The Colonist

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 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 6 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., consult 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 Marquam Building, Portland, Ore.

E. C. DAKE'S ADV. AGENCY, 64 Merchant's 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 or "locals" in connection with all minor public entertainments to which an admission fee is charged will be inserted in the Colonist at the rate of 10c per line.

SOME BRIEF ANSWERS.

Our good evening contemporary enlives the holiday festivities by asking the Colonist some questions. One of them is as to what form of government prevails in British Columbia. Our answer is Responsible Government, although the party, which our contemporary used to support in the House, did its best to deprive us of it. The second question is as to what is the proper procedure when a premier finds the current of public opinion running against him. The proper course would be for the premier to endeavor to counteract such a tendency, and ordinary common sense would lead him to do so in the manner which he believes is best calculated to promote the public welfare. The third question is as to whether it is in strict accordance with Responsible Government for a premier, where there is doubt as to the relative strength of parties, to postpone the meeting of Parliament as long as possible. Our answer is that it is, provided the premier believes he is acting in the public interest in doing so. The last question is whether it would be contrary to procedure or recognized principles for the Lieutenant-Governor to tell a premier that he must fill up the Executive Council, bring on a by-election and call the House together. Our answer is that it would be contrary to recognized principles for him to do so, unless a grave emergency existed, and the opinion of a number of gentlemen, however amiable, that they can carry on the government better than certain other gentlemen, does not constitute an emergency. As to procedure, after the course taken by Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, we prefer to say nothing about that. We trust that these answers will satisfy our contemporary's commendable thirst for knowledge.

AN OLD-TIMER.

The Russian government lately sent an expedition to Eastern Siberia to bring back the remains of a huge hairy mammoth, discovered in a glacier. The intention is to take the remains entire to St. Petersburg, even including the flesh, although what good purpose can be served by saving the flesh is not obvious. This is not the first perfect mammoth that has been found in Siberia, but none has ever been got out entire. The papers, in speaking of the expedition, say that the mammoth lived 100,000 years ago, but this only means that no one knows when it did live. It is certainly a very old-timer, and would be entitled to membership in the Pioneer Society of any country under the sun. But the antiquity of the huge beast is not the most interesting feature in connection with it. The fact that it lived in Siberia shows that there was a time when that far Northern region was capable of supporting animal life on the largest scale, which also means that vegetation must have been luxuriant. Whether the fact that the mammoth was haired necessarily implies a cold winter climate, is a question. Some animals living in the hottest parts of the world today have thick coats of hair, and and it would be a mistake to argue from the hairless nature of elephants, which live in tropical regions, that an animal of the same species with long hair must of necessity have lived in a cold country. One thing is very certain, namely, that the climate must have been such as permitted a great growth of plant life, for the mommoths were herbivorous and they existed in millions.

But perhaps the most interesting thing, which the existence of this perfect creature suggests ,is that arising from the fact that it is perfect. What killed it, and what froze it? Being perfect and in full flesh, it was not killed by accident, neither did it die of starvation. We do not know how it is in the particular case mentioned, but a mammoth has been discovered with plenty of food in its stomach. The inference is that the creature was suddenly killed while in the prime of its existence and immediately frozen. And if this was the case with one of them, it was the case with an uncountable number. Here we have something to speculate upon. Fancy a herd of millions of creatures, huger than the largest elephant, roaming over the plains of Siberia and Northern Canada. They are surrounded with plenty of vegetation. Suddenly they die and are at once frozen so solid that their flesh remains for ages without a sign of decay. So true is it that the flesh is perfectly preserved that some of it has been eaten by civilized people. We have nothing in history like the catastrophe which worked this result. The mammoth which the Russian government is securing is found in a glacier. It is imbedded in the ice, just as we sometimes see fish or flowers frozen in ice at one of our artificial ice plants. Now we know that that sort of thing must be done very quickly. It must have been as it would be here in Victoria if at some unexpected moment snow should begin to fall, with freezing weather, until everything was covered many feet deep. The pressure of the snow would convert the lower parts into ice, and in that ice would be preserved the life of the present time for future scientists, a quarter of a million years from now to speculate upon. But we may infer something more than this from the discovery of the mammoths in the ice. No other forms of life have been found so preserved, and from this it seems to be properly arguable that at the coming of the extreme cold and heavy snow, there must have been a short and sharp struggle for life in which the strongest survived a little longer than the rest. The latter, including both animals and vegetables, fell early in the fight, and were ground to dust by glaciers slowly moving over them for centuries; but a few of the great mammoths were able to resist for a time, only to perish after a laborious climbing out of the valleys, where the gathering snow had destroyed everything else. If the dumb lips of the old-timer could speak, what a story of disaster they would unfold!

