OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ALTERNATIVE

IN CONNECTION WITH THE WATER QUESTION

A Lengthy Statement Submitted by Water Commissioner at Council Meeting Last Evening.

Water Commissioner Raymur reported the following on the water question at the council meeting last night:

Victoria, May 9th, 1904.

His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sirs:—As the matter of water supply seems to be engrossing the public mind at present, I think that it would be opportune to bring before the council the various ways in which the supply can be increased or maintained, and I therefore beg to submit for your consideration the following alternative propositions:

Firstly, a 36-inch main from Sooke lake, which is the nearest large body of water. No survey having been made of the line of pipe, it is impossible to give a correct estimate of the cost, but I do not think such a main could be laid for anything under a million dollars, which sum would effectually bar it from consideration at the present time; further, the elevation of the lake is only 560 feet, and allowing the pipe to be 30 miles in length, it would give a head in the city at sea level of 260 feet, or only 20 feet above the highest point we have to supply, namely, Judge Martin's residence.

Secondly, a reservoir on some of the high points in the neighborhood of the city, either Cedar Hill, Mount Tolmie or Lake Hill; the water would be pumped to the reservoir, and then supplied by gravitation. The length of pipe required and the consequent heavy expense would render the first two impracticable, though admirably suited for the purpose, leaving only Lake Hill to be considered. The height of this is 353 feet above the sea; the distance to the corner of Government and Fort streets is about five miles, which would give a head at that point of about 300 feet, or 60 feet above Judge Martin's residence. I have had no estimate prepared of the cost of this work, as I am afraid that the space at the top of the hill is too limited for a large reservoir, and would entail a heavy expense for masonry walls, and, in addition, there would be the continual costly expense of pumping.

Thirdly, connecting with the Esquimalt Waterworks Company's system. As you are aware, there is a provision in the statute which provides for the city, if it so desires, entering into an agreement with the company to take a supply of water from them, at a fixed price, at a pressure at the sea level of not less than 110 pounds to the square inch. Where the company proposes making the connection is at Arm street, which is the northern boundary of the city, in Victoria West, and immediately opposite Harriet road. The water would have to be carried across the Arm by either a submerged pipe or an ornamental bridge, half the cost of which, I understand, the company is willing to pay. The price to be paid for the water is to be six cents per thousand gallons for the first million gallons; five cents for the second million, and four cents for all over two million gallons, provided that the city does not take less than one million gallons per day. The water proposed to be supplied is that which goes to waste after supplying the motive power to the tramway company's dynamos at Goldstream. Assuming that the city only used the minimum quantity of one million gallons per day, here would be a yearly charge for water of $21,900, which would be about 7 per cent., on the company's investment; this, added to the interest and sinking fund required to raise $75,000, the estimated cost of connecting the Esquimalt system with our own, would make the minimum annual cost to the city $25,400. True, the cost of the pumping station and filter beds would be saved; but were the meters removed, and an unrestricted supply allowed, this amount would be largely increased, as every gallon that was used would be measured through the meter where the two systems join. There is then left the questions of a larger main or meters, which so hinge one on the other that they may be treated as one. Regarding the latter, there seems to be a difficulty in distinguishing between consumption and waste. I am sure no one, least of all the council, wishes to restrict the consumption; but it is clearly the duty of everyone connected with the waterworks to restrict the waste as much as possible, and there is no more effectual method of doing this than by the use of meters. A meter is the best leak detector in the world; it does its work automatically and steadily; any slight increase in the meter reading leads at once to the leak, if caused by one, to be stopped immediately. And though one leak of itself may not amount to very much, a number of them all over the city will make a vital difference in the pressure and cost of pumping. If you will refer to my annual report of last year, you will see from the less cost of fuel at the pumping station and the increased pressure on the high levels, that the meters are doing good work. This meter system is no new thing, sprung on the public as an experiment. Prior to last year 392 residences were metered; some of them, principally on the high levels, have been so metered for the last 12 years, and no strong complaints were made. Finding that the more meters there were installed the more water there was for everyone, the council last year decided to install 350 more, so that out of about 1,000 meters at present installed, about 700 are on residences, and it is only since the last lot were installed that there has been any serious objection raised to the meter system. I might also mention that Victoria West has been metered ever since the waterworks were installed there, and a much higher rate charged than in the other parts of the city. Should the council decide to discontinue the meter system, the logical sequence would be to remove the meters already installed, with the result that a large part of the city would be without water for a great part of the day, and the expense of filtering and pumping would be greatly increased, especially the latter. The alternative to a metered system with the waste in some measure restricted, is a larger main with an increased supply to everyone; at least that is what I gather from the various articles in the newspapers. Our present supply, as you are aware, is the original 12-inch main, laid in 1874, and the 16-inch main, laid on a different level in 1891. Owing to the grade on which this latter main is laid, it does not do the work it ought to, and so a pumping station had to be installed, to force the water over the hill at the head of Cook street. Since this was done, the pipe delivers up to its full capacity, and delivers the greater portion of the water used. In 1891, after this main was laid, we had 2,595 services and no sewerage system whatever; yet, as you will all no doubt recollect, the complaints were loud and deep; to-day, with exactly the same source of supply, we have some 4,500 services, and the entire sewerage system connected, including 1,642 connections and 54 flush tanks; yet the complaints, except in places where small pipes are overloaded, are practically nil. But it is of no use denying that our mains have about reached their capacity; and in my last two annual reports I have touched upon this matter of a larger main, but have refrained from pushing it, as I felt, and still feel, that the city is not in a position to shoulder at the present time a further debt of over a quarter of a million dollars, entailing an annual charge of upwards of $12,000 for interest and sinking fund, equal to about another mill and a quarter additional on the rate, and I am equally sure that any proposition to meet this charge by an increase in the water rates would meet with strong opposition. My own idea has been that by spending a small amount each year on meters and not going any further into debt, we could manage with our present supply, until such time as the city was in a better position to face another loan. As I have mentioned many times in my annual reports, this is the plan followed in numerous American cities, instead of putting large sums of money into mains and encouraging waste, to put a comparatively small amount into meters and restrict waste.

