The Colonist

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The Daily Colonist.

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Semi-Weekly Colonist.

One year $1 50
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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.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Alderman Stewart and W. H. Price have been appointed Police Commissioners for the city of Victoria for the present year. They are admirably fitted for the office, and are to this extent better off than their predecessors, that they have public opinion behind them in the proper discharge of their duties. We are particularly glad that the attempt to make a scapegoat of Mr. Price has failed. If the moral conditions of this city have not been all that they should be, if young men and young women have been subjected to temptations to which they should not have been subjected, the people of Victoria have nobody to blame but themselves. It is unmanly and dishonorable to blame Mr. Price, who was no more responsible for conditions he was powerless to change than you are gentle reader. He is now in a position with an active public opinion behind him to prove what may be done to purify the city, and the Government is to be congratulated that it did not take the base and cowardly course of sacrificing him for the sins of others, for the sins of the community. However we need not go back on what is past. The main thing to be done is to consider the future. How is the city of Victoria to be purified? In the first place there is going to be no more of bringing up civic purity at election time and letting the question sleep during the rest of the year. That will not do. It is a reproach to the press, a reproach to the pulpit, and a reproach to the public opinion of the city. It allows the moral condition of the town to be exploited for political purposes, and the man who exploits the moral condition of a city for political advantage is not a whit better, be he parson, editor, or alderman, than the man who exploits it for money. He is worse. Because he adds hypocrisy to the disgusting traffic. In the second place, the most powerful agent for reform is publicity. An old book speaks of men "loving darkness because their deeds are evil." What a wealth of meaning there is in that word "because"! Neither the Police Commissioners, nor the Mayor, nor the council should desire to smother up anything that they do. Let them come out into the light of day. If an infraction of the law is condoned let the reasons for condoning it be plainly stated and the fact that it is condoned admitted. For instance, side doors for Sunday drink traffic are contrary to the law if we are not very much mistaken. Every saloon in Victoria has a side door for Sunday business. We do not know whether it is possible to interfere with this we doubt very much whether it would be advisable. But the Police Commissioners will be invited from now on to take the responsibility for the Sunday saloon side door. If they do not care to enforce the law well and good. In the third place, the greatest agency for reform is the equal enforcement of the law against all alike. If, in any particular, the law is not to be enforced, then all alike must have the benefit of the exemption. If it is decided to enforce it rigidly and strictly then all alike must have it enforced against them, and there must be no winking at infractions on the part of anyone. With these simple ideas worked out in the spirit of Mayor McCandless' unqualified "I will" we look forward with confidence to a great change in the habits and customs of very many of the people of Victoria.

CANADIAN FISH.

There are $5,582,933 invested by Americans in the Puget Sound district for the purpose of catching fish bred in Canadian hatcheries and belonging to Canadian waters. There are 24 canneries in operation in the United States for the purpose of canning Canadian salmon. There are 6,540 white people employed in and supported by the industry, who all pay taxes to the government of the United States. There are 1,725 Chinese and Japanese so employed also. The pay roll of the industry is $1,944,790 per annum. If the labor of each person directly employed supports three human lives, which is a very moderate calculation, there are 25,000 people in the United States living upon Canadian salmon. We not merely breed and preserve the fish for the Americans to catch, but our canners are sometimes obliged to buy Canadian fish from the American traps and pay duty on them, to keep their plants running. If this was a natural disadvantage which Canada could not overcome, we might dislike it, but we could not reasonably find fault with anybody. It is the fact that Canada can prevent it and does not, which makes the whole matter so supremely idiotic. We do not mean that Canada can prevent the Americans from catching and canning fish, but Canada can enable Canadians to compete with them upon even terms. We often read with amusement of the extraordinary and ludicrous results of routine and red tape in the different departments of the British government. But nothing in the world presents such an extreme example of the ridiculous as the canning industry of British Columbia at the present time. Cast iron regulations, cramping circumstances to which they do not at all apply, produce very queer results, just as queer in Canada as anywhere else. It seems very strange if the government of an active and progressive country, unhampered by moss-grown traditions, cannot remedy an anomalous state of affairs for which it would be hard to find a parallel even in the medievalism of Spain.

A PARALLEL CASE.

