Messenger ...Of Peace

...fort during the summer months is ... Oxford Ties that we will send ... you. No tortured feet when they ...sed in these cool and easy walking ... boots. We are showing a superb ... ladies', children's and men's sum... ...es at moderate prices.

...mes Maynard

85 DOUGLAS STREET.

...ODD FELLOWS BLOCK.

MINERAL ACT.

...ertificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

...sland Mineral Claim, situate in the ...Mining Division of Clayoquot Dis... Where located: On Broughton ...Barclay Sound.

...otice that I, A. S. Going, as agent ... H. Flett, Free Miner's Certificate ...473, intend, sixty days from the ...eof, to apply to the Mining Record... Certificate of Improvements, for ...ose of obtaining a Crown Grant of ...e claim.

...rther take notice that action, un... ...on 37, must be commenced before ...nce of such Certificate of Improve...

...this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902.

A. S. GOING.

MINERAL ACT.

...ertificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

...a Mineral Claim, situate in the ...Mining Division of Clayoquot Dis... Where located: On Broughton ...Barclay Sound.

...otice that I, A. S. Going, as agent ... H. Flett, Free Miner's Certificate ...473, intend, sixty days from the ...to apply to the Mining Re... ...or a Certificate of Improvements, ...purpose of obtaining a Crown ...the above claim.

...rther take notice that action, un... ...on 37, must be commenced before ...nce of such Certificate of Improve...

...this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902.

A. S. GOING.

MINERAL ACT.

...ertificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

...agle No. 2 Mineral Claim, situate ...Alberni Mining Division of Clayo... ...trict. Where located: On Brough... ...e, Barclay Sound.

...otice that I, A. S. Going, as agent ...thy O'Connor, Free Miner's Cer... ...o. B70472, intend, sixty days from ... hereof, to apply to the Mining ...for a Certificate of Improvements ...purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant ...bove claim.

...rther take notice that action, un... ...on 37, must be commenced before ...nce of such Certificate of Improve...

...this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902.

A. S. GOING.

MINERAL ACT.

...ertificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

...d No. 6 Mineral Claim, situate in ...mi Mining Division of Clayoquot ...Where located: On Broughton ...arclay Sound.

...tice that I, A. S. Going, as agent ...W. Ladd, Free Miner's Certificate ...71, intend, sixty days from the ...to apply to the Mining Record... ...Certificate of Improvements, for ...se of obtaining a Crown Grant to ...claim.

...rther take notice that action, un... ...37, must be commenced before ...ce of such Certificate of Improve...

...his 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902.

A. S. GOING.

...—Crown Prince No. 5 Mineral ...uate in the Alberni Mining Div... ...yoquot District. Where located: ...ton Peaks, Barclay Sound. Take ...t I, A. S. Going, as agent for ...Swaney, Free Miner's Certificate ...84, intend, sixty days from the ...f, to apply to the Mining Re... ...Certificate of Improvements, ...pose of obtaining a Crown Grant ...ve claim. And further take no... ...ction, under section 37, must be ...d before the issuance of such ...of Improvements. Dated this ...July, A. D. 1902. A. S. GOING.

NOTICE.

...give notice that 60 days after ...d make application to the Chief ...ner of Lands and Works for per... ...pre-empt or purchase one hun... ...ixty acres of land, more or less, ...rial purposes, situated on the ...de of Portland Canal, at Maple ...mencing at my south corner post ...40 chains east, thence 40 chains ...nce 40 chains west, thence 40 ...th, along the shore to the point ...cement.

(Signed) WM. NOBLE.

...INSURANCE!

...et Our Rates.

...DON MUTUAL FIRE INSUR... ...ANCE CO.

(Established 1859.)

...VA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

(Non-Board Companies.)

Agents Wanted.

...comers for several good farms. ...ulars.

...loan on farm or town property.

...B. Bagshawe,

...eet. Agent.

...COLLIS BROWN'S ...CHLORODYNE

...ncellor Sir W. Page Wood ...cly in court that Dr. J. Collis ...s undoubtedly the inventor ...yne, that the whole story of ...nt Freeman was literally ... he regretted to say it had ...to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

...s Browne's Chlorodyne is the ... most certain remedy in ...Colds, Asthma, Consumption, ... Rheumatism, etc.