It has always been the aim of the waterworks department to provide for all its expenditure out of the waterworks revenue and turn some small amount into the general funds of the city. Since I was appointed water commissioner, in the latter part of 1894, the revenue from the waterworks to the end of 1903 has been $517,308.92, and the expenditure on all accounts $491,555.49. This has provided for all maintenance, interest and sinking fund, a new pump at the Yates street station, the entire North Dairy station, cementing the floor and walls of the reservoir at Beaver lake, and all meters and extensions that have been made since that time, and left for the general uses of the city $25,753.43.

From all appearances there is an ample supply of water in the lakes for years to come, and this winter enough water was run to waste sufficient to have raised the level of the lake some three feet, very nearly equal to a year's supply. To put the supply mains in condition to furnish the city for many years to come would entail the laying of a 30-inch main from the filter beds to St. John's church, and continuing to the junction of Belleville and Douglas streets, with the 24-inch pipe at present laid between Tolmie avenue and Market streets. This would release 5¾ miles of pipe, varying from 7-inch to 12-inch, principally the latter, which could be used for laying laterals. It must not, however, be forgotten that there is a portion of the city that must be pumped to no matter how large a main is put in; this is the district bounded roughly by Cook street, North Chatham street, Rockland and Belmont avenues, and Belcher street. This can be left to the North Dairy station to attend to, which it can do at a much less cost than at present, as the smaller area to be served will materially reduce the fuel bill, which is the principal item of expense. The Yates street station might be utilized by putting in a larger pump, only, unfortunately, the 16-inch main will not supply under ordinary circumstances that portion of it on the northern end of Cook street, including the Orphanage and that part of the city to the north of it.

