Big Chinese Market Garden

Commissioners Learn the Magnitude of Business Carried on by Mongolians.

One Firm and Its Annual Turnover—A White Man's Story.

The morning session of the Chinese commission was taken up yesterday with the examination of a Chinese market gardener, who furnished exhaustive details of the business he transacted. Before he was examined, Lee Cheong submitted another statement, giving details of the classification of Chinese merchants in the city. The statement was as below:

Business.	No. of Firms.	No. of Partners.
Importers and manufacturers of opium	3	18
Dealers in dry goods and manufacturers of men's clothing	12	19
Butchers, provision and poultry dealers	7	15
Druggists and dealers in general merchandise	5	12
Manufacturers of Chinese clothing	2	3
Merchant tailors	14	17
Boot and shoe dealers	2	3
Restaurant keepers	9	15
Pawnbrokers	1	3
Jewellers	3	3
Tinware dealers	1	2
Cigar manufacturers	2	2
Rice millers	4	4
Green grocers	1	4
Manufacturers of ladies' silk underwear	1	2
Cannery contractors and importers	4	15
Importers of silk fancy goods, curios and general merchandise	2	9
Wholesale importers of general merchandise	14	64
Retail importers of general merchandise	22	78
Total	109	288

The Chinese gardener who was examined is Lee Dye, one of the firm operating a large market garden on Cadboro Bay road. He said he had 193 acres, and last year there were 47 Chinese laborers employed on his farm. He had 24 men at present. His trade was very extensive, and was with merchants, wholesale houses, hotels, ships, steamboats, etc. The business was in the hands of four partners. Last year their total business was $24,555.55. They paid their men from $12 to $25 per month and furnished board and lodging, years, but the firm had been established 32 years. He could write and read English, having employed a teacher privately. He sent his wife and children to China five years ago, so that the children might be educated in Chinese institutions. He sent them and his wife each a present of $25 every Chinese New Year. He did not send them money to keep them, as he had a good deal of property in China, the income from which was sufficient for them. His property in China was valued at from $20,000 to $30,000 Mexican.

To Commissioner Munn, witness explained the manner of leasing the land that he had as a market garden. He paid no rent for three years, as he cleared the land. After that he paid rent averaging about $8 per acre. His rent was $220 for 30 acres of the Cadboro Bay road property. He would give $15,000 for it if he could but it for that. Last year he had expended for fertilizers $617.50. He never used excrement on his vegetables, and had never heard of any other Chinese who did. He had heard something of the report and had sent out six men to try and discover if such practices were followed. They found no ground for the report.

To Mr. Foley, he said he had sometimes employed white ploughmen. He thought it would cost a great deal more to clear land by white labor than Chinese. He had never farmed in China, so could not compare wages paid Chinese laborers there and here.

Questioned by Mr. Bradburn, witness told of his savings, and his property. He had 18 horses, 7 wagons, 1 truck, and altogether, at last Chinese New Year, he had nearly $15,000 invested in the business. He gave details of his annual expenditure, and what portion was paid to white merchants. Of his city property, he owned some near the fire hall, which had cost him $26,500. There had been a mortgage of $15,000 on it, but that he had reduced to $8,000. He built a two-story brick block, and last year had built a warehouse and cabin. He gave the proportion of his trade with white and Chinese as about two-thirds and one-third, respectively.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. A. Strachan was the first witness called. He resides in the suburbs of the city, where he has ten acres of land. He is principally engaged in fruit-raising. He told the commissioners he would rather have one white man at $2 per day than four green Japanese at 50 cents each. He did not know a single green grocer shop in Victoria devoted exclusively to that line. Some 25 years ago there were more white people engaged in market gardening, and then they could get better prices. Chinese were then engaged in the business, but did not so nearly monopolize it. He had been fruit-growing and market gardening for ten years. When he started the Chinese had the trade pretty well controlled, as at present. Cost of clearing land was too high, even with cheap Oriental labor. It cost from $50 to $300 per acre to clear, and he considered machinery and other means could be applied to clear land much cheaper than present methods. Land was held at very high prices. He supposed it was a speculative figure mostly. The presence of Chinese and Japanese retarded development, as people did not bother to use up-to-date methods and appliances simply because they did not need to. There was nothing to prevent the use of machinery, etc., but the effect was as he stated. He did not think that proper cost of land and use of modern appliances to clear land would be so high that farming would not pay. The market is pretty well supplied by local products. Some importations came from California. As the gardening was in the hands of Chinese almost entirely, he did not think there was a field for more market gardeners. Twenty Chinese would live for what it would cost to keep an average family of five or six. Such a family could live on $60 a month. He thought 20 Chinamen could live on $40 a month for food. The reason he thought so was because he had a Chinaman working for him one time for six months, and in that time the Chinaman never once came to town. Witness brought all his supplies for him, and the whole living of the man was one mat of rice per month at $1.75, and occasionally 25 cents worth of sugar, with, he thought, 25 cents worth of tea in the time the Chinaman was there. Witness had had the same Chinaman about five or six months in the summer at other times, and the experience was the same.

