The Colonist.

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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:

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Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year $1 50
Six months 75
Three months 40

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TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist newspaper from the door of a subscriber.

ARRANGEMENTS CONCLUDED.

It is an open secret now that all the difficulties which arose with regard to the government's railway policy have been cleared away and that an important official announcement may be confidently expected shortly. These difficulties were due to the fact that Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann were not prepared to enter into the obligations their agreement brought them under towards the province of British Columbia unless they were in control of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway as the extreme western section of the road. This was a matter entirely extraneous to the functions of the government, or, indeed, of any government. The government could not buy the road for Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, nor could it compel the owners of that road to sell it to Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann. As a matter of fact, one element among the owners of the E. & N. railway was willing to accept the terms proposed by Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, the other was not. There the matter lay. It is understood that this difficulty has been got over to the satisfaction of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, and, certainly, to the satisfaction of everyone else, by giving the Canadian Northern railway the power to come into Victoria independently of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway altogether. And this action has been taken by a government whose leader has been aspersed by the blackguardly accusation that he prefers his private interest to the public good!

DIAMOND CONTRACTS.

Another bubble has been burst and another illusion dispelled. The great diamond contract scheme for making everybody rich, and creating wealth out of airy nothing, has gone the way of all such schemes, and that beyond the hope of resurrection. Just so soon as the cold finger of the law touches such an enterprise, its iridescent sphere becomes nothing but a spot of dirty soap suds. If three men agree to subscribe a dollar each, and then drawing lots, to permit the man who draws first place, to take the pool, one of the three undoubtedly makes a profit of two dollars. If the element of time comes in instead of the element of chance, and the two men who lose are induced to subscribe to the one man who wins on the ground that they, while after him, are going to be before four other men less fortunate than themselves, why, with all due deference to respectable persons who have been drawn into this game without analyzing its character, ordinary gambling is an angel of light compared to it. Observe, we cast no reflections upon the shareholders in this precious concern. When men are drawn into actions of whose moral bearings they are ignorant, they suffer no degeneration of character. The man who does what is right without knowing that it is right, has acquired no merit. So, too, the man who does wrong without knowing that it is wrong, has incurred no blame. But, at the same time, there can be no question at all that this diamond contract scheme is a hideously immoral contrivance for relieving fools of their money. When any contract is entered into where there is no mutual advantage, that contract is robbery on the one side, and victimization on the other. It makes it worse, and not better, if one of the parties allows himself to be victimized through aroused cupidity and the belief that he is placing himself in a position to victimize some one else. We know, of course, that insurance companies make very large sums of money from policies forfeited by persons either unable or unwilling to continue the payment of premiums. This analogy is frequently used to defend the principle of the diamond contract system, but it is absolutely invalid. A man who forfeits his life insurance has at least had the protection given by that policy in case of his death during the time he was paying the premium. Subscribers to the diamond contract scheme have no status at all during the time they are subscribing. If they continue to the end they may profit at the expense of delinquents, or at the expense of other persons paying in from week to week. Anyone subscribing to this scheme knows that while he is subscribing his money is going directly into someone else's pocket. If he thought about it he would also know that he is dependent for its return with a profit upon someone else's money coming directly into his without any possibility of any advantage to him who has paid it, except by a repetition of the process on his part. The consequences of such a transaction are as certain as its character is immoral. These consequences may be indefinitely postponed, but they cannot be ultimately avoided. In one particular instance they have arrived, that is all, and a severe lesson has been read to those who have been the dupes of this ingenious contrivance.

ANOTHER LIBEL.

