The Colonist.

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The Daily Colonist.

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WILL BE PAID FOR SUCH INFORMATION AS WILL LEAD TO THE CONVICTION OF ANY ONE STEALING THE COLONIST NEWSPAPER FROM THE DOOR OF A SUBSCRIBER.

NEEDED IN CANADA.

Mr. Chamberlain's first great service in South Africa, says the Johannesburg Star, "was to dispel once for all the Chinese illusion. In his own phrase he destroyed it in one sentence." Would that Mr. Chamberlain would visit Canada and perform the same service in Ottawa!

THE GERMAN ALLIANCE.

From the echoes we receive here we should judge that popular opinion in Great Britain was strongly against the alliance with Germany for the purpose of joint action against Venezuela. There is no country in the world where the action of the Government in foreign affairs is accepted more loyally by the people than in Great Britain. It is generally held to have been determined by conditions which "the man in the street" could not possibly know, and of which therefore he should not judge. The doctrine that popular opinion is the last court of appeal in the details of foreign policy, does not hold in the British representative system. So long as the general continuity of British policy is not interfered with, nor his feelings outraged, the British elector permits his Government to arrange foreign affairs without much criticism. The Government has in this respect absolute power, within limits, to which the people bow without question. It is, therefore, something rather unwonted to find public opinion inflamed to the extent it has been by the alliance with Germany for joint action in South America. Certainly great ill-feeling was stirred against the Germans for their attitude during the Boer war. But that ill-feeling did not result in any criticism of the Government for its joining hands with Germany during the troubles in China. It is evident, therefore, that it is some factor in the present affair independent of the anti-German feeling which has caused the present violent outbreak, threatening a Government which survived the remount scandal and the education bill. What is that factor, sufficient to break down the reserve with which the press usually treats foreign affairs, and to inflame the public mind? We believe it to be a well-founded impression that the Government has put it within the power of Germany to prejudice the relations between Great Britain and the United States, and an equally well-founded distrust of what Germany is likely to do in this direction. Popular opinion, it appears to us, is wiser than the Government has been. Germany and the United States were at the point of war during the trouble with Spain, through the action of a German naval officer. Yet Germany has contrived to insinuate the suggestion that the friend of the United States at that time was Codlin and not Short. On general principles a German naval officer can be depended upon to act in the most high-handed and outrageous manner consistent with his duty, and to make Great Britain responsible for anything the German navy might do with an opportunity for protected brutality appears to us to be a singularly foolish step. It is quite possible that German diplomacy might have an object in entangling Great Britain, and the alliance is subject to the uncomfortable possibility that Great Britain might be obliged to repudiate her partner. The episode of the Panther has not yet been satisfactorily explained. What possible right had a blockading warship to enter an inner harbor for the purpose of destroying a helpless gunboat? The object of a blockade is to keep vessels out of ports. It is an entirely different thing from a bombardment into which Germany seemed anxious and willing to turn it. If this incident was not designed to accentuate and increase the trouble, we do not know what its design could have been. This Anglo-German alliance looks to us very much like a successful attempt on the part of Germany to make Great Britain take an equal risk with herself of serious complications in the Western hemisphere, leaving herself free to antagonize British interests in Europe, and in the East. In spite of the ravings of the yellow press, the restrained attitude of the United States is very largely due to the fact of a general confidence that Great Britain desires only what is fair and reasonable. No such confidence exists either in Great Britain or the United States as to the intentions of Germany. The alliance should not have been entered into except with the United States as a party of the third part. To our mind it was an instance of the incomprehensible blindness to possible consequences which has been a characteristic of British Governments from time immemorial; and if no serious consequences result, it will be equally an instance of the amazing luck through which, having blundered into difficulties, we blunder out of them again. The extract is a little long, but it is well worth reading:

'Nothing has been more striking in connection with the Venezuelan imbroglio than the failure of the Government to diagnose and to comprehend public opinion in this country and in America. . . . We have a right thus to assume that they did not know what would come of their action, because the case in point was not one in which any Government would care to fly counter to the public opinion of both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is possible to imagine cases where a patriotic ministry might deliberately decide to brave public opinion about an act of State policy which they deemed essential to the interests of the nation. 'We must do it in spite of public opinion, and though it will bring down upon us an avalanche of popular indignation, because it is the only right course.' That is a sentiment which thinking men must hope will always remain as one of the guiding principles of British statesmen. But in the present instance no need for taking up such an attitude has ever been alleged. . . . The signs of the times were, indeed, so particularly easy to read that perhaps the most amazing thing in the whole amazing business has been the surprise of the Government when they found out that they had done something exceedingly unpopular, and instead of decreasing national ill-feeling, had immensely increased it. Not only does the British people condemn the action of the Government, but it is now far more hostile to Germany than before the Alliance. That last result we should greatly regret—national animosity is, of course, per se, always to be strongly regretted—except for the belief that it will tend to prevent any Government in the future plunging us into an alliance with a power which by the law of its being is a rival, and owing to the policy which it pursues is dangerous to us in a high degree.

"The Government were not less blind in regard to American opinion that in regard to British. It is inconceivable that the Foreign office, which is well served by the embassy at Washington, and which possesses an able diplomatist in the present British ambassador, should not have received plenty of information from which they could have learned what is the nature of public opinion in the United States as regards Germany. The suspicion of Germany is so patent in America that one would have thought it impossible to ignore it, or not to understand that anything approaching an alliance between Britain and Germany with a view to action against a South American State would have created the most intense excitement in America. How could the Government have forgotten the impression made upon America by the action of the British squadron in the Philippines when America and Germany so nearly came to blows? That on that occasion the weight of our influence fell not on the side of Germany, but, naturally, instinctively, and inevitably on that of America, was an intense source of satisfaction to the people of the United States. That to join naval forces in South American waters with a power believed by America to be essentially hostile to America's cardinal point of policy, the Monroe doctrine, would be sure to stir American feeling to its depths was a fact apparently so obvious that we should not have been surprised if the Americans had insisted on believing that our action must be considered to be part of a deliberate change of policy as regards themselves, and as intended as a notice that henceforth we should adopt the German rather than the American view of the Monroe doctrine. Happily the Americans gave our hearts credit at the expense of our heads, and realized that we were doing nothing hostile in intention to them when we embarked on the German alliance, but were merely finding it impossible to say 'No' to the German Emperor.

ISLAND RESOURCES.

It is impossible to do better justice to Mr. Sutton's lecture on the resources of Vancouver Island than to print it in full, which we propose to do on Sunday, when the demands on our space are not so great. The lectures gives with some particularity of detail and with the authority of an actual explorer who is at the same time a competent observer, what is known in a general way by all who know Vancouver Island at all, namely that it is a great unexplored territory of incalculable natural riches. That is admitted. The question remains of how it is to be developed. The comparison naturally suggests itself between the Kootenay country, where great development has taken place during the last ten years, and Vancouver Island where the development has been comparatively limited. We start off with the supposition that the natural resources of the two sections of country are practically equal. It is quite certain also that there can be nothing on Vancouver Island rougher than the Lardeau and Slocan, not to mention the inhospitable mountain ranges of East Kootenay. What then has been the essential difference? Kootenay had provided for it by nature a system of inland navigable waters of 250 miles in extent, touching transcontinental railway systems at three points, Revelstoke, the Dalles, and Bonner's Ferry. This possibility of moving about by boat was the fulcrum upon which the lever of development worked. Vancouver Island lacks any such internal means of communication, and never can be developed until it is provided by artificial means. Now here is the crux of the whole question: Pioneers will not go into the heart of Vancouver Island because there is no transportation. They might as well locate mines in the mountains of the moon. And transportation companies will not open up the country because there is no business for them, it has all to be created. Neither a railway company nor any other kind of a company can lift itself up by its bootstraps.