To Mr. Munn witness said he put about 40 tons of stable manure per acre on his land. This he bought where he could get it so that he could haul it home. He did not put it on the land every year. He used some commercial fertilizers.

Some Chinese, if shown what to do, and if kept at the one task, would perform it very well, but one white man was preferable to four green Japanese or Chinese. He thought on the average white men were worth twice as much as an Oriental, on account of intelligence and faithfulness. There were rare instances of Chinese who had been for years in the country and learned the language and knew their work who would do almost as much as a white man. Chinese were in some cases capable market gardeners; these, however, seldom hired out, but were in business for themselves.

To Mr. Foley witness said he thought not only white labor but the white man would be driven out by Oriental labor. He thought the government should prevent Oriental immigration. People were not enterprising on account of the presence of Chinese labor, which they knew would be used against them.

Witness told President Clute that he had known of shoemakers and other tradesmen who had been unable to find employment because of Chinese crowding them out. President Clute asked witness if he could give him any information as to a statement he had made to Commissioner Foley that the Chinese had tribunals of their own which were observed more than the laws of this country. President Clute remarked that such a thing, if it could be proven to exist, was a most dangerous state of affairs.

Mr. Bradburn then asked a number of questions respecting importations of vegetables from California. The methods of Chinese market gardeners were gone into also, and counsel exhibited great practical knowledge of methods of forcing rhubarb. Mr. Bradburn called attention to the subscriptions Chinese had given to the various patriotic funds in Victoria recently.

To Mr. Grant, for Mr. Cassidy, witness said the Japanese were more progressive. As to their loyalty to this country, witness had not known of the Japanese of Vancouver offering to send a contingent to South Africa, or he would have made an exception in their favor in criticizing the loyalty of these people to this country.

Mr. Foley asked witness regarding the gold washing done in the early days by Chinese in British Columbia, which Mr. Charles Wilson had questioned him upon. Witness said many of the claims had been run over and not thoroughly worked by white men in the rush of those days, and Chinese had come in and worked the bars, which if left would have been profitable for white men under present conditions

Sam Kee, a Chinese market gardener, was next examined. He employed four men in the winter and six in summer, paying them from $14 to $20 per month. He had a partner in the business. He occupied 32 acres about two miles out on Cook street, paying $10 per acre per year. The land was clear when he took it. Fertilizers cost $130 to $150 per year. His gross sales were from $2,500 to $3,000 per year. He sent in his men with horse and cart to sell his produce, most of which was sold from house to house, and some to dealers. He knew of four white men engaged in market gardening. He had been 10 years in the business and 16 years in this country. Formerly he was a farm laborer. It cost him $8 or $9 per month to board his men, not including the produce of the garden which they used. He used as fertilizers horse manure. He never used human excrement for fertilizing vegetables. Had never seen a Chinese gardener follow the practice either.