...s Browne's Chlorodyne is ... by scores of Orthodox prac... Of course it would not be ...larly popular did it not ...want and fill a place."—Med... ..., January 12, 1885.

...s Browne's Chlorodyne is a ...re for Cholera, Dysentery, ... Colics, etc.

...None genuine without the ...J. Collis Browne's Chloro... ...e stamp. Overwhelming ...imony accompanies each ... manufacturer, J. T. DAV... ...33 Great Russell Street, ...d at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

NOTICE.

...f Reserve on Foreshore and ... Tidal Land.

...reby given that the reserva... ...ore and tidal land, notice ...ublished in the British Col... ...and dated 15th March, 1890, ...any person desirous of ac... ...of any foreshore or tidal ... steps to acquire the same ...provided by section 41 of the ...ter the expiration of three ...n the date of this notice.

W. C. WELLS,

...oner of Lands and Works.

...Works Department, Victoria, ...1902.

...e in the Colonist

The Proposal To Kill Seals

Full Text of Report of Ways and Means Committee to Congress.

Minority Report Was Strongly Adverse to the Absurd Recommendation.

The full report of the Ways and Means committee of the United States Congress, which, contrary to expectation, reported favorably on the Elliott-Biedler bill, has been received here. This bill, says the Washington correspondent of the Fur Trade Review, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to take all the seals on the Pribilof Islands, except 10,000 adult females and 1,000 young females. This action was based upon two considerations; first, a desire to relieve the committee from pressure brought to bear upon it in favor of the bill; and second, in the hope that reporting the measure may be of some small assistance to the authorities in securing a reopening of the case with Great Britain. Considerable negotiation was necessary, however, to secure a majority for the bill, and five of the members not only refused to sign the majority report, but united in a strong written protest against the bill. In giving their reasons for reporting the bill favorably, the majority of the committee say:

"The action on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury authorized by the bill cannot be taken until all effort to secure from the government of Great Britain a modus vivendi has failed, and will be taken then only because the government of Great Britain declines to enter into negotiations with us for the preservation of the seal herd referred to. In that event the pelagic hunter will continue the ruthless and inhuman destruction of the fur seal in the ocean until their extermination is complete. For that reason the discretionary authority given by this bill to the Secretary of the Treasury to take the seals on the Pribilof Islands is justified. If this authority is exercised it will end the business of the pelagic hunter, and at the same time enable us to stop sensibly and properly the work of killing of young males on these islands, thus saving from the Canadian hunters and our own people the right proportion of male and female life to preserve the species from utter destruction.

"Unless we stop the pelagic hunter in his work of destroying the female seals in Alaskan waters outside of the 61-mile zone, which entails the starvation of their pups left on the Pribilof Islands awaiting their return from the feeding grounds, there is no justification in our trying to preserve the seal herd for him to destroy at sea. We cannot reasonably ask our people to expend their money to preserve the seals on the land or on the seal islands in order that the Canadian pelagic hunter may ultimately destroy them in the ocean. Yet if some regulation is not adopted to govern our own people in the killing of young male seals upon the islands, the young male life will be completely destroyed by 1906, and the birth rate cease on the breeding grounds amost immediately thereafter.

"The killing of the surplus female seals ourselves is, therefore, an act of mercy, since it at once puts an end to the extreme brutality of the pelagic hunter's work. It will prevent the slow torture to death by starvation of tens of thousands of helpless young, which is officially observed and counted every season by our agents under existing law and regulations; for, if we do it, it is but one killing, and then the work is ended. If not done by us in the manner proposed by this bill, then infamous and cruel butchery of the female seal and the starvation of the young by the pelagic hunter will continue year after year in the future as it has prevailed from year to year since 1893, and will end only with the extermination of this life in the very near future.

"A bill for the accomplishment of the same purpose was introduced in the fifty-fourth Congress and favorably reported by the ways and means committee of the House, and passed by the House unanimously. That bill was even more drastic than the one now proposed, and it also involved the expenditure of a large sum of money in order to carry out its provisions. It authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate this whole subject, the detailing of vessels of war to convey said commission to the seal islands of Alaska, and in the event that the President failed to negotiate a satisfactory agreement with the government of Great Britain for the preservation of the seal herd, the Secretary of the Treasury was not authorized, in his discretion, but required by said bill to take each and every seal on the seal islands referred to. There was no provision even for the preservation of the species.