It cannot make money out of the cost of construction. This is precisely the problem which confronts not Vancouver Island alone, but the whole of British Columbia. It confronts Vancouver Island in a peculiarly acute form, because in some other portions of the province the construction of railways is not wholly dependent upon the local development they occasion. But more or less every part of British Columbia is asking for an answer to the same conundrum. Pioneers hesitate lest they be starved before transportation comes. Railroads hesitate lest they be eaten up in costs of maintenance before profitable business is developed. This is a problem which the people of British Columbia must look straight in the face. There are only two ways in which it can be solved, except by a process of gradual development too slow to be considered. One of these ways is to provide capital by the liberal use of the Government's credit. There are plenty of advocates of such a method in British Columbia. But they entirely overlook the fact that the credit of the province is entirely incapable of carrying the burden. The state of the case presupposes that returns upon these railway enterprises would be deferred. If the province could borrow the money and defer paying interest until the railways were earning good profits it would be an excellent plan. But the province cannot do that. This province has spent enough upon wagon roads and trails to make its successful financing a serious matter. We have turned the corner no doubt, but if we embarked upon an extensive policy of building railways we should pass through a nightmare of bankruptcy before the day broke. The conditions of the problem make that certain. The other way is to finance railways by a speculative interest created in the resources of the territory through which they pass. Great Britain has frequently attacked this problem by means of chartered joint stock companies. The shares of these have a value by reason of the speculative interest created in the resources of territory granted to the company developing it, although all hope of dividends may be postponed ten or even twenty years. There are both advantages and disadvantages connected with this plan. We do not propose to discuss them now. The method adopted hitherto in this province has been the granting of land to companies prepared to build railways. There are advantages and disadvantages connected with this plan also. We do not propose to discuss them now either. Other plans have been suggested, notably one to copy the method adopted in the United States in one instance, the issue namely of what is known as the "Oregon scrip." We do not propose to discuss that either. What we wish to make clear is that the land must be the burden of development of railways in one form or another. The taxes cannot bear it. The only thing which can be substituted for immediate dividends, or interest which runs on while we are asleep, is a speculative interest in what the soil will eventually produce. We do not think it is going too far to say that no development railway has ever been built in any part of the world where the capital was not secured upon the eventually productive capacity of the territory through which it runs, and upon a speculative proprietary interest in that productive capacity, except by a direct burden upon the taxpayers, which in this province they are quite incapable of sustaining. This is by no means a romantic way of dealing with the subject, there is far more truth than poetry about it, as anyone who takes the trouble to study the question will speedily discover. Talk never built a mile of railway, and talk never will build a mile of railway. Until the people of this country face the question bravely and definitely, as in our humble opinion the Prior Government has faced it, there may be oceans of talk, but there will be no railways.

A BALANCE SHEET.

