The Colonist.

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PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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THE PROROGATION.

The prorogation of the Legislature took place yesterday to the hearty relief of everyone. The session which has just come to a close has been the longest and most arduous known in the history of British Columbia. The government met the House greatly weakened by the inclusion of Mr. J. C. Brown in the cabinet, and his subsequent defeat in New Westminster. And although it received a large accession of strength through the victory of Colonel Prior at the polls, its course has been beset with difficulties, and it has over and over again been face to face with the impossibility of putting measures it conceived to be for the advantage of the country through the House. The railway legislation of the government has not been such as to render the construction of desirable railways likely during the present year. The government, of course, lays the blame of this upon the opposition, and the opposition upon the government. We differ from them both, and lay the blame upon the political conditions of this country, which are eminently unsatisfactory. So long as members of the legislature are elected without any sense of loyalty and responsibility to a party in the country, just so long will the self-interest or opinion of individuals form the measure and limit of the policy of any government, and the possibility of co-operative effort to develop the resources of the country be denied us. This is plain speaking, but the time perhaps has come for plain speaking, and for the enforcement of the lessons of the session which is just over upon the people of British Columbia. Among the things upon which the government may justly be congratulated is its policy on education, and the fearless, but just and sympathetic way in which a very difficult problem has been attacked. This question is closely related to the Department of Finance, and the same energetic grappling with present difficulties has already accomplished wonders there, which will have a most beneficial effect upon the Exchequer, and have already had a good influence in maintaining the credit of the province. The policy adopted by the government in regard to Public Works will commend itself to those who have the solvency of the province at heart. The people of the province will not be slow to admit the enormous difficulties in the way of the administration of the Department of Lands and Works, and to give credit for the results already accomplished. We hope that the Department of Mines, possibly the most important in the province, will be made a little more useful than it has been in the past; there are many directions in which it can be organized and developed. In conclusion, we sincerely trust that the personal bitterness and rancor which have characterized the session may pass away. They are unworthy of a new country whose every citizen should be striving towards a common end, namely the establishment of institutions which will guarantee liberty and prosperity to the large population which the wealth of our province is attracting to its shores. We hope there will be a drawing together upon measures of practical importance instead of the present division and personal animosity, and that a strong government will next session be able to put through a strong policy aimed at the development of the country. We plead for harmony and the restraint of criticism within the bounds of decency and the decorous usages of life. If faction reigns supreme, and action is paralyzed, we gravely doubt that the people will wreak their vengeance, not upon the government nor upon the opposition, but upon both the government and the opposition. This would occasion one of those mild revolutions which are always possible in a country under representative government, and not always harmful, but which, in a country under the control of a single chamber, are to be deprecated as leading to a too great violence of innovation, and the interruption of orderly progress.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

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

CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Tomorrow the ratepayers of Victoria vote on the Carnegie Library by-laws. We hope that the by-law accepting the building will be passed, and the by-law providing for the purchase of a site defeated. The city cannot afford the money to purchase a site when it already possesses a suitable site; and it can equally ill afford to reject the opportunity to procure a good library in a suitable building. We again remind the ratepayers who are in favor of the by-law, that it depends upon them to carry it, that there is opposition to the proposal in existence, and that if any ratepayers, for trivial reasons, neglect to register their votes, the city will be deprived of the library building, and of any better free library than we have now, through their negligence. Let everyone who is in favor of the library by-law be sure to vote, and then there is no question but that it will be carried. We publish a letter this morning from a correspondent who does not appear to be in favor of the by-law. He estimates the expense of maintenance at entirely too high a figure. The city, at the present time spends something in maintaining a library, so that if a site already owned by the city is used for the building, there will only be the difference between the present annual expenditure and the expenditure of $5,000 a year, which is a condition of the library, to meet. We cannot agree with our correspondent as to the unfairness of such a condition. A library building is only a library building, and it is nothing more, without a well maintained library inside it. It seems to us most reasonable that a library founded by an individual should be endowed from the common purse, and we do not see how Mr. Carnegie could have any guarantee that the purpose to which he has devoted a large part of his fortune, would be carried out without some such provision for proper maintenance.

