The Colonist.

PUBLISHED BY
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad St. Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and the United States at the following rates:

One year	$6 00
Six months	3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 50
Six months	75
Three months	40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or the United States.
TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Agate measurement: 14 lines to the inch.

READING NOTICES—20c. per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month.

TRANSIENT AND LEGAL ADVERTISING—10c. per line for first insertion, and 5c. per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion; otherwise 10c. per line each insertion. Preferred positions extra, according to page, etc.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT on yearly and half-yearly contracts. For rates, etc., apply at the office.

FINANCIAL, INSURANCE and COMPANY REPORTS, 15c. per line for 100 lines or under; over 100 lines, 10 per cent. discount on each additional 100 up to 500; 500 lines or over, 10c. per line. Reports published in the Daily will be inserted in one of the Semi-Weekly editions for 50 per cent. additional to the Daily rate.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING (CLASSIFIED)—One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent. discount for six or over consecutive insertions. Cash with order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25c.

BUSINESS or PROFESSIONAL CARDS—Of four lines or under, $2 per month.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—$1 each, including insertion in the Daily and one of the Semi-weekly editions.

NO advertisement charged to account for less than $1.

$25.00 REWARD

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

THE EXHIBITION.

The exhibition is now over. The verdict of all is that it has been a great success and a marked advance upon last year. The attendances have been particularly good, and the large number of people able to enjoy themselves in this way certainly does not give the impression to the casual observer that times are at all hard in the city of Victoria. In fact the observation most frequently made by visitors to the city during the last week or two has been that times appear to be particularly good. We know of none except the chronic pessimists who will feel inclined to contradict this observation. The exhibition has been successful, and all praise is due to the self-sacrificing exertions of those who made it so. It is now firmly established as an annual institution, and that is one result of this year's exhibition which must be most satisfactory to all who are interested in the progress and prosperity of the city of Victoria. To our mind, however, there is no sufficient reason why revenue should not show a balance over expenditure. There is nothing which gives an institution more solidarity and respectability than a balance in the bank. This is true of individuals and it is also true of institutions. Different sections of the exhibition work may well be left to different committees, but the relation of the expenditures of these different committees to each other, and to the general revenue, is a matter which an unwielding central authority or general committee cannot watch over to advantage. It is very satisfactory that a balance between revenue and expenditure appears to be so nearly established this year. We shelter ourselves from over severity under the wings of a proverb by saying that this has been more due to good luck than good guidance. We do not mean that there has been bad guidance on the part of anyone responsible, but merely that system of management is incapable of producing the best results. It requires more centralization to be effective.

JOHN MITCHELL, PRESIDENT.