Hearst's Chicago Examiner devotes the editorial page and several fonts of asorted type to what it calls a "balance sheet of history." It is designed to show that England is not the friend of the United States, and rakes up history for examples of want of friendship. It publishes nine items on the debit side and one on the credit side. Eight out of the nine refer to matters of ancient history. Only the ninth deals with the present attitude of Great Britain. It states that "Halifax and Esquimalt, her Gibraltars on the Atlantic and Pacific, are designed for use in war with the United States." We had always thought that Halifax and Esquimalt were fortified for the purpose of protecting coaling stations, and to keep an alternative route open to the Orient in case of war, where Great Britain has extensive interests, although the fact may not be known to the editor of Hearst's Chicago Examiner. However, it is not so. The guns of Halifax and Esquimalt, we now learn, are directed against the United States, and in fortifying these places Great Britain cherished a deep design of subjugating that country. On the credit side of the balance sheet one item is shown in very small type. It relates that Great Britain prevented European intervention during the Spanish-American war. But it is also careful to mention that this claim has been denied. Suppose people in the United States, instead of asking the question whether Great Britain is friendly to the United States, were to ask the question whether the United States is friendly to Great Britain, what wou'd the answer be? Could not a balance sheet of a very different character be drawn up, and what the solitary item on the credit side would be we cannot at the moment think? Yet surely friendship is a matter which implies a little reciprocity. The Venezuela message, for instance, may have been inspired by heart-felt friendship, but if so, the motive was pretty effectually concealed by the method and manner of its delivery. We certainly were unable to detect any very wonderful indications of overpowering love for Great Britain in the attitude of the United States during the Boer war. The United States has also been a little slow in paying her just debts even after judgment, a thing unusual between friends. Many other instances might be given of instances in which the friendship of the United States for Great Britain has been somewhat curiously manifested. Canada is, besides, a portion of the British Empire. The friendship of the United States for Canada is a subject upon which volumes might be written. It is a sentiment which in the relations of the two countries has been conspicuous by its absence. As a matter of fact, there is little use in prating about friendship between any two countries. The British Empire is the greatest world power of the 20th century. The United States is the next greatest. But because of its position, independent of European complications, it has been content to be satisfied with a very inferior development of force. By virtue of the Monroe doctrine, the United States is creating all sorts of complications for itself in South America by means of which it is being irresistibly drawn into difficulties with European powers, Great Britain as well as others. There is, however, but very little danger of the United States and Great Britain being involved in war with each other so long as their direct commercial interests do not clash. But all this hysterical talk about friendship is just breath thrown away in silly sentimentalism. The relations of two independent nations do not call for friendship, but for honesty of dealing and exactitude in the fulfilment of obligations. More of those in international affairs would diminish war risks and make unseemly bickerings less common between countries. The circulation of yellow newspapers might also be diminished, and that of itself would be an unmitigated blessing.

WEST YALE.

Politics in West Yale is becoming decidedly warm. The government is on trial in a constituency where the strength of the opposition is, for various reasons, great. The chief of these is the fact that C. A. Semlin has been induced to take up an attitude of hostility to the Prior government. It is a very great pity that it is so. It is a very great pity that Mr. Semlin should have succumbed to the influences which made such a complete failure of the government which bore his name, but whose policy he did not direct, and should have thrown the weight of his personal popularity in West Yale into the scale for men who are popular neither in West Yale nor anywhere else in British Columbia. He has done so, however, with the result that while Charles Semlin, prime rancher, could probably be elected without any difficulty, Charles Semlin, ex-premier of British Columbia, stands a very fair chance of being defeated. The people of British Columbia of all sections, grades and classes were thoroughly dissatisfied with the Semlin government. They have no desire to ever see such a government in power again. It is not likely that the election of Mr. Semlin would restore or aid in restoring any such combination as the Semlin government was made up of. But, if elected, he would be a member of an opposition quite as incoherent and unstable as that government was, and be quite as incapable as a member of the opposition, as he was as premier, of reconciling the disagreements of his coadjutors. The spectacle of Mr. John Oliver of Delta and of Mr. Richard McBride of Dewdney stumping West Yale in favor of Mr. Semlin's candidature is one to cause a smile. What in the wide world has Mr. John Oliver in common with either Mr. McBride or Mr. Semlin? And what in the wide world has Mr. Semlin himself in common with either of them? These are questions which the electors of West Yale must be prone to ask themselves, and the answer they are likely to make is that they would be false both to the interests of the province and to their own if they elected a member of an opposition made up of such incongruous elements, however excellent a man he might be in himself and apart from political considerations.

ONE VIEW OF IT.

The Vancouver World commenting upon the Burrard elections says:

The jubilation is over the refusal of a siderable portion of the Labor body to accept an unnatural wedding of the interests of the workers and those of capital, Labor and Liberals going harmoniously and naturally together while Conservatives and Labor are impossible in legitimate cohesion by reason of the radical antagonism of the essential principles for which the parties stand.