William Bull, brickmaker, was the last witness examined. He was not an employer, but worked for wages. He gave particulars as to rates of wages, and the number of brickyards in the vicinity of Victoria. Fourteen white men were employed in the four yards, and 71 Chinese. White men's wages ran from $2 to $2.50 per day; eight Chinese were paid $2.50, 24 were paid $1.60, and 39 were paid $1.50. The white men were foremen, burners, assistants and drivers of horses. He had been 40 years employed in brickmaking. He had been in Canada since 1870, and 13 years in Victoria. He had not had any steady place since a firm he worked for eight years went out of business. When he first came Chinese were employed much in the same proportion as now. White men were not employed in work paying the higher wages, as the Chinese were in gangs, and breaking the gangs—that is, putting in some whites and some Chinese—did not work well, the masters thought. He found the Chinese good workmen. "White or Chinese, if they were not good men they would not stay in a brickyard; it was no place for them," he said. Some time ago white men used to apply for work and would be refused. Some of the Chinese being low-priced workers, it was thought by employers that they would not work with the white men as with other Chinese. The effect of employing Chinese had been to put the whole trade in their hands. The wages appeared high, but brickmaking was heavy work and highly paid. White moulders would demand higher wages, so would the other branches, than the rates paid to the Chinese. He was told as foreman not to engage white men, as it would break the gangs. White men could not exist at the $1.50 and $1.60 a day paid to Chinese, because the calling was one at which a man was not engaged steadily all the year. With an all-white population witness said there would be a bigger demand for bricks. White men ordered the brick yards. For a "three-gang yard" it took 22 Chinese. They lived and worked for less because they built little shacks in the brick yards, lived rent free, paid no water rates and picked up their fuel from refuse. The Chinese told him it would degrade their wives to bring them out here. The Chinese told him their board cost them $8 per month, while a white man had to pay $20. One Chinese told him that they liked to work here till they were 50 years old, and then return to China for the rest of their days. They had the best Chinese brickmakers, though those at Nanaimo and New Westminster seemed much the same. As to prices, there had not been much money in brick until there had been a combination on prices a year or so ago. Wages had not increased with better prices for brick. He thought brick were burned cheaper in Victoria than on the Mainland.

Mr. Foley asked witness what it cost a man with a moderate-sized family to live here. Witness gave estimates, showing that it took practically all the wages a man earned. Men only got about six months' work a year. Witness said:

"I want to say capitalists complain that men demanded such high wages here, forgetting that they in turn demanded such high rents for houses and high price for land. In Ontario I could get a house and an acre of land for $5 per month, while here I pay $12 to $15 per month for house without the land."

If Chinese were away from here, white men would come. He favored exclusion, but driving out those who were here would derange trade too much. They would get fewer as time went on. Japanese, he thought, were worse competition than Chinese; in fact the Chinese objected to them as coming into competition with them as well as with white men.

Mr. Bull submitted a written statement, showing conditions of white and Chinese wages in the brickmaking trade.

Mr. Bradburn asked if the brickmaking had always been in the hands of Chinese. The latter had had it all the time he had lived here. As far as he knew, the Chinese gradually replaced the whites, and he told how a man might learn the trade by picking up skilled work at spare moments. This, he believed, the Chinese had done.

The commission adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday, the commissioners arranging to meet this morning, but not to take evidence.

A CATARRH SPECIALIST.

Mr. James Spence, Clachan, Ont., says: "I have been a sufferer from catarrh for 15 years, which became chronic. I have spent a lot of money and consulted several doctors among others a specialist in London. I have tried everything I could hear of or see advertised without doing me any good. But, thanks to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, I am completely cured after using three boxes of it. I recommend it to anyone suffering from catarrh.

THE FIRST TROOPER.

Trooper Daniels of Strathcona's Horse Returns From the Front.

Trooper Percy Daniels, well known as a sportsman, more particularly to cyclists, arrived home last evening from South Africa, where he served during the campaign with Strathcona's horse. He came via London, and not having stayed east as long as the other members of the Strathconas, he is the first to arrive back. He came in unostentatiously on the Charmer last night, wearing the now familiar kahki, with the riding trousers and putties and cowboy hat with the "S. H." of the well-known Canadian force. Trooper Daniels was one of those who received medals from King Edward VII. in London, and attended the opening of parliament with the other Canadian soldiers. He says the Strathconas had a glorious reception in London. There was nothing too good for them. He came across to Halifax on the Allan liner Numidian and lost no time in getting across the continent to Victoria. While admitting that the Transvaal is a fine country, he says there is no place though like Canada. Trooper Daniels, it will be remembered, did not join the Horse here when they were recruited, but not a whit disheartened by his failure to enlist here he followed them to South Africa, and there became a member of the regiment.

Major Laurie, who recruited two Victoria troopers, was very sick during the campaign and prevented from getting to the front as much as he wished. He was very popular. Sergt.-Major Woodhouse, who aided Major Laurie, was a company sergeant during the campaign and like Sergeant. Falls, Cowichan, remained in South Africa, having secured a commission. Many commissions were offered to men of all ranks in Strathconas, and officers of the late Major Howard's scouts asked many of them to join that body of Canadian scouts.

ALBERNI NEWS.