The following is a general outline of the manner in which the pipes would be distributed: St. John's church to the niter beds, 5¾ miles, 30-inch; St. John's church to the corner of Douglas and Belleville, 6,000 feet, 24-inch; Douglas and Belleville to Oswego, thence to Dallas road, 5,200 feet, 12-inch; Fort and Douglas to the corner of Oak Bay and Rockland avenues, 3,250 feet, 12-inch; corner of Douglas and Queen's to the corner of Edmonton and Clarke, 6,000 feet, 12-inch; Hillside avenue east from Douglas, 5,400 feet, 8-inch; Chatham street east from Douglas, 2,800 feet, 8-inch; Clarke and Edmonton to the corner of Richmond and Oak Bay, 4,700 feet, 8-inch; Blanchard street, 3,000 feet, 6-inch; Quadra street, 4,200 feet, 6-inch; Vancouver street, 3,000 feet, 6-inch; Belcher and Rockland avenue, 5,600 feet, 6-inch; Richardson street, 3,800 feet, 6-inch; Snowden street, 3,200 feet, 6-inch; Oak Bay avenue, 2,300 feet, 6-inch; North Chatham street, 2,600 feet, 6-inch; North Pandora street, 5,500 feet, 6-inch. The old pipe that will be available is 4¾ miles, 12-inch; 500 feet, 11-inch; 600 feet, 10-inch; 400 feet, 9-inch; 300 feet, 8-inch; 850 feet, 6-inch. Instead of supplying the Oak Bay district and all to the east of Rockland avenue by the pumping station as at present, it is proposed to run a 12-inch main along Queen's avenue to Edmonton road and Richmond avenue, and supply this district by gravitation. The present 12-inch main on Cook street will be cut at its junction with Forb and connected to the pumping system to supply the high levels, and to the gravity system, with the pipe on Fort street running easterly from Douglas. James Bay will be supplied by a 12-inch main on Belleville and Oswego, intersecting the present 7-inch on Simcoe street, and giving circulation through the gravity portion of the 12-inch main on Cook street to the 24-inch on Douglas by way of Fort. The other mains mentioned are to give a better supply to the smaller lateral mains, and are to be laid as far as possible on the streets running through the city from end to end. I append an estimate for this work, completed in its entirety, amounting to $280,000, but this amount can be reduced by about $50,000, by substituting a 24-inch main for the 30-inch, though it were better to err on the side of the larger pipe; also a saving of about $15,000 could be made by running the 30-inch main to the end of the present 24-inch at Tolmie avenue, and continuing with 24-inch pipe to Belleville street. On the other hand, if it is desired to go to deep water in Elk lake another mile and a half of pipe would have to be provided for, the cost of laying which it is very difficult to estimate, as the greater part would have to be submerged, and if cast iron pipe is substituted for steel, a further amount of $100,000 will have to be allowed for. Some of the streets mentioned, such as Richardson and Snowden, and parts of some of the others, do not actually require to be done at present, though at any time the trend of population may drift in that direction, and I have therefore thought it better to include them in the estimate, so as to give an intelligent idea of what is involved in "laying a larger main."

Should this main be laid and all meters removed, I am fully convinced that in another 20 years the same cry for another larger main will be again heard. I enclose plan for the proposed extensions, showing the present pipes in blue, and the new pipes in red.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

Estimated Cost of Proposed Extensions.

5¾ miles 3-inch rivetted steel pipe (3-16 inch), laid from the filter beds to St. John's church.	$137,620 00
Laying of above	35,000 00
Taking up and relaying 12-inch main	20,000 00
Purchase 12,000 feet 8-inch pipe —30,000 feet 6-inch	37,500 00
Laying 13,000 feet 8-inch pipe —33,000 feet 6-inch	15,000 00
Taking up and relaying 24-inch main	10,000 00
Raising level of Elk and Beaver lakes	10,000 00
Incidentals, surveying, etc.	14,880 00
Total	$280,000 00

WERE BOTH FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED ON CHINAMEN

Mr. Justice Irving Fixes the Date of Execution for July 22nd—Recommendation for Mercy.

