The Colonist.

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PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

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UNION LABEL

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The question of extending the sewerage system was very thoroughly discussed at a public meeting on Tuesday night by the Mayor, Alderman Barnard, ex-Mayor Redfern, Senator Macdonald and others. Every speaker, and all those present at the meeting, were in thorough harmony with the stand taken by the Colonist all the way through, that it is highly essential that something should be done, and that something should be done now. Furthermore, there seemed to be a general agreement that whatever might, after general discussion, be deemed the best plan, would be heartily supported by all even if it did not agree in every particular with the ideas of each. This fact points in the strongest way to the general unanimity that no time should be lost in framing and adopting a businesslike plan for the immediate extension of the sewerage system. From the discussion it might be gathered that three different proposals have emerged in greater or less definiteness of outline for the accomplishment of this purpose.

1. The increase of the sewer rentals by fifty per cent. and the imposition of a frontage tax upon vacant property only.

2. The maintenance of the sewer rentals as they are, and the imposition of a frontage tax of two cents a foot upon all property fronting on sewer lines.

3. The abolition of sewer rentals altogether and the imposition of a frontage tax sufficient to raise the revenue required for the necessary extension of the system.

Everyone of these proposals is alike in one respect, that under them all the necessary revenue could be obtained. They differ as to the incidence of the burden. The second is Alderman Barnard's proposal. If we compare it with the first, suggested in its main outline by Senator Macdonald, we find that the owner of a sixty-foot lot with one house on it would under Alderman Barnard's scheme pay $4.20 a year towards interest and sinking fund, while under the other he would pay $4.50, not a very material difference. But where there were two houses on a sixty-foot lot the charge under Mr. Barnard's scheme would be $7.20, while under the other it would be nine dollars. The discrepancy would, of course, be still more marked in the case of premises with more than one closet. The first scheme, therefore, while not eliminating a frontage tax would throw more weight upon the sewer user. The second scheme while not eliminating sewer rentals would throw more weight upon vacant lot owners. The third proposal, very ably advocated by ex-Mayor Redfern, is to abolish sewer rentals and raise the whole revenue required by means of a frontage tax of seven cents a foot. We believe that so high a tax would be unnecessary, that one of five cents would be sufficient, for this reason, that the increment of revenue through an extension of the system would be much more rapid under this proposal than under either of the other two, which would permit of a larger supplementary loan to complete the system. This scheme would give a very marked relief to the sewer users in the crowded portions of the city, and would add no extra burden to the sewer users in the outside portions of the city. But this relief would be compensated for by an increase in the levy upon the owners of a large vacant frontage of whom naturally there are more in the outlying portions of the city. We only desire to lay before the people of Victoria as impartially as we can, the pros and cons of these different proposals without taking as yet a definite stand upon any one of them. To our mind they practically exhaust the possible methods of dealing with this problem. We are not at all so much concerned with which of them may be actually the best, as with which of them the people of Victoria may feel constrained to adopt as most suitable to the majority. The stand we have taken, and we have taken it very definitely and decisively, is that something should be done and done at once to completely sewer the city. The present sanitary condition of Victoria contains an element of danger which is none the less present because its manifestations have not been obtrusive. We cannot hope for perennial immunity from the consequences of incomplete and imperfect sanitation merely because we have hitherto escaped these consequences. The best way of securing that the horse will not be stolen is to lock the stable door while the horse is still inside. Victoria took years to recover from the visitation of smallpox. It would take years to recover from any epidemic of zymotic disease. It is therefore of urgent importance to make it as nearly as may be impossible for such an epidemic to occur. Perfect modern sanitation is the great safeguard. This we cannot have too soon. We leave it with perfect confidence to the City Council to bring forward a scheme under which this may be secured. We leave it to the citizens of Victoria with perfect confidence to ratify the scheme, and to hold up the hands of their executive committee in putting it in effect.

MANIACS.