Prospectors Start For the Mountains Early This Season.

Alberni, March 21.—County court was held here yesterday by Judge Harrison, who left for Nanaimo to-day, accompanied by Mr. McIndoo.

Alberni people hear with great satisfaction that the Nanaimo board of trade has taken up the long-felt want, railway connection with the West Coast, and Alberni in particular.

The latest mining property which promises to be a producer is the Happy John group, directly adjoining the Monitor mine. The ledge of high-grade copper ore can be traced across the mountain. Several open cuts have stant, when a petition was presented strikes the ore at 75 feet depth. The location of the property is unsurpassed, and ore can be shipped with very little cost, as the tunnel is only 600 feet from salt water. The claims are owned by Messrs. Frank, Jackson and Tubman.

Last week Messrs. Maine and Hunter, two California mining men, were here, in company with Messrs. Stark and Manson, from Nanaimo, owners of the Belvedere group. It is said that these gentlemen bonded the property for a high figure.

The weather is splendid now, and prospectors have started out already for the mountains.

Mr. George Smith, P. L. S., is surveying the new Alberni-Clayoquot telegraph line.

There are an unusual lot of panthers around this locality, and two have been killed in the last few weeks.

Mr. A. Watson is erecting a new house adjoining the new Alberni hotel, which will be especially adapted for tourists.

The roads are in excellent condition, and cycling is the order of the day.

Mrs. James Thomson Jr. gave birth to a daughter on the 12th instant.

BULLOCK'S ESCAPE.

Boys in Reformatory Made Key from Chair Leg to Open Door.

Young Bullock, who, with another boy, Emery, made his escape from the provincial reformatory a few days ago, is safe in Seattle, the authorities having decided not to attempt to bring him back, as his father threatened to fight extradition. The police learned on Thursday that Bullock was in Seattle and that his father had taken him over. They also learned that it was he who entered Frank Nelson's house and stole a gold watch and chain. The provincial authorities decided not to go to the expense of bringing him back to complete his term, but the city police were anxious to recover Mr. Nelson's chain, and they telegraphed the Seattle authorities, and the boy was arrested. In advising Chief Langley of the arrest, the Seattle chief notified him that the father of the boy intended to fight against extradition, and as the cost to the city would be considerable, an answer was sent to hold the boy unless he would voluntarily return. This he refused to do.

In their search for Bullock and Emory, the latter of whom was arrested a couple of days ago, the city police learned how the boys escaped from the reformatory, and the method adopted stamps Bullock as a boy of more than average intelligence. He is only 12 years of age, and it appears in some way got hold of the key to the reformatory door, and taking a drawing of it, made a counterpart from the leg of a hardwood chair. The wooden key, which the police found at the boy's home, is perfectly made. It was a rather difficult one to copy, there being many wards in it, and it was a double flat key.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

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

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Importers of

IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, PIPE FITTINGS.

Cutlery, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers and Garden Hose

MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY

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P. O. Drawer 613

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ½-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd. Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

One Of His Majesty's Ontario Officials.

He is Freed From the Terrors and Dangers of Dyspepsia By

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

He Speaks of Years of Failures With Other Medicines.

His Happy Experience With

Paine's Celery Compound

Compels Him to Recommend it to Others.

Now is the time, if ever to banish dyspepsia, indigestion and health-destroying stomach troubles. During this month nothing should interfere with the work of toning the weak nerves of the stomach and giving strength to the various organs of digestion, so that the whole digestive machinery may work harmoniously. After Paine's Celery Compound has begun the good work, food will enrich the blood, make bone, build muscle, and physical vigor and strength will increase from day to day.

Paine's Celery Compound is the only remedy that can give a guarantee of striking directly at the root of all stomach and digestive troubles, and give a permanent cure. Read the testimony of a prominent Ontario gentleman, Mr. John MacKenzie, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Clerk of the Township of Sarawak and Brooke, Ont.:

"You will think me ungrateful in not sooner acknowledging to you my entire cure from dyspepsia through the use of Paine's Celery Compound; but when I tell you that I suffered all the tortures of dyspepsia for five years, and during that time having taken most of the "great remedies" advertised as "the only sure cure" for the horrible complaint with little or no benefit, I was determined to be cured before I would be satisfied. Some of the "great remedies" would give me a little relief while I was taking them, but as soon as I stopped them I was as bad as ever.