Late Monday the trial of Wong On and Wong Gow, for the murder of Man Quong, the manager of the Chinese theatre, was completed. It resulted in a verdict of murder being brought against both prisoners. Mr. Justice Irving thereupon sentenced them to be hanged on July 22nd.

The trial has been a long one and the evidence very conflicting. The defence closed its case late in the afternoon. The witnesses called testified to Wong On and Wong Gow being in their living rooms on the night of the murder. Wong On, who lived at Tim Kee's, was, according to his room mates, in the place from 11 o'clock until after the time of the murder. He had gone out for only a few minutes in order to invite a friend in to supper.

The evidence in Wong Gow's favor was that he had never left his living room during the night in question.

The counsel were very short in their addresses, A. L. Belyea, K. C., for the crown, and W. J. Taylor, K. C., for the prisoners. The latter's defence was that the prisoners were not implicated in the murder as an alibi was proved, the accused being in their lodging places on the night of the murder.

His Lordship, in summing up the evidence, charged the jury as to the two classes of evidence. On the one hand there were those who testified to seeing the prisoner at Man Quong's place and to seeing them take part in the attack. On the other hand there was the evidence to the effect that the men were elsewhere. The jury would have to decide which was the true condition. They would have to decide whether or not these men could leave the places they were accustomed to stay without their friends being aware of it, if the story of the defence was believed.

The jury retired about 7 o'clock, and upon the return of His Lordship at about half-past eight was ready with its verdict. It brought in a verdict of murder with a strong recommendation for mercy.

His Lordship sentenced them, fixing the date of execution for July 22nd.

The prisoners, upon the sentence being interpreted to them, were very visibly affected. Wong On's feelings overcame him and he broke into tears.

The friends of the prisoners are hopeful that the authorities at Ottawa will deal leniently in the case, and that the sentence may be commuted to life imprisonment.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Six Japanese Charged With Assault Upon Sidney Saunders Sent Up Yesterday.

The six Japs charged with assaulting Sidney S. Saunders at Sidney were committed for trial by Police Magistrate Hall Monday afternoon.

Mr. Frayne, sawyer at the mill, testified that Yano, one of the accused, assaulted Saunders with an axe. The other Japs assisted in the attack with pieces of lumber, etc. Witness had assisted in defending Saunders. He had tried to get the axe away from the Jap, but the others prevented it.

A. Seville, another employee in the mill, had also tried to get the axe, but had been chased by Yano. Witness saw three of the Japs clubbing Saunders Witness had notified the police.

Abraham Roberts, setter in the mill, testified that Odomari, one of the accused, made an attack upon Saunders with an axe. The latter defended himself with a peevy. Witness had tried to pacify them. The other Japs then came from the bunk house and entered into the fight. Mr. Frayne came out of the mill, but the Japs prevented either witness or Mr. Frayne assisting Saunders.

B. Blasson and A. Sewall gave evidence also for the prosecution.

Mr. Moresby, representing the accused, deferred his defence, and the prisoners were committed for trial.

A small portmanteau was found lying at the corner of a street in Antwerp by a night watchman. He carried it gingerly to the police station, where it was opened, after it had been well soaked in water. Inside were found 2,000 trouser buttons.

SEEK RIGHTS FOR POWER AND WATER

GOLDSTREAM SUPPLY TO BE INVESTIGATED

Residents in Many Parts of City Are Asking for Permanent Sidewalks This Year.

The city council met on Monday. A long report from the water commissioner was read. The remainder of the evening was devoted largely to a discussion of proposed improvements to various streets. Ald. Fell also raised the question of the city obtaining a right to Goldstream water supply. This will be investigated.

A communication was received from the Dominion government acknowledging the receipt of a letter respecting increased wharfage proposals.

His Worship stated that Mr. Keefer had told him he saw no objection to it.

A letter was read from George Riley, M. P., respecting the establishment of a line of steamers between British Columbia and Mexico. He set forth the advantages to be derived and stated that he hoped to get the delegates from Mexico to visit Victoria after their trip to Ottawa.

