The Colonist.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23. 1901.

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PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

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One Year $1 50
Six Months 75
Three Months 40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and 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., consult the Night Editor.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

There is a very strong feeling in Victoria that the work of municipal improvement should be pushed forward as rapidly as the finances of the city will permit, and with this is coupled the wish that what is done will be so thoroughly that it will not have to be done over again. Two things are prominent at this particular time, namely the paving of Government street and the James Bay bridge. The street is to be paved, and the question is as to what shall be done with the wires. We hold that they should be put under ground. They will have to go there sooner or later. If this city is to grow, and the property on Government street is to retain its present relative value compared with land elsewhere, it is imperative that the poles should be taken off the street at the earliest possible day. The time to take them off is now, for it can be done more cheaply now than at any time hereafter.

As to James Bay, something has to be done there without unnecessary delay. There is no use in putting off the evil day. The present bridge will not suffice much longer. Let us have a causeway and the whole area filled in.

Other matters which temporarily are in abeyance are the new bridge at Point Ellice and the new High School. These are matters that cannot well be postponed. They will cost money, but that is inevitable in all public improvements. Bridges will wear out, and unless some means is taken to stop Victoria from increasing in population, additional school accommodation will be required from time to time. It is not pleasant for the taxpayers to contemplate large expenditures, but what are they going to do about it? None of the things suggested can be avoided. They can only be postponed, and if they are postponed, there is almost a certainty that when they are taken up other matters will be calling for consideration. Delay will be dangerous and may be expensive.

BACKBITERS.

A gentleman, who has lived in Victoria for about a year and who keeps in touch with what is going on ,was in the Colonist office a few days ago, and after referring to some public matters, proceeded to deliver himself as follows: "What is the matter with this town? I never knew a place where there was as much scandal talked as here. I don't mean social scandal, but business and of all sorts of things. I do not believe that the people of this town are as bad as they must be, if what they say about each other is even half true. It does not matter what any one proposes, he is attacked personally behind his back. Nasty insinuations are made, or you are told confidentially that your informant knows something about some one else, which if he wanted to tell would show the other fellow up in his true colors." And he talked in this strain for about fifteen minutes, winding up by saying that until this sort of thing was stopped Victoria could never expect to go ahead.

It is true that there are in this city a lot of men, who deliberately and maliciously endeavor to break down the reputation and influence of others. Than such people there can be no one more cowardly or contemptible—miserable fellows, who are friendly to your face and stab you behind your back upon every occasion that offers itself, and if none offers, they hasten to make one. Case after case has come to the notice of the Colonist, where men who have worked in harmony have been driven apart by busy-bodies, who seek to bolster up their own influence by inventing and then retailing miserable falsehoods. The amazing part of the case is that men do this thing. One might understand how a lot of idle women might indulge in gossip, without being very careful as to the harm it might do, but that a man should invent and circulate falsehoods against his neighbor for the purpose of injuring him in his standing with his friends or business associates, is almost beyond characterization in language fit to print in a newspaper.

The gentleman above referred to said that he had reason to believe that he personally was the victim of this miserable sort of tactics and asked what he should do about it. The advice he received from the Colonist was to pay no attention to it—if he believed he was doing right, to go ahead and let the backbiters attack him as they please. It is not necessary, when a man knows that he is in the right, for him to worry because some mean-souled people try to place him in the wrong. He need only exercise a little patience. He need only go on doing his duty as he sees it, and doing it fearlessly. There is not the least use in trying to chase down a lie. It will evade you in spite of all you can do. You need not think you can drive it home, for its own father will not assume the responsibility for it. It is not pleasant when you are trying to do what is right to know that evil-minded persons are trying to place you in the wrong. It is not agreeable to find your friends giving you the cold shoulder. But when a man is so treated he should call to his aid his philosophy and this will teach him that he is bound to win in the end, of Israel, had some good ideas on this point. His observation taught him that a certain class of people sometimes flourished like a green bay tree, but he also made a note of the fact that, if after a while you looked for them, their place could not be found. This was the experience of a man of the world, of one of those most conspicuous self-made men in all history, of a man who ran the whole gamut of experience. He left a very fine collection of poems, and one of the chief lessons taught by them is that while falsehood and calumny may temporarily triumph, they can be safely ignored by a man who is conscious of the rectitude of his own motives.

