

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1901

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing
Company, Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
FREDERICK B. BROWN, - - - Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or
mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (ex-
cept the city) and United States at follow-
ing rates:
One Year \$ 8.00
Six Months 4.00
Three Months 2.00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Three Months40
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and
the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of
advertising, to ensure their insertion
should be handed in to the business office
not later than 6 p. m. Advertisers will
be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business of-
fice, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.
For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., con-
sult the Night Editor.

ADVERTISING THE ISLAND.

The Mining Journal, Railway and
Commercial Gazette, of London, says:
"The Daily Colonist, of Victoria, British
Columbia, has published a substantial
souvenir number describing the re-
sources of Vancouver Island at the end
of the 19th century, and the possibilities
of its exploitation and development.
It contains lengthy illustrated articles
on every industry and those dealing
with the island's metalliferous wealth.
We find to be very interesting and in-
structive reading. The souvenir may
be obtained of Messrs. C. J. Walker's
Canadian Press Agency, 24 Coleman
street, E.C."

If it were not that the heading of the
paragraph reads "The Mineral and
Commercial Gazette of Vancouver," this
notice would give unalloyed satisfac-
tion. The omission of the word "Is-
land" is not unnatural. When one
writes of Madagascar or Sicily, he does
not say Madagascar Island or Sicily
Island, and there would be no necessity
in our case for the word if it were
not that some distinction had to be
made between the city on the mainland
and the great island. The confusion of
names is to be regretted, and is likely to
prove serious as the city and the
island advance in wealth and impor-
tance. Very many people think that Van-
couver is on Vancouver Island. Not
long ago a Toronto business man, com-
ing to the Coast, said, as the train was
crossing the bridge at the Pitt Meadows,
"I suppose we are going over to Van-
couver Island." He had just been told
that the train would soon reach Van-
couver, and not unreasonably supposed
that it would have to get on the Island
first.

The lesson of this is that we must be
careful to make all matter advertising
this city and island so distinctive in its
character that this common error can be
guarded against. The London paper
in the quoted extract referred to the Is-
land, and so the omission in the head-
line really did a mistake. No one on
reading the Colonist Souvenir number
could possibly fall into a mistake, for
"distinctiveness for the Island is a fea-
ture of that issue. Care must be taken
to mark all Victoria and Vancouver
island advertising matter in the same
way, and this not through any ill-
feeling towards the city of Vancouver,
but simply that we ourselves enjoy
the advantage of our own energy.

The quotation reprinted above shows
the very great advantage of using, when
advertising, something that will com-
mand attention. In the Colonist Souvenir
number about 230 columns were de-
voted to Victoria and Vancouver Island,
setting forth by written description and
the reproduction of photographs the sal-
ient facts regarding a portion of the
Empire, of which a very great majority
of people, even in Canada, scarcely
know anything at all. The beauty and
the interest of the illustrations gave an
educational value to the issue, which is
not easily over-estimated. Descriptions
tell their own story, and must be be-
lieved. Doubtless this is one reason
why this number has received such fa-
vorable comment from so many quar-
ters.

GRAVEL AND CLAY.

A correspondent asks for some infor-
mation about the Glacial Period. He
says that he has a great deal said of
glacial action in connection with
mining, and he would like to know more
about it. It is not to be taken as a set-
tled fact that there ever was a glacial
period, in the sense in which the ex-
pression is popularly understood, that is,
as a time when the northern hemi-
sphere was covered by a vast ice-sheet
similar to those found in the mountains.
From certain phenomena, which have
not yet been otherwise explained, geolo-
gists have reached the conclusion that
there may have been such a period in
the history of the world, but there are
many facts not in keeping with this hy-
pothesis. All the features of the de-

posita of gravel and clay, which are as-
signed by geology in a general way to
glacial action, are not reproduced in the
case of existing glaciers, so that while
some of the geological conditions com-
monly called glacial, may have been
caused by slow-moving continental ice-
sheets; some of them may have been due
to other causes. An ingenious theo-
ry was advanced by the late Ignatius
Donnelly, who wrote a book to prove
from geology and tradition that the pre-
sence of gravel and clay was due to a
collision between the earth and a comet.
While this has received no scientific
sanction, it may be mentioned that re-
putable authorities are disposed to think
that diamonds are of extra-terrestrial
origin, and as they occur in blue clay,
it would seem as if the clay must have
been deposited upon the earth at the
same time as they were. But as yet all
this is in the domain of speculation.

