

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1901.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing
Company, Limited LiabilityNo. 27 Broad St. - - - - - Victoria, B. C.
PEROVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week
or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada
(except the city) and United States at the
following rates:
One year \$6 00
Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1 50
Six months 75
Three months 40
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or
the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of
advertising, to ensure their being inserted,
should be handed in to the business office
not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be
accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business
office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.
For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., 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.
E. C. DAKES ADV. AGENCY, 64 Mc-
chant's Exchange, San Francisco.A \$10 REWARD
Will be paid for such information
as will lead to the conviction of
anyone stealing the Colonist from
the doors of subscribers.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Reading notices or "locals" in con-
nection with all public entertain-
ments to which an admission fee is
charged will be inserted in the Col-
onist at the rate of 10c per line.

"ENDS AND SCHEMES."

"Its course in regard to the candi-
dature of Mr. Bodwell proves that it
merely exists to advocate the personal
ends and schemes of Mr. Dunsinuir." This
is what the Times says about the Colonist.
There is an old saying that there is no
zeal like that of a new convert. Since
Mr. Bodwell declared himself a candi-
date, which fact was duly announced
in the Colonist, the public, or such frac-
tion of them as take an interest in the
vagaries of our evening contemporary,
have been wondering where it stood. Its
first step was to damn Mr. Bodwell with
first praise. Then it turned the cold
shoulder to him. Now it comes out in
his support with a fervor that is amazing
and with a violence of language, of
which we are very sure Mr. Bodwell
will not approve. The trouble with the
Times is that it has what the boys call
a "bug" in regard to the Colonist. Its
whole aim and existence seems to be
to say spiteful things about this paper,
and so that it can do this, it is careless
of everything else. This is why it
alleges that the Colonist has no other
object than to advance the personal
ends and schemes of Mr. Dunsinuir."Personal ends and schemes." There
have been some things said from time
to time against Mr. Dunsinuir politically,
and from some quarters there has been
a very acrimonious assault upon him on
account of things he is supposed to have
done or omitted in politics. This every
public man expects, and so long as such
criticisms and comments are not offen-
sively stated, no objection can be taken
to them. We think, however, that this is
the first occasion when any one has ven-
tured to say publicly that Mr. Dunsinuir
is in politics to advance his personal
ends and schemes. The insinuation
— it is more than an insinuation, in-
deed, and as near a direct assertion as
the Times has the courage to make — is
a deliberate falsehood, a gross and vil-
laneous slander upon a man, who has
given absolutely no ground whatever for
such an accusation. If the Times has
any claim to the conclusion that it is good
policy to support Mr. Bodwell, let it
support him manfully and not by malign-
ing others.So far as the Colonist is concerned,
we are quite content to be judged by
the stand the paper has taken on all
public questions. We have not yet fallen
so low in our own estimation as to
feel under the obligation to defend
the Colonist from such attacks. Neither
do we propose to defend Mr. Dunsinuir,
lest by so doing any one might suppose
that he requires defence from such a
statement. What we have to deal with,
and all we have to deal with in this con-
nection, is with the paper, which sees
fit to insinuate a political campaign
with deliberate falsehood. We have
read the names of the gentlemen con-
stituting Mr. Bodwell's committee, and
we refuse utterly to believe that there
are five on the list who will endorse
what the Times has seen fit to say on
the subject referred to. It is one of the
misfortunes of politics that some peo-
ple, who are accidentally prominent in
connection with them, have no other con-
ception of the attitude of a man toward
public affairs than that he has some per-
sonal plan or scheme to work out. They
probably judge others by themselves.
The man who has no other thought ex-
cept how he can get a cabinet position,that every other man in public life has
some fish of his own to fry or he would
not trouble himself with affairs.
There is an old saying among
horsemen, that every man with a spavin-
ed horse looks for a spavin on every
other man's horse. This may, and prob-
ably does, account for the unwarranted
assertion of the Times in regard to
Mr. Dunsinuir and the Colonist.

THE KLONDIKE OUTPUT.