The petition sent by the Doukhobors to Sir Henri Joly brings very near to us the extraordinary mania from which these unfortunate people are suffering, and the great misfortune it was for Canada that they were ever introduced into this country. People who ask permission to abide in a country, at the same time declaring their intention of submitting to no civil regulations whatever, are quite evidently beyond the reach of reason and ripe for the forcible control imposed upon the insane. The Lieutenant-Governor's letter transmitting the petition to his constitutional advisers, places in a very clear light the reasons why such a petition should be rejected in the most definite manner, even if the province of British Columbia possessed power, by a gift of land to isolate these people, as they desire to be isolated, which it does not. One peculiarity of this petition is that it appears to imply that the conduct of the Doukhobors, which has lately been arousing such a painful interest in Canada, is not the result of new ideas, but of religious principles, accepted and believed in long before they left Russia. As a matter of fact, the doctrine of the Doukhobors with regard to animals seems to be not dissimilar from the ideas of the Jains, a religious sect in India, both wealthy and numerous. The religion of the Jains is extremely ancient, being coeval with Buddhism. The earliest Jains had a habit of going about "sky clad," otherwise entirely naked. For a long time their traditions were handed down orally. It seems very possible that scraps of Jainist teaching have penetrated west to the district from whence the Doukhobors come. Religions have always possessed a mysterious way of propagating themselves, the results becoming visible without the process being recorded. The present ongoings of the Doukhobors are undoubtedly a recrudescence of Jainist tradition, which had its birth in the active philosophical speculation and earnest spirit of religious jenquiry which had their birth in the Valley of the Ganges during the 6th and 5th centuries before the Christian era. We sincerely hope that the earliest distinctive custom of the Jains, that of going about stark naked, will not be resurrected among the Doukhobors in Canada.

The following remarks on the appointment of a Deputy Minister of Mines, appearing in the Kaslo Kootenaian, indicate that the mining community looks upon that matter in a different light from the opposition press of the Coast. An opinion from so important a mining district as the Slocan is certain to be more truthful and acceptable than that emanating from a quarter which never can discover merit in any action the government may take:

The government have at length adopted the course which has been demanded by the mining community and have now created the office of a Deputy Minister of Mines. The Department of Mines stands in need of a permanent deputy of experience and ability equally as the other departments, for ministers, as a rule, are men engaged in some business themselves and cannot be expected to devote all their undivided attention to their offices in which they generally have very much at first to learn. Now the permanent staff at Victoria, as constituted, will be able to cope with and carry on the business of the country, whether the minister is in or out of town, and changes in general policy will not be so erratic, or frivolously made for want of knowledge, and the various sections will be harmonized. The new appointee to the office is Roderick Finlaison Tolmie, an old government official of twenty years' experience in the land registry office, and as mining recorder at Nelson for some years, where he acquired a large and extensive acquaintance with the needs of the prospector and the mining community generally, and his advice and assistance cannot but be of material advantage to any Minister of Mines. We wish him all success in his new appointment and hope he may live long to aid in the development of the mining industry in the province generally and particularly in the Kootenays by his intimate knowledge of the numerous mineral acts and their amendments, whose name is legion.

TO YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL!

Mr. Tarte is no longer a member of the Laurier government. He has forfeited his seat in the cabinet for two reasons. First, because his course in airing the views he has, on the trade policy of the country before consultation and agreement with the cabinet, was unconstitutional, and second, because he exposed the inconsistent and ridiculous compromise between theory and action which has all along characterized the present government. He intimated that that compromise could no longer exist, that the policy of the government had to accommodate itself to the new requirements of the country, and that there must be a movement either in the direction of more adequate and equal protection, or of free trade. The government has been turning a blind eye upon the necessity for change. Mr. Tarte has had both his eyes open to the popular desire for it. The extraordinary bitterness with which his statements have been received, has been due to rage that anyone should expose the weakness of a government built upon the quicksand of conflicting ideas, which had externally the solidity of an edifice founded upon a rock. We confess that the problem of what Mr. Tarte will do next is much less interesting to us than the problem of what the government will do next. Having refused to follow Mr. Tarte, can it decline to follow Mr. Sifton? It has scouted the policy of higher protection. It cannot stand upon the present tariff without earning contempt as well as defeat, is it going to overwhelm the country with the unspeakable blessing of free trade? Is it going to do in 1903 what it promised to do in 1896, and remain the chosen of the free-traders at the expense of being the rejected of the people of Canada? In addition to being a man of energy, Mr. Tarte has the reputation of a skilful manipulator and of keeping a watchful eye upon the situation in the country. We do not believe that in the move he has made he has reckoned without his host. Unlike many politicians, he thinks more of the feeling in the country, than of the government or the parliament. Not being altogether a fool, he must have recognized the outcome of his action unless the government made a complete surrender, and we do not give him credit for sufficient disinterestedness to have precipitated this crisis without knowing that he is in a position to harass the government inside parliament, and secure its defeat in the country.

