

## The Colonist

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  
TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## 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 5 p. m. Advertising will be  
accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business  
office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.  
For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., con-  
sult the Night Editor.

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

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

## MR. WELLS' VISIT.

If nothing more comes of the visit  
paid by Mr. Wells, Chief Commissioner  
of Lands and Works, than he has felt  
free to tell the newspapers, the people  
of British Columbia have reason to feel  
glad he went East. It is especially  
gratifying to the Colonist to find him  
able to report an awakening of interest  
on the part of the federal government  
in everything pertaining to the develop-  
ment of the Pacific Coast of Canada.  
The mission of Messrs. Dunsinuir and  
Eberts to Ottawa last winter did more  
than anything else in recent years to  
attract the attention of Sir Wilfrid  
Laurier and his colleagues to this part  
of Canada, and it is easy to understand  
how much the work of those gentlemen  
smoothed the way for Mr. Wells in his  
discussions with the ministers. What  
Mr. Wells was able to say about the  
Coast-Kootenay line is of great interest,  
for it indicates that the construction  
of that important artery of trade is  
within reasonable distance of accom-  
plishment. We can very well under-  
stand that the ministers who spoke on  
such subjects would much appreciate  
the foresight of the provincial govern-  
ment in ordering the Hope Mountain  
survey, for it is well known to some peo-  
ple that those ministers upon whose re-  
commendation only a subsidy could be  
brought down, were very much at sea as  
to the nature of the passes through those  
mountains, and that one of the first  
questions likely to be propounded, when  
an application was made for a specific  
subsidy, would be if any one could speak  
with confidence as to the feasibility from  
a transportation point of view of such a  
railway. Mr. Dewdney's report has not  
been made public, but Mr. Wells  
tells us that the survey "puts the ques-  
tion of a feasible pass beyond the realm  
of doubt," a statement of very great  
value and one that is likely, more than  
anything else that can be said or done  
at the present time, to bring about the  
consummation of satisfactory negotia-  
tions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude in  
regard to the Coast-Kootenay line has  
been well known for some time, and it  
is distinctly favorable.

The new transcontinental line is now  
fairly in the field, and must be very  
shortly dealt with by the legislature. Mr.  
Wells was able to say that this project  
meets with great favor in the East, and  
we are confident that he might have ad-  
ded that the federal government recog-  
nizes that it has a duty to perform in  
that connection. This line is likely to  
solve the question of railway construc-  
tion on Vancouver Island, even if the  
latter is not taken up as a separate en-  
dertaking, as we have every hope it will  
be.

The remarks of Mr. Wells in regard to  
the pulp industry are of special value,  
and they have the advantage of bringing  
prominently forward a subject that has  
not been as fully discussed as its im-  
portance would justify. It is highly sat-  
isfactory that he feels able to anticipate  
favorable results from the legislation of  
last session in this regard. When once  
the value of the pulp-wood forests of  
British Columbia are thoroughly under-

stood and the very favorable terms un-  
der which they can be exploited are  
made known, we may look with confi-  
dence for large investments in that rap-  
idly growing industry.

In regard to the New Westminster  
Bridge, it is only reasonable that the  
federal government should contribute  
something towards this very important  
and costly structure. We can under-  
stand that the federal ministers might  
naturally decline to express themselves  
definitely in respect to it. They are not  
yet in possession of sufficient data, and  
even if they were, they would not be  
likely to make any promise at this date.  
Mr. Wells has done good service in  
pressing the matter for consideration.

In speaking of the settlement of the  
province by immigrants, Mr. Wells  
touches upon a question of prime im-  
portance, and the people will be very  
glad to hear any suggestion that he may  
have to make looking to that end. The  
colonization of British Columbia is not  
a very easy matter, for various reasons,  
which need not be here mentioned in de-  
tail, but there are doubtless ways and  
means by which it can be carried out,  
and the Minister has done exceedingly  
well to give his particular attention.  
On the whole, the result of Mr. Wells'  
visit to the East, although it was not  
strictly an official tour, will be of ben-  
efit to the province. He has brought  
several very grave questions under the  
attention of those who only can solve  
them, and he has been able to strengthen  
the very favorable impression produced  
by his colleagues, when they visited Ot-  
tawa last winter.

## THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

We print this morning the cards of  
Messrs. Barnard, Grahame and Luxton,  
who are offering for election as alder-  
men, one of them in each ward in the  
city. Mr. Barnard will be a candi-  
date in South Ward, Mr. Luxton in  
Centre Ward, and Mr. Grahame in  
North Ward. We think all who know  
these gentlemen will concede that they  
will make excellent aldermen. If elected  
they will introduce a new element to  
the Council, by which we mean that they  
are representatives of a part of the com-  
munity, which has not much concerned  
itself with municipal affairs, namely, the  
younger business element. The Colon-  
ist has often urged the younger men  
to come forward and take up a share of  
the public burden, and if those appeals  
have in any way contributed to the can-  
didature of the gentlemen named, we are  
more than repaid, for the beginning this  
made will lead to a great increase in the  
interest which the younger men will  
take in affairs.

The events of the last few weeks have  
shown the desirability of having as good  
an aldermanic board as we can secure.  
They have also demonstrated that it is  
a good thing to have an infusion of new  
blood. The proceedings in connection  
with the Point Ellice bridge contract  
demonstrate how very easy it is for gen-  
tlemen, whose integrity cannot be im-  
peached, to allow themselves to be mis-  
led as to their public duty. They also  
show how prone aldermen, who have  
been retained in office for a term or two,  
are to be impatient of criticism, and to  
confuse their own notions with true pub-  
lic opinion. Certainly the three gen-  
tlemen above named are able to approach  
the consideration of municipal ques-  
tions with perfectly open minds, and as  
they have all been successful in their  
several walks in life, the citizens are  
safe in concluding that they will be able  
to manage the affairs of the city with  
good judgment. They are all progres-  
sive citizens, and in their several ways  
have discharged responsible duties. It  
would be an excellent thing for the city  
to secure their services in the Council,  
and we hope that the announcement of  
their candidature will have the effect of  
bringing forward others in whom the  
citizens can have full confidence.

WONDERS OF THE COMMON-  
PLACE.

Some time ago the bright sunshine  
fell upon the waters of the Pacific Ocean  
down near the Equator, and great vol-  
umes of water were evaporated and car-  
ried up into the atmosphere. Then the  
winds blew the moisture-laden air north-  
ward until some of it came in contact  
with the Sooke Hills. It had to rise in  
order to get over the hills, and in rising  
dropped some of its moisture in the form  
of rain. The rain, after reaching the  
earth, trickled down the sides of the hills  
and into the valley of the Goldstream,  
where some of it was intercepted and  
made turn a water-wheel, and the wa-  
ter-wheel turned a dynamo, and the  
dynamo generated the electricity which  
shines upon the piece of paper on which  
this article is being written. Far longer  
ago the sunshine fell upon the earth,  
and under its powerful rays rank vegeta-  
tion covered what is now Vancouver  
Island. The vegetation died and under  
pressure was slowly converted into coal,  
and the coal was dug out of its hiding  
place, brought to Victoria, and a part of  
it was converted into gas, which drives  
the engine, which turns the wheels of  
the lineotype machine upon which this  
article will be set up for the paper,  
while another portion of the coal is al-  
ready burning in the furnace to gener-  
ate the steam, which will drive the en-  
gine to turn the press upon which the  
paper will be printed, and the water  
that will be converted into steam prob-  
ably went through much the same pro-  
cess as that which flows down Gold-  
stream and makes the electricity. All  
this is utterly commonplace, but can  
anything be more wonderful?

Here is a small area of soil. You  
take two little seeds that you can hardly  
distinguish without careful examina-  
tion, and the more you examine them  
the more alike they seem to all outward  
appearance. If you grind them to pow-  
der, you cannot possibly tell one from  
the other. You place the seeds near  
each other in the soil, and subject them  
to precisely the same treatment. When  
autumn comes, you gather the root of  
one, and it is nothing and healthful;  
you gather the fruit of the other and it  
is a deadly poison. This also is ex-  
ceedingly wonderful.