The San Francisco Chronicle says the
output of gold in the Klondike was \$22,
000,000 last year and "considerably
smaller" this year. As the production
this year was over \$23,000,000, the
Chronicle must either be badly informed
or very rocky in arithmetic. The San
Francisco paper quotes a special com-
missioner of the London Economist as
saying that the gold of the Klondike
mines has passed its zenith. There
would be little difficulty in citing the
evidence of many much better informed
people in favor of the view that the
maximum has not been reached. The
Chronicle is careful to say that the
prospected falling off is based upon the
supposition that new deposits will not
be found and that quartz mines will not
be opened. It adds, however, that the
supply of fuel and the cost of labor will
prevent any but the richest deposits from
being worked. Both these difficulties
are likely to be largely overcome, and
we think that the result will be a great
increase in the output. We are wholly
unable to agree with the Chronicle's
conclusion that Klondike has "fairly en-
tered upon its period of decadence." San
Francisco has always exhibited great
jealousy of the Yukon gold-fields, and
never missed an opportunity to decry
them, and the Chronicle is only keeping
up the record. The men on the ground
in Klondike are the most sanguine of
its future as a producer of the yellow
metal.The American press is surprised, but
not disagreeably so, over the great in-
dustrial progress of Canada, which ap-
pears to be making greater strides than
ever. Apparently we have very good
times ahead.It will surprise no one that Mr. Olive
Phillips-Wolley took the opportunity
afforded by an invitation to address the
Empire League, to make a grossly im-
pertinent attack upon the Colonist. It
would occasion the greatest surprise if
any other person had abused such an
opportunity for such a purpose.Our Dutch friends are very angry be-
cause we do not let the Boers have their
own way. Why do not the Dutch let
the Afrikaners have their own way. They
have been fighting these people in Java
for one hundred and fifty years. Of
course the skin of an Afrikaner is al-
most black, and we suppose this makes
a difference.A great many people are asking
whether the majority of the City Coun-
cil have forgotten that they are citi-
zens and citizens, and if they have
some qualities in that of champions of
the Puget Sound Bridge company. If
the aldermen referred to were actually
members of that company they could
not make a more determined fight for
their interests. We are very sorry indeed
for this, for it seems as if, when it is
so very clear how the public feel on the
subject, the aldermen might, without
loss of dignity, recede from the position
they have taken. Unfortunately for
themselves the aldermen have got into
an absolutely untenable position. They
voted to adjourn the consideration of
funders in order to give the Hamilton
offer time to arrive. When it did ar-
rive, they refused to allow it to be open-
ed. The two actions are irreconcilable.With all the dignity and prominence
that can be given to an item by the
use of big type, ornamental border and
double-leading, the Times draws atten-
tion to the fact that the Colonist did not
print a report of a meeting held on
Tuesday night by some supporters of
Mr. Bodwell in the local election. Our
contemporary instead of being displeased
ought rather to congratulate itself that
the Colonist left such a conspicuous
news feature to it on an occasion when
the wires were down and there was
little news going. It is quite true that
the Colonist did not print a report of
Mr. Bodwell's meeting, and it is also
quite true that it has not been the cus-
tom for the papers of Victoria to print
reports of such meetings, when they are
held in the interest of a candidate to
whose papers are opposed. Whether
this is good newspaper policy is another
matter, but it has been the custom here,
and the Colonist did not feel like de-
parting from it at this particular time.
The matter not being of a class that
has hitherto been considered by the Vic-
toria papers as news, the Colonist did
not feel like accepting it as an adver-
tisement. The Times may not be able
to understand how the Colonist could re-
fuse any paid advertisement; but we
think it advisable. During the last Pro-
minion campaign the Colonist published
the cards of the Liberal candidates, and
on one occasion portraits of the gen-
tlemen and short biographical sketches.
We also printed from day to day fair
and impartial reports of what the Lib-
erals said and did during the campaign.
The Colonist is prepared in any cam-
paign to do the same thing, but it is
not prepared to depart from any estab-
lished custom simply because some one
is prepared to pay it for doing so. As
to what took place between Mr. Matson
and Mr. Lugin, the public is not much
concerned, but in printing an account
of Mr. Matson's confounded his
conversation with Mr. Lugin at the
Theatre with what was said to the
Manager of the Colonist Printing &
Publishing Company over the telephone.
The Manager was only asked as to the
advertisement, Mr. Lugin had already
told Mr. Matson that the paper would
not print a report of the meeting. The
Times chooses to connect Mr. Dunsinuir
with the refusal of the Colonist to ac-
cept the report of the meeting. It is
simple justice to Mr. Dunsinuir to say
that he knew nothing whatever about
it until he was told by Mr. Lugin in
the following morning, and that his re-
ply was that he saw no reason why the Col-
onist should not treat Mr. Bodwell's can-
didature just as it would treat that of
any other candidate, regard being had
to the fact that the Colonist supports
the government.