"This bill was reported to the House by the late Nelson Dingley, jr., while the prediction made by Mr. Dingley in this report 'that unless Great Britain can be persuaded to unite with this country in so modifying and enlarging the regulations adopted by the Paris tribunal, the Canadian pelagic sealers will, within five years, completely exterminate not only the Alaskan, but the Russian seal herds,' has not been literally fulfiled; yet, in view of the fact that the entire seal catch in the year 1901 upon the Russian islands did not exceed 9,000, and very small skins at that, while eight years ago there were taken from these islands 56,690 prime skins, it is shown conclusively that his prediction was not far from the limit of time within which complete extermination will take place.

"In so far as the prediction relates to the extermination of the seals on the Pribilof Islands it is equally correct, for in 1896, by actual count, we had 450,000 seals all told, while today there are not to exceed 225,000, and of these there is not to exceed one-eighth males, while under normal conditions it should be about one-half.

"That this process of extermination, unless stopped by the United States and Great Britain modifying and enlarging the regulations adopted by the Paris tribunal, will continue until the seal herd of the Alaskan waters and islands will be entirely destroyed, is certain from the fact that there is today, owing to the diminution in the number of sealskins to be obtained, an enormous and constantly increasing profit in the business of pelagic sealing.

"The Canadian hunter will never voluntarily give up an industry that is paying him over 100 per cent. profit, no matter what the ultimate consequence to mankind or the seal life may be of his continuing in the business of pelagic sealing. Long before he ceases to find seals that during the coming season no primes will be taken, while one-half will be short skins and four-fifths eyeplasters. Hereafter it is estimated that the lessees will take all the eyeplasters that can be found in the herd, and that in 1907 there will be no young males on the islands.

"These figures," continues the report, are based upon the trade catalogues of the London sales, where the Alaskan skins have all been sold at the public auction since 1871. The significant classification of sizes annually taken on the islands, which declares that in 1901 we were draining the dregs of the male life, is found in these records of the London sales, and there is no appeal from the perfect truth of the figures.

"This bill will not deprive the lessees of the government, the North American Commercial company, of San Francisco, of any right which they have under the lease of May 1, 1890, for the reason that under said lease the government of the United States reserves to itself the right to impose 'any restrictions or limitations upon the right to kill seals that the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge necessary under the law for the preservation of the seal fisheries of the United States.' The preservation of the full seals, species being at stake, it will be at once understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has absolute control of the lessees by the terms of their lease."

The minority protest vigorously against those features of the bill authorizing the killing of the seals, and incidentally pay their respects to "Professor" Henry W. Elliott, who has conceived this preposterous idea. Messrs. Russell, McCall, Metcalf, McClellan and Newlands united on this report, which is, in part, as follows:

"The undersigned are heartily in favor of the first four sections of the bill reported by the committee, excepting that they recommend the substitution of an American word for 'subjects' where the bill applies that term to citizens of the United States. Those sections look to an assumption of negotiations to secure the preservation of the herd, which follows the long-established policy of the American government, and for the same reason they are opposed to the fifth section of the bill, which proposes a policy inconsistent with that hitherto followed by our government, and suggests, if it does not command, that the herd, except a very limited number, be destroyed by the Secretary of the Treasury. As is well known, the seal is the natural food of the Aleuts, who number about 300 souls, and the increase of a herd of 10,000 females, even assuming that they should all return from their migration south, would probably be insufficient for the food supply of these natives.

"The only person claiming to be an authority upon seal life who favored section 5 of the bill is Mr. Henry W. Elliott, a former employee of the Smithsonian institution, and a special commissioner of the United States in 1872 and 1890 for the purpose of investigating the condition of the seal herd. Mr. Elliott is undoubtedly a sincere and conscientious man, with considerable knowledge of the habits of the seals; but it may be noted that the consul for this government before the tribunal of Paris declined to make use of his reports, on the ground, as stated by Mr. Carter, that he was 'an untrustworthy observer—a man who was given to theories and not to an accurate dealing with facts.'