A COMPARISON.

The following paragraph, which is taken from the Baltimore Sun, shows that the possibilities of British Columbia as a productive country have at last penetrated the official American consciousness, and that our mineral wealth is sufficiently great not merely to be noted in the Consular reports, but to be commented upon and observed by the American press:

Advance sheets of the Consular reports present the remarkable fact that the mineral products of British Columbia up to and including 1901, were worth $172,241,988, of which $80,716,006 was gold and $16,534,554 was silver. The region that makes this contribution to the world's wealth was recently a howling wilderness. Its progress in mining development causes increased interest in the prediction made recently by a public man that the wheat fields of Western Canada will soon supply the world, and deprive us of pre-eminence as producers of cereals.

At the first blush there seems to be a want of connection between the mention of the wheat fields of the Canadian West and the mines of British Columbia in this paragraph. But this want of connection is more apparent than real. The United States has had a sudden and startling awakening to Canada's position as a food producing country. It has given to those Americans who have taken the trouble to investigate, a sense of impending rivalry for the world market, a rivalry which no trade hostility can quell because it is based upon enormous resources of natural wealth, and which cannot be made subsidiary to American purposes, because it is controlled by a people equally strong and independent in their own nationality. What has evidently struck this newspaper is the question whether the figures of production do not point to a similar awakening in regard to the mineral resources of British Columbia. This world awakening to their great resources which the Western wheatfields of Canada are enjoying now, is certain to be the fortune of British Columbia with regard to its mineral resources in the very near future. The eye of the world focussed upon the Northwest of Canada will stray across the mountains and see in the mines of this province the certainty of an equally or even more marvelous development. The Baltimore Sun says that a few years ago this province was a howling wilderness. It has changed but little in that respect during the last few years. British Columbia is still a howling wilderness. The spots touched by civilization and industry are so infinitesimally small in comparison with the vast extent of the province, that it is hardly an exaggeration to refer to the province as still a howling wilderness, not in the language of contempt or disparagement, but to emphasize the enormous disparity between what has been, and what remains to be done. A comparison is often instituted between mining and farming as if the former were a temporary form of industry and the latter permanent. It is perfectly true that for every ton or ore taken out of the ground there is a ton of ore less in the ground. It is also true that the ultimate exhaustion of each individual mine is a predictable certainty. But as to this, the crudest ideas prevail. The Rio Tinto mine in Spain (and we doubt very much whether equally enormous ore deposits do not exist as yet untouched in this province) has been worked for 2,000 years, and on a large scale in a modern and scientific fashion, for over a generation, yet its capital value is now four times as great as it was a generation ago. We question very much whether any piece of ground cropped for thirty years without continuous renewal of tillage and manuring, would be worth its original value, much less four times as much. This first condition of permanent husbandry, renewal of the soil, does not obtain on our wheatfields today, and will not for many years, so that in this respect conditions are not dissimilar between the two industries. When we come to speak of the exhaustion of a mining district or country, prediction as to exhaustion may be placed in the same class of theory as the cooling of the interior of the earth, or the extinction of the sun. In some ways British Columbia is even more favorably situated than the Northwest for rapid and wonderful development when the great awakening takes place. The conditions under which agriculture is carried on in the Northwest require the influx of a large laboring population for a short time each year; whereas, mines give employment to an equal number of men every day of the year, who settle in the country and help to build it up. Mines, besides, are the foundation of manufactures and of commerce in a way that agriculture is not. If we can only be brought to see that the rapid exploitation of our mines is less important than the conservation of our mineral wealth to the purpose of feeding national industry, development will not proceed by fits and starts at the dictation of a foreign market, but regularly and to a much greater eventual enrichment of us all. If we make a comparison of the relative position of the two territories at the present time, we find that the income of the farming country from exports of cereals this year is, roughly, $50,000,000. We have no actual figures yet, but we may set down the income of British Columbia from exports of mineral products this year at $25,000,000, or half as much. Certainly the exports of cereals represent to a much greater extent a net profit over expenses of living, and so far as that goes, the Northwest is much better off than British Columbia. But at the same time the figures which show what British Columbia is accomplishing under heavy disadvantages from declining markets, lack of capital, and difficulties of transportation, are sufficiently imposing to make a certainty that in the near future the province will attract the eye of the world in a manner as conspicuous as the Northwest is doing at present, and that its development and enrichment will go forward with a rush.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