The Northwest Coast presents some
dark underbrush in connection with
gravel and clay deposits. Beneath
scores of feet of gravel numerous pieces
of wood have been found. These speed-
ily harden into a stone-like substance,
when exposed to the air. Their presence
under such a vast superimposed mass
demonstrates one of two things, namely,
that they were there before the gravel
came, or they were thrown there
with the gravel. So, too, in clay de-
posits, pieces of wood, and in some cases
logs of considerable size, are found
deeply imbedded in it. It is difficult
to imagine any slow process of piling up
clay by glacial action, which would re-
sult in logs being piled up by the action
to the horizontal. Again, if clay and
gravel were deposited by glacial action
extending over hundreds of years, the
stratification would be horizontal and level;
but it is often quite the reverse. There
is a deposit of blue clay resting upon
sand found in New Brunswick.

Within a distance of a mile, the top of
the clay stratum is found at varying dis-
tances from the surface itself to thirty
feet and more below, and the bottom of
the clay, that is the top of the under-
lying sand stratum, at from a few feet
to over three hundred. Cedar logs have
been found deeply imbedded in this
clay. It may be that such conditions
would result from glacial action, but it
is, our modern glaciers have lost the
track, for they are not doing such things.

Speaking in a general way, the Glacial
Period may be said to be that time in
the history of the world when frost
was at its maximum potency. It is open
to doubt if the northern half of this
continent was ever covered by a sheet
of ice, as Greenland is now covered, and
it is also very questionable if there are
now taking place beneath the great
Greenland ice field the phenomena which
are ordinarily called glacial. Much of what is called "glacial"
may simply be the result of frost action in
comparatively recent years.

THE HONOR OF OVERCOMING.

A king sent two generals against the
enemy. Both were brave men; both
had strong armies at their backs. The
first general met the enemy in the open,
the latter's forces being far inferior to
his own. He fought a short fight and
won. The second general led his army
many days and nights before he caught
sight or sound of the foe. He was
marching through a valley guarded by
high hills, when the enemy opened fire
upon him from under cover of thick
brush on the side. He returned the
fire blindly at first, not knowing the
whereabouts of the hidden foe. "Two
days and nights he fought recklessly
and fearlessly. His men tell him
about him; friends dear to him died
at his side. Again and again the
enemy sent envoys with a flag of truce,
to demand his surrender. Again and
again the envoys returned with the
reply, "As long as there is a man left
we shall fight." At last, gathering the
remnant of his army together, he made
a fierce attack, and at that late hour,
with only a handful of men left, though
all of them were strong with wine, and
broken in strength, but gladly triumphant
he, too, returned to his king.

There are two distinct forms of char-
acter among men and women. Though
every individual is individual in disposi-
tion and temperament, the individuality
may be a modification of or a slight
deviation from the two forms. "Two
those who do good against their inclina-
tion," say the stoics, "we give our
deepest admiration. To those who do
good because of inclination we give our
love." To either of these two classes
every man and woman must belong.
There are some people who appar-
ently have no diffy where ever in
overcoming temptation. We meet such
men and women every day. They seem
to be on a plane a little above the rest
of mankind. They look down, perhaps
not loftily, but very gently and kindly,
on the sins that appeal to and overcome
others. They may even try, as many
of them do, to help others, but just
because they are different, and are on
another plane, they cannot understand or
sympathize. They may give a very
kindly, tolerant pity, but no man with
a spark of spirit wants pity; and, im-
patient of them all together, the others
decline their help and prefer to live
their lives in their own way.

The men and women whom tempta-
tions meet and baffle at every turn, the
men and women who sin because it is
second nature to them, the men and
women who love where they should
hate and hate where they should love—
these are the others—the men and
women whom jealous drives to fool-
ishness, whom lust of gain drives to co-
ruttiness, whom envy drives to sin,
whom the passions pull and tear and
drag to crime—these are the others.
It seems to be that fate has decreed

it so, that as some men are born rich
and never know want, while others only
breathe to suffer, so some are born
with no passions to cope with, while
others must struggle against fierce
temptations from boyhood to manhood,
from manhood to the grave.

Buddhi in his gospel tells us "Where
there is much suffering, there will be
much bliss; if you but open your eyes
to see it." The rich man cannot know
the joy that a grateful want long felt
can bring. "With what pleasure can
a man eat when he has not known hun-
ger?" So only the much tried and
tempted know the glad worth of a sin
overcome.