"As against the opinion of Mr. Elliott we would quote that of President David star Jordan, of the Leland Stanford, Junior University of California, former commissioner in charge of our fur seal experts, and, as a the result of the work of that commission, for the first time during the seal controversy the representatives of Great Britain, and especially of Canada, admitted that pelagic sealing was the sole cause of the decline of the herd. Professor Jordan, in the course of a letter to Hon. Sereno R. Payne, chairman of the committee on ways and means, speaking with reference to the proposition of killing off all the herd on its breeding ground, said: 'As a stroke of diplomacy, the threat might be of value; how much would remain to be seen. As such I would not oppose it. If however, it is seriously considered as a line of policy, it is simply monstrous. It would be a confession of weakness, of inability to meet England in diplomacy. It would bring upon us the odium which now properly rests with Great Britain for her unwillingness to abolish the destruction of the most interesting marine animal yet left. . . . The idea is a monstrous one.' And again, in the same letter: 'In any event, I trust that the idea of slaughtering the animals ourselves may never be seriously considered. It is preposterous.'

"Our present secretary of the treasury, Hon. L. M. Shaw, in a letter to Hon. Sereno R. Payne, chairman of the committee on ways and means, said: 'With reference to the proposition that all seals on the islands be killed and the skins sold by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is suggested that such action would be an admission that the position of this government in the diplomatic controversy which has been for years and is now pending concerning the right of this government to protect the seal life from wanton destruction, is untenable. It would also involve serious loss of revenue, arbitrarily annul an existing contract, and invite criticism for the sanction of an act which might properly be termed barbarous.

"'I desire to state that the revenue from 1870 to date derived from the seal lands, exclusive of all expenses connected therewith, amounts to over $5,000,000. To destroy the source from which the government may continue to derive a large sum per annum, even if pelagic sealing is not terminated, would, in my judgment, be unwise.'

"If the British government, abusing the freedom of the seas, is willing to allow its subjects to destroy one of the choice gifts of Providence to mankind and to annihilate the herd, it should be permitted by the government of the United States to bear the responsibility unaided and alone. Certainly this government should not assume a heavy share by taking part in the final act of extermination."

Whether, says the Fur Trade Review, the House leaders will consider it desirable to carry this idle "bluff" beyond a favorable report upon this bill and endeavor to pass it before the summer vacation, which will probably begin early in July, cannot be safely predicted, in view of the political and other conditions involved; but should it pass the Lower House, there is the best reason to believe it will be carefully pigeon-holed in the Senate.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 2nd to 8th July, 1902.

During this week a decided improvement in the weather has taken place, not only along this coast, but across the continent to the Great Lakes. At the beginning of this period an extensive low barometer area spread across the province from the Pacific to the Territories where it was joined by another from the Salt Lake district. This double disturbance increased in energy and extent until Friday, the 4th, the barometer had fallen to 29.30 at its centre in Alberta, and its influence had spread eastward to Manitoba. On the Coast the barometer steadily rose in advance of an important high area, which steadily moved northward from California. By the evening of Friday the 4th, there was a difference of air pressure of half an inch between Vancouver Island and Kamloops, consequently the wind increased to a moderate gale over the Straits of Fuca and Georgia. During Saturday and Sunday this storm area slowly moved across the Territories towards Ontario, giving place to the advancing Pacific high area. By the close of the week a belt of high pressure over 30.10 inches, extended from Vancouver Island eastward to Manitoba, and the weather which had been exceptionally rainy between the ranges and in the Territories, became generally fine though still cool. The heavy rains in Alberta have caused serious floods and damage to traffic. In the vicinity of Victoria the weather has been generally fair though exceptionally cool, due to the prevalence of onshore winds from the cold waters of the Pacific. Occasional showers have occurred on the Lower Mainland and considerable rain has fallen between the ranges, particularly in Cariboo, where .70 inch fell.

The highest temperature reported in Western Canada this week was 82 at Dawson on the 8th, and the lowest was 30 at Barkerville, on the 6th.

Victoria—Amount of bright sunshine recorded was 59 hours and 48 minutes; rainfall, .02 inch; highest temperature, 66, on the 8th, and lowest, 46, on the 8th.

New Westminster — Rainfall, .12 inch; highest temperature, 72, on the 8th; lowest, 46, on the 7th and 8th.