Great Britain is in the throes of the same question in South Africa as has for long agitated British Columbia, to wit, the race problem. A deep-seated and abiding conviction appears to be forming in Great Britain that unoccupied territory capable of supporting white people should, in the interests of civilization, be reserved as a breeding ground for white people. The following article taken from Public Opinion, is a summary of the discussion going on in Great Britain. We do not publish it as expressing our own views, but as an interesting contribution to the sensible discussion of a much-vexed question:

Mr. Chamberlain is said to be appalled by the magnitude and variety of the problems with which he is confronted in South Africa. Not the least of these problems is the future relation of black man and white man—a subject which the average Briton knows little, but concerning which he will probably hear much in the near future. A few years ago Mr. Benjamin Kidd defined what Mr. Kipling called the white man's burden in the Tropical colonies under his sway; today, in some thoughtful letters to the Times, he suggests that in South Africa, which is not Tropical, the white man is shirking his burden and wasting his opportunities by the undue employment of black labor. In South Africa the white man considers it undignified to do work which can be got out of the black man, or which the black man is competent to perform. The consequence is a lowering of the whole status of the worker, a dangerous dependence on black labor, and an economic condition which is unhealthy. Australia and South Africa present a striking contrast in this respect. Australia is striving to keep out the black man in the interests of the white worker; South Africa invites the black man to invade the labor market because the white man is unwilling or unable to do the work offered. Both seem to have taken the wrong course with this black problem. As Mr. Kidd points out, the proper place for the black man is in the tropic regions, "where the white man is no longer a competitor for his natural place on the land." That applies equally in Australia and in Africa. The white man will not find it possible to do the work in Queensland hitherto done by the Kanaka, and Australia must suffer economically from the attempt to preserve her estates exclusively for white labor. On the other hand, the white man is in the main better fitted than the black to develop the resources of South Africa. The native, as the Rev. William Greswell shows in the Fortnightly Review, is a valuable auxiliary on the South African farm, but if Mr. Kidd's view is right, he should be no more than an auxiliary. The cost of living is high in South Africa because great stretches of country are left untilled save by the Kaffir; in Natal, which is capable of rivaling Illinois in maize crops, there is scarcely a trace of a white man outside the towns, and the maize grown is insufficient for home consumption. The Kaffir has no economic wants; he does in three months enough to keep him twelve; and to supply the labor market Asiatics have been imported. "Thus does the curse of cheap labor rest on the land. Thus has the descent of Averrus been easy and rapid in this the most English of all the South African territories." This is the more remarkable and the more regrettable because, as Mr. Kidd pointed out in his brochure "The Control of the Tropics," "the events which are destined to control the tendencies of the history of the distant future are those connected with the struggle for and the occupation by the winning sections of the Western peoples of those regions of the world where the white races can live permanently and work." South Africa has been won for the white man, only to be handed over largely to the black.

Mr. Kidd evidently believes that South Africa might become another United States of America if the white man chose to make it so, and if the black problem is not allowed to prejudice its chances. If the settlement of the country is to be upon lines which will enable it to develop its great natural resources, there are, he says, permanent underlying facts of the situation which will have to be kept in view in the future. "The first is that South Africa is a white man's land. In dealing with the natives in the future any policy, however well intentioned, whatever its immediate urgency, which mistakes or ignores the prime significance of this fact, is likely only to bring evil and ruin in its train in the long run. The second is that it is a land which differs altogether in the problems it presents from those parts of the world that have hitherto set the example in all matters of colonization. South Africa is a country which will only yield its increase after the expenditure of comparatively large sums of capital. The return it will yield will be immense. In the Transvaal, at least, a coal and iron age is undoubtedly destined to succeed, and probably to accompany, the age of gold. The third fact is closely related to the two just mentioned. It is that the country is one which, in its present stage of development, will have to be protected at all hazards against the growth of the power and the organization of monopolies." We do not glean that Mr. Kidd would eliminate the black man in the industrial development of the country. All he would do would be to induce the white man to put his own shoulder to the wheel. He has no fear that trade unionism will become a drag on the progress of the country; he aims rather at preventing the monopolist from becoming an exploiter. But what has happened recently in Australia is not unlikely to occur in South Africa. In Australia capital is not organized as it is in America, but the working man is a solid force, and his action and influence are not making for the good of the country. He objects to immigrants, whether white or black, because they introduce new competitors, and, as the Melbourne correspondent of the Daily Chronicle points out, is bent on preventing even British ships from participating in the coastal trade unless they pay the Australian rate of wage. Such interference needs only to succeed to leave Australia at the mercy of the local monopolist. In that event Australia will suffer the very evils from which Mr. Kidd would save South Africa. The economic problems ahead in the colonies, whether they concern black labor or whether they concern the pretensions of capital or trade unionism, are serious, and Mr. Kidd has rendered a service by drawing attention to them. He takes a long view, and statesmanship should do likewise. Mr. Chamberlain's tour will have enlightened him on many subjects, but on none will he find wider scope for speculative and constructive effort than on the problem of labor. South Africa wants not only white population, but white labor. There are thousands of men starving at home at this moment who might assist the solution of the black problem, and guarantee the future of South Africa as a white man's land.