As matters are, it matters very little one way or another what the London papers say now about mining in British Columbia. They may speak as unfavorably as they please, and it does not make the situation worse so far as the mining market is concerned; or they may speak favorably, and their remarks have no immediate effect or influence. The psychological moment when a British Columbia "boom" might have been created by press reports has gone by, and there will be no boom in London until the province produces actual, irrefutable proof, by pointing to the number of its regularly dividend paying mines, or brings forward equally tangible and convincing testimony of its capabilities as a mineral area; then, and not till then, will the much-abused British investor again turn a willing ear. But this by the way. A few weeks ago the London Economist published an article on mining in British Columbia, which, from beginning to end was a tissue of misstatements. The attention of Mr. Turner, the agent-general, has just been called to an article almost equally misleading, published by another London publication, "The Mining World and Engineering Record." Mr. Turner has taken steps to counteract the false impressions likely to be conveyed by the article in question. But is it after all worth while, more especially as the paper in this instance has no particular standing in reputable financial circles. Mr. Turner in his new sphere has already done excellent work for the province, and one can readily understand why he should be so keen to resent anything tending to cast reflections on the country in whose welfare he is so warmly interested. The Mining World's article is really an attack on the provincial mines department for having issued an advance estimate of mineral production. It is pointed out most sagely, it is true, that it is not the business of a government to issue "an incomplete report, and one much of the data of which is based on conjecture," and then the article proceeds to tear this "preliminary report" into very small pieces, proving to the undoubted satisfaction of the author that Mr. Robertson's figures as quoted in the "approximate estimate" are utterly unreliable and foundationless. Having gone thus far, this very self-sufficient person proceeds to estimate on his own account, and places the value of the aggregate mineral output at a couple of million dollars or so less than the total arrived at by the provincial mineralogist. The delightful assurance of this proceeding is highly entertaining, the only drawback being that the amateur statistician falls into the most ludicrous blunders imaginable. Meanwhile, merely for the edification of the editor of the Mining World, it may be remarked that, first, the British Columbia government is not alone culpable in the matter of publishing statistical information in the form of advance approximate estimates—other culprits are, for instance the governments of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America; and, second, according to a recently reported speech of the minister of mines, "the estimate of mineral production for the year, as made by the provincial mineralogist, proved to be a very close one," the increase of tonnage having been rather under-estimated, while values were slightly overestimated, but in neither case is the difference material.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

Mr. D. D. Mann is credited with seldom saying anything, but when he does speak with having something to say. The following extract therefore from an interview given by him to an Eastern paper is significant:

"From Port Arthur to Winnipeg and on in a northwesterly direction to Prince Albert the route of the Canadian Northern is quite familiar to the people of Canada, but as regards the central and Pacific sections, surveyers, Mr. Mann said, had been in the field for some time locating in a general way the Canadian Northern from Prince Albert westward, and it is quite likely early this spring, grading on these middle sections will be entered upon. It is in fact more than likely that work will be carried on from Edmonton and Prince Albert simultaneously, so as to complete that link in the transcontinental line as speedily as possible. The Canadian Northern, which will reach the Saskatchewan river this year, will then run westward to Battleford, a spot replete with interesting souvenirs of the Northwest rebellion, then on to Edmonton, Yellow Head Pass, Quesnel and Bute Inlet, across Seymour Narrows and down Vancouver Island to Victoria, where the ocean terminus and the headquarters of the Pacific division will be established. As soon as the contract passed the House work will be begun at Bute Inlet and pushed eastward to meet parties from the east. This will therefore permit the company to bring by water the rails intended for the British Columbia section of the road."

The Times says that the Upper Country has a larger percentage of aliens resident in it than the Coast cities have. That is entirely incorrect. The Coast cities, and we speak from an intimate knowledge of both localities, have a larger percentage of aliens located in them than the Upper Country. If proof is needed, the Rossland riding, with a population of 14,813 people, has a registered voters' list of almost the same dimensions as the city of Victoria with 20,919 people; and in the provincial general elections of 1900 polled within very few of the same number of ballots as the city of Victoria in the late federal bye-election. The general provincial elections, on account of each voter in the cities having four votes, do not afford a basis of comparison. In the recent provincial bye-election, the votes cast in the city of Victoria were not very much more numerous than those cast in the provincial election of 1900 in the Rossland Riding, although that was held in the summer, when many voters were out prospecting and working on the hills. If the Times wishes to oppose the government's Redistribution Bill it had better get on to better ground than that.

We observe that the constituency which has been declared to be a private preserve for the Hon. James Dunsmuir contains 4,874 human beings, being, outside the cities, one of the most populous in the province. However, the present government will have little difficulty in vindicating its policy to 177,000 people, let alone the Premier to 4,874 people.

CHARACTER IN MEDICINE.

There is character in Dr. Chase's Ointment—just such character that has made Dr. Chase esteemed and admired the world over. Dr. Chase's Ointment has stood the test of time and remains today the only actual cure for piles and itchin skin disease. It is the standard ointment of the world. You can rely on it just as you rely on Dr. Chase's Receipt Book, because you know that it is backed by the sterling character of Dr Chase—America's Greatest Physician.

FRANK APPROVAL.