CYNICISM IN POLITICS.

The Spectator has a clever article on this subject.

"The political conscience," it says, "like the trade conscience, is governed by laws of its own. But cynicism is taken to imply the contemplation of dishonesty apart from the censure of it. The cynical statesman pierces through the pretences under which his contemporaries veil their faults, but his keenness of insight is unaccompanied by moral blame. What he sees gives him only amusement. He expected nothing else, and the fact that he has got nothing else excites at most a pleased appreciation of the accuracy of his forecast. It is the entire absence of anything like delusion that makes cynicism so generally disliked.

"This is not, however, an accurate diagnosis of the part that cynicism plays in politics. The intellectual pleasure which the cynic enjoys is really neither moral nor immoral, it is purely intellectual. This does not mean that the cynic denies the existence of moral considerations, but simply that he puts them on one side. If challenged he would, it may be, condemn the subordination of public ends to private advancement as severely and as sincerely as any one else. But this is not the aspect in which the question presents itself. Of the quality of the act considered in itself he takes no notice, and fixes his attention on the incongruity he discovers between the act and the pretensions of the actor. He sees a colleague or an opponent deceiving others or himself, he compares his professions with his practice, and his sense of humor is aroused when he finds that the two have nothing in common. But this discovery does not affect his political conduct. If the man whose inconsistencies are thus evident to him as a friend, he does not refuse the offer of his services; if he is an opponent, he does not deny him the courtesies of political warfare. He only feels that he knows more about his contemporaries than the rest of the world know, and that this knowledge is pleasant after a fashion now and is likely to be useful hereafter.

"We may go further, and claim for the cynical temperament an element of positive usefulness in public life. For cynicism implies, among other things, a certain detachment, a certain faculty of looking all round a subject, and of getting underneath the conventions in which it is often wrapped up. The opposite of cynicism is uncritical enthusiasm, and of the two the latter does by far the more harm. The enthusiast has strength of will and fixedness of purpose. He gets a firm grasp of his subject, he despises obstacles, he makes straight for his end. But his knowledge of what that end is may be extremely imperfect, and he may dress it up with a variety of attractions which do not really belong to it. The result of this possibly is that he never realizes what it is that he is working for, and dies in the conviction that he has served mankind when he has really harmed them. He has not, it is true, ever derived amusement from the follies or inconsistencies of his friends; they have always been to him matters of grave disapproval and denunciation. But, on the other hand, he has never come anywhere near to understanding what he does not share; whereas the cynic, from the very fact that he has looked by choice at the less serious side of things, has learned tolerance, and never dreams of repairing the enthusiast in his own coin."

The only objection to this analysis, which is exceedingly acute, is that it is not cynicism at all which is analysed, and contrasted with enthusiasm. The cynic denies the possibility of any good or exalted motive. He refers everything to the lowest motives which can actuate men. For that reason he is justly repugnant to a humanity which is continually striving towards better things, even when it is slipping back and not progressing. To confuse cynicism with that large-minded tolerance which admits and condones the mixture of motives visible to the keen intelligence in most actions, is to confuse charity with a disbelief in the possibility of good. Cynicism is developed out of extreme asceticism, historically and naturally. Let a man once convince himself that pleasure, the gratification of ambition and the furtherance of self-interest are wrong in themselves, even as the concomitants of worthy actions, and he is well on the way to discover only mean motives in every human action. Asceticism breeds pride, hypocrisy and cynicism. And the last is the direct antithesis of Christian charity, and not, as the Spectator's article says in a part of it we have not quoted, "sometimes a good imitation of it."

WATER RATES.