God never puts a man in a position
where there is nothing left him but to
despair. There is a loophole some-
where through which the light will
come, if he but look long enough to find
it. "A man has fallen in a bed of
dark unwholeness, and the devil
underbrush shuts him in. He will
with rise and push the covering aside,
he will see, close beside him, a pond
covered with lotus flowers."

Some day, sooner or later, all at once
or by degrees, every man wakes to the
consciousness of God within him, and
then he knows the blackness, the foul-
ness of his sin, for he sees it by con-
trast with that which is all-pure. It is,
then, when instinctively we know God,
that He is speaking to us and showing
us the way to the light beyond the
shadow. The harder the task He sets
us, the longer and more difficult the
study, the deeper the joy of accom-
plishing.

Like the two generals whom the king
sent to meet, the one an inferior foe,
the other a vastly superior one, so are
the two men whom God places in the
world—the one passionate, the other a
slave to temptation. To the first, he
brave and valiant, who lives a life of
purity and worthiness, to die as he
lived, be all honor. To the other who,
brave too, must struggle only to fall,
to rise again and struggle again, to faint
under fierce self-sacrifice, to rally and
battle with the mighty foes of his
passions, to sweep temptation by the
board with hands that long to grasp and
hold it, to overcome at last, only when he
is worn and broken, and perhaps old—to
him be all honor and the greater glory.
"On stepping stones of his dead self"
he has mounted, every conquered pas-
sion a step in the stair that leads to
Truth, which is God.

N. DE BERTLAND LUGRIN.

A HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Germany to the Tuberculosis Con-
vention, recently held in Ottawa, says:
"The establishment of a Home
for Consumptives in this province. Since
the medical profession has ascertained
that consumption is a contagious dis-
ease, the ordinary places of public re-
sort, such as hotels and boarding houses,
will not receive persons afflicted with
it. So marked is this disinclination,
that, we are informed, in Kamloops
those persons who go higher for the
benefit of the dry climate, find it ex-
ceedingly difficult to secure accommoda-
tion. No one wants to be constantly in
contact with people suffering from a
contagious disease, and hence houses
that will willingly receive all other
guests, close their doors to such per-
sons."

This subject has received a very con-
siderable degree of attention in Eastern
Canada, and the result has been the es-
tablishment of the National Sanitarium
Association of Canada, the object of
which is described to be "to establish a
public institution or institutions for the
isolation, treatment and cure of per-
sons afflicted with pulmonary disease."
Lord Strathcona is the president of the
Association, and Mr. W. J. Gage, of To-
ronto, and at present in Victoria, is the
secretary. The first institution estab-
lished in Canada under the auspices of
this Association was the Muskoka Cot-
tage Sanitarium, near Gravenhurst, Ont-
ario. We gather from the "Thinker"
Port of the Institution, that Mr. Gage
gave the movement its first impetus by
contributing \$25,000 towards it. This
handsome gift was supplemented by one
of equal amount from the late Mr. H. A.
Massey. The town of Gravenhurst con-
tributed \$10,000. The Sanitarium con-
sists of cottages in a tract of 5
acres. In these cottages 120 patients
of 371 patients, of whom 57 were dis-
charged as apparently cured, 95 with
the disease arrested, and 73 with mark-
ed improvement. The province of On-
tario gives \$2,000.

The matter has a present interest be-
cause an effort is about to be made to
establish a Sanitarium somewhere on
the dry belt in this province, and the
government will doubtless be approach-
ed on the matter. The Dry Belt of
British Columbia is admitted to be one
of the best places in America for such
an institution, and it is undoubtedly
needed in this province.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