COL. PRIOR UNSEATED.

At the election court yesterday, Lt.-
Col. Prior admitted that intrusions of
the election law, as to being limited by
his agents so as to being him under
the provisions of the act vacating a
seat in the House of Commons under
certain conditions and a decree was
thereupon made declaring the seat va-
cant. The petitioners did not push
the charges of personal disqualification
and hence this aspect of the case falls
to the ground. Col. Prior stands just
as if they had never been made.We do not know that the incident
calls for any special comment. Mem-
bers of the House of Commons are un-
seated after every election upon the
same grounds as those which were ef-
fectual in this case. There are now
fourteen vacancies in the House of
Commons, and our recollection is that
most of them have been created in the
same way as that now existing in the
Victoria representation. How many
more there would have been if all the
elections filed had been pressed to trial,
one will undertake to say. If we
remember aright, this is the first in-
stance in which an election petition has
ever been pressed in federal matters
here.

A WESTERN POLICY.

In recent issues of the Colonist we
indicated what we regarded as the factors
which ought to make up a Western
Policy for Canada and expressed the
hope that they would receive some con-
sideration at the hands of contemporaries.
We are sorry to say that they have
not. British Columbia newspapers seem
to have so much else to discuss that
they cannot find space to put forward
the claims of the province or urge upon
public men the desirability of doing
something to promote Western develop-
ment.This is not the first occasion when the
Colonist has endeavored to arouse its
contemporaries to an appreciation of
some public question without any im-
mediate result, but we do not know
that this affords any reason for not con-
tinuing as we have begun, to urge upon
the federal authorities the immeasurable
importance of making the most of the
fact that British Columbia is the only
part of the Pacific seaboard of the
American Continent over which the
Union Jack flies. In a few words this
statement just made embodies the whole
case. It is a case that only has to be
considered to be appreciated. So far as
we know public attention has only been
drawn to it through the columns of this
paper. Of course every one knew it
in general way, but we can take credit
to the Colonist for having been the first
to direct attention to it, and for im-
posed a special duty upon the govern-
ment of Canada and that of the Empire.
Like many another question of vast im-
portance, its significance does not al-
ways appear on first consideration.This fact has special bearing upon
the matter of Oriental immigration. We
are not going to pretend to having any
ready-made plan for dealing with this
vexed issue, but that it must be dealt
with is very plain. We are not going
to discuss the merits or demerits of
Oriental immigration, or enter into the
question of the labor market. These
are proper matters for discussion in the
proper time; at present all we wish to
speak about is the absolute necessity of
such a policy being adopted that under
any circumstances that may arise there
will be in British Columbia, and especial-
ly upon the coast of British Columbia
a British population, which will be led
by instinct and tradition to stand up at
all times and under all circumstances for
British connection. Our belief is that
if this matter were urged upon the at-
tention of the Hon. Mr. Laurier he would
endeavor to discover some way by which
British immigration can be secured for
this province, and when it is secured
understood, it would undoubtedly produce
a very potent effect upon the minds of
imperial statesmen by whom the policy
of the Empire in regard to Oriental
immigration will be settled. We make
no apology for pressing this important
issue. It is very easy to believe that it
has never received the least considera-
tion either at Ottawa or London; but
when it is once understood, it will be
seen that its ramifications are wide and
that to give effect to such a policy would
mean the complete transformation of
this province. If once the Dominion
and Imperial governments could be led
to see the extreme importance of the
Coast of British Columbia from an Im-
perial point of view, if they could be got
to appreciate that this coast is one of
the Imperial thresholds, so to speak,
they would seek for ways and means of
peopling it with men of the British
race.The position of British Columbia is
such that this and other questions must
be taken into the most serious consid-
eration, not only by the governments of
the day but by the electorate. It is
very desirable that in the contest, which
must now be brought on for the vacancy
in our representation at Ottawa, this
and all other questions affecting the
policy of the Dominion, as applied to
this part of the Canada, shall receive
attention. A certain few individuals
would like to see the Dominion through a
cut-and-dried programme, but we ven-
ture to think that the time has come
for something better and that the people