Kamloops—Rainfall, .20 inch; highest temperature, 80, on the 8th; lowest, 52, on the 2nd, 6th and 7th.

Barkerville—Rainfall, .70 inch; highest temperature, 74, on the 3rd; lowest, 30, on the 6th.

Port Simpson—Rainfall, .67 inch; highest temperature, 70, on the 5th; lowest, 44 on the 7th and 8th.

Dawson—Rainfall, .60 inch, highest temperature, 82, on the 8th; lowest, 48, on the 2nd and 8th.

Catarrh

The cause exists in the blood, in what causes inflammation of the mucous membrane.

It is therefore impossible to cure the disease by local applications.

It is positively dangerous to neglect it, because it always affects the stomach and deranges the general health, and is likely to develop into consumption.

Many have been radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It changes the blood and has a peculiar alterative and tonic effect. M. J. McDonald, Trenton, Ont., writes: "I had catarrh, my system was weak, blood was bad, and my liver torpid and inactive. I tried many medicines without benefit until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has completely cured me and I highly recommend it to all sufferers."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is better not to put off treatment—buy Hood's today.

THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION

Work of Association Appreciated by a Well Known Newspaperman.

From Vancouver Province.

Mr. J. H. MacGill, who has lately returned from Victoria, told a Province reporter about the work of the Tourist Association in that city as follows:

"When I first heard of the movement on going over to the Capital last February I sized it up as half a fake, with a good salary in it to somebody. The citizens, however, were subscribing handsomely to its fund and in a few weeks some deal of quite attractive advertising matter was got out and sundry other evidences of most businesslike way. worked in a n... the envelopes at many "In a short time ... houses of the city hotels and business ... enclosures a little illustrated folder setting forth the attractions of Victoria as a pleasure resort, while soon afterwards ... Frank I. Clarke, secretary of the association, was able to announce that Victoria literature was to be had at practically every railway station in the Northwestern States.

"In addition to this, Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, as traveling representative of the association, did a great deal of excellent work. The early weeks of the season saw him all over the resorts of California, and many a party of health and pleasure seekers was induced through his agency to take in Victoria as a side trip, while on their way back East. Since then, and, I believe, at the present time, Mr. Cuthbert is up in the dry belt, from Colorado and Utah north, telling the parched and alkali-smitten of the fresh verdure and salt breezes and the many pleasures of Victoria.

"As a reporter in Victoria, time and time again my attention was called to parties, small and large, who were visiting the town and gave the Tourist Association the credit of having brought them there.

"Too much credit cannot be given to the officials of that association for their work, and it is most reasonable to expect that Victoria will have this year fully three times as many tourists as last.

"They are going about it the right way, too. When the Utah Press association came out to Seattle many of them had never been on British soil, so the Tourist people brought them over, arranged a three-days' programme for them, took them out over Vancouver Island, up to the mines of Mount Sicker, showed them the smelter being built at Crofton, gave them a sail through the islands of the Gulf, and the whole lot of them, Brigham Young's granddaughter included, went back to the Salt Lake valley with their minds made up to go back to Victoria again.

"As to the work here in Vancouver, I don't think you can lay too much stress on the English Bay beaches. Everybody likes a sea bath, but no city in the Northwest has such splendid facilities as Vancouver has, and to the up-country people especially this ought to be particularly attractive.

"I'm afraid, however, that folk will soon get tired of coming to Vancouver for a visit if the close town principle is to be carried to such extremes that one cannot get one's shoes shined one day in the week because it's Sunday."

NAVAL PROGRESS.

How Speedily a Modern Battleship Becomes Obsolete.