So much for the private side of the case, but there is a public side to it calling for a few observations. This community is not a large one. Its influence is not very potent. It has many wants. It desires to be progressive. It has to compete against rivals. To enable it to advance along lines that will lead to greater prosperity, it needs the united action of its people. Almost every thing that is current on the streets finds its way into a newspaper office. Therefore we have a pretty good idea of what people of the class above specially referred to talk about, and strange as it may seem, there has not been a public movement suggested in this city in a long time, without the motives of those connected with it being called in question by these gossips, who wear trousers and claim to be men. From the volunteering of the First Contingent for South Africa to the proposed erection of a new High school, the backbiters have been getting in their deadly work against those who were prominent in connection with them. This sort of thing does no end of harm. It tends to paralyze progress. It discourages men from effort in public matters. Time and again men, who have been asked to become members of public committees, have told the Colonist that they did not care to act, for the reason they did not wish to subject hemselves to malevolent comment because they were "pushing themselves forward." Thus the public are deprived of the counsel and aid of some of the best people in the community, for many excellent men are deterred from taking prominent positions through fear of their motives in doing so being misrepresented. What this city needs is a social sanitary inspector, with full authority to quarantine these male scandalmongers, until they give bonds to hold their tongues about their neighbors.

His Honor Mr. Justice Walkem has been informed by telegram from Ottawa that he has been appointed Administrator of the Government of British Columbia, vice His Honor Mr. Chief Justice McColl, and at the latter's request.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The School Board has passed the following resolution:

"That the male assistant teachers who have asked for an increase of pay be notified that the Board intend to adjust the salaries from May 1st next, with a view of granting such increases as the finances of the Board will permit."

This raises an interesting question. It is not denied that the male assistant teachers are entitled to the increase asked for, but the granting of the increase in their case, without provision made for a similar increase in the pay of women teachers, makes it pertinent to ask if hereafter there is to be a distinction between the pay of women and men, where they perform the same class of work for the public. We are quite aware that in some, possibly all, the other provinces this distinction exists, but it is not recognized here by the government, nor has it ever been recognized by the School Board of Victoria. The pay has been graded according to service and not according to sex. Are we to have a departure from this rule? It is worth while hesitating a little before coming to a decision. It is said that the Trustees are desirous of encouraging men to take positions in our city schools, and if this is the case, the idea is certainly to be commended, but will the proposed change have that effect If a woman is capable of doing the same work as a man, and is expected to do it for less pay, she will be likely to get the work so that while the higher salary might attract the man, there would aiways be a desire on the part of the School Board to reduce expenses, and the woman would be hired for the position, if the choice came between the two. Thus the change would be calculated to defeat its own object. We repeat that we are taking no exception to the salaries, if the Board can afford to make it. We have no objection to the next increase being confined to the male teachers who have asked it, but think it ought to be made very clear that the reason they get the increase is not because they are men, but because they asked for it, and the Board felt able to give it because their services are worth it.

We would like to add a few words on the subject of woman's pay. Many people think a man ought to be paid more than a woman, because his responsibilities are greater. This may be the case sometimes, but it is far from being a general rule. There are many young women who are really the head of households, although they are not married. Their mothers, their younger sisters and sometimes their younger brothers, look to them for support and for education. It will never be known how much noble work the women of Victoria have done in this way, and how much they are doing. They bear their responsibilities without a murmur. They are an honor to their sex, and one of the glories of their country. Before an attempt to place their pay below that of men for the same work, let us learn what the facts are, and perhaps we might find out that the average unmarried woman, who is earning a living, has just as weighty responsibilities resting upon her as the average unmarried man.

PULP.

The Ontario government, like that of Quebec, is doing a great deal to promote the manufacture of pulp. An agreement with the Keewatin Company has just been ratified by the legislature of that province. The company receives a very large concession, namely the right to cut pulp wood on any unoccupied crown land within five miles of the streams tributary to the Lake of the Woods, Rainy river excepted. It also may select a pulp reserve of sixty square miles. If it is at any time shown to the government that there is more wood on the lands than the company can use in twenty-one years, other concerns may enter and cut and carry away pulp wood. The company pays the province 40 cents per cord, but the Crown retains the right to increase this. The company has already spent $500,000 on its water power alone, so it is evidently to be a very large concern. The total area comprised in the concession was said by one of the Opposition members to be 10,000 square miles, but the accuracy of this was disputed. The opposition to the bill was of a perfunctory character, although it was pressed to a division. It was only in the nature of a general criticism, principally on the ground that the lands had not been put up to public competition. The interest attaching to this matter locally is that it shows there is a practical unanimity among the people of the Eastern provinces on the advisability of promoting the manufacture of pulp. We are not sure that the government would not do well to send out a special surveyor this year to examine and report upon the extent of the forests available for this important industry in this province. In a general way it is known that there is a great deal, but we submit that definite information would be exceedingly valuable. When it is known what extent of suitable forest is found at accessible points, there will undoubtedly be a demand for them and the industry would soon become established here.