Who is the real president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt or John Mitchell? Some little time ago the former addressed the latter in terms of appeal. But the language of John Mitchell to Theodore Roosevelt is not by any means the language of appeal. "Having in mind," he says, "our experience with the coal operators in the past, we have no reason to feel any degree of confidence in their willingness to do us justice in the future; and, inasmuch as they have refused to accept the decision of a tribunal selected by you, and inasmuch as there is no law through which you could enforce the findings of the commission you suggest, we respectfully decline to advise our people to return to work simply upon the hope that the coal operators might be induced or forced to comply with the recommendations of your commission." The tone of the communication reminds us more of a protocol in a diplomatic correspondence than a letter from a citizen to the president of his country. We pointed out at the time of his interference that President Roosevelt ran a grave risk of compromising his sovereignty, or we should not say his, but the sovereignty of the American people. It is true that he intervened only in a personal capacity. But it was by virtue of his position as president of the United States that his intervention in a personal capacity carried any force. And if his intervention did not carry force enough, as it did not, the reaction of his failure affects, not Theodore Roosevelt, but the president. He disarmed himself of the power and authority resident in the representative of a sovereign people. He could not do otherwise if he intervened at all. Yet by doing so, he left the representative of a sovereign people open to a rebuff at the hands of whom? Of John Mitchell. It was an experiment which success might have justified, but the dangerous features of which failure has brought into bold relief. So much for the relations between John Mitchell and the President of the United States. But John Mitchell has been in communication with others as well, or rather, that the relative importance of the parties may be properly understood, others have been in communication with him. On the 9th of October Benjamin F. Tracy, Albert B. Bordman and D. H. Bacon, president of the Tennessee Coal & Iron & Railroad Company, called upon John Mitchell. After they had seen him, Gen. Tracy said: "We came to see President Mitchell on the bituminous situation in Alabama. We spoke of the strike of the employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. Mr. Mitchell received us well and heard our statement of the facts. We made a favorable impression, I think, and have hopes that the result of our interview will be favorable to us." Surely that is humble enough. It reminds us of a delegation of business men to the autocratic governor of a Crown Colony. These gentlemen, millionaires, magnates of the most superlative degree, "have hopes" of a favorable outcome from an interview with John Mitchell. Who is this John Mitchell? He is the president of a labor union and the general of a strike. That is all. To what extent are the individual qualities of the man involved in the extraordinary position he occupies apart from his representative position? This anthracite coal strike bears the marks of genius. According to our different ideas, we may call it Heaven-born, or the reverse. But genius there is undoubtedly in evidence. It must have taken the most remarkable and exact calculation to know that the miners would hold out from the 12th of May till the beginning of winter, when the lack of coal would assume national proportions. It must also have required tremendous organizing and executive ability to keep the ranks firm in such an immense union. Mr. John Mitchell must have known exactly the strength and durability of the machine under his control, and as that machine was composed of impressionable human beings, his knowledge and successful manipulation indicate genius of a very high order. This anthracite coal strike is like no other strike which has ever taken place. Many attempts have been made to effectually paralyze an industry. In the great railway strike, of which E. V. Debs was the John Mitchell, the attempt was made to pull out the lynch pin which holds society together. It failed, but this strike has so far succeeded. The final outcome of the strike it is impossible to predict; its moral and social bearings we prefer not to characterize, but as a phenomenon in the evolution of industry, it is by far the most startling and the most pregnant with results which has ever appeared.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery. 30

THE DREAM OF HIS LIFE.

Speaking to the young men of Vancouver on Thursday, the young and eager Liberals of that city, Mr. Blair remarked that "the ideal policy to carry out in his mind was a government road across the continent run by the government. It was a dream of his to have such a railway and operate it not for revenue, but on such low rates as it would pay the running expenses only without dividends, and the other railways not operated by the government would have to act accordingly." It would be merely flippancy to remark that to extend a railway system, managed as the Intercolonial railway system has been managed in the past, and is likely to be managed in the future, would not be a national blessing to Canada, but a national calamity. Such a system might lower rates, but it would only do so by raising taxes. We venture to say that in government owned railways in Canada, New Zealand and Australia, more money is wasted over what ought to be the flat cost of transportation than is absorbed in the profits of railways owned by private corporations. With a central government, independent of what are known as political considerations, the government ownership of railways might be as great a practical success as it is theoretically attractive. But as our democratic governments are at present constituted, it forms nothing but an avenue to corruption and an active agency in political demoralization. However, that is not the point at issue. Mr. Blair says that a government owned and operated transcontinental line of railway in Canada has been the dream of his life. "We are such stuff as dreams are made on," says William Shakespeare, but for the moment we wish to investigate the kind of stuff of which Mr. A. G. Blair's particular dream is made. No statesman in Canada ever had a more brilliant opportunity to realize his dream than Mr. Blair has had since 1896. The first link in the chain was the Intercolonial railway already owned and operated by the government. The second link in the chain was the Parry Sound railway some time ago supposed to have fallen into the hands of the Vanderbilts, but which is the Intercolonial's natural route to the sources of traffic. The third link in the chain was the Ontario & Rainy River railway built with the aid of enormous subsidies from the public purse. Then there was the Crow's Nest Pass railway and the Columbia & Western railway, and the Northern portion of the Mackenzie & Mann system now at the Eastern border of British Columbia. Had the opportunity been embraced by statesmanship which was serious in its devotion to the principle of the government ownership of railways, a complete system could have been obtained from the Atlantic, debouching upon the Pacific after having spread over the vast fertile plains and rich forests of Western Canada in two main arteries. It would only have required the completion of the Coast-Kootenay railway and the Canadian Northern to the Pacific to have given to Canada a remarkably complete system of government owned railways, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. To the final completion of the realization of his dream Mr. Blair would have found no opposition from the people of British Columbia. They know that the ownership of railways by a provincial government is neither feasible nor desirable. They may have grave doubts as to the management of the Intercolonial railway, but to the principle of the government ownership of railways they have never displayed any antagonism, rather the reverse. Whence then came the loss of this unique opportunity? From Mr. Blair himself, and from the government of which he is a member. That government is not traveling in the direction of the government ownership of railways, it is traveling away from it. It is not sincere in its advocacy of this principle, it is insincere. Witness the erection in Canada of another railway corporation, the Canadian Northern, rivaling in vastness of design and opportunity the Canadian Pacific railway company itself. Remember it is out of his own mouth, and by his own actions we are condemning Mr. Blair. We are not discussing the question on its merits. It ill becomes Mr. Blair or any member of the present government to say one word about the government ownership of railways. They may praise it with their lips, but their hearts are far from it. Political humbug which does not even take the trouble to be ingenious is extremely nauseating. It has been called down as a blessing upon countries that "their old men shall dream dreams and their young men shall see visions." But surely these must be dreams of a different character from those with which the Hon. A. G. Blair entertained the visionary young men of Vancouver.