will demand something better.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The first Message of President Roose-
velt is somewhat of a disappointment in
a literary point of view. It is verbose
and grandiloquent rather than direct and
lucid, as one would have expected
such a document from such a man to
have been. Otherwise we find very lit-
tle of interest. The message is a long
and tedious one, and it is going a long
way further than we would have ex-
pected a President of the United States
to have gone, but in view of the fact
that of the last seven elected Presidents
of that country, three have fallen at the
hands of assassins, it is not surpris-
ing that the present incumbent of the
office feels the necessity of dealing with
anarchy in a manner that will effectually
suppress it. Whether Congress will
give effect to the President's views, and
if so, in what way, form one of the
most interesting questions in legislation
at the present time. President Roose-
velt would like foreign governments to
co-operate with the United States indealing with its menace to governments
and society, and we fancy that his ap-
peal will not fall upon deaf ears. The gov-
ernments of Europe will surely be ready
to join in any attempt to eradicate an-
archistic organization and punish those
who preach anarchistic propaganda. To
accomplish this, freedom of speech must
necessarily be curtailed to some extent,
but just as it is necessary to curtail
freedom of action in other matters, so
in this respect it is essential to do so.
The President thinks the great trusts
and combinations should be regulated
where they can be under the constitu-
tion of the United States, which vests
in Congress only the control of inter-
state commerce only. The proposal to
establish a department of commerce and
industry, with power to examine into
the workings of these great organiza-
tions, is a new departure, which ought
to be productive of good, although it
will not likely be accepted by the mass
of people in the United States as nearly
radical enough.Reciprocity in trade matters is favored
within limitations. The President's
suggestion is that reciprocal arrange-
ments shall apply only to those articles
which, through the instrumentality of
protection, have already been placed be-
yond foreign competition. If this rule
is acted on, it will be very difficult, we
fancy, to frame reciprocity treaties that
will be acceptable to any foreign coun-
try. The very essence of reciprocity is
that there shall be some give-and-take
about it, but President Roosevelt pro-
poses that it shall be all take on the part
of the United States.The President calls the war in the
Philippines an insurrection, and wants
it treated as brigandage ought to be, if
it is not treated in the countries
of Europe. We fear there will not be
exact unanimity of opinion as to the
status of the hostilities in the Philip-
pines, and to call them an insurrection
is to put a new meaning upon that
word. We have never denied the duty
of the United States to re-establish "set-
tled" government in the great Asiatic
archipelago, but we can hardly agree
with the President in language applied to
it by the President. It is a strange in-
surrection, which is simply resistance to
conquest by a foreign power.The Message defines the Monroe Doc-
trine, and we are glad to see that Presi-
dent Roosevelt displays no intention of
extending its significance. As laid down
by its founder, it had the hearty ap-
proval of the British government, and if
it is to be continued along the same line,
there is no reason why it should not re-
ceive a continuation of the same sup-
port.Very naturally the President is great-
ly pleased because of the agreement
reached with Great Britain in the mat-
ter of the Isthmian canal. The respon-
sibility now rests upon the United
States in carrying out the construction
of this inter-oceanic waterway, but we
are by no means sure that all difficulties
have vanished with the abrogation of
the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The Presi-
dent wants a strong navy, and says so
in language which savors rather of the
debating school than of a great public
document. To talk about desiring "the
peace of a just man armed, not the peace
granted on terms to the craven and the
weakling" is an exhibition of bathos for
the like of which you may search every
other presidential message, except this
one, in vain to find a parallel. The idea
all right, but he has badly slipped over
in saying it. The reference to the
"wicked folly of war" reads strangely
from the head of a nation which has
not yet emerged from a contest, which,
though inevitable, proves that under our
existing civilization there is no other
way of settling disputes.Of special local interest is the recom-
mendation that the Chinese Exclusion
act shall be immediately re-enacted.
The tone of the message towards for-
eign countries is a desirable one, and we
cannot fail to produce a very favorable
impression. On the whole the Message
is a good one, but it would have been
much better for a little editing by some
practical newspaper man.