Mr. R. P. Rithet discusses the railway policy of the present government and the general outlook for the province in our columns this morning. His point of view is that of a man having large material interests in the province, and of one, deeply interested, both personally as a man of affairs, and on general grounds as a public-spirited citizen, in its welfare. He is absolutely free from party bias, and from political prejudice, and his opinion on that account also, has very great weight. The conclusion he arrives at indicates that he most cordially approves of the course of the government in reference to railway development, and that the only salvation for the province at the present time is, in his opinion, the continuance of the present government in power, and its hearty support by the people of the country. No one, unless he has permitted passion to permanently distort his judgment, will deny to what Mr. Rithet has to say, the careful consideration which it merits.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

Th Redistribution Bill is now before the House and the country. It is admitted on all sides that substantial justice has been done. There has been some criticism as to the method of the Bill in increasing the membership of the House. But that criticism would only be valid if it could be pointed out how justice could still have been done, and, what is equally important, injustice avoided, by the adoption of any other course. The Bill as a whole is a statesmanlike measure of broadminded justice, introduced by a government which keeps its pledges to the electorate when the proper time for their fulfilment arrives, and that without fear or favor, without sectional prejudice or hope of political advantage, unfairly taken through the redistribution of seats. As such, the measure will be judged by the people of the country, and, upon its merits, the government should have no difficulty in retaining what it has certainly succeeded in deserving, the full confidence of the legislature and the country. We wonder upon what grounds the opposition will oppose the second reading of this Bill, for, presumably, the opposition will oppose it. The probabilities are that one member of the opposition will oppose it on one ground and another member on an exactly opposite ground, neither taking any responsibility for the opinions of each other, and agreeing only in a factious opposition. These are the lines on which the members of the opposition have hitherto been working under their present distinguished, or it might better be said, extinguished, leadership. This kind of oppositon effects no good purpose except to demonstrate total incapacity to originate any coherent policy on the part of those who indulge in it. It may be argued by one member of the opposition that the Bill gives too many members to the Upper Country. It is true that this attack would be made against the best feature of the Bill, its frank recognition of the growing importance of the Upper Country. Could a government which possessed either foresight or a fair mind overlook the rate at which population is pouring into, say, East Kootenay and the Boundary country? We have it on the authority of one of the members of the opposition that through the increase of the coke industry, the opening of coal mines, on Michel and Morrissey creeks, the construction of railways, and the building of a smelter at Marysville, the population of East Kootenay has been doubled within the last year, and is still very rapidly increasing. A similar state of affairs, though possibly not so pronounced, exists in the Grand Forks and Greenwood territory. Could any government possessed of either foresight or a fair mind, knowing that railway development will shortly extend this triumphant growth through the Similkameen and through the northern portion of the province, a vast, undeveloped empire, of almost incalculable wealth, could such a government refuse to permit the great interests and expectations of the Upper Country other than full and fair representation in the Legislature? But with that argument, which might be brought forward by some members of the opposition, a member from the Upper Country itself could possibly ally himself. How, then, is he to support with his vote an argument he is bound to refute with his tongue? A member from the Upper Country, looking for a peg on which to base opposition to the Bill, would probably find it in the allegation that the membership from certain districts had not been reduced. So that we shall probably see an opposition based on the fact that the membership of the Upper country has been increased, buttressed by an opposition based on the fact that the representation of the very constituencies of the members constituting the other section of the opposition, has not been reduced. How laughable in itself, and how indicative of the disorder and confusion reigning in the opposition! In addition, what ample proof there is in those two mutually exclusive grounds of possible opposition, that the measure itself is as fair as it is comprehensive.