TARTE WILL FIGHT.

Our Liberal friends instead of firing away blank cartridge at the enemy had better get their heaviest guns shotted for some of their friends. When some people speak early in the morning at banquets there is sometimes some difficulty in understanding what they mean. But in the "wee sma" hours Mr. Tarte's language grows in belligerent perspicuity. There is no possibility of misunderstanding what he means. Mr. Tarte means to fight. He is like the Irishman who was thrown out of a saloon, and who shouted from the sidewalk: "Come outside and put me out," with this very material difference that he has not yet been thrown out, and his invitation to someone to put him out is addressed from the inside. "Some of my political friends," he says, "want to see me out. Well, I have been out in the past, and I think I could live, and live happily if I were out; and, what is more, if they forbid me to continue to advocate what I believe is in the interests of our country, I am prepared to go out." He then went on to say that he still revered the memory of his old chieftain, Sir John A. Macdonald, evidently desiring to imply that it was at the feet of Sir John Macdonald he had learned what the interests of the country are. Surely Mr. Tarte's position in a Liberal cabinet is becoming untenable when he begins to conjure with the name and memory of Sir John Macdonald. At the same time there is a marked unwillingness to take up his challenge on the part of his colleagues. Perhaps Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be able to deal with a situation which is plainly too much for them.

A FALSE STATEMENT.

It has been freely stated that the British Columbia miner has to pay a very much higher price for dynamite than the miner in the United States, and that the reason why he has to pay a higher price is that dynamite is protected, and a Canadian monopoly is therefore able to charge the American price plus the Canadian duty. A somewhat similar statement has been made in reference to mining candles. The cry has been raised that the mining industry should be relieved by taking off the duty on powder and candles. These statements are untrue. The Nelson Tribune of 4th October says:

Wallace, Idaho, is the commercial centre of the Coeur d'Alene mining district, a district that produces one-half of the silver-lead ore mined in the United States. On Thursday of this week, Hercules giant powder was quoted in Wallace at 14 cents a pound. On the same day, the same grade of powder, manufactured in British Columbia, was selling in Nelson in carload lots (20,000 pounds) at 14 cents a pound, with 2 per cent. off for cash at 30 days. The price for a case or case lots is 16 cents. Mining companies, like those managed by Mr. McDonald and Mr. Kirby do not buy powder in case lots, but in carload lots. These quotations are for a grade of powder known as "40 per cent," a grade that is used in stoping. In development work, especially in hard rock, a higher grade of powder is used, and if the grade used is "60 per cent," the Kootenay mine-owner has a slight advantage over the mine-owner in Idaho, as the price is based on the percentage of nitro-glycerine in the powder, and for every 10 per cent. in excess of the 40 per cent. a charge of a cent and a half a pound is made, whereas in the United States the charge is one and three-quarter cents. The price of 60 per cent., in carload lots, is 17 cents in Nelson, while the price at Wallace is 17½ cents.