THE CENSUS AGAIN.

We have been shown a copy of a circular sent out from the Census Department and a copy of which, marked "confidential," was sent to Mr. Le Page of this city. A letter subsequently written from the Department to Mr. Le Page, after he had entered a protest against such a circular being sent out, shows very clearly that the firrst document was sent to him because he was thought to be of French origin. Apart from the fact that it was thought necessary to send out a confidential circular in French to people presumably of French origin, there is nothing specially objectionable about it. If every one else had received a similar circular no exception could have been taken to it. Its confidential character and the persons to whom it was sent indicate that some one high in office is desirous of showing up as large a number of Canadians of French origin as possible. This shows that accuracy was not the reason for sending out the circular. We are quite prepared to admit that, as the circular says, a great many people of French origin in Canada have not put themselves down as such, but we fail to see where any great amount of harm has been done by this.

The circular and the subsequent letter sent to Mr. Le Page disclose what we cannot regard as anything except an extraordinary conception of what a census is. If a man is named O'Brien down he will go as of Irish origin, although none of his ancestors have been in Ireland for a thousand years. Here is a case in point. A resident of Victoria, whose father and grandfather (paternal and on the male side of his father's family) were born in Canada, and whose other ancestors for more than two hundred years were born in America and three-quarters of whose blood is English, is put down as of Swiss crigin because his paternal great-great-grandfather was born in Switzerland. Now, why should the enumerator stop at the great-great-grandfather? What's the matter with a great-many-times grandfather? Clearly the enumerator was sadly at fault. He should have insisted that the pedigree should have been traced further back, for it is quite within the possibilities that when Julius Caesar fought the Helvetii, some one of his soldiers, who may have been from Spain, remained in the country and married a daughter of the soil, from which marriage the person referred to was descended. There is no telling about these things, and we suggest that the enumerator who is content to stop at the fourth generation in tracing the origin of a man is grossly derelict in his duty. Either Mr. Cote, who is responsible for the circular referred to, is an absurd faddist or he had some sinister motive when he issued it.

AS TO TRUSTS.

It is said that none are so blind as hose who will not see, and there is another class of people who are equally prone to misrepresentation, namely those who see things which do not exist. Our correspondent "B. C." belongs to the atter class. He has discovered a "transparent" defence of trusts in the Colonist's article on "Governments and Railways" printed in the issue of the 17th. The article was a little long and perhaps our correspondent became tired of reading it before he got to the end. After reciting in a general way what had been done in the way of railway construction in Canada, we said:

But a very great deal remains to be done, and it is in providing for the future that it behooves the federal government and the provincial governments to take the utmost care that the interests of the people are protected, so that in any event, no matter what combinations are formed between the men who control the stock of railway companies, there will be some safeguard that the enormous powers that may be thus got together shall never be employed to the disadvantage of the people. We are not now simply referring to railways which ask for aid from the public treasury, but to all railway lines. There ought to be something in every charter that will enable the government, either of the Dominion or of the province most directly affected, to step in when occasion requires and compel the owners of the lines to operate them in a manner that will enure to the welfare of the public at large, even if for that purpose it is necessary to take the lines into the management of the government. How this can best be done is perhaps not a very easy thing to decide, but that it should be done will we think be conceded by every one.

There may be a stronger way of expressing the view that the governments of Canada and the provinces ought to leave no means untried whereby the public interests can be protected from railway trusts, or more properly speaking from combinations aiming to bring the whole transportation system of Canada under one control, but we are at a loss to know what words to employ. In a previous article, wherein the establishment of a great north and south artery of travel was along the Coast was advocated, the same position was taken. We said:

The idea is that for all time to come transportation north and south along the Pacific Coast and between the termini of transcontinental and other railways extending into the Interior shall be rendered absolutely free from monopoly or discrimination by being dissociated from such railways and by being placed under government control.