A committee was appointed to confer with the board of trade in the matter consisting of Ald. Vincent, Kinsman and Elford.

W. T. Oliver, manager of the Bank of British North America, wrote asking that the proposed permanent sidewalk and boulevard for Cook street should be continued a block and also done along Labouchere street past the property of the bank.

It was decided to instruct the writer that the sidewalk would be laid as asked for on the local improvement plan.

Lt.-Col. English wrote asking that something be done to remove the dust nuisance on Esquimalt road in the city limits.

His Worship explained that he had conferred with Col. English. The chief complaint was that the dust interfered with the parade of the troops to church headed by the band. He suggested that the street might be sprinkled on Saturday night to overcome this.

Ald. Beckwith thought the Esquimalt water works might agree to provide water.

Ald. Grahame said that when the army and navy asked for a simple thing like this they should comply with it.

It was decided to inform Col. English that the council would attempt to comply with it.

F. B. Pemberton wrote complaining of the drainage of St. Charles street. This was referred to street, bridges and sewers committee.

Yates & Jay wrote stating that plans had been prepared for the erection of wharves. It was referred to the city engineer.

R. E. Gosnell, on behalf of the Natural History Society, asked for the use of a room in the Carnegie library for the society. It was decided to lay the matter over for the meantime until the building was completed.

J. T. L. Meyer wrote asking for the grading of Clarence street.

Ald. Oddy wanted this referred to the city engineer to ascertain how much it would require to give access to the property. A motion to that effect carried.

A. Gidley wanted shacks near the corner of Oswego and Michigan streets removed and sewerage put in.

This was referred to the city engineer, the sanitary inspector and the building inspector for report.

George Snider offered to deliver 600 yards of earth at 25c a yard. It was decided to offer 20c.

The city engineer reported on the repair needed to the old cemetery. The fence was in a dilapidated condition and needed replacing, and the cutting down of many of the trees. The report was adopted and it was decided to call for tenders.

The assessor returned his roll, showing the valuation of property as $10,742,420, improvements, $7,240,120, total, $17,982,540.

The water commissioner reported upon alternative improvements for increasing the supply. This appears in full elsewhere in the edition. The report was referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

Ald. Grahame called attention to the fact that according to one of the by-laws of the city, the street railway company was required to water the streets for a distance on both sides of its track.

Ald. Fell said that he had had it brought to his attention that the water rights remaining at Goldstream were about to be taken up. The city should not stand by and see this done. He therefore moved for an investigation into the adaptability of the waters of Goldstream for purposes of power and for water supply.

The motion carried.

W. Peachey wanted water connection on Ontario street. This was referred to the water commissioner.

Residents of Hillside avenue asked for a permanent sidewalk to be built on the local improvement plan. It was referred to the city engineer for report.

Residents of Elliott street asked a similar sidewalk. Referred also to the engineer.

Accounts to the amount of $4,141.52 were ordered paid.

It was agreed to call for tenders for the police patrol wagon.

It was decided to admit Harry Snow into the Old Men's Home.

The Horticultural society was granted $50.

It was also decided to purchase such a number of D. W. H.'s books as were required upon their publication.

The streets, bridges and sewers committee recommended that a sidewalk be laid on Pine street, to cost $180; 150 feet of sidewalk on Edmonton road; septic tank on Superior street; concrete walk on Pleasant street; six-foot plank sidewalk south side of Henry street, from Government street westward; that sewer connection be made with Drake's houses, Humboldt street, at a cost of $120.

Ald. Beckwith wished the septic tank put on the street instead of in the lots on Superior street. He wished the matter to stand over.

Ald. Oddy suggested that Ald. Beckwith was attempting to block the septic tank for James Bay.

Ald. Grahame agreed with this. He questioned whether the city had the right under the deed to put septic tanks on these lots.

The city solicitor thought there was nothing to prevent it.

It was finally decided to allow this part of the report to stand over.