Here is a free trade in powder argument blown to atoms with a solid charge of fact. Candles are in a different position. The Goodwin candle, is to all intents and purposes a proprietary article like Eno's Fruit Salt, Pear's Soap, or Beecham's Pills, and the miner is not happy till he gets it. It is sold in Canada for the United States wholesale price plus the duty. If candles equal or similar to the Goodwin candle cannot be manufactured in Canada, and if Canadian miners cannot be satisfied with a candle of Canadian manufacture, then there is no principle of protection involved in removing the duty on candles. But we do not know why an equally good candle should not be made in Canada. We do know that it is not, and there may be some good and valid reason why it should not be. Even at its high price in Canada, the Goodwin candle is the least expensive in mines. But it should not be beyond Canadian invention to supply something equally good. Yet it is the fact that, certainly to within a few years ago, Canadian brands of candles were, though cheaper in price, more expensive in use than the American article. The duty makes the American candle more expensive, but if we look closer we see that it is the fact that Canada does not produce as good an article which alone gives the duty the power of doing so. If the Canadian candles were as good, the price of candles would be regulated in the same way as the price of dynamite, which sells for the same price in the two countries. What would happen if the duty were removed on dynamite? There would no doubt be a temporary benefit to the miner in this way that the American companies would cheapen the price here until they had driven the Canadian companies out of business, and then raise it again. If the American companies are allied with the Canadian concerns they would not even take the trouble to do this. They would simply close the smaller factories, and centralize their business in the United States, without taking the trouble to even temporarily lower the price. In any case the binder twine episode would be repeated, and the net result be the loss of industry in Canada without compensating benefit in any direction.

THE STOCK FLURRY.

Toronto Speculators to Blame For It.

Montreal, Oct. 8.—(Special.)—The Montreal stock market has been in a bad state for the past few days. Drops of ten to twenty points coming after recent depression, wiped out many small speculators, but there does not seem any reason for alarm by genuine investors. At Molson's Bank it was stated that there had been no withdrawal of call loans, and so far as they knew no Montreal bank had been making general demands upon its customers for funds. Another banker said that the Toronto crowd was very largely to blame for the present situation.

The Farmers Institutes

Complete Programme of Dates Arranged For Regular Fall Series.

Names of the Lecturers and Subjects of Their Discourses.

The programmes of the regular fall meetings of Farmers' Institutes throughout the province have been arranged by Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy of the Minister of Agriculture, and the Eastern agricultural experts, who have given such unqualified satisfaction as judges at the provincial fairs.

The arrangements are as follows:

Programme of regular fall meetings to be addressed by Mr. G. R. Cotterell, of Milton, Ontario, and Mr. John Jackson, of Abington, Ontario:

Richmond Farmers' Institute—Wednesday, October 15; Thursday, October 16.

Maple Ridge Farmers' Institute—Saturday, October 18, Coquitlam; Monday, October 20, Wharnock, 6:30 p.m.; Tuesday, October 21, Haney, 1 p.m.

Langley Farmers' Institute—Wednesday, October 22, Fort Langley, 3 p.m.; Wednesday, October 22, Fort Langley, 7:30 p.m.; Thursday, October 23, Langley Prairie, 2:30 p.m.

Surrey Farmers' Institute—Friday, October 24, school house, Tyne Head, 8 p.m.; Saturday, October 25, town hall, Surrey Centre, 2 p.m.; Saturday, October 25, school house, Cloverdale, 8 p.m.

Mission Farmers' Institute—Tuesday October 28, Mission City.

Matsqui Farmers' Institute—Wednesday, October 29, Abbotsford, afternoon; Wednesday, October 29, Abbotsford, evening; Thursday, October 30, Municipal hall, Mount Lehman, afternoon; Thursday, October 30, Municipal hall, Mount Lehman, evening.

Chilliwack Farmers' Institute—Saturday, November 1, Rosedale, 10 a.m.; Saturday, November 1, Cheam, 2:30 p.m.; Saturday, November 1, Chilliwack, 8 p.m.; Monday, November 3, Sumas, 10 a.m.; Monday, November 3, Chilliwack, 2 p.m.; Monday, November 3, Indian house, Sardis, 8 p.m.

Kent Farmers' Institute—Tuesday, November 4, Agassiz, 2 p.m.; Tuesday, November 4, Agassiz, 7:30 p.m.

Burrard Farmers' Institute—Friday, November 7; Saturday, November 8, meetings to be arranged.

Programme of regular fall meetings to be addressed by Major James Sheppard, of Queenston, Ontario, and Mr. John Gardhouse, of Highfield, Ontario:

Victoria Farmers' Institute—Monday, October 13, Temperance hall, Cedar Hill, 8 p.m.; Tuesday, October 14, Agricultural hall, Saanich, 8 p.m.; Wednesday, October 15, school house, Royal Oaks, 8 p.m.