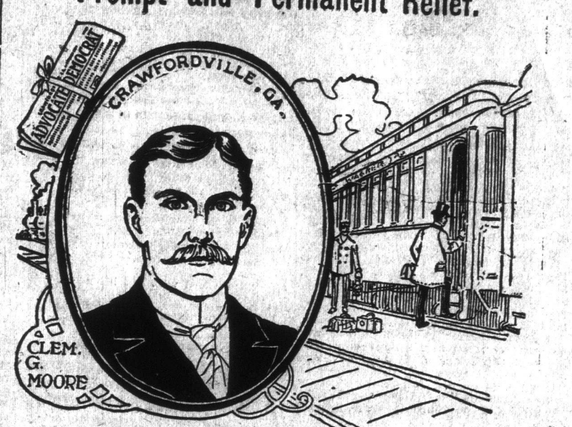
From Sunday Times:

It is a significant and interesting fact that the only ships appearing in the Spithead lines on the 28th inst. for review by the King, which took part in the first Jubilee review of 1887, are the Conqueror, Edinburgh, and Devastation. That was only fifteen years ago, and in the new interval the old fleet has passed away, while a new fleet has been built up. In 1887 the "Admirals" such as the Collingwood, Anson, Benbow, and Camperdown, were in the builders' hands, and the Inflexible, then the greatest floating fortress we possessed, which five years previously had stormed the fortresses of Alexandria, was the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief. She is now worth only her value in old iron. One sees lying perdu in our dockyards such relics and fossils as the Neptune, Belleisle, Glatton, and many another ship that in her day was not considered unworthy of lying in the line, and was reviewed by Queen Victoria in 1887, but which to-day is past fighting, and is so well and stoutly lined that she is not worth the labour and toil of breaking up for scrap iron. If we go back to 1885, two years before the Jubilee review, we find that the Camperdown, the most perfect of the "Admirals," was launched in that year, but she was not commissioned until two years after the 1887 review. From the Camperdown of 1889 we have advanced to the London of 1902. Each in her day represents the highest concentration of battle strength, yet though the weight of guns and ammunition in the Camperdown exceeds the weight carried in the London, the fire of three Camperdowns would no more than equal the fire of one London, owing to the more rapid and more accurate shooting by the latter. A Camperdown could neither pierce the thick armour of a London with her heavy projectiles nor silence her secondary armament, while the London's 850 lb. projectiles would pierce the Camperdown's armour at every point, and her secondary armament would put the Camperdown's auxiliary guns out of action before the older battleship could come within range. Before the Camperdown was completed, the eight Royal Sovereigns were designed, and they are now so obsolescent that they are, as fast as they can be relieved, by later ships in the Coastguard fleet. Before the last of the Royal Sovereigns was ready for sea, the first of the nine Majestics was in commission, and, with the exception of the London, they will represent at the naval review the strength and majesty of the latest types of battleships. In mobility, the battleships at the review would be no match for their sisters in the Mediterranean, while in powers of offence and defence the latter would be easy victors.

The raison d'etre of a warship is obviously the carrying of guns that shall fire as rapidly and destructively as possible, but the London has been commissioned so recently that her crew have had no opportunity of practising at the targets. At last year's prize firing, however, the guns of the Camperdown pattern fired .46 of a round per minute with .16 of a hit, while in the same time the guns of the Majestic fired .97 of a round per minute, with .33 of a hit. The Majestic can thus fire twice as fast and hit twice as often as the Camperdown and Royal Sovereigns, and it is anticipated that the London will be twice as fast as the Majestic when the crew settle down to their duties. Perhaps the advance in naval gunnery may be best explained by reference to last year's prize firing in the fleet. The Benbow, which will be in the lines probably for the last time at a naval review, carries two 110-ton guns, with a projectile weighing 1,800 lb. Out of seven rounds fired in twenty-four minutes the target was hit but once. The Resolution, carrying four 67-ton guns, fired 28 rounds, and hit the target nine times. The Mars, in the same time, fired 26 rounds, and hit the target eleven times. The Resolution's projectile weighed 1,250 lb., and that of the Mars 850 lb., but as the striking force is in inverse ratio to the weight of projectile, not as a natural law, of course, but as an outcome of scientific evolution, it will at once be seen how steadily the older ships are being outclassed; and how, if the Londons excel the Majestics, of which the Mars is a type, the new Navy will surpass the obsolete and obsolescent.

FOR SYSTEMIC CATARRH

Peculiar to Summer Pe-ru-na Gives Prompt and Permanent Relief.