A NARROW VIEW.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is Premier of the Dominion of Canada, and supposed to be a statesman, has made the following declaration in parliament when challenged on the ground that his government had refused to take advantage of an obvious opportunity at the time of the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to procure a settlement of the vexed Alaskan Boundary dispute: "Canada has no direct interest in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; Canada has no direct interest in the Nicaragua Canal; Canada has no more interest in the negotiation of a treaty which affected the Nicaragua Canal than she would have in a treaty in reference to the Suez Canal, or in any other question between Great Britain, and a foreign power in which she was not interested." Canada, it would seem to us, has a large direct, as well as a large indirect interest in the Nicaragua Canal. This canal will be a very important factor in modifying the great trade routes of the world. It will also come into direct competition with transcontinental railway lines whether these are situated in the United States or Canada. As Canada is becoming and must become a great trading and manufacturing and commercial nation, not merely with much local wealth and a magnificent home market, but possessing unequalled opportunities for the development of foreign trade, Premier Laurier's argument that she has no direct interest in this canal is a little difficult to follow. The indirect interest which Canada had in the negotiations which led to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, are much better expressed by Lord Lansdowne than they could be by us. In an official despatch to Lord Pauncefote under date of 22 February, 1901, he said: "Shortly afterwards Lord Herschell intimated that the difficulties in regard to the question of the Alaskan boundary seemed insuperable, and that he feared it might be necessary to break off the negotiations of which he had hitherto had the charge. Upon this Lord Salisbury informed Mr. White, that he did not see how Her Majesty's government could sanction any convention for amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as the opinion of this country would hardly support them in making a concession which would be wholly to the benefit of the United States, at a time when they appeared to be so little inclined to come to a satisfactory settlement in regard to the Alaskan frontier." In the face of such a statement as this, Sir Wilfrid Laurier denies that any opportunity existed, simply because his government has been found guilty of overlooking it.

ABUSE OF PRIVILEGE.

We understand that the member for Rossland, Mr. Smith Curtis, objects to the criticism of the Colonist upon his actions as a public man, and that he added to the sum of his abuses of the privileges of the members of the Legislature, a long dissertation fortified by copious extracts, upon this subject. The actions and motives of the honorable gentleman, as a representative, are public property, and we hasten to assure him, not only that we have nothing to retract, or apologize for, or explain, but that, if he persists, as he is doing now, in obstructing the business of the country, and prostituting the functions of a Legislative Assembly, we shall use all the power of diction, the influence of sarcasm, the force of irony, and the wealth of illustration which we have at command, to enlighten the people of British Columbia on his public character. We hold a different position from that of any member of the Legislature. A member of the Legislature is only under the necessity of appealing to his constituency for endorsement every four years, but we are under the necessity of making this appeal every morning. That is a responsibility cast upon the editorial staff of every newspaper, and a serious and weighty responsibility it is. We do not seek to repudiate or evade it, and nothing we could say about the member for Rossland would endanger the popularity or destroy the influence of this newspaper. Everybody, even those in sympathy with him, is weary of his everlasting diatribes in the Legislature. If he is unaware of this fact, let him know it now, and consent, for the sake of decency, to shut his mouth and behave himself. The suggestion of the member for Rossland that the Colonist newspaper is controlled by the members of the government and particularly by the Premier, as to its editorial comments, is conceived in his happiest vein, and uttered through a method of insinuation which is peculiarly his own. This newspaper is controlled by the general sentiment of the community which supports it. It is quite true that the Premier, as premier of this province, and as a large shareholder in the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, could, if he chose, exercise a very strong influence upon the course adopted by this newspaper. But the only way in which he could legitimately do so would be by insisting upon a change in the personnel of the staff, and that is a method equally open to the smallest supporter of the paper according to the weight of his authority and the measure of his influence. If Mr. Smith Curtis is unable to comprehend the punctilio which directs the conduct of an honorable man in public life, that is the misfortune of his intelligence and character, not the fault of anyone else.

RECIPROCITY.