COUNSEL WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE.

When the Lord spoke to Job out of the whirlwind, he began by asking: "Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?" Some people make a fetish of words. They do it in politics; they do it in social life, and they do it in religious matters. To them it is not so much what you mean as how you say it. A few years ago a section of the religious world in the Eastern part of Canada was stirred up over the so-called doctrine of "Sanctification." People, in other respects reasonable enough, would worry themselves because they could not truthfully say, in the jargon of the fad, "I've got it." To those who were on the outside the fact that a person had "got it" did not seem to make him or her at all a better citizen, a better neighbor or in any more Christ-like. Indeed, in very many cases they became more arrogant, more uncharitable, more oblivious to the dictates of duty. They seemed to regard their chief duty to be to urge others to "get sanctified." It was a palpable case of darkening counsel by words without knowledge. When the Lord undertook to open Job's eyes to the error of his ways, he did not preach sanctification to him, but began a magnificent exposition of the greatness of God, which even now, and in spite of evident mistakes in the preservation of the original text and our ignorance as to what is meant by some passages, remains unsurpassed in all literature, for the purpose for which it was intended. When Job heard it he declared that he abhorred himself and repented in sackcloth and ashes. It is worth while recalling what Elihu had said to Job just before the Lord spoke. He said: "Touching the Almighty, we cannot find him out. He respecteth not any that are wise in heart." Elihu was an Agnostic, and from his agnosticism the Lord appealed to the manifestations of God in nature.

Agnosticism has, since Elihu's day, darkened counsel by words without knowledge. Like the religious faddists, the blatant agnostic loves the sound of words, which are a little out of common. Ingersoll was an adept at darkening counsel with words. He could so becloud his readers' minds with language that thousands of people failed to see that he really taught nothing. Half the unbelief in the world is caused by the attractive verbiage with which avowed skeptics contrive to say nothing, and the other half by the employment of a religious jargon by those whose mission it is to preach the Gospel of Christ. We recall a clergyman, who was once asked if he believed that "the pure in heart shall see God." He said that he did, but that there were some other things to be taken into consideration. One of them was that they must accept the dogmas of the particular church with which he was connected. When he was told that it was a pity, under those circumstances, that he had not been on hand to edit the Sermon on the Mount, he emitted a lot of clerical jargon to show what purity of heart means, just as if every little child, that is old enough to understand right from wrong, does not know what it means as well as all the ecumenical councils, synods, conferences and other ecclesiastical convocations that ever met to darken counsel by words without knowledge.

The Great Teacher said that the gate to Eternal Life is "strait," and that few find it. Of course every one knows that strait means narrow, and we fancy that the reason so few people find it is that they are looking for a portal wide enough to admit their monuments of verbiage. The church complains that men will not accept its teachings, which is apparently becoming more and more the case every year. Seeing that this is so, how would it do for the Church to try to inculcate the teachings of Christ? Suppose that it gives Paul and the theologians a rest for a little while and tells us more about what Paul's Master taught. We have an idea that if they did, there would be less reason to complain of apathy in religious matters. A newspaper editor comes into contact with many people who have little to say to the clergy, and there is not a man in the business who will not bear us out in saying that if the pulpit would employ the plain language of every day life and try to help men in their every day matters, by showing them how the Gospel is adapted to the needs of the present, congregations would be larger and more interested. If our clerical friends will believe us, the great majority of people really would life to do what is right. They would like to unite with agencies that are working for the betterment of mankind, but they are too honest to say that they believe certain formulae of words, upon the exact significance of which hardly two people, who say they believe them, agree. Straightforward, simple teachings, such as those which are contained in the Sermon on the Mount, teachings for ordinary people to apply in ordinary life, expressed in ordinary language, are what the people need.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says of the rumor that Pyramid Harbor is to be transferred to Canada, that "there is nothing in it." If there were, the proper way to state the case would be to say that the United States had withdrawn its claim to Pyramid Harbor.