This idea of raising municipal revenue out of water rates is wrong. It is an improper and inequitable means of raising revenue. It affects no good purpose in the economy of water at the seasons of the year when it is advisable to economize, because if a man is compelled to pay more for his water, he will naturally consider himself so much the more entitled to a lavish use of it. We also object to the meter system for reasons we have pointed out before, and which appear to us to be valid, particularly in a city so dependent for its attraction upon the perennial greenery of its lawns and gardens. But the meter system might be applied in such a way as to prevent the wanton waste of water and to remedy the inequalities of the present system of rating. At the present time many are paying a high water rate, and actually consuming less water than those who are paying a lower rate. This does not appear to be just. Suppose the city were to instal meters with a fixed minimum charge for a maximum amount of water, would not waste be prevented without necessary consumption being in any way interfered with? For instance, if the lowest monthly water rate now paid were fixed as the minimum charge, and the average amount of water used in houses of this rating allowed as the maximum number of gallons which could be used for this amount of money, there would be no restriction in the necessary use of water, but there would be a penalty upon its waste. If a householder's meter registered the use of a larger number of gallons than were permitted for the minimum rate, let him pay for his extra consumption at the rate of twenty cents per thousand gallons, or whatever rate might be fixed. If it registered less, he would still pay the minimum rate as at present. It seems to us that this is a system which might be applied to everyone, and that it would be uniformly equitable. It would cause no hardship, but it would prevent waste. Leaky taps would soon be attended to, and the habit of throwing the nozzle of a hose down on the ground, and permitting it to run until a pool is formed round it, would soon be broken. There may be objections to such a system, there may be insuperable difficulties in the way of its practical adoption. We do not profess expert knowledge on the subject of water consumption. But if such a system were in effect it would afford a mechanical check upon the wanton waste of water, relieving those who are willing to pay for water, and who do pay for it, from the disability of not being able to secure it. Among the sufferers at the present time is the Colonist Printing & Publishing company. The water tap, which supplies the composing room is dry every evening just now, at a time when water is very much needed, namely from seven to ten at night. This is not as it should be in a city where the water supply should be ample and should also be properly regulated. Some remedy is required, either more water or the prevention of waste. To raise the rates will neither provide more water nor prevent the waste of what there is.

CANADIAN INDUSTRY.

The Money Market Review publishes an article which brings into clear relief a problem which at the present time is vitally interesting to Canada. We make no apology for giving the following extract:

"The struggle between the commercial nations of the world has hitherto been chiefly in connection with markets or outlets for their various productions; but although this struggle is likely to continue and even to increase in intensity during the next two or three decades, another and, if possible, a more important contest has already begun and will gradually attract considerable attention. This contest may be called the fight for the control of raw material. It is rather curious to note how, in times gone by, this question of raw material has been neglected and the problems connected with it allowed to solve themselves. It seems to have been thought that, provided the money to buy was forthcoming, it mattered little under whose control the raw material of industry lay; and even in the present day but few people recognize the immense scope of the question. Latterly some glimmerings of intelligence upon the subject have been seen in Lancashire, where the difficulty of carrying on a large industry dependent for its supply of material upon a commercially hostile country is growing year by year. Cotton magnates are just beginning to recognize the fact that unless a solution can be found promptly the Lancashire cotton industry is doomed. In this particular instance the importance of the matter is made more clear by the peculiar ability shown in American raw cotton circles for artificially manipulating the price of the staple, so that the British industry is compelled to pay every year from two to three millions sterling more than it should do for cotton if the article were supplied under natural conditions. Hence the control of this particular kind of raw material is specially desired in Lancashire, and the necessity for obtaining such control is more obvious. But this necessity is equally great in every other industry, and eventually, under modern conditions of trade, only those concerns will survive who are in a position to secure it. The idea underlying the various schemes of Protection now adopted by nearly all the great commercial nations is essentially connected with this need for control of raw material. The development of each country is to be so guided that it can produce from its own resources most, if not all, of its requirements. Economically no doubt the principle is false and extravagant, but it is likely to continue in operation for a long while to come, and it will be our business, as the only commercial nation which has been able to do without Protection, to see that we are not at last shut out from the free use of the raw material we need for our industries.