THE ISLAND RAILWAY.

Tonight a public meeting is to be held to deal with the question of a railway to the North end of Vancouver Island. There is no question at all as to the great natural wealth of the undeveloped portions of this Island. The more important fact, moreover, that that natural wealth is of such a character as there is a great demand for just now, is equally capable of demonstration. Lumber, copper, gold, coal and farming land, are resources which, in the wealth and abundance in which they exist on Vancouver Island, are becoming scarce in North America. The eyes of capitalists and home-seekers are turning away from the more settled districts in which the virgin riches of our mother earth have been to a certain extent exploited, towards those as yet unoccupied regions where enterprise and energy still retain the opportunity of a rich reward. There is a distinct movement of this kind in existence, and Canada is the Mecca towards which the pilgrims are turning their eyes. What more magnificent field exists than this much blessed Island of Vancouver! It is capable of supporting a very large agricultural and industrial population, and has all the harborage and market for a great ocean commerce, provided internal means of communication are opened. There is a famous picture of Hope in which that unfortunate lady is depicted sitting on a sphere with bandaged eyes, twanging a lyre, of which all the strings are broken except one, and in a background of unmitigated gloom, save for one small star twinkling in the distance. Anything less hopeful it would be difficult to imagine. This led the uneducated Philistine who edits Punch to remark that the picture was called Hope because "she hoped she wouldn't fall off—but she would." It requires no symbolism to give the people of Vancouver Island a more adequate representation of their hopes for the future than that of a small number of people clinging to the edge of an island, who hope they will not fall off, but they will. Yet that is the conception of our destiny which we too often, by the attitude we adopt to the resources and opportunities of the Island, invite the uneducated Philistine to apply to us. This public meeting, the hearty co-operation of the people of Nanaimo, and the definite effort in which we trust they will result, are evidences of a better spirit. Continuous and continual public agitation has undoubted results, provided it is directed towards proper objects and along proper lines. In the case of the Island railway there is agreement as to the excellence of the object, but there may be difference, or we should say, divergence of opinion as to the line of action to adopt in making the agitation effective. We suggest, without any dogmatic finality about the suggestion, that the two main lines of action which public effort can usefully pursue are the authentication of the resources we know in a general way to exist, and the advertisement to others of their existence. We use the word advertisement in a wide sense, not in the limited sense of newspaper advertising. It is of very little advantage for a man to have a gold mine if he cannot get the gold out and nobody but himself knows that it is a gold mine. We must take steps to specifically describe and prove the existence of resources which would make a railroad pay, and we must hammer our case into the heads both of governments and railway capitalists. We deprecate very much this agitation being run off on the flying switch of the government ownership of railways, not because that principle is necessarily bad, but no government in Canada can take up the question for a fragment of a railway in one section of the country. It can only be taken up as a comprehensive policy, embracing the whole Dominion. No government could be expected to accept the principle of government ownership simply to provide Vancouver Island with a railway. A principle of this kind could not be subordinated to the necessities of one section of the Dominion. It must needs be accepted or rejected for Canada as a whole. Agitation therefore along this line could only weaken the case Vancouver Island has to present, and would inevitably postpone the construction of this road until Canada is prepared to accept the principle of government ownership to the whole railway system of the Dominion.

THE LEAD QUESTION.