You take two pearly roots. No analysis  
can detect any difference between  
them. They are planted in the same  
soil, shone on by the same sun, wet by  
the same rain, treated in every way ex-

actly alike. Yet from the one root there  
will always grow a yellow blossom, and  
from the other always one that is deep  
purple. More commonplace, yet also  
more that is wonderful.

There is nothing more utterly com-  
monplace than that salmon hatched in  
a certain stream will go out to sea and  
return to that stream again and to no  
other, after a considerable period of  
time, probably two or three years. There  
is nothing more commonplace than the  
process by which an egg is converted in-  
to a chicken, yet all the wisdom of all  
the wise men in all the ages has never  
explained how the thing is done. The  
books tell us the processes through which  
the egg passes, but no one can discover  
the force which does the work. We re-  
fer to extraordinary, that is unusual,  
occurrences as wonderful, but if we  
only take the trouble to look at the  
things that are at hand every day, we  
will see that we are surrounded by in-  
explicable marvels, and yet there are  
some people who have the profoundest  
contempt for the man who cannot give  
off-hand an explanation of the exact re-  
lations existing between himself and his  
Creator.

## HOPE.

"Patience worketh experience, and ex-  
perience hope, and hope maketh not  
ashamed. And now abideth faith, hope,  
charity. If in this life only we have  
hope, we are of all men most miserable.  
Hope is the anchor of the soul, both sure  
and steadfast. We are saved by hope."

The word hope has several meanings.  
Thus it means simply anticipation, or  
expectation, or even simply guessing. As  
used in the above quotation, it means  
much more than this. It means confi-  
dence in the future, and not simply this,  
but an intelligent confidence. There is  
a species of hope that is a weakness. It  
is the kind that keeps many a man  
cheery under misfortune, because he  
feels sure that something will turn up.  
Micawber-like, they are always waiting  
for something, which never comes. Such  
people let comfort themselves with the  
reflection that it might be worse.  
This may be a very amiable trait of  
character, but this sort of hope is not  
the kind that maketh not ashamed, that  
is bracketed with the God-like virtues  
of faith and charity, that makes us rise  
superior to all the ills of life, that sup-  
ports the soul amid storm and tempest,  
and is our salvation. The writer  
of Job expresses the true hope when he  
places in the mouth of the afflicted Pa-  
riache the words: "I know that my  
Redeemer of Vindictor, as some transla-  
tions have it, liveth." This hope is  
not the easy-going confidence of the in-  
dolent. It is the absolute assurance of  
the energetic and determined.

Hope to be substantial must rest upon  
something substantial. When it is so  
founded, it is as much a part of God's  
Universe as are the stars. Perhaps too  
few people look at mental, ethical, spiri-  
tual, or whatever adjective you choose  
to apply to phenomena that are not ma-  
terial, as actual entities. The practice  
is to divide up what the Creator has  
formed, and while admitting that what  
we can see, touch, taste, smell or hear  
may be governed by laws, the greater  
Creation lying outside of these things is  
without law. But surely this must be  
an error. We have no reason for sup-  
posing that the laws of God stop at the  
limits of the domain in which we can  
use our tape lines and test tubes. Law  
goes everywhere. The idea of anarchy  
has no place either in the visible or in-  
visible universe. For illustration, let us  
take the case of Faith. Men tell us  
that things have been accomplished by  
faith, and we think there is abundant  
evidence to establish the existence of  
the Law of Faith. If any one should  
deny that Faith can accomplish any-  
thing, no one need hesitate to answer  
that he does not know, for if the great-  
est scientist the world has ever seen  
were asked why the Law of Gravity  
causes a stone to fall to the ground, he  
would have to acknowledge that he does  
not know. We may know more about  
how the Law of Gravity works than  
about how the Law of Faith works, but  
one is just as much a law as the other.  
So with the Law of Hope. It may be  
difficult to define. No one knows the  
"why" of it, but it exists just the same,  
and is one of the mightiest forces for  
the elevation of mankind.