Mr. George Jeeves has issued his card to the voters of North Ward. We can hardly claim that his candidature is evidence of a growing interest in municipal politics on the part of the younger business men, but no one will deny that Mr. Jeeves is a public-spirited citizen, who takes great interest in the city's welfare and has the courage of his opinions.

We print a letter from a well-informed correspondent in regard to the price of copper. It was not the intention of the Colonist to convey the impression that the copper mines of British Columbia are on the verge of ruin, but simply to give the views of a few persons who ought to know something about the general situation. We earnestly hope that the outlook for the immediate future is better than it seems. That a period of better prices must shortly ensue appears very reasonable.

Several of the Aldermen left the last meeting of the City Council during its session, apparently for the purpose of reducing the number of those present below a quorum. It will be difficult to suggest any reason that justifies such a course. The Aldermen are elected to look after the interests of the city, and the fact that there was a probability of their being outvoted was no excuse for attempting to render the session abortive. It is to be hoped that this will not occur again.

The report published in Truth, of London, to the effect that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had offered his services as mediator between the Boers and the Imperial government has been declared by the Right Honorable gentleman as "too absurd for serious consideration for a moment." The report had not yet reached Victoria, but we publish the statement given out by the Premier with none the less pleasure. It seems as if Mr. Labouchere ought to be content with misrepresenting people near home and to let Canadians alone.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CORRECT NAME.

Sir,—In the Colonist's report of the closing exercises at the Central Boys' school, I am represented as speaking of "my old friend, John Imrie, the author of the 'Maple Leaf.'" It is not possible that I said "John Imrie" instead of "Alexander Muir." I have not had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Imrie, and therefore cannot have spoken of him as "my old friend." Besides, I knew Alexander Muir to be the author of the song mentioned, and certainly intended to refer to him.

ELLIOTT S. ROWE.

COPPER.

Sir,—I read with much interest your leading article in this morning's issue on the copper question. Most people who read your article will come to the conclusion that the copper market is in a worse state that it really is, and that ruin will be prevalent amongst the mine owners of British Columbia. I do not think that the present price will exist long. There is no doubt but what the users of copper have for the last year or two, reduced their stocks as low as possible. The present drop in the price of copper will no doubt stimulate the purchase of this metal by engineering firms and other users of copper, which will cause to a great extent, the surplus to be taken off the market, and instead of the stock of copper being in the hands of one or two large firms, it will be spread over a great many. The mine owners on Vancouver Island and the coast generally, have much to be thankful for, inasmuch as their ore is of higher grade than most existing copper mines, and the fact of having a smelter at Osborne Bay will be a great boon to the copper interests of the coast. Whilst the Boundary Creek country may be forced to close down, there will be no such need for the mines on Vancouver Island. The Mount Sicker mines especially being in the immediate vicinity of the Osborne Bay smelter, will be practically in a better position than they were before the drop in copper. The Lenora mine, for instance, will make a greater saving in handling its ores, I understand, and the loss in depreciation of copper will be more than made up in the saving in cost of mining, sorting, transportation and smelting charges. In addition, owing to the Osborne Bay Smelting Co., not only erecting a matting plant, but also converters for making the ore into pig copper, mine owners will be enabled to get a reduced rate for their smelting, inasmuch as the smelting company will not have to pay freight on the matte to the eastern refineries, and on account of only having to pay the freight on pig copper, will therefore be able to get mine owners a rate for smelting which will compensate them for the drop in copper. I write these few lines in the hope that those interested in mining in Vancouver Island and the coast of British Columbia will not lose their heads and think that the copper mining interest is ruined. As the Vancouver Island mines will be able to carry on and as a great many low grade mines throughout the world will have to close down, the supply of copper must be lessened, and as soon as the present surplus is used up, there is no reason why copper should not get back to the late price, and the mines we have near Victoria being in working order, will be of the first to reach the advantage of the high prices, as it will take some time before the low grade mines can reopen again.