Metchosin Farmers' Institute—Thursday, October 16, Charters hall, Sooke, 7:30 p.m.; Friday, October 17, public hall, Metchosin, 7:30 p.m.; Saturday, October 18, school house, Colwood, 7:30 p.m.

Nanaimo: Cedar Farmers' Institute—Monday, October 20, South Gabriola; Tuesday, October 21, and Friday, October 24, Haregwood and North Cedar; Tuesday, October 28, Wellington.

Comox Farmers' Institute—Wednesday, October 22, Comox; Thursday, October 23, Courtnay.

Alberni Farmers' Institute—Saturday, October 25, Court house, Alberni; Monday, October 27, school house, Beaver Creek.

Cowichan Farmers' Institute—Wednesday, October 29, and Thursday, October 30, (thence to Crofton.)

Islands Farmers' Institute—Friday, October 31, Salt Spring Island; Saturday, November 1, Salt Spring Island.; Tuesday, November 4, Pender Island.

Programme of regular fall meetings to be addressed by Mr. D. C. Anderson, of Rugby, Ontario, and Mr. G. W. Clemons, of St. George, Ontario:

Lillooet Institute district (unorganized—Tuesday, October 14, school house Lytton, 7:30 p.m.; Wednesday, October 15, town hall, Lillooet, 7:30 p.m.; Friday, October 17, Town hall, Clinton; Saturday, October 18 town hall, Ashcroft; Monday, October 20, Nicola; Tuesday, October 21, Lower Nicola, 7:30 p.m.

Kamloops Farmers' Institute—Wednesday, October 22, Campbell Creek; Thursday, October 23, Grande Prairie; Saturday, October 25, Kamloops.

Spallumcheen Farmers' Institute—Monday, October 27; Tuesday, October 28; Wednesday, October 29; Thursday, October 30; Friday, October 31; Saturday, November 1, subjects to be arranged.

Osoyoos Farmers' Institute—Monday, November 3, Peachland; Tuesday, November 4, Kelowna; Wednesday, November 5, Kelowna; Monday, November 10, Summerland.

Okanagan Farmers' Institute (Major Sheppard joins Messrs. Anderson and Clemons)—Friday, November 7, school house, commonage, 2:30 p.m.; Friday, November 7, Court house, Vernon, 7:30 p.m.; Saturday, November 8 school house, Lumby, 2:30 p.m.; Saturday, November 8, Court house, Vernon, 7:30 p.m.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture will attend the meetings in the unorganized district of Lillooet for the purpose of explaining the objects and advantages of farmers' institutes.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES.

The following are the subjects of each speaker:

D. C. Anderson, Rugby, Ont.—Soil cultivation; root growing; management of manure; cattle raising; green crops as fertilizers; the bacon hog. Evening subjects—Poultry on the farm; advantages of farm life; the farm as a financial investment.

G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.—Selection and breeding of dairy cattle; feeding dairy cattle; lessons from Pan-American model dairy; swine raising.

G. R. Cotterell, Milton, Ont.; Poultry for profit on the ordinary farm; the different breeds of poultry and their characteristics; the preparation of poultry for home and foreign market; how to build a poultry house and keep the poultry healthy. Evening subject—Poultry production for boys and girls.

John Jackson, Abington, Ont.—How to establish and manage a flock of sheep for profit, including the production of lambs at an early age; the advantages of keeping sheep; how to establish and maintain a flock for the production of fine bred animals for breeding purposes; how to feed and prepare sheep for the show ring; rape growing, and the grazing of sheep on rape and other forage crops; encourage boys and girls to remain on the farm.

Major Jas. Sheppard, Queenston, Ont.—The packing and sale of apples; planting and care of orchards; propagating fruits; grafting, budding, etc.; forty years' experience in growing corn; tomatoes for home and market; ensilage and round silo; the export bacon trade; good roads. Evening subjects—Four good reasons why we till the soil; birds in relation to the fruit grower.

FOR TEST RACES.

Lipton Will Not Employ a Foreign Captain.

Glasgow, Oct. 8.—The proposal to place Shamrock II. under the control of an American skipper and crew when she is refitted, to meet the new challenger, has been abandoned, and the report that at the conclusion of the tests on this side of the Atlantic, Chas. Bevis and the crew of the Shamrock will be transferred to Shamrock II., is confirmed. Capt. Bevis is a novice in racing for the America cup, but he commanded the Laurea, winner of the French international cup, and the Ailsa, and is recommended among the best steersmen and is a man of exceptional resources and originality.