The Intercolonial railway is a railway owned and operated by the government. It is 1,338 miles long. It has cost the people of Canada in good hard cash $63,973,971. The average interest charge on the Canadian public debt is 3.12 per cent., or was in 1901 and presumably, is very close to that figure now. Consequently the capitalization charge upon the Intercolonial railway is $1,996,087 per annum. Up to the year ending June 30, 1901, the railway has never paid its operating expenses, let alone the interest on capital. In that year an exceptionally prosperous one in railway business, the Intercolonial showed a deficit of $457,787, making a total loss on interest and running expenses of $2,453,874, or nearly 7 per cent. of the revenue raised by taxation. Every year since the Intercolonial was built this is the kind of bill which the people of Canada have had to foot. For the year ending June 30, 1902, much has been made of the fact that the Intercolonial paid operating expenses, with a small balance over. But it is a long way from paying even a very small rate of interest on its capital, not to speak of wiping out the enormous sum in which it is indebted on operating account to the people of Canada. That condition of affairs might not be so gruesome to contemplate if the people of Canada had received any compensating benefits from the existence of this railway as a government railway. But they have not. Rates per mile are just as high as on any other railway in Canada, and the service and accommodation are admittedly the worst in Canada. We are not attempting to lay the blame of this upon the Liberal party, nor upon the Conservative party, because both have had their turn at operating the railway. But we do say that while the community ownership of railways is an attractive theory, the political ownership and operation of railways is a most repulsive fact. This may be the fault of our political conditions. Very likely it is. But as we see nobody in earnest about changing these political conditions, the advocates of government ownership and operation of railways should either advocate changing our political conditions as a preliminary step, or go out of the business altogether. Judged by the Intercolonial railway, politically operated railways are useful neither to develop the industry nor the moral character of the people. People are apt to look upon such a railway not as merely a mechanical aid to the distribution of what they produce, but as itself a source of sustenance, and in practice it is run at the expense of the whole country for the benefit of those, whether they are actually employed on it or not, who are able to fasten themselves upon it through political influence. We do not live in a world of abstract ideas, but of hard practical facts. Some day perhaps the government ownership of railways and other things, may be practical and beneficial, but at present it would only lead to greater political degeneration and corruption.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DEFENCE.

Lord Brassey has contributed a letter to the London Times which is an eminently fair and logical presentment of the Colonial standpoint towards the questions of military and naval defence raised at the recent Colonial Conference. It is written evidently with Australia principally in view. But everything said in it except the reference to poverty contained in the last paragraph applies with equal force to Canada. While Australia has not been, and is not enjoying unbroken prosperity, Canada has been and is enjoying great prosperity, and that not through the lavish spending of borrowed money, but through the development and working of her own resources. Lord Brassey's letter is well worth quoting in full:

The recent conference with the Premiers of the self-governing colonies met under favorable auspices. The Coronation had brought together representatives of every part of the Empire. It was an impressive object-lesson. It taught that unity is strength. The Minister who presided has commanding influence in the colonies. He is known to be in full sympathy with the Imperial ideal. If the deliberations of the conference have been brought to a close without accomplishing all that in some quarters had been expected, it is evident that closer union for defence, as for all other purposes, must proceed by steps and not by strides. As one whose duty it has been to look at things from the colonial side, I ask the privilege of submitting a few suggestions. And, first, let us acknowledge that substantial contributions to the Imperial Exchequer cannot be looked for without effective representation for Greater Britain in Parliament or the Privy Council. Any considerable constitutional change must be difficult. Parliament would give a reluctant sanction to the creation of any new representative body. Contributions, if sufficient in amount to afford sensible relief to the taxpayers at home, would be a strong inducement. The colonies are not yet in a position to make them. They will always be more ready to help by strengthening their local forces than by contributing in money. Meanwhile, local defence has not been neglected. The principal harbors of Australia have been strongly fortified. A citizen army has been raised. We know the quality of the troops which they have lately sent into the field. If in any emergency we could rely on reinforcements from the colonies, it would help us much. While binding engagements could not be proposed in respect to forces raised without assistance from the Imperial government, it should not be difficult to arrange some plan of co-operation in relation to a colonial army reserve. It might be framed on the lines laid down by the Admiralty in their scheme for the enrolment of a Colonial Naval Reserve. The Imperial Army needs reserves of mounted infantry. Australia has exceptional advantages for raising such a force. The men of the bush are fine riders, hardy and resourceful. Their horses have rare powers of endurance. A trained reserve of bushmen, under engagement for general service, would be a valuable reinforcement for the British Army. The strength might be carried to 10,000 men. Australia might be prepared to raise such a reserve, if the cost were borne by Imperial funds. Turning to the Navy, if the conference has not done much to help us, we may in fairness keep in view that the naval expenditure specially incurred for the protection of the colonies is trifling in amount. When Navy Estimates are in preparation we do not look to the colonies. We consider the expenditure of other powers, which we must be prepared to meet. Our programme of shipbuilding is based on comparisons. The strength of our personnel follows automatically on the shipbuilding. We must be able to man all effective ships. The subject of colonial contributions for the Navy is not new. It was discussed by Earl Grey, in his volumes on the colonial policy of the administration of Lord John Russell. His weighty words may be quoted: "The naval expenditure, which is frequently charged against the colonies, cannot, in my opinion, be so with any justice, since, if we had no colonies, I believe the demands upon our naval force would be rather increased than diminished, from the necessity of protecting our Commerce." Allusion has been made to the proposals of the Admiralty for the enrolment of Colonial Naval Reserves. The policy must command approval. The scheme needs revision. The conditions of service in force at home may not be acceptable in the colonies. Continuous service in a ship-of-war, whether for three or six months, is not to be expected from the well-paid seamen in the coasting trade of Australia. In lieu of continuous service in the Fleet, at the lowest rates of Navy pay, facilities should be given for instruction afloat, in short cruises of the Australian squadron, shortly to be relieved by more suitable vessels, consistent to the Commonwealth as the drillships of the reserve. It has been suggested that the Australian government would man and maintain the training-ships of the reserve. It would be a step in the gradual development of a policy of co-operation. In conclusion, exaggerated impressions prevail as to the wealth of the colonies. Pastoral Australia suffers from drought. In the towns there are many unemployed. While, far from enjoying unbroken prosperity, Australia is an important contributor to the wealth of the Mother Country. The borrowings exceed £300,000,000, and these not on easy terms, especially for private loans. Sheep-stations, worked from the beginning with borrowed money, may yield a scanty return to the squatter, who has borne all the risks and the hardships, and whose care all the labor and the skill. Instalments of interest, probably at high rates, must be punctually paid. Profitable years may come seldom. In proportion to population, the colonies have been the best customers for our manufactures. We have received in payment raw materials and supplies of food, in increasing volume and at falling prices. Our share in this exchange is not disadvantageous. We are too grateful for the moral and material support which the colonies have given to be dissatisfied with the recent conference.