A proposal was made to build a permanent sidewalk from Government to Douglas street on the north side of Humboldt and that Government street be paved from Courtenay street to James Bay causeway.

Ald. Beckwith opposed this sidewalk being done except under the local improvement plan. This was really residential property which fronted the street.

It was decided to pave Government street. The part referring to a permanent sidewalk with alteration of grade was referred to the city engineer.

The council then adjourned.

MAGISTRATE DISMISSES ALIEN LABOR CASE

Interesting Decision in Action Brought Against Vancouver Engineering Works.

Police Magistrate Williams, of Vancouver, has rendered judgment in favor of the Vancouver Engineering Works in the recent action brought against them for advertising for machinists in Seattle. This was held to be a violation of the law respecting alien labor. The text of the judgment is as follows: "In the matter of the information of George P. Downie against the Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited: This is an information laid by George Pearce Downie against the Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, that the Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, of the city of Vancouver, within the space of one week past, to wit, on the 28th day of March, at the city of Vancouver, did knowingly and unlawfully assist or encourage the importation or immigration of an alien, one Cervall Mezzere, of Seattle, Washington, into Canada, under contract or agreement, parol or special, implied or expressed, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or foreigner to perform labor or service of a machinist in Canada, such importation not being with the exception of section 5 of the act restricting the importation and employment of aliens.

"The information is laid under section 3, of chapter 13, of the Dominion statutes 1901, substituted for section 3, chapter 11, statutes 1897.

"The questions I have to decide are two: First—Did the accused company authorize the publication of the advertisement, 'Wanted, first-class machinists; apply Vancouver Engineering Works, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.,' in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of the issue of the 28th March last? and, second, if so authorized, did the accused violate the provisions of the above mentioned act by authorizing the publication of such advertisement?

"The counsel for the prosecution and defence agreed that the case had narrowed down to these two points. I find it proved that the accused did authorize the publication of the advertisement.

"As to the second question I have come to the conclusion that the publication of the advertisement at the instance of the accused company is not a violation of the provisions of the act. In order to sustain the charge in the information it must proved that there was a contract or agreement, expressed or implied, parol or special, with Mezzere previous to his becoming a resident in or citizen of Canada.

"That there was no such contract or agreement is too apparent to call for argument. I do not think section 8 of the act can be invoked in this information. If the prosecutor wished to proceed under the provisions of section 8 he should have laid his information under that section. But assuming the right of the accused to rely upon section 8, in proof of the charge, it must be shown that there was a promise of employment through the advertisement. Is the advertisement a promise of employment? It makes no difference for the purpose of construction whether the advertisement was in a paper published in a foreign country here. If Mr. Bird put an advertisement in one of our daily papers, 'Wanted, an office boy—apply to Bird & Brydone-Jack, Vancouver, B.C.,' it could not be contended that there was a promise to employ each or any boy that presented himself at the office, and that irrespective of his fitness for the position or his own estimate as to his value. There are no precedents directly bearing upon the case. If the advertisement had gone on 'and we undertake to employ any machinists applying for work,' then the reward cases might apply. (See judgment in Spencer et al. vs. Harding et al., 5 C. P. 563.)

"The advertisement cannot in any manner be tortured or twisted into a promise of employment. It only amounts to a statement that there is a demand for machinists at the works of the accused. It is at most merely an invitation for mechanics to call at the office of the company and negotiate for employment. These are not the elements of a contract, but only preliminaries.

"If the accused had refused employment to Mezzere on his presenting himself, would the company have been liable in damages at the suit of Mezzere? If there was a promise, was it a promise that law would enforce? I think not. What breach could have been assigned? How long was the engagement to have lasted? What were the hours of service? What was the rate of wages? If the act was intended to meet a case of this kind it could easily have been framed to cover it.

"For the reasons aforesaid, I dismiss the information. I make no order as to costs. (Sgd.) A. Williams, police magistrate."