The economic problem here presented is not approached from the Canadian point of view. But the article contains a remarkably clear appreciation of its nature as well as a very apt illustration of the effects of the natural, as opposed to the artificial, exchange of raw material. With reference to her supplies of raw cotton, Great Britain is largely dependent upon the United States, and the United States has not been slow to take advantage of that fact. A condition of affairs has resulted which, if it does not jeopardize, certainly handicaps the industry of cotton manufacture in Great Britain. The United States has long been working to remove this manufacture to its own territory, and, by virtue of its control of the raw material it will eventually succeed, unless Great Britain is able to find and control other sources of supply. The converse of the problem applies to Canada, not in reference to cotton, but in reference to lumber and iron. The United States is daily becoming more dependent upon our forests and deposits of iron for the prosecution of its industries dependent upon these materials. Doubtless there is much wood and iron still left in the United States, but the Canadian supplies can be more cheaply extracted and more economically transported to many important seats of industry. We have all along maintained that through the control enjoyed by this province over inexhaustible supplies of raw material for industries dependent upon wood and iron, (and what industries are not so dependent?) British Columbia controls the situation so far as the growth of industry and commerce upon the Pacific Ocean is concerned, and we are glad to have such an authority as the Money Market Review, in a carefully reasoned and convincing argument, upon our side.

A new newspaper has been born in British Columbia. It is published at Camborne, and is devoted to the interests of the Fish River mining camp. It declares in its introduction that "the Fish River camp is ripe for the mining man with money"; its mission is to ripen the mining man with money for the Fish River camp.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

The main objection to the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's offer of a library building is based on the ground that he made his money by the exploitation of human labor in the industry of steel making. The contention that, on that account, his offer should be refused, can only be maintained by a man who not only considers that the wage and profit system under which industry is organized is wrong, but who also believes that individuals, who are part and parcel of that system, are personally responsible for it. In other words, to object to this offer, a man must not only be a full-blown Socialist, but he must be a Socialist who considers a capitalist a criminal. Is it not a strange thing that this belief in the criminality of individuals because they are part and parcel of a system, with all the desire of persecution and all the hatred it involves, was driven out of religion only to appear in politics, and has largely been driven out of politics, only to reappear, as strong, as virulent, as pitiable as ever, in the field of economics? Have freedom of conscience and liberty of opinion made no progress in all the ages of the world? Are we to answer, "Yes! in politics, Yes! in religion, but No! in economics"? If so, what real advance in freedom has been made, if bigotry, and intolerance, and persecution have merely been transferred from subjects of which the discussion is becoming every day more academic, to the one great vital issue of the modern world? We do not mean that spiritual religion is now less vital than it was, but that men have come to recognize more clearly what a spiritual religion is, and have left the old divisions and disputes to a few irreconcileable sectaries. These speculations are, however, we are afraid, "caviare to the general." They reflect too much the sometimes pessimism of the emancipated few, and are neither warm nor comforting to the unemancipated many whose emotions rule their minds, who substitute prejudice for reason, and, for self-justification, must find the inspiration of a personal devil in the opinions of all who venture to disagree with them. It is frequently asserted, however, that Andrew Carnegie played the game of capitalist and employer of labor unfairly. That is an assertion which is simply untrue. If we lay aside the fact that the management of the Homestead works was not in his hands during the riots there, and leave upon him the responsibility for the conduct of his company during that trouble, we must remember that the rule of the game in the United States is that it is permissible to use force to protect property. We do not play the game that way in this country. During a labor dispute the government, which is charged with the protection of life and property, finds no difficulty in discharging its obligation in this respect. It is supported by a public opinion which is as strong among the strikers themselves as in any other class of the community. But in the United States, things are different, and if we are honest, we must acquit Andrew Carnegie of personal responsibility for any breach of the rules of the game, while historical accuracy compels us to throw doubt upon his personal complicity in what was going on. Those who would attack the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer upon this ground are acting under the influence of a senseless prejudice. The contention that we should not accept it because he is an American citizen is too puerile for serious consideration. We might as well expect the people of the United States to reject the bequest of Cecil Rhodes because he was an Imperialist.

