a small actual expenditure of energy. Supposing the observer in the planet should avail himself of similar means, we should then have, as in my system of energy, transmission of telegraphy without wires, two resonating attuned circuits connected through a condenser. A great advantage would be at once secured, since the energy does not diminish within the square of the distance, as with light, heat or Hertzian rays, but in a linear proportion to the same.

Estimating the capacity of the condenser formed by the earth, the planet and the intervening medium, I find that we should be able to transmit in this manner to Mars at intervals energy at the rate of 1-50,000th of a horse-power, which in the tuned circuit on the planet, by skilful construction and adjustment of the apparatus, could be intensified to a rate of one-fifth of one horse-power, and a considerable proportion of this accumulated energy would be available for the operation of the receiving instrument.

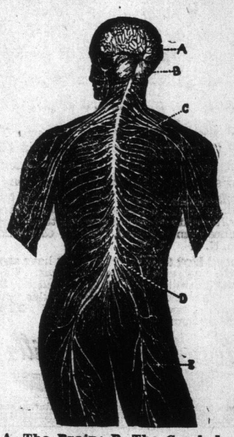
The attainment of this enormous rate of energy delivery is made possible by the fact that in using these novel means we should not dissipate the energy of the transmitter uselessly in all directions through space, as we should when employing rays. We should simply transmit electrical stresses through the medium. It is as if we had a weightless, elastic bar extending from our globe to the planet, and as if we were transmitting energy by pushing this bar back and forth. The above rough estimate is obtained by ignoring the disturbing influences of the earth and other planets, but by making all due allowances we could still convey to its place of destination an amount of energy many million times that possible with radiant light or heat. As far, then, as our ability of communicating with Mars is concerned, far from believing it impossible, we are justified in considering it practicable.

Why should Sir Norman Lockyer doubt that the energy would reach the planet? Does not the fact that electric disturbances are produced in the earth by changes in the sun offer a sufficient warrant? While I do not consider myself infallible, I feel confident that I am neither capable of mistaking earthquakes for novel electric manifestations, nor incapable of noting what might have escaped the attention of others. I did not state that I had obtained a message from Mars. I only expressed my conviction that the disturbances I observed were of planetary origin. It does not follow that they could be detected by magnetic instruments. These are delicate only in a certain sense; in another sense they are very crude. Sir Norman Lockyer asks what ground I have for assuming Mars inhabited. I do not hesitate to admit that I am convinced of it. Perhaps part of my conviction is derived from the perusal of Sir Norman Lockyer's admirable papers. I am sorry he attaches no value whatever to my observations.

NIKOLA TESLA.

New York, January 9.

The Nerves



A. The Brain; B, The Cerebellum; C, The Spinal Chord; D, The Cauda Equina; E, The Sciatic Nerve.

The movements, the functions and the very life of the heart, the lungs, the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, and the bowels are under the direct control of that great organism—the nervous system, and would, with the rest of the body, be a mere dead mass were it not for this harmonizing and controlling power.

With the brain, where the nerve force is developed, as its centre, and the nerve fibres as the means of transmitting this force, the nervous system extends in myriad ramifications to the utmost extremities of the human body, carrying everywhere new energy and vitality to withstand the waste of work and disease, and to rebuild and reconstruct the wasted cells.

Immediately the blood becomes thin and watery, or the digestive system fails to supply proper sustaining nourishment, the nerves are starved, and tell by means of headaches, neuralgic pains and bodily derangements of their exhausted condition. Under such conditions, or when depleted by overwork or disease, the nerve cells are destroyed by millions daily, and the wasting process leads quickly on to nervous prostration, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, epilepsy or insanity. Unlike other ailments, nervous diseases may attack any part of the human body. In men the tendency is towards headaches, dyspepsia and loss of vital powers. In women the nervous trouble is most likely to show itself in connection with derangements and irregularities of the peculiarly feminine organs.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Until recent times the usual treatment for nervous disorders was the deadening of the nerves by poisonous narcotics or stimulation to new and exhausting exertion by use of harmful stimulants. Both these methods were bad, since they only afforded temporary relief and were decidedly injurious in after effects.

The discovery of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food by Dr. A. W. Chase, the author of the world-famous Recipe Book, revolutionized these old methods of treatment and supplanted them by the new idea of building up the system, revitalizing the wasted nerve cells, creating new red corpuscles in the blood, and permanently curing diseases of the blood and nerves.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is prepared in condensed pill form, and is composed of the elements Nature has provided for enriching the blood, restoring the nerves and filling the body with new vigor and vitality. Through the circulation of the blood and the nervous system Dr. Chase's Nerve Food reaches every organ of the body, and positively cures the most serious nervous diseases. The best people use it and the most eminent physicians endorse it as a blood builder and nerve restorative of unusual merit. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or at Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

COLONIAL HOUSE
MONTREAL.

Great Annual Clearing Sale.

BIG DISCOUNTS ON MANTLES.

During the month of January we offer the stock in this department at the following discounts:

	Per Cent Off.
Ladies' Cloth Jackets	33 1-3
Ladies' Cloth Capes	33 1-3
Ladies' Velvet Jackets	33 1-3
Ladies' Golf Capes	33 1-3
Ladies' Ulsters	33 1-3
Ladies' Velvet Capes	33 1-3
Children's Reefers and Long Cloaks	33 1-3
Ladies' and Misses Cloth Suits	50
Ladies' Dress Skirts	20 to 50
Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers	20
Ladies' Cashmere Wrappers	20
Ladies' Eiderdown Dressing Jackets	20
Ladies' Flannel Dressing Jackets	20
One Line Heptonettes	50
Rubber Waterproofs	75

And five per cent extra for cash. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

HENRY MORGAN, & CO.,
MONTREAL

The Berliner

Price $15.00 including a 16 inch horn, 3 records and concert sound box.

Gram-o-phone

The Talking machine that talks—sings—plays every instrument—reproduces Sousa's Band—Negro Minstrels—string orchestras or church choirs.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone is louder, clearer, sweeter and simpler than any other Talking Machine at any price—it plays cake walks, waltzes marches and operatic selections, it sings (words and music) of all the popular songs of the day as well as Coon songs, patriotic and sacred selections—it tells funny stories or repeats a prayer.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone is made in Canada, every instrument is sold with a five years written guarantee.

The records are not wax—they are hard, flat and indestructible. Will last 10 years. Write to us for Catalogue and record lists free.

FACTORY: 347-371 Aqueduct St., Montreal. EMANUEL BLOUT, General Manager for Canada.

E. BERLINER, 2315 ST. CATHERINE STREET - - MONTREAL.

Ferry's SEEDS

Ferry's Seeds are known the country over as the most reliable Seeds that can be bought. Don't save a nickel on cheap seeds and lose a dollar on the harvest.

1901 Seed Annual free.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Seeds, Plants, Vines, Etc. Extra choice stock of Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Plum and other Fruit Trees. Most complete stock in the province.

100 page Catalogue free.

M. J. HENRY

3009 Westminster Road,

VANCOUVER, B C

WHITE LABOR ONLY.

WANTED.—Freshly-calved, first-class cow, capable of giving not less than ten pounds of butter per week. Grade Jersey or Ayrshire preferred. W. W. Williams, Plumper Pass.

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NOTICE.—The British Columbia Southern Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act extending the time within which it may construct its railways, and authorizing it to construct such branches from any of its lines not exceeding in any one case thirty miles in length, as are from time to time authorized by the Governor-in-Council, and for other purposes.

H. CAMPBELL OSWALD,
Secretary.