The Laurier government is being compelled by the pressure of circumstances to adopt an independent and aggressive attitude in reference to the trade relations of Canada with the United States. The pressure brought to bear on the government from the ranks of the Liberal party is a pressure which it will not be able altogether to resist. Action highly advantageous to Canadian industry may be, and we hope will be, the result. But at the same time, a most dangerous principle is involved in the argument on which this protective policy is based. The argument is that heavy duties should be levied upon United States goods coming into Canada as a retort to obtain reciprocity in natural products. Now what does reciprocity in natural products with the United States mean to Canada? It means purely and simply a good market in the States for Canadian raw material. That is something which the United States will very shortly be glad enough to grant in many important commodities, for the reason that the supply at home is becoming more costly then the supply which can be obtained in Canada. Coal, iron ore, and shingle bolts, may be mentioned as examples of materials in which American industry is becoming yearly more dependent upon Canadian production. Not that coal, iron ore and cedar do not exist in large quantities in the United States; but the Canadian supply is more bountiful, and can be more economically handled. The theory of the Liberal party appears to be that Canada's destiny is to be always a country exporting raw material and agricultural products, and its objective point, to stimulate home manufactures by protective duties, with the deliberate intention of selling out these manufactures, as soon as, by doing so, it can advantage the exportation of raw material. What a magnificent conception of national destiny this is! The prosperity of Canada is to be advanced through the farmers of Canada selling their products to feed American workmen engaged in manufacturing commodities from Canadian raw materials, for American merchants to sell to Canadian consumers. We recognize an old friend in this theory. It is the old original Liberal heresy which the people of Canada have tried for a quarter of a century to drum out of that party's head. And yet the Liberal party is still to be found, in a back yard certainly, with a watering pot, cultivating this noxious and abominable weed, whose odor may be dear to the nostrils of some doctrinaire politicians, but is revolting to the general sense of the people of Canada. If this theory of national prosperity were carried out, the towns and cities of Canada would languish. There would be no need for towns and cities, because American towns and cities would be handling the manufacture and distribution of Canadian products. The level of culture and civilization would fall, because towns and cities are the forcing houses of culture, and the centres of civilizing influences. The population of Canada would be drafted off into the manufactures and industries of the United States, a process of which we have already had experience in Canada, but which is bound to disappear as our own manufactures advance. Furthermore, human labor in the production of raw material is being largely displaced by machinery, and the end is not yet. So that countries exclusively employed in the production of raw material lose in population, and receive no adequate return for the wealth which is drained out of them. The country owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Borden for the incisive way in which, as leader of the Conservative party, he exposed the central fallacy of the government's trade policy. Manufactures should be protected for themselves, for their influence on the development of a worthy national civilization, and their conservation of the wealth of the country within its own limits. Let us apply this Liberal trade policy to a matter in which we are all deeply interested, the production of lead. The United States prevents the importation of lead ore by a heavy duty. The Laurier Government, let us say, retaliates by imposing a heavy duty on manufactures of lead coming into Canada. As a result, the manufacture of the various products of lead is initiated in Canada itself. So far, very good. That is good, sound Conservative policy. But observe the sequel. The Laurier government would only propose to retain those duties on the products of lead, until the United States agreed to give a free market to lead ore. Then, when the Canadian lead manufacturing industry had languished, when the products of lead and all the thousand and one articles into the manufacture of which these products enter, were being made in the United States, when our mines were being drained of their wealth to feed these industries, and the Canadian consumer made to pay for his lead exactly what an American monopoly chose to exact from him, then would the Laurier government stand back and admire its handiwork, and the magnificent results which its trade policy of enforced reciprocity in natural products had brought about.

MORMONS FOR CANADA.

A Thousand Leave Utah For Alberta Next Week.

Winnipeg, March 20.—(Special.)—Next week will see a thousand Mormons start on the long trek from Utah to Alberta. They will head for Cardston, where there is already a prosperous and wealthy settlement of these people. The immigration department is busy arranging necessary details for their reception and comfort. They will go largely into sugar beet industry.

Andrew Darkin, reported lost in last week's storm, turned up today. He had been visiting a friend.

Sir Chas. Tupper and Lady Tupper arrived in the city yesterday, and with Sir Hibbert Tupper are guests of their son here.

A NATION OF WORKERS

With Good Health for Capital the Great Majority of Canadians Rely on Brain and Muscle for a Livelihood—With Ill-Health All Is Lost.

Canada is a nation of workers. The few who have acquired positions of wealth and leisure have done so through hard work, and the vast majority find it necessary to toil day after day, and year after year, to support themselves and those depending on them. Their capital is good health. So long as this lasts they are happy and contented, but, alas! too many are robbed of this capital, and find themselves unable to keep up the struggle. With no earnings coming in, their small savings are soon exhausted, and want as well as disease stares them in the face.

Disease is humanity's most deadly foe. Silently, gradually, it steals upon one, until at length it closes its fangs on its victim and secretly robs him of energy, ambition and strength. In this age of keen competition, strenuous work and ceaseless struggle it is the nervous system that most readily feels the strain. Nights of sleeplessness, days of tired, languid feelings, depression, discouragement and despondency, neuralgic pains, shattered nerves, weakness and irregularities of bodily organs. These are some of the warnings of the approach of such serious and fatal diseases as nervous prostration, paralysis, locomotor ataxia and insanity.