SCARING TOURISTS.

We have not been able to see any
force in the point made by one of the
Aldermen to the effect that by refusing
the contract for the Puget Sound Bridge
to the Puget Sound Bridge company we
will drive tourists away from our city.
We do not suppose that one person in a
million in the United States would give
the matter a second thought. If any
comment is made by tourists upon the
decision it would be most likely to the
effect that the people of Victoria were
so determined to build up their own in-
dustries that they would rather pay more
and have the work done at home than
get it for less and have the money sent
abroad. But under any conceivable cir-
cumstances the whole business would be
forgotten in less than a week. We
did not hear any outcry against Seattle
when the merchants and others of that
city showed themselves ready to put
their hands in their pockets and pay
\$1,000,000 so that the Moran company
might get the contract for building a
war ship. On the contrary, we were
told that it showed the proper spirit.
And why then is it not the proper spirit
to insist that work shall be done in Vic-
toria, when it can be done here? Why
will people applaud what Seattle did and
yet condemn Victoria for what the peo-
ple here would like to see done? There
is an opportunity given to Victoria and
Canadian firms generally to tender up-
on the bridge upon absolutely equal
terms? Some of the aldermen are not
very discreet in the course taken by
them. We can understand why they might
excuse their action in declining to
consider any other offer than that from
the Puget Sound company, but we can-
not see why they would assume an ob-
structive attitude towards the whole
work. Surely they do not wish to be
understood as saying that if the work is
not to be done by the Seattle company
it shall be indefinitely postponed. We
hope that the aldermen to whom these
observations apply will reconsider what
seems to be their decision.Business Change.—The two local firms
of stock brokers, the Victoria Stock &
Realty agencies and the British Colum-
bia Stock Exchange, have decided to
join forces. Hereafter the joint busi-
ness will be carried on at 21 Broad
street.THE GRAND
PRESIDENTEagles Banquet the Head of
Their Order—Eloquent
Oration.Del Carey Smith, grand worthy presi-
dent of the Fraternal Order of Eagles,
was last evening the guest of the Vic-
toria Aerie. In the early part of the
evening there was a meeting of the
Aerie in the Eagles' hall, at which there
were several initiations and other busi-
ness was transacted. The members
then adjourned to the Queen's hotel,
where a banquet had been prepared.
About a hundred members of the order
surrounded the tables, at the head of
which was the Worthy Grand President.
On his right sat Mr. J. M. Brashaw,
president of the Victoria Aerie, and Mr.
N. T. B. Pentreath, editor and manager
of the Fraternal Eagle. On his left
sat Mr. E. E. Leeson, past president
and toast master; Mr. Partridge, grand
secretary, and Mr. W. von Rhein, pro-
vincial deputy grand president. After
the meal had been done full justice to
Mr. Leeson proposed the toast of the
"King," which was drunk with enthusi-
asm, and the singing of the National
Anthem. At the close of the singing
Aerie, sang two solos very acceptably,
and the toast master proposed the health
of the grand officers, coupling with it
the name of the Worthy Grand Presi-
dent. In reply, Mr. Del Carey Smith de-
livered a very eloquent address, in
which he dwelt on the ties which drew
the British and United States nations
together, venturing the prophecy that
should the time come when it was
necessary to defend civilization the Am-
erican and British would be found
fighting together. Being a patriotic Am-
erican he could appreciate the patriotism
of Canadians and he applauded them for
it. He then dwelt upon what it meant
to be an Eagle and the teachings of the
order, which he placed upon a very high
plane. In conclusion, he eulogized
Queen Victoria, and as an American
and head of the Eagles, proposed the
health of the King, which was again
drunk by those assembled. The rest of
the night was spent in speech-making,
songs and merry-making.
The banquet was a very successful
affair from every point of view.Pain-Killer is more of a household re-
medy than any other medicine. It meets
the requirements of every home. Cures
croup and diphtheria, and the best in-
fant remedy. Avoid substitutes, there is but
one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.In the latest difficulty between Nations,
the sympathy of the general public is like-
ly to be with David as against Goliath.If there ever was a terrible child in the
world, remarked the mother, he's
David.