WATER RATES.

It is now generally accepted as sound doctrine that it is a good thing for communities that they should own their own water supply. It is also generally accepted that the benefits of such ownership should be returned to the owners in more abundant supply and cheaper rates, and that water should not be made a source of revenue to the civic exchequer. Perhaps some benefit to the community might be imagined greater than a cheap and plentiful supply of water, which could only be purchased by making water more expensive, but we honestly confess that we are unable at the moment to conceive of or imagine any such benefit. It is possible also that there might exist some desperate financial strait which could be remedied by an increase of water rates. But we confess, no such strait occurs to us which could not be better remedied in some other way. The only justification for an increase of water rates is the circumstance that the water costs more to procure and distribute than the revenue derived from it. An abundant and pure supply of water is to a city what a pure and healthy circulation of the blood is to an individual. Water should be distributed at cost, and the cost should be made as low as it can possibly be made.

MONTANA ATTACKED.

The energetic representative of the Tourist Association has last been heard from at Butte, Montana, where he is engaged in pointing out the advantages of Victoria as a summer resort to the sulphur-poisoned residents of the greatest mining camp in the world. Mr. Cuthbert is endeavoring to organize an excursion from Montana to Victoria for the Coronation, and we hope he will be successful, for the more people who come the more missionaries in Victoria's interests we shall have. The Anaconda Standard refers to Mr. Cuthbert's work as follows:

Herbert Cuthbert, of Victoria, B. C., is in the city representing the Tourist Association of that city. Mr. Cuthbert is around telling the people of other benighted cities what a delightful place Victoria is, and how particularly it is the place where people should spend their vacations this summer. An association has been formed of leading business men of Victoria, backed up by the City Council and Board of Trade, which is organized for the purpose of disseminating information about the "leading tourist resort of the Northwest."

It may not be denied that Victoria is a very beautiful city, but for a nice, cool, delightful summer resort it is hard to beat Butte, and Mr. Cuthbert may become of that opinion if he stays long in this place. While many are being prostrated by sunstroke in Eastern cities, in Butte everybody is enabled to keep cool without any effort whatever. It will be a difficult matter to convince the people of Butte that there is a cooler place than Butte in the middle of the summer.

Mr. Cuthbert is trying to arrange for an excursion from Butte and other Montana cities to Victoria to see the coronation ceremonies. Victoria is making great preparations for a proper celebration of that occasion, and excursions will be run from a number of places. It is expected that Butte people will be interested not alone in the beauty of Victoria, but also in the mines which are being developed there. Herman Ballinger, James Breen and other well known Butte mining men have become interested in mines in Victoria and vicinity.

Mr. Cuthbert will leave for a trip through the national park today and will return to Butte in a few days, when the matter of the excursion will be talked up.

The Naval Programme

Part That Handy Man Will Take In Coronation Celebration.

Ships At Esquimalt to Be Illuminated Thursday and Friday Evenings.

Mayor Hayward has received from Rear-Admiral Bickford, commander-in-chief, the programme to be followed by the navy on Thursday and Friday next in connection with the Coronation ceremonies. Besides the review and firing of salutes, the fleet will be thrown open to the public during the afternoon of Thursday, and will be illuminated both Thursday and Friday evenings. The complete programme is as follows:

PROGRAMME.

To be followed by the naval forces at Esquimalt on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty, King Edward VII.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

The naval establishments will be closed all day, and the whole day observed as a general holiday.

At 8 a. m.—All ships and naval establishments will be "dressed" with flags, rainbow fashion, and the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief will fly the Royal Standard, and the band of the same ship (Grafton) will play the "National Anthem."