Hope is that quality of our nature  
which tells us that a betterment of our  
conditions is possible, that we are not  
bound down by, but are superior to, our  
environment. So far as we know, it is  
the exclusive possession of mankind.  
There is reason for thinking that the  
lower animals have a degree of confi-  
dence that is very like faith and a de-  
gree of altruism, which may almost be  
called charity. But there is no reason  
for supposing that even the most intel-  
ligent of them have anything correspond-  
ing to hope as just defined. Hope is the  
proof of the divinity within us, and like  
everything that is essentially divine, it  
is irreplicable. Repeated disappointment  
may destroy faith. A shattered soul  
may have no place in it for charity. No  
condition of life is so confused, so de-  
based, or so embittered that hope does  
not linger. The flame may be exceed-  
ingly feeble, but it never dies out. So  
true is that none of the writers, who  
have attempted to describe despair give  
it more than a limited significance. Mil-  
ton speaks of  
"What reinforcement we may gain from  
hope;  
If not, what resolution from despair."  
But surely a quality which inspires re-  
solution cannot be utterly without hope.  
We may despair of success in some par-  
ticular line, but we believe no sound  
mental condition is possible in which  
hope is not present. We speak of taking  
desperate chances, but the very fact that  
we take them shows that we have a  
fragment of hope that we may succeed.  
Our common language furnishes the  
strongest testimony to the abiding na-  
ture of hope.

In an article of this kind it is possible  
only to touch the merest fringe of the  
subject, and one only excuse for doing  
that is because there are doubtless some  
who may carry the thought above en-  
gaged further than we have done. If  
we possess this immortal faculty, and  
that will surely not be questioned,  
whence comes it, and what are the re-  
sponsibilities which it entails? Is it

only a sort of mental and moral anes-  
thetic, which is useful to dull our senses  
when they are suffering from disappoint-  
ment? Or is it the glimmer of a higher  
life, by which we should steer our course  
across the ocean of Time? The ques-  
tions are worth a little thought, for  
nothing is more certain than that hope  
has been the great elevating force affect-  
ing the human race. For, as Paul says:  
"Ye are saved by hope," and we take  
this salvation not to mean something  
that is to happen by and by, but some-  
thing transpiring here and now. If our  
hopes are lofty and our faith strong all  
things worth accomplishing may be pos-  
sible to us.

## THE TIMES' FICTION FACTORY.

What has come over our neighbor, the  
Times? It seems to have lost all sense  
of responsibility for its utterances.  
Last night it alleged that the Colonist  
said:

"That Mr. Bodwell was to be cen-  
sured for urging the subsidizing of thirty  
miles at each end of the V. V. & E."  
This is not true, and surely our con-  
temporary knew it was not true. The  
Colonist has never attempted to cen-  
sure Mr. Bodwell for presenting a case  
for his clients with all the industry and  
energy at his command, and it would  
think it should attempt to do so. What  
does our contemporary mean? It can-  
not hope to secure popular support for  
Mr. Bodwell by representing him as a  
victim for Colonist assaults on account  
of the way he transacts his private busi-  
ness, because every one knows that the  
Colonist does not talk about such mat-  
ters. We suggest that our contemporary  
should close down its fiction factory,  
and instead of running it over-time, as  
it has been doing, reproduce some of the  
articles, which the Colonist has printed  
in advocacy of the development of pro-  
jects to which Mr. Bodwell addressed  
himself. The facts contained in those  
articles cannot be told too often. And  
what is more, the people seem never to  
grow tired of reading or hearing about  
them. It might begin by republishing  
an article, which appeared in the Colon-  
ist on June 11, describing the country to  
be traversed by the Canadian Northern,  
or if it does not like to copy from the  
Colonist, it might look back to its early  
files of 1897, where it will find some let-  
ters dealing with the same deeply inter-  
esting subject. Suppose our neighbor  
drops fiction and gets down to these  
facts, and then whether Mr. Bodwell  
wins or loses in his political venture, it  
will have done something towards pre-  
paring the public mind for such legisla-  
tion as may be necessary for the carry-  
ing out of that great undertaking.