After the grip, pneumonia or typhoid fever, take Hood's Sarsaparilla—it restores health and strength.

WHEAT MARKETED.

Quantity Reported from Winnipeg Delivered to C. P. R.

Winnipeg, Oct. 21.—(Special)—General Manager McNicoll, of the C. P. R. arrived here today from the East.

Up to today 12,241,000 bushels of wheat had been marketed at Canadian Pacific points in the district.

THE KRUGER DIAMOND.

It Brought Ill Luck to the Owner.

From M. A. P.

Your mention of the Koh-i-noor last week recalled to my mind (writes a correspondent) another famous stone—the large diamond which Mr. Kruger took with him when he left South Africa, and which has a very curious history. The diamond originally belonged to Meskhesh, a Basuto chief, from whom it was extorted by T'Chaka, the Zulu king. T'Chaka's brother killed him and stole the stone. The brother came to grief, and the gem passed into the possession of a Zulu chief, who soon afterwards was assassinated. The natives say that no less than sixteen of the successive possessors of the diamond were either killed or driven out of the country for the sake of the gem.

The diamond then was seen by white men, who set out to possess it. A party of whites attacked the natives who had the stone in their possession, and a fierce fight ensued, in which 300 lives, mostly natives, were lost.

Memela, a native chief, took the gem and concealed it in a wound which he had received in the battle. Afterwards Memela was caught by the Boers and set to work as a slave. Kruger, hearing his story, released him, and in gratitude Memela gave the stone to his liberator. Some years passed, and then Kruger shared the fate which had overtaken all the former possessors of the diamond who had not been killed—he was driven from power and forced to leave his native country. Where the fatal diamond is now is not certain, though it is certain that the ex-president of the Transvaal has parted with it. Some say that it is in the coffers of the Vatican, and some that it was sold to the Emperor of Austria and is now among the crown jewels of Vienna.

The stone is said to be 200 karats in weight, but is not perfect. Its history is one which would not recommend it as a talisman to anyone of a superstitious turn of mind, no matter if it was the largest and finest diamond in the world. It is almost as gruesome a possession as that hideous little Indian idol which Mme. Carnot directed in her will to be destroyed. This idol was given to President Carnot by a friend, who laughingly told him a legend attached to it, which was to the effect that its possessor would attain supreme power and then die by the knife. The idol had belonged to the Rajahs of Khadjurao, of whom five certainly—perhaps more—died by the knife of an assassin. Carnot laughed when his friend told him of the legend attaching to the idol, but after it came into his possession Carnot became president of France, and died by an assassin's dagger. No wonder Mme. Carnot ordered that the terrible thing should be destroyed.

THE "OIL LENS."

Latest Discovery in Photography—A Wonderful Invention.

The "liquid lens" from all accounts is destined to revolutionize photography, making possible achievements in rapid work that hitherto have been thought to be out of the question. In fact, the new development in photographic art is being hailed as no less a wonder than the Rontgen rays.

For, by using a certain oil between the parts of a rectilinear lens, the refraction is so increased that instantaneous photographs may be made in the ordinary light of a theatre. This is but one of the photographic feats possible. Another is to take a photograph at midnight on a pitch-black night, with no apparent light, in fifteen minutes. A third is to make a photograph at midnight, with a fair moon, with one minute's exposure.

Other tested possibilities of this new lens are no less extraordinary. A photograph may be taken in a theatre, the footlights only being used, in a quarter second of exposure. In an ordinary room, with an exposure of but five seconds, a photograph may be made, with an illumination of but forty candle-power.

Never before in photographic history has there been a lens so rapid as this. To the ordinary amateur photographer it will all seem to be fiction, but it is none the less an undoubted scientific fact. The liquid lens is an English invention, the device of Dr. Edward F. Grun, of Brighton, England, who has been working on it for several years, and was led to the experiments that have resulted in its perfection through his work with the microscope.