This was on March 31st, and on April 6th, discussing the formation of great trusts we said:

It is certainly becoming one of the most serious problems of the day to decide to what extent it is safe in the interests of the public welfare to permit the combination of capital.

And yet our correspondent professes to think that the Colonist is such a defender of trusts that it might refuse to publish a not very formidable arraignment of these organizations by the Rev. Mr. Pullman. Our correspondent says that the Colonist says: "Let the trusts come in." The Colonist never said anything of the kind nor anything that by the most ingenious perversion of language can be made to mean anything of the kind. What possible object our correspondent can have in representing this paper as the apologist and defender of trusts he will perhaps avail himself of its columns to explain.

We must ask him, however, to confine himself to statements of fact. He has not done so in his letter printed this morning. For example, he says that the Colonist article was a defence of the principle of trusts. It was nothing of the kind nor was it intended as such. He then repeats that the article is a labored plea in favor of trusts; he should have been content with one misstatement on this point. He is not content simply with two misstatements, but adds a third, namely that we advocate the organization of trusts; we have shown above that we have expressed a strong opinion in favor of legislation to limit the consolidation of capital. He says we try to make them out public benefactors, whereas on the contrary we urged that there should be legislation to limit their power. In point of fact the letter is a wilful attempt to pervert the plain and ordinary meaning of an article concerning which more than half a dozen people spoke to the Colonist in terms of hearty approval, because its effect was directly contrary to what he attributes to it.

BEET ROOT SUGAR.

What Is Being Done For the Industry In Canada.

The Dominion of Canada and the province of Quebec gave bounties on beet sugar made from Canadian-grown beets, and several factories were started in the Province of Quebec, but the venture did not prove successful, and the bounties have now expired.

The failure of the attempts to carry on the beet sugar industry in Quebec had given a set-back to further attempts in Canada, but the great subsequent success both in the United States and Europe shows that the industry in this country was not given a trial under fair conditions. In Quebec the farmers were not properly educated to the new occupation of beet growing, and though the returns to the few who did grow the beets in a rather negligent way was very satisfactory, still the farming community as a whole was not instructed and enlightened enough by the companies in regard to the industry to make them feel confident that the new venture of growing beets would prove more remunerative than the crops which they had been accustomed to raise. The result was that the factories did not get enough beets to keep the expensive plants running. Furthermore, the industry was crippled in Quebec by lack of capital, and the machinery used was not even then of the latest design.

For several years the Dominion Government has been asked to renew the bounty. Dr. Sproule, M.P., continually brings the matter up, but no headway was made until last year, when the Government were induced to make a slight concession in the way of removing the duty upon certain machinery used in the business, but this proved of no practical benefit. At the same time the Ontario Government were importuned to grant a bounty. A great deal of interest was manifested by the farming community, and every effort put forth to get the enterprise under way, with the results that experiments in the growing of the sugar beets were carried on under the supervision of the Agricultural Department, and a commission appointed to investigate the industry in the United States during the past year. Such a favorable showing has been made that the Ontario Government, realizing the vast importance to the country, more particular to the farming interests, have voted 1-2 cent per pound bounty for a period of two years, and 1-4 cent for the third year, limited to $75,000 in any one year, upon all granulated sugar manufactured in the province. When the grant is small, and not supplemented, as expected, by the Dominion Government, it will still be sufficient to demonstrate that the sugar business is of great value, and is capable of enormous development in this country.

Soldiers' Pay.—Capt. Lampman, paymaster of the Fifth Regiment, C. A., will attend at the Drill hall, orderly room, on Monday evening, between the hours of 7:30 and 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying those members of the regiment who formed the guard of honor at the opening of the legislature on the 21st of February last.

Aguinaldo's Changed Tune

Shouts For Uncle Sam As His Dearest Friend On Earth.

In Inflated Language He Wants Filipinos to Give In.

Manila, April 19.—The following is Aguinaldo's address to the Filipino people, made public this evening:

"I believe I am not in error in presuming that the unhappy fate to which my adverse fortune has led me is not a surprise to those who have been familiar with the progress of the war. The lessons taught with a full meaning and which have recently come to my knowledge suggest with irresistible force that complete termination of hostilities and lasting peace are not only desirable, but solely essential to the welfare of the Philippine Islands.