It is to be hoped that all parties will learn a lesson from the recent contest, and that ere time brings the general elections to the people, Labor and the Liberals will again be found in justifiable, harmonious and triumphant association.

We are surprised that there is any jubilation over the Burrard election within the ranks of the Liberal party. It must be strictly local. We are quite sure it does not extend to Ottawa, where the election will undoubtedly be interpreted as showing the utter failure of its present managers to keep the Liberal party together in this province. It is not this, however, but the colossal impudence of the contention that the Liberal party has claims upon working men of a character which bar any appeal which might be made to them as citizens of Canada by the Conservative party, and that these claims are contained in the essential principles of the Liberal party, which has attracted our attention. Such language is the purest clap-trap. The Liberal party has to such an extent lost sight of its own essential principles that it is a little difficult to say what they are. We might have thought ourselves safe in saying, for instance, that it would be against the essential principles of the Liberal party to protect the lead industry. We were told it was by the Liberal newspapers of this province. The old arguments were trotted out that it was simply a dodge on the part of the bloated manufacturer to tax the unfortunate consumer. But the Liberal party has changed its tune on this question. It is now singing more in harmony with the working men who have discovered that if something is not done to give national protection to the lead industry, there will shortly be no working men in a large part of Kootenay to vote for the candidates of either one party or the other. Similarly it has been proved to demonstration, that the essential principles of the Liberal party carried into practice mean the decay of manufactures and the reduction of the country to a vast grain field and quarry of raw materials for other countries. It is in the higher branches of manufactures that the hope of working men chiefly lies. It is there they have opportunities of congenial labor, short hours, and high wages. That these opportunities should exist in Canada, in their own country, is surely not a matter of no importance to Canadian workingmen. So well do working men understand these things that the cities, where the percentage of working men to the population is the highest, are the strongholds of the Conservative party. The Liberal party got into power by virtue of the working men's vote. There is no question about that. In this province, particularly, there has been a Labor-Liberal understanding. Let us leave essential principles aside and look at specific questions. With regard to every specific promise of legislation upon which this understanding was as based, the working men have been fooled and tricked to the top of their bent by the Ottawa Government. We have no desire to discuss the merits of these questions. It may have been against the interests of the country that legislation of the character should be passed. But that does not affect the relation between the Government and the workingmen. The fact is that the Liberal party promised what the Liberal Government did not perform. Working men were promised certain legislation and they received legislation doctored up to look as like it as possible, without being what they had been promised. Among them there is a strong feeling of resentment at being hoodwinked. It will be a long time before Labor and the Liberals will again be found in "justifiable harmonious and triumphant association." The triumph connected with their late association was too beautifully one-sided.

DIMINISHING IRELAND.

Population Almost Halved By Emigration.

From London Express.

To the old and painful story of the steady decline in the population of Ireland are added in the registrar-general's return of births, marriages and deaths only two cheerful features—a marked diminution of the death rate and in the number of emigrants.

Apart from these two elements, in one of which there is reason to fear the improvement is only temporary, the statistics detract nothing from the disquieting effects of the reports of the past decade.

The number of births, which in 1891 was 108,116, fell last year to 100,976, or nearly 5,000 less than the average of the ten years. Marriages, 22,564 in number, were slightly over the average, and deaths totalled 79,119, as compared with 85,969 in 1891 and 90,644 in 1892, and a decennial average of 83,904.

The number of emigrants, which ten years ago was 59,323, fell to 39,613, as compared with a ten years average of 43,353; but the decrease in the population is nevertheless as much as 17,756, though something has to be set off against this on account of immigration, of which no official report has been obtained.

The situation will be better understood by comparing the population figures calculated to the middle of last year with those of Ireland's period of maximum population, and the figures for 1824, when the collection of vital statistics was first systematized. These returns show the following results:

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1824	3,471,820	3,606,320	7,078,140
1845	4,083,043	4,212,018	8,295,061
1901	2,194,716	2,250,914	4,445,630

From these figures it will be seen that the population in the middle of last year was 2,632,510 less than it was 78 years ago, and if the estimated population of the middle of the present year—4,425,000—be compared with that of the maximum year, the diminution in 56 years will be found to reach the astonishing figures of 3,870,061.