COPPER MINER.

THE ANTIPODES.

Sir,—Most of us know very little, culpably little perhaps, about the great nation of our own blood and speech that is growing up in the wide, rich and virgin lands of the Antipodes. The commonwealths of New Zealand and Australia are intensely interesting subjects to one who cares to watch the development of the Anglo-Saxon race. In these lands things have been done that the rest of the world have only been dreaming of. A new work issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., of New York, entitled "Newest England," is one that I cannot praise too highly—a book for all who think and especially for statesmen, politicians, ministers and teachers, and those who in any way take an interest in the advancement of humanity and the solving of the economic problems of the day. Even the ordinary reader of books will find it intensely interesting and instructive. I have placed two copies in our public library and asked them to add two more, for I well know that each reader will recommend it to his friends. In these days of strikes, it is pleasant to realize that New Zealand has not had a strike or lockout for five years, and provides work for all who need it, a country where the railroads are owned by and run for the public benefit, and where woman suffrage is in force. The writer of the book states that the Antipodean Island group is today the most prosperous country in the world.

W. H. MARCON.

CHINESE QUESTION.

Sir,—My attention has been called to a letter by Mr. Musgrave, which appeared in your paper, criticising a lecture of mine on the Chinese question.

It is wise, before answering a man, to learn accurately what he has said. Mr. Musgrave did not hear what I said, and therefore his letter is full of misstatements and I regret to say of suggestions as to motives, which I think are wholly unworthy of the writer. It is a little hard to be compelled to state a case, already twice stated in public, because a man who did not take the trouble to come to my meeting, chooses now to libel me in public, but I do so, because although Mr. Musgrave's letter is very inaccurate and painfully offensive to me, I am still willing to credit him with the honest motives which he will not allow to me. Mr. Musgrave accuses me of wishing to deprive the country of Chinese labor, "for the sake of bolstering up white wages at an impossible rate." Had Mr. Musgrave been at my lecture he would have heard me tell the representatives of the Trades and Labor Council, then present, that my advocacy was not for them, and that the question of race, not wages, was that which interested me, and he would, if he had taxed his memory, have remembered that the only time I ever ran I ran against the labor leader of all Canada. Mr. Musgrave says "that my lecture consisted of ex parte statements unsupported by evidence or even argument," and puts into my mouth the evidence, not of myself, but of Mr. Justice Drake, to the effect that "the calendar of convictions gives no criterion of the number of offences." Mr. Drake also said that "I doubt if above five per cent of the laboring classes (of Chinese) pay any tax at all."

Mr. Musgrave should read this gentleman's evidence at page 159 of the 1884 commission. I considered him a reliable witness. As to honesty, I quoted a large number of witnesses of whom Crowle was one of the least, although the fact that he produced an album containing official photographs of 5,000 Chinese thieves known to him was rather strong, but the evidence of Hy. Norman and other leading writers not anxious for votes, was used by me, and seemed to me almost as strong as certain personal experiences which I adduced in support of my argument. And so all through, I produced ample evidence for every assertion I made. I even quoted Sir M. Begbie and Mr. Kennedy, the two strongest pro Chinese witnesses I could find in favor of the Chinamen. I quoted the evidence in their favor with regard to the tule lands of California, and I was complimented from the platform at both my lectures by such impartial people as Rev. Mr. Barber and Mr. Bary, upon the fairness and impartiability of my address, and if a gentleman who was not there rushes into print and labels my effort as "an ex parte statement unsupported by evidence, and that which has been alleged by the best professional men of the day with regard to the dangers of Chinese gardening as "balderdash," and seems to think the danger of applying animal manure (which has never yet been proved to convey typhoid or such diseases to human beings) as great as the danger of dressing those vegetables with human excreta, which is admitted a deadly practice, I cannot write more. I am foolish, perhaps, to have written so much, but there is not a point raised by Mr. Musgrave which I did not deal with fully in my lecture (house servants, honesty, etc.), nor was there any point which I attempted to establish by the evidence of less than three witnesses. Hear a man before you judge him, Mr. Musgrave, and try to believe others may be as honest as you are.

CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY.

A FOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE

Whether it is brain fag, loss of memory, inability to concentrate the mind or bodily weakness and general debility Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will restore your old time energy, strength and health. Through the blood and nervous system, it reaches every part of the body and overcomes weakness, irregularities and disease.

MRS. HITCHCOCK'S BOOK.

We are requested to publish the following letter:

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 20th, 1901.

Dear Mr. Mayor,—I am off tonight and hope to be of some service to Victoria in the East.

Before leaving I want to thank you for your kindly interest in my work and also to say that the "Victoria Edition" of my book of adventures will be out tonight.

There was an article in this morning's paper about those who promised advertisers to get out ten thousand but who in reality published fifty; it also sneered at the profits which charity would get.

Mr. Cusack is under contract with me to edit this week 10,000 copies. The advertisements go towards paying him and the cuts, should they not cover the cost of publication, first profits of the sale of book are to square his account, after which every penny which comes from the sale of the Victoria edition in Victoria is to be handed you for whatever local charities you think most deserving. I have promised the advertisers that the 10,000 copies shall be distributed among peole in the East, and intend to keep my word, even if I should find myself obliged to give away the entire edition.

In case I send a list of people to whom Mr. Cusack must forward these books, he is to deduct for postage or mailing.

I hope you will receive so much money from the sale of this edition that the charities will be greatly benefited.

With best wishes for the coming year, hoping to see you still mayor on my return, believe me very sincerely and cordially yours,

MARY E. HITCHCOCK.

The immense pines of Canada furnish the basis for that priceless cough and cold remedy, Pyny-Balsam. It cures quickly and certainly. Of all druggists, 25c. Made by proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

DENIAL BY SIR WILFRID

Story That He Had Volunteered as Mediator For Boer War Absurd.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier denies most emphatically the story credited to Labouchere's "Truth," that he had offered his services as mediator in bringing about an end to the Boer war. The Premier has instructed his private secretary to authorize all newspaper men inquiring about it to deny the story, which he said "Is too absurd for serious consideration for a moment."

The report that the United States had ceded Pyramid harbor to Canada, was referred to the Premier this morning. Sir Wilfrid simply said there was "Nothing in it."

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

TWO STATE SENATORS ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.

HON. J. H. SAUER.

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

"Having tried Peruna I can commend it to all as a great tonic and particularly 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.

Doctor S. B. Hartman:

Dear Sir:—"I have no hesitation in saying that after having tried dozens of other remedies without relief, I owe my perfect health and clear voice of today to Peruna. I know it to be a sure cure for indigestion and its attendant affliction, nervous debility. For the six 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 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, O.

Notice to Contractors

COMBINED TRAFFIC AND RAILWAY BRIDGE FOR FRASER RIVER, AT NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

Sealed, separate or whole tenders, properly superscribed, as the case may be, "Tender for Substructure, Fraser River Bridge," "Tender for Superstructure, Fraser River Bridge," "Tender for Fraser River Bridge," will be received by the undersigned up to and including 8th day of January, 1902, for the manufacture, erection and completion of the bridge in accordance with the drawings and specifications to be seen on application at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., at the Government Office, New Westminster, B. C., and at the office of Messrs Waddell and Hedrick, Consulting Engineers, New Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo., on and after the 5th day of December, 1901.

Intending tenderers upon application at any of the above named offices may obtain, upon payment of ten ($10) dollars, copies of drawings and specifications for either substructure or superstructure, or twenty ($20) dollars for both.

Each tender must be made out on the form supplied, and must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada or National Bank of the United States, made payable to the undersigned, or by gold, in the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so.

The cheques or cash deposit, as the case may be, of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned when contract is awarded.

The agreement on the form of tender to furnish a bond for $50,000, or equivalent satisfactory security, for the due fulfilment of the work, must be signed by the tenderer and his sureties.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Land and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 2nd November, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Combined Traffic and Railway Bridge for Fraser River, at New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada.