"Thermometers?" the salesman asked.  
She answered: "Yes, sir," please;  
I wish to buy one to open a room  
At seventy degrees."

A NATION  
OF WORKERS

With Good Health for Capital the Great  
Majority of Canadians Rely on Brain  
and Muscle for a Livelihood—With Ill-  
Health All Is Lost.

Canada is a nation of workers. The  
few who have acquired positions of  
wealth and leisure have done so through  
hard work, and the vast majority find  
necessity to toil day after day, and  
year after year, to support themselves  
and those depending on them. Their  
capital is good health. So long as this  
capital they are happy and contented, but  
if it is lost, they are miserable, and  
find themselves unable to keep up the  
struggle. With no earnings coming in,  
their small savings are soon exhausted,  
and as well as disease stares them in  
the face.

Disease is humanity's most deadly foe.  
Silently, gradually, it steals upon one,  
until at length it closes its fangs on his  
throat, and then, there is no escape.  
And find themselves unable to keep up the  
struggle. With no earnings coming in,  
their small savings are soon exhausted,  
and as well as disease stares them in  
the face.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is unlike any  
treatment yet ever used. It does not act  
as a stimulant to whip up the tired  
nerves into exhausting action, nor on the  
other hand, does it desiccate and destroy  
the feeble nerve tissues by filling the  
shrivelled arteries with rich, red,  
life-sustaining blood, it repairs the  
body and revitalizes and restores the  
body to its normal state. It is a per-  
manent cure for nervous headache, nerv-  
ous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, irritability  
and the weakness and irregularities  
which accompany nervousness. Dr. Chase's  
Nerve Food is un-  
approached; 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for  
\$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates  
& Co., Toronto.

We teach through office methods entirely  
and use no text books or "system" for  
bookkeeping. We teach and place our  
students into positions in six months.  
Shorthand and typewriting. Send for illus-  
trated prospectus.

P. O. Box 247, Vancouver, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days  
after date I intend to apply to the Chief  
Commissioner of Lands and Works at Vic-  
toria, for a license to prospect for coal on  
the following described lands, situated on  
the east side of the Kishiax river, in  
Skeena Mining Division, in Cassiar Dis-  
trict, that is to say: Commencing at a post  
marked M. McPhatter, southwest corner  
adjoining D. McDonald's southeast corner,  
thence eighty chains east, thence eighty  
chains north, thence eighty chains south,  
thence eighty chains west, thence eighty  
chains north to place of commencement, con-  
taining six hundred and forty acres of land,  
more or less.

Dated this fourteenth day of October, 1901.

(Signed) M. McPHATTER.

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taining six hundred and forty acres of land,  
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Dated this fourteenth day of October, 1901.

(Signed) C. H. DEWITT.

HALF OUR PAINS  
ARE CATARRHAL  
IN NATURE.

Catarrhal Diseases are Most  
Prevalent in Winter.

IS THERE NO WAY OF  
ESCAPE FROM THEM?

Pe-ru-na Never Fails to Cure  
Catarrh Wherever  
Located.

There are some things which are as  
sure as fate, and can be relied on to occur  
at least one-half of the human family  
unless means are taken to prevent.

First, the climate of winter is sure to  
bring colds.

Second, colds not promptly cured are  
sure to cause catarrh.

Third, catarrh improperly treated is  
sure to make life short and miserable.

Catarrh spares no organ or function of  
the body. It is capable of destroying  
sight, taste, smell, hearing, digestion,  
secretion, assimilation and excretion.

It pervades every part of the human  
body, head, throat, stomach, bowels,  
bronchial tubes, lungs, liver, kidneys,  
bladder and other pelvic organs.