"The Filipinos have never been dismayed at their weakness, nor have they faltered in following the path pointed out by their fortitude and courage. The time has come, however, in which they find their advance along this path to be impeded by an irresistible force, which opens to them another course, presenting them the cause of peace. This cause has been joyfully embraced by the majority of my fellow-countrymen who have already united around the glorious sovereign banner of the United States.

"In this banner they repose their trust and believe that under its protection the Filipino people will attain all those promised liberties which they are begging to enjoy. The country has declared unmistakably in favor of peace.

"So be it, there has been enough blood, enough tears, and enough desolation. This wish cannot be ignored by the men still in arms if they are animated by a desire to serve our noble people which has thus clearly manifested its will. So do I respect this will, now that it is known to me.

"After mature deliberation, I resolutely proclaim to the world that I cannot refuse to heed the voice of a people longing for peace, nor the lamentations of thousands of families yearning to see their dear ones enjoying the liberty and the promised generosity of the great United States nation. By acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty of the United States throughout the Philippine archipelago, as I now do, and without any reservation whatever, I believe that I am serving my beloved country. May happiness be thine."

To signalize these important steps in the pacification of the country, General Macarthur orders the release on swearing allegiance to the United States, of one thousand insurgent prisoners.

AMBUSHED.

Four Lancers Killed and Five Wounded by Boers.

London, April 19.—Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria, under the date of yesterday, says:

"I regret to report that a party of the 9th Lancers have been ambushed, and Lieut. A. McDonald and three men killed, and five wounded."

The Sun to-day, confirming the report that the peace negotiations between Lord Kitchener and the Boer generals have been renewed, suggests that something is likely to be effected during Sir Alfred Milner's absence. The paper also says the government is divided as to who will fill Sir Alfred Milner's place. Mrs. Botha is again acting as a go-between.

Capetown, April 19.—R. H. Malan, editor of Ons Land, who had been found guilty of libel in having cast reflections upon the conduct of Gen. French and his troops, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, billiousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

St. John Man Has an Offer From British Capitalists.

St. John, N.B., April 19.—R. B. MacAulay, of the dry goods firm of MacAulay Bros. & Co., of this city, returned from England yesterday, whither he had been arranging with British capitalists to take up the question of a fast Atlantic line. He says capitalists are ready to put into service in two years' time a fleet of 10,000 ton steamers, which will make the voyage between Canada and the Motherland in six and a half days, provided the Canadian government grant an annual subsidy for ten years of $500,000. The capitalists ask, however, that the government reduce the preferential tariff 35 1-3 per cent., instead of 13 1-3, applicable to goods coming only through Canadian ports.

FOR THE DUKE'S VISIT.

Field Day Will Likely Be Held in Toronto and Montreal.

Ottawa, April 19.—Maj.-Gen. O'Grady Haley is anxious to hold military field days in Toronto and Montreal on the occasion of the Duke of York's visit.

IF THE LIVER IS DERANGED

There Is Sallow Complexion, Fulness About the Stomack and Pains in the Shoulders and Back—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Act Promptly and Directly on the Liver.

A sense of fulness and oppression about the stomach, a pale, sallow complexion and pain in the shoulders and back are among the first indications of a disordered liver. Then there comes indigestion, wind on the stomach, headache, coated tongue a bitter taste in the mouth, depression of spirits and despondency.

The bowels become irregular and constipation and looseness alternate. The bile left in the blood by an inactive liver poisons the blood and causes liver spots, blotches and pimples.

The prescription from which Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are prepared was perfected by the doctor in his immense practice, and has proven the greatest liver regulator ever discovered. It acts directly and promptly on the liver, making it active and vigorous as a filtering organ. At the same time it regulates and tones up the kidneys and bowels and sets the whole filtering and excretory system in healthy working order.

In these days of experimenting with all sorts of new, untried remedies, appliances and treatments it is a comfort and pleasure to know that you can turn to this prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase and find in it a safe and certain cure for the many dangerous and complicated disorders of the liver, kidney and bowels. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Hotel Balmoral

Douglas Street Bet. View & Fort. Business Center.

Refurnished and remodeled with all modern conveniences. Cuisine and table service unsurpassed. Comfortable and commodious parlors for guests, and large sample rooms for commercial men.