The attention of the people of Canada
has been so much engrossed by other
events that little or no notice has been
taken for a year or two of the events
transpiring in that important corner of
the Empire, which forms Afghanistan.
Since the brilliant defence of Chitral,
and the spirited operations against the
Afridis, nothing of unusual interest has
transpired in Northwest India, but
nevertheless a great deal of valuable
quiet work has been done. Lord Curzon
is able to announce that he has been
able to establish a new frontier province
and to render its inhabitants from the
north practically impossible. He has ac-
complished this, too, at a time when
the Indian army has been reduced in
strength by the withdrawal of men to
serve in South Africa. Instead of de-

pending upon British troops to occupy
advanced positions, Lord Curzon has
substituted local levies and police, and
as the Morning Post puts it, "has con-
centrated authority on the wild and law-
less frontier under one head." This is
a movement of very great value, as
it establishes on the Afghanistan fron-
tier conditions similar to those which
have proved so satisfactory on the fron-
tier of Beluchistan. Thus the great
work of empire-building is going on
quietly and unobtrusively, but none the
less effectively. To govern wild moun-
tain tribes through the instrumentality
of police recruited from among them-
selves is a plan, which no other nation
than ours ever had the courage to adopt.
We are reminded by this of an in-
cident alleged to have occurred during the
Afrid campaign, which may be worth
the telling:

The Afrids were splendid fighters
and gave our troops no end of trouble.
When they were captured they were
ready to fight for our side, and what
against their former comrades. One
day a particularly clever Afrid on a
mountain side was giving a lot of
trouble by his expert sniping, and the
officer in command of our men called an
Afrid prisoner to him and asked if he
could devise a plan to stop the shoot-
ing. The fellow said he could, and in
very short time the sniper was dropped
by a beautifully placed shot. On being
asked how he managed the trick so
well, the prisoner said that he knew the
sniper's way of working, and just how
to get at him, adding by way of ex-
planation: "He's my father." Per-
haps he was not so true, but it is a
true, but that it is told illustrates the
important manner in which the moun-
tainers fight. The Indian authorities
have known how to take advantage of
this feature of the mountaineer char-
acter, and by always treating the
native levies and police with absolute
fairness, have enabled them to our ser-
vice in the fiercest way.

AN ARMISTICE.

Lord Kitchener has granted General
Botha a seven days' armistice in order
to enable him to communicate with the
other Boer leaders. It is hardly possi-
ble that any future operations in South
Africa can amount to much. The re-
ports of captures of guns, ammunition
and supplies, and the ever-increasing
list of the Boer dead, shows that the
Boers are at the end of their organ-
ized resistance, and although they are
yet fully capable of giving a great deal
of trouble in isolated and unprotected
localities, their utmost efforts must be
confined to marauding expeditions. The
fight at Liebenburg shows that the en-
emy have not lost their fighting skill,
indeed, they seem to be improving, for
in the earlier stages of operations they
were not given to making determined
attacks upon our men in position. De-
voted command is scattered, and we
may assume that Botha wishes to get
in communication with him. The elusive
Boer leader will hardly be able to get his
men together again. Meanwhile the
northern movement of our force in the
Orange River Colony is progressing.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

In addressing himself to the amend-
ment of this School Law, Mr. Prentice,
minister of education, has grasped with
the finger of his right hand the pulse
of the local legislature. The conditions
existing in British Columbia are such
as are not to be found in any other part
of the Dominion. Settlement is scattered,
and yet the government is expected to
bring the school house within the reach
of every family of children. Manifestly
this is impossible in every instance, but
the effort in that direction, and has
been surprisingly successful. The other
provinces are, at least so far as the
settled portions are concerned, included
in their boundaries. While this lightens
the burden of the cost of education upon
the provincial governments, it may not
reduce its cost to the taxpayers,
who pay into the municipal treasuries
or into the funds of their respective
school districts, such sums as they con-
sider from year to year required for local
educational purposes, and this does
appear in the statement of govern-
ment expenditures. Therefore while the
financial returns of the Province of British
Columbia may show a much higher
expenditure per pupil than those of any
of the other provinces, the actual cost
of education to the people cannot be
compared from such data. We think, how-
ever, that there is no room for doubt that
education costs very much more per
pupil in this province than in any other
of the Dominion. We pay higher educa-
tional salaries for one thing. It is an open
question if it would be advisable to at-
tempt to reduce the cost of the schools
to the provincial treasury by organizing
the whole provinces into self-governing
school districts and throwing upon them
the burden of the expense borne by each
district in the other provinces. Although
this would undoubtedly enable the govern-
ment to cut down the educational
grant very largely, it would not in the
least lighten the burden of taxation, but
might increase it by adding to the cost
of the schools the expense of maintain-
ing the necessary local machinery for the
collection and disbursement of the local tax.