The men-of-war present will be as follows:

First class cruiser Grafton, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral A. K. Bickford, C. M. G.; Captain Colin Keppel, C. B., D. S. O.

Second class cruiser Phaeton, Captain E. J. Fleet.

Surveying ship Egeria, Commander C. K. Simpson.

Sloop Shearwater, Commander C. H. Umfreville.

Torpedo boat destroyer Virago, Lieut.-Commander A. E. Barker.

Torpedo boat No. 40, Lieut.-Commander J. E. P. Bickford.

9:30 a. m.—Divine service will be held on board each vessel, and special prayers offered up for the King's Majesty.

10 a. m.—The naval brigade and the band from the Grafton will be landed from the squadron, and marched to Macaulay Point, where a review of the combined naval and military forces will take place.

11 a. m.—Brigade to be fallen in "in line" opposite the saluting point, and, on the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and the Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces, they will be received with an Admiral's salute, after which the brigade will be placed in position for marching past. They will then march past in column, return in quarter column, and then again form up in line, ready to fire a "feu-de-joie."

Noon—A Royal salute will be fired by the field guns and the brigade will give a "feu-de-joie." "Three cheers for the King" will be given, and the brigade will then advance "in line" and give a final salute.

1 p. m.—Brigade return to their ships and go to dinner, after which general leave will be given to the crews, and the ships will then be thrown open to the public. All ships will be in conjunction with the shore batteries—fire a Royal salute at the hour (by local time) when the Crown is placed on His Majesty's head. The exact time is not yet known, but will be telegraphed from England later.

Sunset—Squadron and establishments will fill "undress" ships.

9 p. m.—The squadron at Esquimalt will be illuminated until midnight.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

The naval establishments will be closed all day, and that afternoon will be observed as an extra holiday by H. M. ships. The squadron will again be illuminated in the evening.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

Large Crowds Will Be Here From the Sound Next Week.

A meeting of the printing, advertising and transportation committee in connection with the coronation celebration, was held last evening at 8 o'clock, at the City hall, and owing to the chairman's inability to attend, those present adjourned to the Brunswick on Douglas street. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. T. W. Walker, J. Wilby, C. H. Lugrin and J. C. Darling. Mr. Sexton was in the chair.

Mr. Sexton, who is also the secretary of the societies' re-union, has been in Seattle and Tacoma for the past few days, and has done good work over there. He reported that advertisements had been placed with the Seattle P.-I. and Times, and also that good posters had been placed in prominent places in both Seattle and Tacoma. With regard to transportation of excursionists, Mr. Sexton reported that very favorable rates had been offered by the Alaska Steamship company, which is represented by Mr. Burns, who had done all in his power to meet with the wishes of this committee. The rates arranged for the round trip from Seattle and Port Townsend, to extend from Wednesday to Sunday, inclusive, was $2, and that for the day's excursion, for the 27th, was $1.50 for the round trip. The Tacoma Y. M. C. A. are also running an excursion to get here on the 26th. They have chartered the City of Seattle, and report that they will carry at least 800 passengers. The steamer Dolphin is going to handle the passengers from Seattle and Port Townsend on the 27th. She will arrive here at 12.30 to enable those on her to take part in the societies' re-union parade and sports, as most of her passengers belong to the several societies taking part. Mr. Sexton regretted to state that he had been unable to arrange with the transfer companies to run coaching excursions on the Saturday.

A souvenir of the coronation, on which will also be the official programme of the celebration is being prepared, and as it is going to be a very good production, it will be worth putting away as a memento of this occasion. It will not be circulated until Coronation Day, as it is the intention of the committee that everyone who is here on that day only shall get one.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Hemming, Awaiting Trial at Atlin, Takes His Own Life.

A telegram was received yesterday by the Attorney-General stating that Hemming, who was committed for trial at Atlin for an assault on his wife, had committed suicide. It was to try this case that an Assize court was summoned to sit at Atlin in August. Hemming, it will be remembered, was a restaurant keeper in the mining town, and his violent assault on his wife caused a sensation in the Northern camp.