That Peruna cures catarrh wherever  
located is attested by the following tes-  
timonials sent entirely unsolicited to  
Dr. Hartman by grateful men and wo-  
men who have been cured by Peruna:

**Catarrh of the Head.**  
Mr. D. R. Ramsey writes in a recent  
letter from Pine Bluff, Ark., the fol-  
lowing:  
"My son, Leon Ramsey, four years of  
age, suffered with catarrh of the head  
for eighteen or twenty months. He took  
one bottle of your Peruna and could  
hear as good as ever."—D. R. RAMSEY.

**Catarrh of the Nose.**  
Mr. Herman Ehke, 962 Orchard street,  
Milwaukee, Wis., writes:  
"I am entirely cured of my catarrh of  
the nose by your Peruna. My case was  
a severe one."—HERMAN EHKE.

**Catarrh of the Throat.**  
B. H. Runyan, Scalesville, O., writes:  
"I suffered with catarrh of the throat  
for five years. I was induced to try  
Peruna. I have used five bottles and am  
perfectly well."—B. H. RUNYAN.

**Catarrh of the Ear.**  
Mr. Archie Godin, 288 Beech street,  
Fitchburg, Mass., writes:  
"Peruna has cured me of catarrh of  
the middle ear. I feel better than I have  
for several years."—ARCHIE GODIN.

Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

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chains north, thence eighty chains south,  
thence eighty chains west, thence eighty  
chains north to place of commencement, con-  
taining six hundred and forty acres of land,  
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Dated this fourteenth day of October, 1901.

(Signed) E. McCOSKIE.

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Skeena Mining Division, in Cassiar Dis-  
trict, that is to say: Commencing at a post  
marked W. J. Smith, northeast corner  
adjoining Thomas A. Wilson's northwest  
corner, thence eighty chains east, thence  
eighty chains north, thence eighty chains  
south, thence eighty chains west, thence  
eighty chains north to place of commence-  
ment, containing six hundred and forty acres  
of land, more or less.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1901.

(Signed) BELLE H. WILSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days  
after date I intend to apply to the Chief  
Commissioner of Lands and Works at Vic-  
toria, for a license to prospect for coal on  
the following described lands, situated on  
the east side of the Kishiax river, in  
Skeena Mining Division, in Cassiar Dis-  
trict, that is to say: Commencing at a post  
marked W. J. Smith, northeast corner  
adjoining Thomas A. Wilson's northwest  
corner, thence eighty chains east, thence  
eighty chains north, thence eighty chains  
south, thence eighty chains west, thence  
eighty chains north to place of commence-  
ment, containing six hundred and forty acres  
of land, more or less.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1901.

(Signed) THOMAS A. WILSON.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days  
after date I intend to apply to the Chief  
Commissioner of Lands and Works at Vic-  
toria, for a license to prospect for coal on  
the following described lands, situated on  
the west side of the Kishiax river, in  
Skeena Mining Division, in Cassiar Dis-  
trict, that is to say: Commencing at a post  
marked W. J. Smith, northeast corner  
adjoining Thomas A. Wilson's northwest  
corner, thence eighty chains east, thence  
eighty chains north, thence eighty chains  
south, thence eighty chains west, thence  
eighty chains north to place of commence-  
ment, containing six hundred and forty acres  
of land, more or less.

Dated this fourteenth day of October, 1901.

(Signed) W. J. SMITH.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days  
after date I intend to apply to the Chief  
Commissioner of Lands and Works at Vic-  
toria, for a license to prospect for coal on  
the following described lands, situated on  
the west side of the Kishiax river, in  
Skeena Mining Division, in Cassiar Dis-  
trict, that is to say: Commencing at a post  
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south, thence eighty chains west, thence  
eighty chains north to place of commence-  
ment, containing six hundred and forty acres  
of land, more or less.

Dated this fourteenth day of October, 1901.