The people of Kootenay are giving an excellent example of united effort to secure the bettering of the conditions affecting the industry of silver-lead mining. They have adopted a line of policy which everyone, independently of political party or sectional prejudice, is backing up to a man. Boards of Trade and Trades and Labor Councils are joining hands advocating the same thing in the same language. The whole press of the country is on fire. Page after page and column after column are devoted to the presentation of facts and figures. Enmities are forgotten and rivalries are forgotten before the crying need of a remedy, and the burning conviction that the remedy adopted by the people of the country is the right one. It is this kind of effort which causes things to be done. There was a certain section of the Liberal party, that section which strives to protect the Ottawa government from discomfort even if the country suffers, which endeavored to avert this storm of popular agitation. We were told that there was no general agreement among the people of Kootenay, and that until there was such a general agreement, the Ottawa government could not be blamed for doing nothing. Now that there is a general agreement expressed as forcibly as it is possible to express anything, we presume that the Ottawa government may be blamed if it remains inactive. The solitary individual in the Kootenay country who maintains himself aloof from the general sentiment of the country is Mr. Smith Curtis. He has proved to his own satisfaction that he is right and that everybody else is wrong, a course he followed for three solid sessions in the legislature without convincing anybody but himself. He has had precisely the same success with the people of Kootenay. There is this great difference, however, between his fellow-members and the people, that the former had to put up with him in all his efforts to achieve the notoriety he desires, while the latter have the power to relegate him to the obscurity which he deserves. It is a vast difference, as Mr. Smith Curtis will find out.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ISLAND RAILWAY.

Sir,—A line to let you know that Nanaimo is solid for the extension of railway to North end of this Island. A large number that I have talked with are most enthusiastic on this subject, are alive to their interests, and we, who have waited so long wish to reap some share of the prosperity it will bring while we are alive. My own ideas are well known to the public, for did I not publish a card in the Colonist for 52 consecutive Sundays with this heading? "Be loyal to yourself and your Island." The pith of what I said was: Develop what we have right here on this Island. Yes, we must all pull together as one man. Now is the time.

THOMAS KITCHIN.

Nanaimo.

MINING ASSOCIATION.

Sir,—Your editorial comments anent the opening paragraph of the letter to the public, issued by the embryotic mining association, are timely and fully warranted by the remarkably inaccurate statement therein made. I am very loath to believe that the statement in question is the opinion of the mining men chiefly instrumental in the promotion of the organization. If it is, and is an indication of their accuracy and discretion in dealing with mining matters in the future, then I am of opinion it would be of advantage to the mining industry if they would at once cease their efforts. Among other objects set forth at their preliminary meeting, that of inducing the investment of outside capital in British Columbia mines, was the chief. What a remarkable inducement is placed before capitalists to invest in our mines in the statement under consideration! What an excellent addition it would make to a proposal or prospectus to be presented for the consideration of an intending investor! And how frequently will that same unfortunate assertion be presented by an investor to a promoter! Certainly the Mining Association has started its career by the perpetration of a huge blunder. Let us hope that steps will be immediately taken to rectify it.

If the mines of British Columbia are discredited without our borders, we have the mining men and their newspaper organs chiefly to blame, and their efforts have been ably aided by the promoters of "wildcats" and the stock manipulator. For the past two years or more the press of Yale and Kootenay have been decrying the mining laws, and continually reaffirming that the two per cent tax was a heavy detriment to mining development. Irresponsible writers have dinned the same tale of woe into the ears of the British and American public through the medium of the foreign press. Triflers like Kirby have prepared misleading papers on the same subject, which have been widely published. Incompetent or extravagant or stock-manipulating mine managers have shielded themselves behind the same excuse. What wonder then with this wholsale chorus crying "stinking fish" that the mines and mining of this province are viewed abroad with distrust and a determination to keep out of such an unattractive field! And yet so soon as the Le Roi was placed under honest and competent management, and with the price of copper much lower than formerly, that company is enabled not only to pay this alleged iniquitous two per cent tax, but become, according to a Rossland despatch, practically out of debt, and earn by the mine and smelter the sum of $1,000,000 in 1902. Equally satisfactory results have been achieved by other mining companies when their operations were conducted on honest business lines. For some months past there has been a very satisfactory change in the attitude of the mining press of the Interior. The hard and unprosperous times of the past two years are changing to a period of prosperity, and both mining press and people are consequently feeling more cheerful and reasonable. It is greatly to be regretted therefore, that the new Mining Association should have permitted so unwarranted and injurious a statement as that contained in the opening paragraph of their circular letter, to be published broadcast. The mining industry is no sooner rid of one unnecessary evil than another is thrust upon it by the very people who should be the last to perpetrate it. The cry against the two per cent tax has, through constant misrepresentation, become an actual detriment to the mining industry, because of the false impression that has been created in the minds of outside investors in reference to it. It will therefore be necessary for the Legislature to devise some other method of collecting the inconsiderable amount of revenue paid by the metalliferous mines. That it will be satisfactory to the mine owners is very doubtful, for it would appear that all and sundry engaged in the industry of developing the province of its mineral wealth are willing that every other industry shall be taxed for their special benefit. However, when the change is made, it is sincerely to be hoped that the mine "knockers," both journalistic and nondescript, will give the industry a chance to recover from its former disastrous efforts.