Clem G. Moore, Editor of the Advocate-Democrat of Crawfordsville, Ga., writes the Peruna Medicine Company as follows:

Gentlemen—"After four years of intense suffering, caused by systemic catarrh, which I contracted while editing, and traveling for my paper, I have been greatly relieved by the use of Peruna. I gave up work during these years of torture, tried various remedies and many doctors, but all the permanent relief came from the use of Peruna. My trouble was called indigestion, but it was catarrh all through my system, and a few bottles of Peruna made me feel like another person, noting the improvement after I had used the first bottle. Peruna is undoubtedly the best catarrh remedy ever compounded.—CLEM G. MOORE.

Judge Wm. T. Zenor, of Washington, D. C., writes from 213 N. Capital Street, Washington, D. C.:

"I take pleasure in saying that I can cheerfully recommend the use of Peruna as a remedy for catarrhal trouble and a most excellent tonic for general conditions."—Wm. T. Zenor.

Mrs. Amanda Morrill, 136 Reid street, Elizabeth, N. J., writes:

"I have been sick over two years with nervous prostration and general debility, and heart trouble. Have had four doctors; all said that I could not get well. I had not walked a step in nine months, suffering with partial paralysis and palpitation of the heart every other day, and had become so reduced in flesh as to be a mere skeleton weighing only 85 pounds.

"Up to this date I have taken Peruna for seven months. It has saved my life as I can safely testify. I have not felt so well in five years, having walked over one mile without ill result, and have also gained thirty pounds since commencing to take Peruna. In fact, I cannot praise it too highly."—Mrs. Amanda Morrill.

Peruna never fails to prevent systemic catarrh or nervous prostration if taken in time. Peruna is the most prompt and permanent cure for all cases of nervous prostration caused by systemic catarrh known to the medical profession.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory 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 Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO., London,

ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S WHISKEY

And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son" ltd.

Witch Hazel!

For Sprains, Bruises, Bites and Stings of Insects, Swelling, Sunburns, etc. 25 cents per bottle.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist

98 Government St.

Telephone 425. Near Yates St.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:

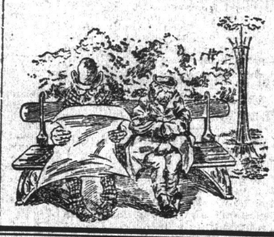
IRON AND STEEL
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
LOGGERS' AND
MINING SUPPLIES

IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
MECHANICS' TOOLS
LAWN MOWERS, HOSE
GARDEN TOOLS.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 13.

Your Anticipations



For Pure and Fresh GROCERIES.

Will be realized if you join the large number of people that trade here. Our success is not puzzling, for we have used the surest of means to attain it. We make every purchase satisfactory.

GRANULATED SUGAR, 20 lbs. $1.00
WEST INDIA LIME JUICE, bottle.. 25c.
EASTERN HERRINGS, box ..... 25c.
EASTERN EGGS, dozen ..... 20c.
DIXI CEYLON TEA, lb. ..... 35c.

N. B.—We move to our new premises, 111 Government street, next week.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO

Cash Grocers.

FOR dressmaking and family sewing Corticelli Silk is the best silk made. For hand or machine use it has no equal. Corticelli Silk runs smoothly in the needle; it is always even in size and always full lengt hand full strength.

Ask your dealer for "Corticelli" and politely but firmly refuse all substitutes which some clerks may say are "just as good." You may be sure they all lack the many excellent qualities of the genuine Corticelli Silk.

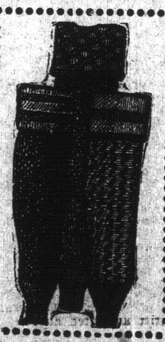
If your dealer does not keep Corticelli Silk it is probably because **he makes a little more money** selling you some other brand. As Corticelli costs YOU no more than poor silk, why don't you try it? Ask for "CORTICELLI"—the Dressmakers' Favorite Spool Silk

B. Williams & Co.

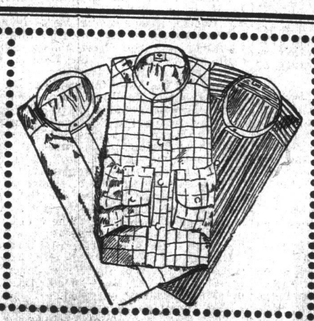
68-70 Yates Street.

BUSINESS CHANGE SALE

BARGAINS FOR CASH.



BARGAINS FOR CASH.



B. Williams & Co.

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