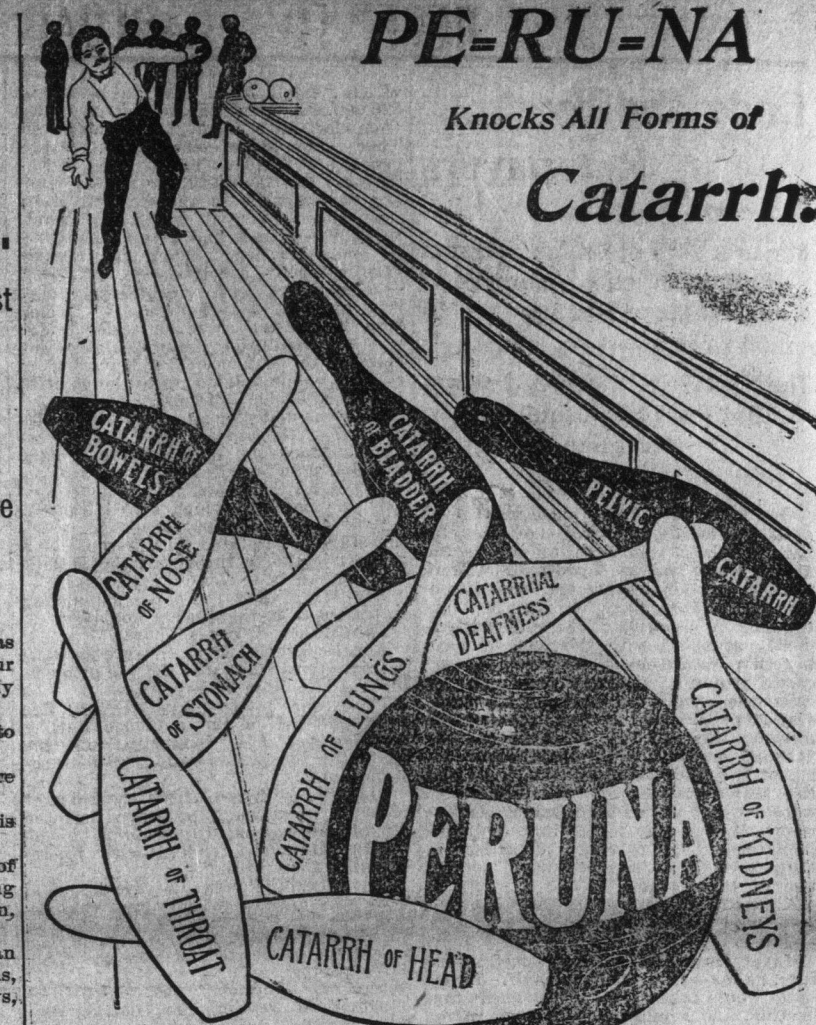
(Signed) W. J. SMITH.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days  
after date I intend to apply to the Chief  
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toria, for a license to prospect for coal on  
the following described lands, situated on  
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south, thence eighty chains west, thence  
eighty chains north to place of commence-  
ment, containing six hundred and forty acres  
of land, more or less.

Dated this fourteenth day of October, 1901.

(Signed) A. D. McDONALD.

FARM TO RENT OR SELL—All kinds of  
fruit, good buildings, convenient to busi-  
ness, market stores and schools. Apply  
165 Johnson Street.



## A TEN STROKE FOR PERUNA.

**Catarrh of the Lungs.**  
Mrs. Emilie Kirkhoff, Ada, Minn., writes:  
"Through a violent cold contracted last winter, I became afflicted with catarrh of the nose, which in a short time affected my lungs. I took Peruna which cured me thoroughly. I now feel better than I have for forty years."—Mrs. Emilie Kirkhoff.

**Catarrh of the Bladder.**  
Mr. John Smith, 311 S. Third street, Atchison, Kan., writes:  
"I was troubled with catarrh of the urethra and bladder for two years. At the time I wrote to you I was under the care of my home doctor, and had been for four months.

"I followed your directions but two months, and can say Peruna cured me of that trouble."—John Smith.

**Catarrh of the Bowels.**  
Mr. Henry Entzian, South Bend, Ind., writes:  
"The doctor said I had catarrh of the bowels and I took his medicine, but with no result. I was getting worse all the time.

"Before I had taken a half bottle of Peruna I felt like a new man."—Henry Entzian.

A book on the cure of a gripe and catarrh in all stages and phases sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

"The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.