Special accommodations are provided for the comfort of farmers and their families while in town.

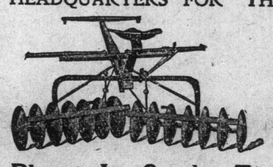
Wilson Hotel Yates St., bet. Broad & Douglas Sts. First-class in every particular.

M. J. G. WHITE, Proprietress

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

Limited Liability.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:



Plows Harrows, Seed Drills, Cultivators.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools.
Petaluma Incubators.
Melotte and Alexandra Cream Separators.
Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose, Etc.

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HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

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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

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone 59

P. O. Drawer 613

PIOLS & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.

Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B. C.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

FIREWORKS

For celebrations, garden parties, camping out, etc.

Promptly shipped, carefully packed, with full instructions for firing.

Send for List.

HITT BROS.

Fireworks Manufacturers. Victoria, B.C.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

IS THE BEST DENTAL PRESERVATIVE.

Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE.

Duncans Station, B. C., April 7, 1901.

The success of the recent auction sale of pure bred stock at New Westminster showed in the first place that the demand for stock of that kind is good, in the second that there is progressive spirit, indicating also more prosperous times amongst our farmers that is quite encouraging.

A much larger proportion of the latter are willing to pay better prices for breeding stock than they were three or four years ago.

The advantages of using a good sire over a poor one are so evident that it is difficult to understand the policy of the stockman hesitating to spend we will say $50 more to secure a good bull. Granted that the two animals will cost the same to keep the difference, when divided by the number of young stock that he will get will make but an inappreciable difference of cost per head, while at the end of two or three years the bull should still be worth buying at breeding prices.

At the same time many farmers have paid a fair price for a bull or a ram, and when they have no further use for it, owing to various reasons, they have been obliged to dispose of them to the butcher, or to some one who did not particularly want to buy.

It is with this in view that the Dairymens' Association propose to issue through the columns of the Colonist a monthly list of stock for sale and thereby put buyers and sellers in communication with each other.

The list of cattle, sheep swine and poultry will be published on the 1st Sunday of each month. Persons having stock for sale in order that they may be included in the list are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 20th of the month, of the number, breed, age and sex of the animals, failing to do this their name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in condensed form and free of charge.

G. H. HADWEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Duncans Station.

FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

The Farm Help Exchange has been started with the object of bringing together employers of farm and domestic labor and the employees. Any person wishing to obtain a position on a farm or dairy or any person wishing to employ help for farm or dairy, is requested to forward his or her name and full particulars to G. A. Hadwen, Duncans Station. In case of persons wishing to employ help the following should be given: particulars as to the kind of work to be done, probable length of engagement, wages, etc. In the case of persons wishing employment, the following should be given: experiences and references, age, particular department of farm work in which a position is desired, wages expected, and where last employed.

These names when received together with particulars will be published FREE in the two following issues of the list and afterwards kept on file. Upon a request being received the particulars only will be published, the names being kept on file.

Every effort will be made to give all possible assistance to the end that suitable workers, male and female, may be obtained. Every unemployed person wishing to engage in farm or dairy work is invited to take advantage of this opportunity.

Mrs. Chas. Smith of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

NOTICE.

Court of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden in the Court House at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the places and on the dates following, namely:

City of Nanaimo, on the 23rd day of April, 1901.

City of New Westminster, on the 23rd day of April, 1901.

City of Nelson, on the 7th day of May, 1901.

City of Revelstoke, on the 7th day of May, 1901.

City of Vernon, on the 15th day of May, 1901.

City of Kamloops, on the 23rd day of May, 1901.

City of Vancouver, on the 21st day of May 1901.

City of Victoria, on the 28th day of May, 1901.

Town of Clinton, on the 28th day of May, 1901.

By Command.
J. D. PRENTICE,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 20th March, 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.

The government of the province of British Columbia is prepared to consider proposals for the construction of a Coast-Boundary Railway, such proposals to be addressed and handed to the Hon. W. C. Wells, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, at his office up until noon of the 15th day of April next. The parties submitting such proposals to state the security they will be prepared to give to ensure the commencement and completion of the undertaking. The applicants must furnish with their proposals the course of the proposed line of railway and plans approximately defining the same. The terms and conditions to be had on application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

J. D. PRENTICE,
Provincial Secretary.

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