FOR FREE ADVICE

Every Woman Should Write Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium.

Mrs. C. L. Byron.

Mrs. C. L. Byron, of 546 Lincoln avenue, Chicago, Ill., is President of the Chicago German Woman's Club. She has the following to say of Peruna, the great catarrh remedy, which relieved her of a serious case of catarrh of the bladder:

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I was cured of a very severe case of bladder trouble which the doctors did not know how to reach. **I had severe headache and dragging pains with it, but before the second bottle was used I felt much relieved, and after having used the fifth bottle life looked different to me. This was nearly a year ago, and I have had no recurrence of the trouble. I cannot praise Peruna too highly."—MRS. C. L. BYRON.**

Free Home Advice.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, *Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases,* has announced his willingness *to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months without charge.*

Those wishing to become patients should address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Renfrew District, B. C., bounded by lines run as follows: No. (1) commencing at a stake driven at the N. W. corner of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 21, Tp. 11, thence E. 80 Ch., thence S. at right angles 40 Ch., thence W. at right angles 160 Ch., thence N. at right angles 40 Ch., thence E. at right angles 80 Ch., to point of commencement.

C. W. RHODES, Per G.
Victoria, B. C., 16th May, 1902.

No. (2) the S. E ¼ of Sec 3, Tp. 10, and the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 2, Tp. 10.
Victoria, B. C., 15th May, 1902.
C. W. RHODES, Per G.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days from date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of mountain pasture land situated in Chilcoten and described as follows: Commencing at a point under rim rock on Hudson's Bay trail, Chilcoten river, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

R. V. NEWTON.
June 2, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that within 60 days from date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of mountain pasture land in Chilcoten, as follows: Commencing at a post opposite Copeland's bridge on north bank of Chilcoten river, thence along the bank of said river 160 chains west, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

G. L. BAYLIFF.
June 2, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that within 30 days from date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to lease 40 acres of meadow land in Chilcoten, as follows: Commencing at a post marked R. V. Newton's S. E. corner, thence north 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, to initial post.

R. V. NEWTON.
June 2, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in Renfrew Dist., B. C.; No. (1) N. ¼ of Sec. 1, Tp. 10, and N. ¼ of Sec. 6, Tp. 14. No. (2) S. ¼ of Sec. 8, Tp. 14, and S. ¼ of Sec. 9, Tp. 14.

H. H DAVIES, Per G.
Victoria B. C., P. O. Box 200, 15th May, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in Renfrew Dist., B. C.; No. (1) the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 3, the S. ½ of Sec. 4, and the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 5, all in township 10, No. (2, Sec. 32, Tp. 12.
Victoria, B. C., May 15th, 1902.
ALBERT F. GRIFFITHS.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate on Grierson Creek, in Renfrew District. B. C. (No. 1.) W ½, Sec. 15, Tp. 11, N.W. ¼, Sec. 16, Tp. 11. (No. 2). Starting at a stake at the N.W. corner, Sec. 15, Tp. 11; thence W. 80 Ch., thence S. 80 Ch., thence E. 80 Ch., thence N. 80 Ch. to point of commencement. Victoria, B. C., May 26th, 1902. F. Griffiths.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following lands situate on Grierson Creek, in Renfrew District, B. C.: (No. 1). Beginning at a stake 80 Ch. W. and thence 40 Ch. N. of the N.W. corner, Sec. 15, Tp. 11, thence 80 Ch. W., thence 80 Ch. S., thence 80 Ch. E., thence 80 Ch. N., to point of commencement. (N. 2.) Beginning at a stake 80 Ch. W., thence 40 Ch. N., thence 80 Ch. W. of the N. W. corner, Sec. 15, Tp. 11; thence 80 Ch. W., thence 80 Ch. S., thence 80 Ch. E., thence 80 Ch. N., to point of commencement. Victoria B. C., May 26th, 1902. Arnold Becker.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, etc.

Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.20 from EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.
Martin Pharmaceutical Chemist,

The H. B A. Vogel Commercial College

We teach thorough office methods entirely and use no text books or "system" for bookkeeping. We teach and place our students into positions in six months. Shorthand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus.
P. O. Box 847, Vancouver, B. C.

Certificate of Improvements.

Marmot and Mountain Bear Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On the west side of Anderson Lake, adjoining Iron Clad No. 1 and Marmot Mineral claims.

Take notice that I, Joseph Despard Pemberton, P. L. S., acting as agent for F. B. Pemberton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 63458, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1902.

EL DORADO MINERAL CLAIM—Situate in the Skeena River Mining Division of Cassiar District. Where located: In the Telkwa Camp, Dome mountain.

Take notice that I, Herbert C. Hankin, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56514, for myself, and agent for R. E. Loring, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56517, and W. D. Forrest, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56513, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 28th day of April, 1902.
HERBERT C. HANKIN.

Notice.

Pride of the West and Hampton Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Alberni District. Where located: Toquart Harbor.

Take notice that we, William O. Carter, F. M. C. B63574, and Lawrence Goodacre, Free Miner's Certificate No. B62921, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this 22nd day of May, A. D. 1902.

Notice.

Sullins Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division. Where located: On Mount Brenton, about 10 miles west of the E. & N. Railway.

Take notice that we, Lewis W. Sullins, F.M.C. B63779, and Charles V. Brown, Free Miner's Certificate No. 63678, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 14th day of May A. D., 1902.

St. George, Silver King, Copper Queen Mineral claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: About one mile north of Uchucklesit Harbor, and one mile from Alberni Canal.

Take notice that I, Joseph Despard Pemberton, P. L. S., acting as agent for F. B. Pemberton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 63458, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1902.

NOTICE.

Rambler, Thorn, Rose, Jen, Puffing Billy and Pig Iron mineral claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

Where located: Gordon River, Port San Juan.

Take notice that I, H. E. Newton, F. M. C. No. B 72493, and as agent for C. J. Newton, F. M. C. No. B 72487, R. A. Newton, F. M. C. No. B 72438, R. T. Godman, F. M. C. No. B 72435, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1902.

Land Registry Act.

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Eight (8) of sub-division of Lots Ten (10), Eleven (11), Twelve (12), Sixteen (.)3, Seventeen (17) and Eighteen (18), Block D, Constance Cove Farm, District of Esquimalt, (Map 276.)

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands, issued to Charles Bishop Innes on the 20th day of July, 1892, and numbered 14369a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 14th day of May, 1902.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.
household furnishings cleaned, dyed or Ladies' and Gents' garments and pressed equal to new.

FOR SALE.

Four roller, two revolution Campbell Printing Press, size of bed 37x52, in good condition. Must be sold to make room for new machinery.

APPLY
THE COLONIST.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the Matter of Frederick Robinson, deceased, intestate, and in the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

Notice is hereby given that by the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Martin, dated the 12th day of June, 1902, I was appointed Administrator of the estate of Frederick Robinson, deceased, late of Port Renfrew, British Columbia. All persons having claims against the said estate must send them to me forthwith, and persons indebted to the estate must pay the amount owing by them to me forthwith.

Dated the 13th day of June, A. D. 1902.
WM. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator for the County of Victoria.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in the Renfrew Division of the Victoria District, situated at the N. W. corner of San Juan Harbor, commencing at a post marked H. E. Newton's N. E. corner, thence west 100 chains; thence south to a point on the harbor; thence following the coast in an easterly direction to a post marked H. E. Newton's S. E. corner.

H. E. NEWTON.
Victoria, B. C., May 6th, 1902.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to enlarge your evenings at home by making twenty dollars per week. Send your address and two cent stamp to Box 237, London, Ont.