"When I commenced taking Paine's Celery Compound I fully expected the same results, as my confidence in all patent medicines was shaken; but from the first dose of the compound I felt better, and after taking two bottles I thought I was completely cured, but to make a cure certain I took four bottles more. It is now over two years since I took the last dose, and have not had the least symptoms of the disease in any way. When suffering from dyspepsia I could not look a hog in the face; now pork and beans is my favorite dish. I can from my own blessed experience, recommend Paine's Celery Compound as a sure cure and a very pleasant medicine to take."

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Electoral Districts of Victoria City, South Victoria and Esquimalt, and the Land Districts of Rupert, Sayward, Quatsino, Coast, Queen Charlotte Islands, North Saanich and part of Barclay and Clayoquot.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Revenue Tax and all taxes levied under the "Assessment Act" are now due for the year 1901. Assessed taxes are collectable at the following rates, viz:

If paid on or before the 30th day of June, 1901:

Three-fifths of one per cent on real property.

Two and one-half per cent on assessed value of wild land.

One-half of one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars in accordance with the following classification, upon such excess the rates shall be, namely:

Class A.—On one thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one per cent. up to five thousand dollars, and two per cent. on the remainder:

Class B.—On ten thousand dollars and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent. up to ten thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent on the remainder:

Class C.—On twenty thousand dollars and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. up to twenty thousand dollars, and three per cent on the remainder:

Class D.—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three per cent. up to forty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent on the remainder.

If paid on or after 1st July, 1901:

Four-fifths of one per cent. on real property.

Three per cent on the assessed value of wild land.

Three-fourths of one per cent. on personal property.

Upon such excess of income:

Class A.—On one thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent up to five thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent on the remainder:

Class B.—On ten thousand dollars and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, two per cent up to ten thousand dollars, an d three per cent on the remainder:

Class C.—On twenty thousand dollars and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, three per cent up to twenty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent on the remainder:

Class D.—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three and one-half per cent. up to forty thousand dollars, and four per cent on the remainder.

Revenue Tax, $3.00 per capita (Victoria City excepted.)

C. BOOTH,
Assessor and Collector.

Victoria, B. C., February 28th, 1901.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE, CASSIAR DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation placed on Crown lands situate in the Bennett Lake and Atlin Mining Divisions of Cassiar District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 13th December, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

W. C. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Garden Seeds

Steele, Briggs' Seeds are used by growers who succeed. It is no economy to risk a crop by using "Cheap" Bargain Seeds. Good seeds have a value—they are costly at any price, unless of reliable quality. Leading merchants sell Steele, Briggs' good seeds. Ask for them; can be ordered direct. Send for Catalogue, see what it offers, mailed free.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., Lim'td TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

Summer Schedule.—The summer schedule of the E. & N. Railway company will go into effect on Saturday. The afternoon trains on both Saturday and Sunday will leave at 4:25 instead of 3:10, and the southbound will leave Nanaimo later, passing Shawnigan lake at 7:01 instead of 5. This will give those wishing to spend Saturday or Sunday at the lake a longer day.

Touring the World.—Mr. William M. Oatts, of Glasgow, who is making a tour of the world, as Indian and colonial representative of the English National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, arrived on the Miowera from Australia yesterday afternoon. Mr. Oatts is accompanied by his wife, a daughter of the late Dr. Andrew Bonar, and after a visit to Vancouver will conduct a series of gospel meetings in this city, beginning on April 2.

Our Mail Order Department.

This is a special feature of our business. All orders are executed with care and promptness thus avoiding any mistakes.

All goods invoiced at the lowest possible price on day of shipment

Be sure to send enough money as it is an easy matter to return any sum that is over.

Our Terms—Cash With Order.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Write for Prices.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO

Notice

We, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the privilege of purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land, running from a stake marked John Bryden, Patrick Hickey and B. R. Seabrook's S. W. corner, thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence 40 chains south to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less. The said land is situate at Swanson's Bay, Graham Reach, Coast District, in the province of British Columbia.

Dated, March 5th, 1901.

Signed:

JOHN BRYDEN,
PATRICK HICKEY,
B. R. SEABROOK.

Administration Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Gregory Modesti, deceased, and in the matter of the official administrators acts.