What is his particular fault?

David? I will not break him him of the
habit of telling the truth right out when
we have company.—Tit-Bits.

BORN.

JOHNS—At Fairfield, East Ontario, Wed-
nesday, Nov. 13th, 1901, to Mr. and
Mrs. E. H. Johns, a son.
McCALLUM—At Grand Forks, B. C., on
November 20th, the wife of Peter T.
McCallum, of a son.
SKILLEN—On Friday, November 29th, at
14 Frederick street, the wife of W. R.
Skillen, of a son.
OTTAWAY—On Friday, November 29th,
the wife of William Edward Ottaway,
of a son, stillborn.
SIMON—On the 30th November, the wife
of James Simon, Rockland avenue, of
a son.
GAINER—At Revelstoke, on November
24, the wife of S. W. Gainer, of a son.

MARRIED.

HUSTON—PORTER—At the residence of
the parents of the bride, on Wednes-
day evening, 27th November, by Rev.
J. Fraser, Mr. Samuel Huston of Oak
Bay, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Thos.
Porter, George road, Victoria.BARR—DILLABOUGH—At New Westmin-
ster, B. C., on November 29th, by Rev.
J. G. Matthews, Mr. Matt Barr, of Van-
couver, and Miss Ella Dillabough,
daughter of Mr. A. S. Dillabough, late
sergeant in the city police, New West-
minster.McMASTER—FERGUSON—At Vancouver,
on November 29th, Mr. James A. Mc-
Master, of Vancouver, and Miss L. M.
Ferguson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D.
Ferguson, of Vancouver.TUOR—FUGSLEY—At Fairview, on No-
vember 29th, by Rev. J. H. Jones, Mr.
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Fugsley, both of
Fairview.NEWMAN—LIDGWOOD—In this city on
November 29th, by Rev. J. H. Jones, Mr.
C. D. Newman, of Cobourg, Ont., and
Miss Marnie Lidgwood, of Stillwater,
Maine.SNIDDER—BURT—By the Rt. Rev. Bishop
Cridge, at the residence of the bride's
father, Vancouver street, Albert W.
Snidder to Grace Cecilia, eldest daughter
of S. S. Burt.LEONARD—FRYE—In this city on the 2nd
inst., at the residence of Mr. R. M. Milne,
Esq., C. M. G., Collector of Customs,
George F. Leonard, of Los Angeles,
Cal., to Margaret, youngest daughter of
the late George F. Frye, surveyor of cus-
toms, of Victoria.NICOLL—SPRAGUE—At the residence of
the bride's father, Rev. J. H. Jones, of
Fairview, Amy, eldest daughter of D.
Sprague, to William Nicoll.

DIED.

BAGSHAW—At Swallowfield, Richard
Leitha, dearly beloved child of E. C. R.
Bagshaw, aged 2 years and 4 months.HANER—On November 28th, at Revelstoke,
Sarah A. Haner, aged 60 years.CHROW—At 12 Bell street, Victoria, on
Wednesday, November 28th, 1901, Ed-
ward Power, infant son of J. Chrow,
aged three months.THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.
EPPS'S COCOAPrepared from the finest
selected Cacao, and distin-
guished everywhere for
purity, quality, and highly nutritive
properties. Sold in quarter-
pound tins, labeled JAMES
EPPS & CO. LTD., HOMER-
PATHE Chemists, London,
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