That there are changes necessary in that portion of the Mining Act regulating placer mining, I fully believe; and if the Mining Association deals with the question in a proper spirit, by taking into consideration the general interests of the country and the industry itself, as well as their individual and selfish interests, the government and Legislature will most assuredly receive their recommendations and pass the necessary legislation to afford relief from present conditions. In the meantime let them abandon the rotten policy of decrying law and law-makers and give their time and attention to suggesting amendments to the law which the experience of the past few years has shown to be necessary to the advancement of the industry.

INVESTOR.

Colds Settle on the Kidneys

Hence the Backaches, Rheumatic Pains and Lumbago.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Prompt to Relieve and of Lasting Benefit.

It is not only the lungs that suffer during the cold, damp seasons. The kidneys are almost equally susceptible to sudden changes of temperature, and many a serious case of kidney disease has its beginning with a cold, which settles on the kidneys.

Persons working out of doors are most likely to be victims of such trouble and suffer from backaches, lumbago, rheumatism and crippled, aching limbs, but anyone is liable to sit in a draught or expose his back to a current of cold air.

Cold settling on the kidneys causes congestion, a clogging of these filtering organs and consequent derangement of the whole digestive and excretory systems. The liver fails to work, the bowels become constipated and the stomach gets upset.

Because of their direct and combined action on these organs, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are of most prompt and most lasting benefit for such derangements. They are positive in their effects, and are backed by the experience and integrity of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author.

MR. WM. BOYNE OF 19 McGEE ST., TORONTO, SAYS: "I was afflicted severely with kidney disease, stone in the bladder, incontinence, deposits in the urine, severe pains in the back, and strains over the loins. I was so bad that I had to get up two or three times in the night and could then only make water with great pain.

"Though long a sufferer and unable to work, I was confined to my bed for three weeks, and during that time thought I could not possibly endure greater misery. It was then that I began to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is with gratitude that I say that they have freed me of all these symptoms, and made me a well man."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box; at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

"FOR ALL CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS"

Pe-ru-na is Most Excellent," Writes Congressman John L. Sheppard.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN L. SHEPPARD.

Congressman John L. Sheppard, Member of Congress from Texas, writes:

Gentlemen:—"I have used Peruna in my family and find it a most excellent remedy for all catarrhal complaints."—Congressman John L. Sheppard.

THERE are two things that the whole medical profession agree about concerning catarrh. The first is that catarrh is the most prevalent and omnipresent disease to which the people in the United States are subject. All classes of people have it. Those who stay in doors much and those who go outdoors much. Working classes have it and sedentary classes have it.

The doctor finds catarrh to be his constant and ever-present foe. It complicates nearly every disease he is called upon to treat.

The second thing about catarrh on which all doctors agree, is that it is difficult to cure it. Local remedies may give relief but they fail to cure permanently. Sprays or snuffs amount to little or nothing except to give temporary relief.

Catarrh is frequently located in internal organs which cannot be reached by any sort of local treatment. All this is known by every physician.

To devise some systemic internal remedy which would reach catarrh at its source, to eradicate it permanently from the system—this has been the desire of the medical profession for a long time. Forty years ago Dr. Hartman confronted this problem. He believed then that he had solved it. He still believes he has solved it. He cures thousands of people annually. During all these years Peruna has been the remedy upon which he has relied.