The most that we think can be reason-
ably asked at the present time is that
the government will endeavor to discover
some means whereby the burden of the
school expenditure upon the provin-
cial treasury be lessened without lessening
the efficiency of the school system. Any
measure that may be passed now must,
from the very nature of the case, be

adopted with a full knowledge that it
will be subject to change as the settle-
ment of the province progresses. We are
a long way short in British Columbia of
that full measure of municipal organiza-
tion attained in the other provinces, and
until we are able to reach it, we cannot
expect that the plan of educational
expenditure, which prevails in other pro-
vinces, will be feasible here.

We shall reserve any comments upon
the details of the proposed amendments
to the law until after Mr. Prentice has
explained them when moving the second
reading. There are some very interest-
ing features in the bill, and the whole
measure shows that the Minister has
made a careful study of the subject and
a well considered effort to solve the dif-
ficulties presented by it. Speaking in a
general way, we may say that the mea-
sure will materially lighten the burden
upon the revenue and not have the
slightest tendency to impair the effi-
ciency of the school system. Mr. Prentice
is to be congratulated upon what ap-
pears to be a very successful attempt to
carry along the school system so as to
make it keep pace with the require-
ments of the province. He will not im-
agine that the measure is the final
solution of the school problem, but he
will with confidence assert that it is a
notable step in the right direction.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

One Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash
No Advertisement Inserted for Less
Than Twenty Five Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—A lady to assist with child.
Apply Mrs. Landberg, 37 Herald St. m10

WANTED—For 6 months, a small furnished
house in the vicinity of Cowichan, with
a few acres of ground. Must be near
lake or river. Address H. Box 200, Vic-
toria. m10

WANTED—An up-to-date No. 1 bookkeeper
to manage retail firm. Apply to "C" Col-
onist office. m10

MALE STENOGRAPHER, with references,
desires a position. Address L. R. m10

WANTED—To borrow \$1,000 on sawmill,
limited company, debenture full secured.
Good interest. Letters to Box 72, P. O.
Victoria. m10

A FEW YOUNG MEN to correspond with
writers. Address Page-Davis, Chicago, Ill. m10

WANTED—Small lot on live stock and
improvements. J. B. this office. m10

WANTED—Ward maid. Apply to matron,
Jubilee Hospital. m10

WANTED—Employment by sober man,
questioning of the northeast corner of
farmers and others. Address G. Colonist
office. m10

WANTED—Girl for light housework. Ap-
ply 73 Discovery St. m10

WANTED—An office boy. Apply to S. F.
care Colonist. State age. m10

FOR SALE—Contents of newly furnished
house, including furniture and fixtures, at
Parsell, Jessie St. Victoria. m10

FOR SALE—Four horse power gas engine;
can also use gasoline in good condition.
Low price for cash. Address Box 300,
Victoria. m10

FOR SALE OR RENT—100 acres at War-
rent, B. C. from 15 to 20 acres cleared.
Good farm for dairy purposes or rais-
ing thoroughbred stock. Convenient to
city for business, postoffice and school.
Good buildings, etc. \$500. Ap-
ply 165 Johnston street. m10

FOR SALE—Fresh milk cow, extra milk-
ing, and office Bannan Square from \$6.00
to \$8.00 per month. Apply 40 Govern-
ment Street. m10

IMPORTED young cocker spaniel dog for
sale at bargain. Owner leaving city. Ap-
ply 102 Douglas street. m10

FOR SALE—A phonograph, nearly new,
or would exchange for car. Apply Box
3, Colonist. m10

FOR SALE OR LET—A bargain clear-
ed ranch, three miles out on the beach.
Public road. All picket fenced, with
comfortable cottages, chicken houses,
barn, well. Good living to begin with.
Fine building site and health resort. Ap-
ply Ranch, 110 Yates street. m10

INCUBATOR for sale cheap. Apply 21
Store street. m10

FOR SALE—At Five Figures, Yukon Ter-
ritory, 250 miles by rail, 12 cents per mile.
For care Telegraph Operator, Five
Figures. m10

FOR SALE—White Wyanadotte eggs, \$2 per
dozen. Also, Indian Game and Plymouth Rock, \$1 per
dozen. Inspection of stock invited. Mrs.
Edwards, Cadboro Bay. Leave orders at
Speed Bros. m10

FOR SALE—A good strong express wagon,
nearly new. Can be seen at Messrs.
Carriage Works. m10

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From imported
stock. Langshans, Browns, Leghorns,
Minors, Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes.
Price from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per set-
ting. Leave orders at W. A. Johnson, 32
East Street. Quick Bros., Cadboro Bay. m10