Extension of Time for Receiving Tenders.

The time for receiving tenders for the above bridge has been extended to Saturday, inclusive, the 25th January, 1902.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands & Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 13th December, 1901.

FARM TO RENT OR SELL—All kinds of fruit, good buildings, convenient to boats, cars, market, stores and school. Apply 165 Johnson street.

STRAYED—From the Carey road, near Royal Oak, a small red cow, part Jersey, with one horn broken. Kindly send information to 16 Caledonia avenue, or this office.

You May Need
Pain-Killer
For Cuts Burns Bruises
Cramps Diarrhoea All Bowel Complaints
It is a sure, safe and quick remedy.
There's only one PAIN-KILLER, PERRY DAVIS'.
Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

Goes to Grand Forks.—Mr. May, second assistant of the Boys' Central school has resigned to accept the position of principal of the Grand Forks school. Mr. May has only been connected with the city schools since August of the present year, but has proved himself to be an efficient teacher.

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.

There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-sized bottle."

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER,
Rabbi of Cong. Bnai Israel.
New York, Jan. 3, 1901.

Drs. Taft Bros', Medicine Co.,

Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent 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.
Avon Springs, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful 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 chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th 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 entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease. Yours respectfully,

O. D. PHELPS, M. D.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co. Feb. 5, 1901.

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with 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 testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

Home address, 235 Rivington street. S. RAPHAEL,
67 East 129th St., New York City.

Trial Bottle Sent Absolutely Free on Receipt of Postal

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Builders' Hardware

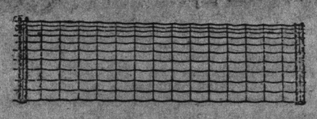
WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

LOCKS
SASH LOCKS
TAR PAPER
TAR FELT

SHEATHING
NAILS
SASH CORD
SASH WEIGHTS, Etc

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO. LTD.
32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 613.

JUST RECEIVED A CARLOAD OF



Page Woven Wire Fencing

The Strongest and Best on the Market for Farms, Cattle Ranges, Gardens, etc. All sized meshes and heights. Also Woven Wire Double and Single Gates. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

Sole Agents for British Columbia
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS.

MR. TAFT HOPEFUL.

Retiring Governor of the Philippines Speaks Upon the War.

Manila, Dec. 20.—Over four thousand members of the federal party called on Governor Taft today to bid him farewell and safe return. The governor addressed 150 of the more prominent of his visitors saying he was touched and honored by their presence. The organization, he added, had done so much toward bringing about peace and giving the country a stable party that it argued more for the success of American labors than anything else during the recent critical times. The reports circulated in the United States founded on incidents connected with the war in Bautagas province and the Island of Samar, the governor also said, tend to convey a wrong impression of the situation which is really hopeful. Through his officers, the constabulary and provincial governments, besides 850 teachers, the commission had excellent means of acquiring information in the organized provinces, and it considers that there was never a time when there has been so much real ground for hopefulness and encouragement in regard to the attitude of the Filipino people toward the civil government. The military district in Samar had created an unfounded feeling of uneasiness concerning the condition of the people of the rest of the archipelago. The war in Batangas and Samar kept up by misguided men, furnished the only obstacle to obtaining liberal legislation on the part of Congress.

Assisting the Poor.—Through the efforts of the Friendly Help society, many homes will be made brighter this Christmas. Already the amount of money sent to the society for the relief of the poor has reached a considerable sum and the collection of clothing, groceries, etc., received at the rooms of the society is very satisfactory. Any friends who may still wish to assist are asked to send their gifts in early tomorrow morning. A full list of the subscribers and contributors will be published after Christmas. All the public schools responded liberally with donations of money, clothing and groceries.

Catholic College.—The president of Mar'st college at Washington, D.C., Very Rev. John Descreux, and Very Rev. Thomas Larkin, president of All Hallows college, at Salt Lake City, were guests of Rt. Rev. Bishop Orth during a short visit to the city. The future of Catholic higher education for Victoria was discussed.

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