It was at first a private prescription, afterwards manufactured expressly for him in large quantities. This remedy, Peruna, is now to be found in every drug store and nearly every home in the land. It is the only reliable internal remedy ever devised to cure any case of catarrh, however long the case may have been standing.

A Case of Nasal Catarrh of Five Years' Standing Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Hon. Rudolph M. Patterson, a well-known lawyer, of Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I have been a sufferer from nasal catarrh for the past five years and at the earnest solicitation of a friend I tried Peruna and am glad to say it has afforded a complete cure. It is with pleasure I recommend it to others."—Rudolph M. Patterson.

A course of Peruna never fails to bring relief. There is no other remedy like Peruna. Its cures are prompt and permanent.

Mr. Camillus Senne, 227 West 129th street, New York, writes:

"I have fully recovered from my catarrhal troubles. I suffered for three years with catarrh of the head, nose and throat. I tried all kinds of medicine without relief, but at last I have been cured by the wonderful remedy called Peruna.

Mr. Camillus Senne.

"I read of Peruna in your almanac, and wrote you for advice, which I followed. After taking one and one-half bottles of Peruna I am entirely cured, and can recommend Peruna to anyone as the best and surest remedy for any catarrhal troubles."—Camillus Senne.

Hearing Lost by Catarrh---Restored by Peruna.

Mr. William Bauer, Burton, Texas, a Ginner and Miller, writes:

"Some years ago I lost the hearing in my left ear, and upon examination by a specialist, catarrh was decided to be the cause. I took a course of treatment and regained my hearing for a time but I soon lost it completely. I commenced to take Peruna according to directions and have taken eight bottles in all, and my hearing is completely restored, and I shall sing the praises of Peruna whenever an opportunity occurs.—Wm. Bauer.

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 The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

NOTICE.

Marriage Registers and Marriage Certificate Forms will be sent without charge to all officiating Clergymen in the province upon application to the King's Printer, Victoria.

W. W. B. McINNES,
Provincial Secretary.

GALIANO ISLAND ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial revenue tax and all assessed taxes and income tax, assessed and levied under the Assessment Act and amendments, are now due and payable for the year 1903. All taxes collected for the Galiano Island Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at Galiano. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

Dated at Galiano, 12th day of January, 1903.

JOSEPH PAGE,
Galiano Island Assessment District, Galiano Post Office.

Crofton House

VANCOUVER, B. C.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls.

The Lent term will begin on Monday, January 12th.

For all particulars apply to the Principal,
MISS GORDON,
(Late of Newnham College, Cambridge.)

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in ½ lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ld., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOUR.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Dairyman's and Live Stock Association of B. C., will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms, in the City of New Westminster, on Wednesday, January 28th, 1903, at 10 a. m., when Election of Officers and General Business of the Association will be transacted. It is expected that speakers will be provided to address the meeting in the interests of Dairying and Live Stock.

W. PAISLEY,
Secretary.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen, do our work at home, spare time, $5 to $6 per week. Address with two cent stamp, Box 249, London, Ont. 49

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED.

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE
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DO you know the kind of Suit we sell at regular prices for $20? Have you already picked out one which you've been intending to buy? See if you can't find it here now at $12. That's exactly what this sale gives you an opportunity to do—and it's your own fault if you don't do it. Into this sale we have put all kinds of Suits, and all sizes. We can't afford to carry them over, so we'd rather lose on them and let you make on them now Oh, yes, some houses advertise cut prices all the year—lose money all the time—are in business just for fun, etc., etc. But we don't do it that way. Once a year for a few weeks, we can afford to, and we do sacrifice profits. Don't fail to take advantage of the situation.

ALLEN'S

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

73 GOVERNMENT STREET.

You Will Hear Something

Every day, that is for your benefit, if you watch our advertisements. We want to sell you what is worth buying. This is the one place in town where you can always secure everything FRESH AND RELIABLE.

SEE FOR YOURSELF

COTTAGE HAMS, lb. ..... 16c.
STEAMER BRAND PINEAPPLE, 2 tins ..... 25c.
FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER, lb. ... 30c.
FRESH FINAN HADDIE, 2 lbs. .... 25c.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

CASH GROCERS.