CARNEGIE HONORED.

Presented With Freedom of City of Perth.

Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 8.—Mr. Carnegie was presented with the freedom of Perth this afternoon in recognition of his benefactions to Scotland. The city was generally decorated, and the enthusiastic Scots suspended business while the ceremony was in progress. The burgess ticket presented to Mr. Carnegie was enclosed in a silver casket.

Replying to the Provost's speech, Mr. Carnegie dilated on the horrors of so-called "civilized war," and the benefits to be derived from arbitration. "A great good has recently come to the world," said Mr. Carnegie "a king in disguise and not yet recognized, but through the efforts of the Czar, ably seconded by one whose memory I revere, your late ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, there now exists for the first time among men a permanent tribunal of arbitration, which is now sitting to determine a dispute between the republics of the United States and Mexico. In my opinion, the grandest achievement of the twentieth century is the creation of this tribunal. Shame to the nation which refuses to submit its differences to the arbitrament of this high court of humanity. Dealing with the colonies, Mr. Carnegie declared that there was no legal bond between them and the Mother Country that could hold the connection for a year, adding: "Besides, you would scorn the use of force if those communities wished to set up for themselves. The Motherland is not reduced to that. On the contrary, union with her is a boon so precious that the new settlements of our race should humbly sue for admission. The will of the people is the only enduring bond of union between the separate parts of the Empire."

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

FRENCH MINERS STRIKE TODAY

National Committee Issues Manifesto to Some Other Countries.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The national committee of the French Miners' Federation has decided to declare a general strike, to begin tomorrow morning. It is now estimated that forty-two thousand men have already struck in the northern coal fields, and that five thousand men have struck around St. Etienne.

The committee has issued a manifesto addressed to the miners' unions in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Belgium and Austria, which declares in part: "The cause we are defending is common to all. We are pushed to the last extremity in fighting to obtain a slight improvement in our miserable condition, more equitable remuneration, with the regulation of our work for the present, and legislation sheltering us against the strict needs of old age. We are sure you understand your duty. We leave to you the initiative in such measures as are convenient to you in aiding us in this struggle."

The manifesto then appeals to the troops mobilized against the miners to remember the conduct of Col. Stremy, in refusing to obey orders during the Brittany school troubles, which were contrary to his conscience.

The well known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

NORTH-ANDERSON.

Popular Young Couple Married at Victoria West.

At the residence of the bride's parents, the marriage took place on Wednesday evening of Mr. George A. North and Miss Nellie Stevens Anderson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Anderson, Russell street, Victoria West, the Rev. D. MacRae conducting the marriage service. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Walker V. North, and the bride by her sister, Miss Jennie Anderson. The large number of beautiful and valuable presents showed the esteem in which the bride and groom are held by their friends.

After a honeymoon trip to the Mainland, Mr. and Mrs. North will take up their residence in Victoria.

"The days are growing shorter," remarked Simplemus.

"They have my sympathy," remarked the Wise Guy: "I have the best of them."

"How so?"

"I can't be any shorter than I am now."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

To Recognize Purity.

Adulteration has grown to such a fine art, that it is almost impossible for a woman now-a-days to detect the false from the true; but a chemical analysis will always detect adulteration. Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, after a number of analyses, reports that "Sunlight Soap is a pure and well-made soap." Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—next wash day, and you will see that Prof. Ellis is right. No one should know better than he. 210

Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Prepared with CALVERT'S Pure Carbolic. (The best dental preservative). 6d., 1/-, 1/6 and 5/- (1 lb.) Tins.

Sold by Chemists, Grocers, Stores, &c.