Dr. Grun's early experiments were made with the idea of being able to photograph stage performances at night. He found that the fastest lens he could get was not quick enough to photograph a play in action; that there must be a halt for an instant, posing the figures and losing the time effect, or else the picture would show movement and blur. A speedier lens became necessary, and finally Dr. Grun devised it, discovering an oil which, placed between the glasses of the combinations of the lens (and not in the air spaces, as first tried) shortened the focus materially. What this oil is the inventor will not say. Its success, however, has been proved by many extremely fine photographs that the doctor has made. It works at a very large aperture and is thoroughly practical, though in actual operation it can only be used for small plates.

Few Offenders.—That there are very few offenders this year against the provisions of the Game Act, is the opinion of Constable Heal, of Saanich. He thinks the plentifulness of the game demonstrates this, and the few arrests made in spite of the numerous searchings by the officers corroborates this belief. In the opinion of many who have given the matter some thought, Constable Heal states, the act is faulty in containing a provision that a suspected offender cannot be arrested or searched if he is on private land. In some instances, this worked out this way—if a man with a hen pheasant in his possession notices the officer approaching along the highway, all he has to do is to jump over the fence, when he is free from pursuit or interference by the officer. The latter may wait for his man and search him when he is approaching the city, but in that case it is generally found that the suspected one has disposed of his illegitimate "bar" if he had one.

Mail for Peace River.—A mail for Peace River district will be despatched from Athabasca Landing, Alberta, on November 15.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION Of America Use Pe-ru-na For Catarrhal Diseases.

MRS. HENRIETTA A. S. MARSH.

Woman's Benevolent Association of Chicago.

Mrs. Henrietta A. S. Marsh, President Woman's Benevolent Association, of 327 Jackson Park Terrace, Woodlawn, Chicago, Ill., says:

"I suffered with la grippe for seven weeks and nothing helped me until I tried Peruna. I felt at once that I had at last secured the right medicine and kept steadily improving. Within three weeks I was fully restored."—Henrietta A. S. Marsh.

Independent Order of Good Templars, of Washington.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer I. O. G. T., of Everett, Wash., has used the great catarrhal tonic, Peruna, for an aggravated case of dyspepsia. She writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe, I also suffered with dyspepsia. After taking Peruna I could eat my regular meals with relish, my system was built up, my health returned, and I have remained in excellent strength and vigor now for over a year."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following lands situate in Renfrew District, B. C.: No. 1, section 16, Township 11. No. 2, Section 17, Township 11.

October 13th, 1902. MARK ODELL.

Land Registry Office.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Four (4), Block Six (6), Township of Alberni (Map 197).

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 land, issued to David M. Paterson and William H. Hilligass, on the 3rd day of January, 1897, and numbered 2021.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 22nd October, 1902.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Nineteen (19), Block Twenty-seven (27), Town of Ladysmith (Map 736).

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first application hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands, issued to James Melrose on the 2nd day of August, 1901, and numbered 7013c.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 17th day of September, 1902.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. In the Matter of Martha Haughton, deceased, Intestate, and in the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

Notice is hereby given that by the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin, dated the 7th day of October, 1902, I was appointed Administrator of the estate of Martha Haughton, deceased, late of Victoria, British Columbia. All persons having claims against said estate must send particulars of same to me on or before the 7th day of November, 1902, and persons indebted to the said estate must pay the amount owing by them to me forthwith.

Dated the 11th day of October, A. D. 1902.

WM. MONTEITH, Official Administrator for the County of Victoria.

CAPIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, etc.

Order of all chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS AND SONS, Ltd., Montreal, Que.

Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

A Dainty Shoe For a Dainty Woman

Is not difficult to secure, if the buyer knows how to buy, the seller knows how to sell. Being both buyers and sellers, and claiming knowledge in both lines, we can suit you in Fall and Winter laced and Button Shoes—suit you in price, as well, as the following fine shoes and figures will prove.

Men's Chrome Calf Leather, lined, waterproof	$3.50
Men's Satin Calf, lace, four sole	2.25
Ladies' Dongola Lace Boots, Goodyear welts	2.50
Ladies Dongola Lace, leather lined	2.50
Ladies' Slippers in great variety	

JAMES MAYNARD
85 DOUGLAS STREET.
ODDFELLOWS BLOCK.