Notice is hereby given that under an ordinance dated the fifteenth day of March, 1901, made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, I, the undersigned was appointed Administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of above named deceased, late of South Salt Spring Island, B. C. Parties having claims against the said estate are requested to forward particulars of same to me on or before the fifteenth day of April, 1901, and parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

Dated 15th day of March, 1901.

The following named shipments of freight destined Bennett, B. C., have been on hand unclaimed at that point with the British Columbia Yukon Railway Co. known as the White Pass & Yukon Railway, for a period of twelve months, and in accordance with Dominion Railway Act., Sec. 236, will be sold at public auction to highest bidder on April 15th, 1901.

No. Pkgs.	Commodity.	Marked.
1	Garden Seeds	A. M. Battle.
1	Drills	D. Bremer
22	Mining Machin'ry	W. O. Wann
1	Sundries	C. D. Grundy
1	Maps	C. Bank of Com.
3	Hardware	W. H. Smallwood
1	Boiler	J. W. Anderson
7	Groceries	W. R. Goldsmith
11	Groceries	Kirk
93	Pipes, Boilers, etc	Teslin Yu. Nav. Co.
5	Camping Outfit	M. Pike
1	Tent Poles	A. Damascus
1	Merchandise	W. K. McIntire
4	Boots and Shoes	Alaska M. & M. Co. Atl. & Cassiar Dist.
2	Merchandise	N. C. Marsh
5	Paints and Oils	Stranbonu & S. Atkins
1	Paint	Sidney Atkins
11	Pickles	S. Muscat
6	Personal Effects	H. Marvin & Co.
1	Merchandise	J. Dillon
1	Groceries	E. J. Vanstone
2	Express	Nugget Express
12	Flour, Sugar, etc.	A. Mora, Atlin
8	Groceries	J. A. McLean
2	Oil	J. A. Barrington
3	Rdls, Iron	Capt. Bailey
1	Paper Parcel	C. W. D. Clifford
1	Tent	Jos. Haslet
1	Drugs	W. McIntosh

J. F. LEE,
Traffic Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next Session for an Act to incorporate a Company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway, standard or narrow gauge, for the conveyance of passengers and freight from some point at or near Taku Inlet, in British Columbia, thence by the most feasible and convenient route to a point at or near the Little Salmon River; thence to Pike Lake; thence along the east side of Atlin Lake to Atlin City, and thence northerly to the northern boundary of the Province, with power to construct, operate and maintain all necessary roads, bridges, ways and ferries. To build, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith, and to build, own, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, and to operate the same on any navigable waters within the Province; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches. To build, own, maintain and operate smelters, concentrators, reduction works, lumber and other mills; and to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and power; with power to acquire water rights and to construct dams and flumes for improving and increasing water privileges, and with power to expropriate lands and property for the purposes of the Company, and to acquire lands, bonuses or privileges and other aids from any Government, Municipal Corporation or any persons or bodies. And with power to lease, and to connect and make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies now or hereafter to be incorporated, and to levy and collect tolls from all persons using and on all freight passing over any such roads, bridges, railways, ferries, wharves and vessels built or owned by the Company, and for all other necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

Dated at Victoria, this 27th day of December, 1900.

CREASE & CREASE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Land Registry Act.

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Twenty-seven (27), Town of Chemainus, (Map 213.)

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands issued to Henry Evins on the 10th day of February, 1892, and numbered 8980a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 19th March, 1901.

The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College

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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 illustrated prospectus.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the Matter of the Application of the Honorable Montague William Tyrwhitt Drake for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Subdivision Two (2) of Block "G" Harbor Estate, Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above hereditaments will be issued to the Honorable Montague William Tyrwhitt Drake on the 9th day of June, A. D., 1901, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, B. C., 1st day of March, 1901.

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You should try Crushed Oats, the best and most economical for horses and cattle. We have always a fresh stock on hand.

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1 CENT WORD ISSUE 1

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MINERAL ACT. (Form F.) CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE.

Big Four Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Victoria District.

Where located: On Mount Sicker near Chemainus.

Take notice that I, Livingston Thompson, as agent for the Mount Sicker and British Columbia Development Co., Ltd, Free Miner's Certificate No. B49165, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 18th day of January, A.D. 1901.

LIVINGSTON THOMPSON.

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"Magnum Bonum Swede," and "Prize Winner Mangle put up in neat metal boxes. A prize of $5 will be given at the Fall Shows of Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo and Cowichan for the three heaviest and best roots grown and exhibited of these varieties. For further particulars see show catalogues.

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