Two or three other points in the registrar-general's return are worthy of notice. The excess of births over deaths was 21,857; the loss by emigration amounted to 39,613; the number of illegitimate births was 2,536, or only 2.5 per cent. of the total, as against 4 per cent. in England and Wales, and 6.5 per cent. in Scotland. Deaths from homicidal violence numbered only 40, and in the whole of Ireland there were but two persons hanged, while of the total of 79,119 deaths only 1,253 were attributed to insanity.

These last sets of figures satisfactorily dispose of a good many sensational statements which have been made with regard to "diminishing Ireland."

On the other hand, the returns relating to pauperism show but few hopeful features. The number of workhouse inmates is given as 42,386, an increase of 504 over the previous year, and the number in receipt of out-relief was 57,570, or 473 fewer than in 1900. Ten years ago the figures were 41,744 and 62,528 respectively. The average prices of provisions show little variation from the mean in the ten years.

As a preventive as well as curative medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is preeminent—its great merit is fully established.

MALCOLM ISLAND FIRE.

The Colonist has opened a subscription list for the sufferers by the disastrous fire at Malcolm Island. It is to be hoped that a liberal response to this appeal will be forthcoming.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO., London,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S WHISKEY
And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and Signature. In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.
John Jameson & Son Ltd.

Ogilvie's Hungarian
FLOUR
$1.25 Sack—For This Week Only.
DIXI M. ROSS & CO., CASH GROCERS

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.
LIMITED.
HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:
IRON AND STEEL — IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
BUILDERS' HARDWARE — MECHANICS' TOOLS
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32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
TELEPHONE 59 — P. O. DRAWER 613

Why do we wear
Granby Rubbers and Overshoes
Dealers all over Dominion say they give better satisfaction than any others. The people say they fit better, look better, wear better.—Because they are honestly made out of pure new rubber.
"Granby Rubbers wear like iron."

MANY CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL
WITH COUGHS AND COLDS
And Parents Everywhere Are Proving the Wonderful Curative Powers of
DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF
Linseed and Turpentine
When grown people neglect their ailments and allow them to develop into serious diseases, they have no one to blame but themselves.
With children, it is different, because they do not realize the seriousness of a neglected cold, not the means of obtaining cure, and many a child, as he grows older and finds himself a victim of pneumonia, consumption, bronchitis, asthma or throat trouble, cannot but see that his parents were responsible for neglecting treatment when his ailment began in the form of a cold.
Today the schools have many a vacant seat on account of coughs and colds, and many children who are there should be at home. What treatment are these children getting? Do their parents realize the seriousness of neglecting to cure a cold? Have they proved the merits of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for coughs and colds, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, and all kindred ills?
Very many have, for there is no preparation for throat and lung diseases that has anything like the sale of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.
Be careful when you buy to see that the portrait and signature of Dr. Chase is on the wrapper. If you send the children to the store, warn them not to accept any imitation or substitution. Children like to take Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and there is no remedy so prompt and effective. 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS...
EPPS'S COCOA
An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in ½ lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ld., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA
GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOUR.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

YOUNG MAN wishes to obtan a situation in Canada, in any kind of business or trade. State wages per week; Good references, willing and obliging. Apply A. Walker, Coombe, near Woodstock, Oxon, England. f11

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen, do our work at home, spare time, $5 to $6 per week. Address with two cent stamp, Box 249, London, Ont. d2

FIELD SEEDS
Just arrived an exceptional fine quality. Inspection invited.
Red and White Clover Timothy.
Rye Italian and English Grass Seeds.
McDowell & Rosie
Successors to W. G. DICKINSON & CO. Flour, Feed and Commission Merchants, 93 Johnson Street.