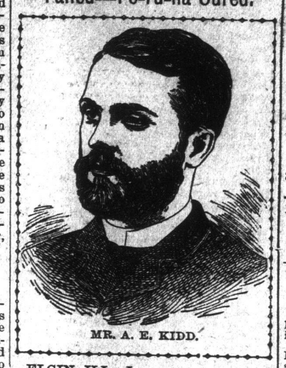
Maintaining good health is to the majority of people the most vital question in the world, and nature affords no more efficient strengthener for the system and restorative for the nerves than Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Naturally, gradually and certainly it forms new, red corpuscles in the blood, creates new, healthy nerve cells and puts into the system the snap, energy and vitality that defy the disease.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is unlike any treatment you ever used. It does not act as a stimulant to whip up the tired nerves into exhausting action, nor, on the other hand, does it deaden and destroy the feeble nerve tissues, but by filling the shrivelled arteries with rich, red, life-sustaining blood, it repairs the waste and revitalizes and restores the body to health and strength. As a permanent cure for nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, irritability and the weakness and irregularities which accompany an exhausted nervous system, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is unapproached; 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS

Catarrh Remedies and Doctors Failed—Pe-ru-na Cured.



MR. A. E. KIDD.

ELGIN, ILL.—In a very recent communication from this place comes the news that Mr. Arthur Ernest Kidd, a well-known architect of that city, has made complete recovery from catarrh of the head from which he had suffered for nearly a quarter of a century. He writes from 18 Hamilton ave.:

"I am 42 years of age, and have had catarrh of the head for over half of my life, as a result of scarlet fever, followed by typhoid fever. I got so bad that I was almost constantly coughing and clearing my throat. The catarrh greatly impaired my eyesight, and the hearing in one ear, and reduced my weight to 110 pounds.

"I tried nearly every catarrh remedy advertised, besides a great many different physicians' treatments, all of which failed.

"I had heard and read of Peruna, and finally decided to try it two months ago. I have now taken seven bottles, and weigh 172 pounds. Never felt happier or merrier. Feel tip top."—A. E. KIDD.

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.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

Pond's Extract

Over fifty years a household remedy for Burns, Sprains, Wounds, Bruises Coughs, Colds and all accidents liable to occur in every home.

CAUTION—There is only one Pond's Extract. Be sure you get the genuine, sold only in sealed bottles in buff wrappers.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Turkish government has refused the United States demand for the repayment of the $72,000 paid to the brigands as a ransom for Miss Stone.

Mrs. Matilda Simpson, eldest daughter of the late Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, died at Woodbridge, Ontario, yesterday. Seven weeks ago she slipped on ice and broke one of her legs. Last night she sustained a paralytic stroke, from the effects of which she never rallied.

Henry's Nurseries and Greenhouses

Now ready for planting out, 13 acres of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL trees, small fruits, etc., at less than eastern prices; no San Jose scale or borers to contend with; clean certificate from the inspector.

Thousands of BULBS, ROSES, RHODODENDRONS, Azaleas, shade trees, etc.

SEEDS, fertilizers, agricultural implements, etc., new catalogue tell you all about it. Call and examine our stock and get our list or send for it; it will save you money. Address

M. J. HENRY

3009 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SALE—One two-seated Democrat wagon, with pole and shafts, and nickel mounted double harness. Both nearly new. Apply to H. W. Cardew, Oak Lodge, Oak Bay avenue. 1029

NOTICE.

STAR MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Malahat District, and located on Mount Mallahat.

Take notice that I, Mary Palmer, Free Miners' Certificate number B53621, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 13th day of March, 1902.

MARY PALMER.

By P. J. Pearson, Agent for Applicant.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 19th day of October, 1875, and made between John Muir (since deceased), of the first part, and Samuel Nesbitt (also since deceased), of the second part, (which mortgage will be produced), the assignee of the mortgagee hereby offers for sale the lands and premises included in the said mortgage, being all those certain pieces or sections of land situate in Sooke District, British Columbia, and known on the official map as Sections One, Two and Six, and part of Sections Three and Five, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

The lands will be sold in three lots, consisting of those portions of the farms presently known as the "John Muir" farm, the "Robert Muir" farm and the "Michael Muir" farm, (according to the boundaries thereof settled by an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, dated the 2nd day of February, 1897), so far as the same are included in the lands described in the said Indenture of Mortgage.

Tenders (the lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted), will be received by Messrs. Fell & Gregory, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., up to noon of the 5th day of April, 1902.

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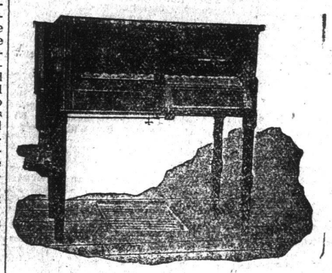

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