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

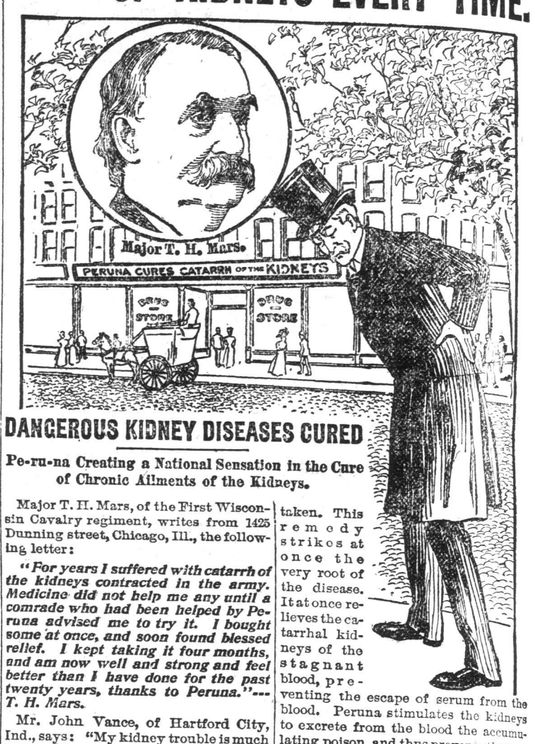
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, in the Matter of Martha Haughton, deceased, intestate, and in the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

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

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

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

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME.



DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASES CURED

Pe-ru-na Creating a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Ailments of the Kidneys.

Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

"For years I suffered with catarrh of the kidneys contracted in the army. Medicine did not help me any until a comrade who had been helped by Peruna advised me to try it. I bought some at once, and soon found blessed relief. I kept taking it four months, and am now well and strong and feel better than I have done for the past twenty years, thanks to Peruna."—T. H. Mars.

Mr. John Vance, of Hartford City, Ind., says: "My kidney trouble is much better. I have improved so much that everybody wants to know what medicine I am using. I recommend Peruna to everybody and some have commenced to use it. The folks all say that if Dr. Hartman's medicine cures me it must be great."—John Vance.

Mr. J. Brake, of Petrolea, Ontario, Canada, writes: "Four years ago I had a severe attack of Bright's disease, which brought me so low the doctor said nothing more could be done for me. I began to take Peruna and Manalin, and in three months I was a well man, and have continued so ever since."—J. Brake.

At the appearance of the first symptom of kidney trouble, Peruna should be taken. This remedy strikes at once the very root of the disease. It at once relieves the catarrhal kidneys of the stagnant blood, preventing the escape of serum from the blood. Peruna stimulates the kidneys to excrete from the blood the accumulating poison, and thus prevents the convulsions which are sure to follow if the poisons are allowed to remain. It gives great vigor to the heart's action and digestive system, both of which are apt to fail rapidly in this disease.

Peruna cures catarrh of the kidneys simply because it cures catarrh wherever located.

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, Ohio.

CLEAN TEETH SELDOM DECAY

Decay can nearly always be prevented by keeping the teeth clean. In other words, decayed teeth are an evidence that the teeth have not been kept clean. Let us recommend to you our CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER, 25c. and our GUARANTEED TOOTH BRUSH, 35c. The use of these two articles will keep teeth, gums and mouth sweet and clean and free from germs that cause decay.

Bowes HE Dispenses Prescriptions

98 Government St. Near Yates St.

Each One Has

His own ideas of taste and necessity. Each individual wants something especially suited for his own needs. We have what suits you. When we bought we had the peculiarities and taste of our customers in our purpose. mind. Our stock shows the influence of

We want to see you and show you—

CHEESE.

CANADIAN, lb.	20c.
HAND CREAM, lb.	25c.
SWISS, lb.	40c.
LIMBURGER, each	50c.
PINEAPPLE, each	75c.
NEUFCHATEL, each	10c.
GERMAN BREAKFAST, each	5c.
CAMEMBERT, each	35c.
PARMASAN, each	15c.
FROMAGE de BRIE, each	50c.
EDAM, each	$1.00

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

CASH GROCERS.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:

IRON AND STEEL
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
LOGGERS' AND
MINING SUPPLIES

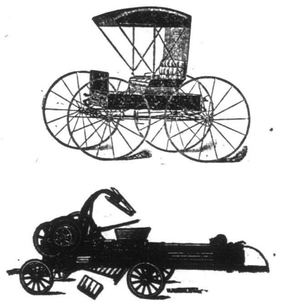
IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
MECHANICS' TOOLS
LAWN MOWERS, HOSE
GARDEN TOOLS.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 613.

Call and See

Our Stock of



Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Hay Presses, Vehicles, Builders' Hardware, Mining Supplies

E. G. PRIOR & Co., Ltd.

Corner Gov't and Johnson Sts., Victoria, B.C.