After judgment had been delivered, J. E. Bird, counsel for George P. Downie, asked, as there were a number of similar charges against the engineering company, that His Worship state a case to go before the Supreme court judge for his opinion.

His Worship said he would look into the matter, but thought Mr. Bird was too late, as both the counsel for the prosecution and defence had agreed that he should pass judgment.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America.

Buffalo, May 11.—The international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America commenced here to-day. The convention marks the fiftieth anniversary of the first international convention in America, when the international committees formed and the first meeting on this continent of association delegates was held. The convention has brought together about 1,400 delegates, representing 600 city associations, 700 students' associations, 200 railroad associations and a large number of miscellaneous associations, representing the army, navy, negro and Indian races and industrial concerns. Workers are present from every state in the Union, Canada, Mexico and European countries.

EVERY CHILD'S DEATH

Demands the use of a laxative occasionally. For a mild, safe and certain relief use Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Specially suited to children. Let you children use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld.
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)
Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Etc.
We are the largest exclusive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province, and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, etc., etc., in each of our five large stores. Miners' Footwear a Specialty. Letter orders promptly and carefully filled. Write for Catalogue to
The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld.
VICTORIA, B. C.
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Oiled Clothing
ROYAL BRAND
A large stock of Oiled Coats, Jackets, Pants, Hats and Aprons now in hand.
J. PIERCY & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods VICTORIA, B. C.

THE
Tyee Copper Co., Ltd.
Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores.
Smelting Works at
LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.
Convenient to E. & N. Ry. or the sea.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, General Manager
THOS. KIDDIE, Smelter Manager.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days from date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following lands, situated in Cariboo district: Commencing at a post on the north side of Mud lake, about five chains from the bank and adjoining the Western Pulp & Lumber Co.'s reserve on the east, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west following the northern boundary of Mud lake back to point of commencement; also commencing five chains from the south bank of Mud lake and adjoining the Western Pulp & Lumber Co.'s reserve, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west following the south banks of Mud lake to point of commencement.

H. O. STEVENS.

NOTICE.

Notice is given hereby that 60 days after date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 40 acres of land, more or less, situate about three miles southeast of Hazelton, B. C., and described as follows: Commencing at a post on the northwest corner of the Indian Reserve No. 3 (Tsitsk), thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, following the meanderings of the Bulkley river, thence west 20 chains to point of commencement.

JANE HILL.

Hazelton, B. C., February 17th, 1904.

WANTED—We have continual inquiries for Vancouver Island farm lands. If your property is for sale write us at once, giving full particulars, and we will sell it for you if it can be sold. Heisterman & Co., Victoria, B. C.

Cascara, Burdock and Celery Tonic Bitters, $1.00
PRODUCES A HEALTHY APPETITE AND CURES DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.
Cyrus H. Bowes,
CHEMIST,
98 Government St., Near Yates St.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE GOODS OF ARTHUR ROBINSON, DECEASED, LATE OF SAHTLAM, B. C.

All persons having claims against the estate of Arthur Robinson, who died on 16th February, 1904, are required, before the 12th June, 1904, to send to the undersigned administratrix full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of any securities held by them. After said 12th June, 1904, I will proceed to distribute the assets of said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice, and I will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person notice of whose claim shall not have been received by me at the time of such distribution.

Dated 11th March, 1904.
EMILIE ANNIE ROBINSON,
Duncans, B. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 80 acres of hay meadow land, situated at Chezacut, and designated Lot 330, Group 1, Cariboo District.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1904.
F. C. COPELAND,
Alexis Creek, B. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post marked F. R.'s S. E. corner, which is set at high tide mark on the shore at the head of Nasoga Gulf, Coast District, R. 5, and thence running north (along the west boundary of Lot 50, R. 5) 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 20 chains more or less, to the shore line, and thence easterly along the shore line to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

FRANK ROUNDY.

Feb. 15th, 1904.

FOR SALE—At Salt Spring Island, 152 acres, some cleared, good fruit and poultry ranch. For particulars address J. Le Jeune, South Salt Spring Island.