FOR SALE.

Four roller, two revolution Campbell Printing Press, size of bed 37x52, in good condition. Must be sold to make room for new machinery.

APPLY
THE COLONIST.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1865.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

BORN.

CARTER—On the 17th inst., the wife of W. O. Carter, No. 17 Harrison street, of a son. o18

PALMER—In this city on October 18th, the wife of Mr. Thos. Palmer of a son.

MARRIED.

HODGES—RICARDO—On October 1st, at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, Harry Percy, eldest son of the late Harry Hodges, of Monkstown Co., Dublin, to Arabel Mary, third daughter of the late H. D. Ricardo, of Gatcombe, Gloucestershire.

DIED.

SAMPSON—On Thursday, 16th October, at "Upwood," Esquimalt, B. C., after a lingering illness, Emma, wife of William Curtis Sampson, aged 55 years.

SHAW—In this city, on Oct. 18, Mrs. Andrew Shaw, aged 73, a native of Montreal.

HEDGES—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on the 19th inst, Alexander Augustus Hedges, aged 53 years, and a native of Berkshire, Eng.

ACKERMAN—At the family residence, No. 24 Quadra street, on the 20th instant, Raymond Franklin, infant son of J. W. and M. E. Ackerman, aged 3 months.

GRAHAM—At Kamloops, on the 20th Oct., 1902, William Graham, aged 40 years, and a native of Louth Co., Ireland.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following lands situate in Renfrew District, B. C.: No. 1, section 16, Township 11. No. 2, Section 17, Township 11.

October 13th, 1902. MARK ODELL.

Land Registry Office.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Four (4), Block Six (6), Township of Alberni (Map 197).

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 land, issued to David M. Paterson and William H. Hilligass, on the 3rd day of January, 1897, and numbered 2021.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 22nd October, 1902.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Nineteen (19), Block Twenty-seven (27), Town of Ladysmith (Map 736).

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first application hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands, issued to James Melrose on the 2nd day of August, 1901, and numbered 7013c.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 17th day of September, 1902.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. In the Matter of Martha Haughton, deceased, Intestate, and in the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

Notice is hereby given that by the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin, dated the 7th day of October, 1902, I was appointed Administrator of the estate of Martha Haughton, deceased, late of Victoria, British Columbia. All persons having claims against said estate must send particulars of same to me on or before the 7th day of November, 1902, and persons indebted to the said estate must pay the amount owing by them to me forthwith.

Dated the 11th day of October, A. D. 1902.

WM. MONTEITH, Official Administrator for the County of Victoria.

Take notice that at the expiration of 30 days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the tideland for agriculture purpose, commencing at a stake placed on the foreshore near the N. W. corner of S. W. ¼ Section 9, Tp. 18, Rupert District, and marked B. C. L., and extending in a southwesterly direction for one-quarter of a mile along the shore line.

Quatsino, B. C., September 17th, 1902.

B. C. LOKKEN.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice—Wax, Wax Fractional, Fizz, Fizz Fractional Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District. Where located: Gordon River. Take notice that I, E. E. Billingsley, as agent for R. T. Goodman, F. M. C. B72435, H. E. Newton, F. M. C. B72436, C. J. Newton, F. M. C. B72437, and R. A. Newton, F. M. C. B72438, 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 claims. And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 1st day of October, A. D. 1902.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

"Tony," "Donald," "N. T. Fractional," "Muriel Fractional," and "Phil Fractional" Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District. Where located: On the western slope of Mount Sicker.

Take notice that The Tyee Copper Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B70496, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims. And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this second day of October, A.D. 1902.

THE TYEE COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED. by Clermont Livingston, Attorney-in-fact.

NOTICE.

Thirty days from date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to lease 40 acres of meadow and pasture land, commencing at a post placed at east end of my big meadow, thence N. 10 chains, thence W. 5 chains, thence S. 10 chains, to point of commencement.

October 10. H. DABIES.

Take notice that at the expiration of 30 days from this date