GALIANO ISLAND ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial revenue tax and all assessed taxes and income tax, assessed and levied under the Assessment Act and amendments, are now due and payable for the year 1903. All taxes collected for the Galiano Island Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at Galiano. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

Dated at Galiano, 12th day of January, 1903.

JOSEPH PAGE,
Galiano Island Assessment District, Galiano Post Office.

BREEDERS ATTENTION

The Dairymen's Live Stock Association has been pleased to elect me as its Secretary for the year 1903, and I shall at once arrange for a shipment of breeding stock from the East, and I am now prepared to accept orders and quote prices and give such other information as will ensure getting good serviceable stock at reasonable prices.

It will be my earnest endeavor to give the same satisfaction to the patrons of the Association in the future as I have during the past year. Any person wanting stock out in this can who have already purchased can do so by applying for space on or before the 1st of March. Address all communications to

L. W. PAISLEY,
Secy. Treas. of the Dairymen's Live Stock Association of B. C., Chilliwack.

BORN.

MAYO—On February 5th, at Oak Bay, the wife of H. H. Worsfold Mayo, of a son.

STEPHENS—On February 4th, the wife of Ralph D. Stephens, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

DWYER—LOMAS—On 7th February, at St. Peter's church, Quamichan, by the Rev. J. A. Lekey, William Dwyer of Duncans, B. C., youngest son of Rev. Philip Dwyer, M.A., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late W. H. Lomas, Indian agent of Quamichan, B. C.

NEWTON—BAYNE—At Christ Church Cathedral, February 7th, by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, M. A., the Rev. Canon William Newton, Ph. D., to Mrs. R. Roskell Bayne, both of Victoria.

LITTLE—PARSELL—At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, on February 4, by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, M. James Little to Mary J. Parsell.

DIED.

RAITT—At her late residence, No. 84 North Park street, on the 4th inst., Eleanor Raitt, widow of the late Francis F. Raitt, aged 60 years, and a native of

GREENWOOD—At Port Townsend, on the 3rd inst., Harold Edwin, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Greenwood, aged nine months.

WOOTTON—In this city, on the 7th inst., George Fenton, third son of Edward E. Wootton, aged 5 years and 6 months.

BEAMES—At the Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 8th inst., John Beames, aged 65, a native of Chichester, England.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
—OF—
LIVE STOCK IMPLEMENTS Machinery Farm Produce
Under instructions from F. J. Hart, Esq., Agent for the Administratrix of Kirkland Estate, I will sell by Public Auction on the premises at
Westham Island
Near Ladner, B. C., commencing at ten o'clock sharp, on
Tuesday, Feb. 17
THE WHOLE OF THE LIVE STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY AND FARM PRODUCE,
Consisting of 77 head of Grade Cattle, 2 pure bred Shorthorn Bulls, 1 pure bred Shorthorn Heifer, 1 pure bred Hereford Bull, 10 pure bred Hereford Cows, 13 Work Horses, 10 pure bred Shropshire Sheep, 12 Rams, 8 Ewes); 6 pure bred Lincoln Sheep (1 Ram, 5 Ewes), 235 Grade Sheep and 64 Hogs.
One Steam Hay Press, 3 Mowing Machines, 1 Boiler and Engine, 1 Fanning Mill, 3 Binders, Plows, Wagons, Grain Separator, Rakes, Harrows, and the usual miscellaneous Implements and Articles necessary to operate a first-class farm of four hundred acres.
Terms of Sale and Catalogues can be obtained upon application to F. J. Hart & Co., of New Westminster, or the undersigned,
T. J. TRAPP,
Auctioneer.
New Westminster, B. C.

Ferry's Seeds
are planted by farmer and gardener who has stopped experimenting. It pays to pay a little more for Ferry's and reap a great deal more at the harvest. All dealers, 1903 Seed Annual postpaid free to all applicants.
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