FOR SALE—Restaurant; first-class; doing
good business; long lease; good reason
for selling. Address Owner W. Colonist
office. m10

FOR SALE—Two lots and a house on Bell
ville street, adjoining Parliament Build-
ing; price, \$1,500. Apply Heisterman &
Co., 75 Government street. m10

FOR SALE—Schooner Hesperus, 20 tons;
in good order; ready for sea. For partic-
ulars apply J. S. Hunter, No. 28 John-
son street. m10

FOR SALE—A modern residence with
stone heat and all other conveniences.
Five acres of land, in a good locality
and commanding a good view. Price very
reasonable. Heisterman & Co. m10

A MODERN RESIDENCE, with all con-
veniences and home steam, on Bel-
cher street. Price, \$5,250. Heisterman
& Co., 75 Government street. m10

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY—Miss Telford will
hold a social dance in honor of St. Pat-
rick, Friday evening next, March 15th,
Albion Hall, Pandora St. Ladies bring
refreshments. m10

IF ANY PARTY WISHES TO DISPOSE
of his furnishings privately, address "Con-
fidential," Colonist office. m10

DR. MARY M'NEIL has removed to 200
Pandora avenue. P. O. Box 431. m10

Some Properties for sale by the B. C. Land & Investment Agency
Limited, 40 Government street, Victoria, B. C. In nearly all cases
easy terms can be obtained. Bargains.

PEMBROKE STREET—Between Government
and Douglas streets, a good lot,
\$500 each. Apply 40 Government street.
B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHURCHWAY—Near Douglas, 2 lots \$1,000
each. Apply 40 Government street. B. C.
Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HUMBOLDT STREET—One lot, in a de-
sirable locality, \$500. Apply 40 Government
street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency,
Limited.

WHARF STREET—2 fine waterfront lots,
exceptionally cheap, \$7,000 for the two.
Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land
& Investment Agency, Limited.

LOT 120x380—Five minutes from centre of
the city; only \$2,500. Apply 40 Govern-
ment street. B. C. Land & Investment
Agency, Limited.

MOUNT TOLMIE ROAD—Opposite Jubilee
Hospital, 5 acres, all cleared; will sell
in single acreage extremely cheap; good
building site only \$400 per acre. Apply
40 Government street. B. C. Land & In-
vestment Agency, Limited.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in
good locality, \$1,800. Apply 40 Govern-
ment street. B. C. Land & Investment
Agency, Limited.

DALLAS ROAD—Modern 8-roomed dwell-
ing, lot 60x240, tennis court, etc., will be
sold very cheap. Also a new bungalow.
Apply 40 Government street. m10

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice;
call and see our list. Apply 40 Govern-
ment street. B. C. Land & Investment
Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—10 acres, all fenced; 7 1/2
acres cleared; good barns, etc.; 3 1/2 miles
city; \$3,000; one-third cash and balance
at 5 per cent. Apply 40 Government
street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency,
Limited.

VICTORIA ARM—Five acres, all under
cultivation, and good building site, \$1,250.
Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land
& Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—16 acres, all under cul-
tivation; 1-roomed house, good barn, etc.;
orchard. Will exchange for one acre and
good house in town. Apply 40 Govern-
ment street. B. C. Land & Investment
Agency, Limited.

STRAWBERRY LAKE PARK—3 1/2 miles
from city, in blocks of five acres each;
cheap, and very easy terms; from \$40 to
\$100 per acre. Apply 40 Government
street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency,
Limited.

VICTORIA WEST—Cor. of Mary and Fred-
erick streets. Two lots for \$800; hand-
some building site; fine view of the
Strait; easy terms. Apply 40 Govern-
ment street. B. C. Land & Investment
Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—1 1/2 lots and 2-story
dwelling, \$1,500; exceptionally cheap and
easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.
m10

EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE—Good stable
and two lots, each 60x120, 10 miles
from post office; assessed \$3,000.
Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land
& Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE—6-roomed modern
dwelling, over 2 acres of ground, stables,
etc., \$900. m10

TO LET—Suitable for fancy store, etc.,
the premises on the northeast corner of
Fort and Douglas streets. Will be
made more attractive to suit incoming
tenant. m10

JAMES BAY—Two 5-roomed houses, \$250
each; will be sold on very easy terms.
Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land
& Investment Agency