

## The Colonist.

Published by  
The Colonist Printing & Publishing  
Company, Limited Liability  
No. 27 Broad St. . . . . Victoria, B. C.  
PEROVAL 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 United States at the  
following rates:  
One year . . . . . \$2.00  
Six months . . . . . \$1.00

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year . . . . . \$1.50  
Six months . . . . . \$0.75  
Three months . . . . . \$0.40  
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or  
the United States.

## TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of  
advertising, to ensure their being inserted,  
should be handed in to the business office  
not later than 5 p. m. Advertising will be  
accepted up to 5 p. m. at the business  
office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.  
For urgent advertising after 5 p. m., con-  
sult the Night Editor.

The Colonist is on file at the following  
Coast Agencies, where advertising can be  
contracted for:

A. B. GOODMAN,  
Vancouver, B. C.  
WHITE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY,  
Seattle, Wash.  
A. E. RALLAD ADVT. AGENCY,  
615 Marston Bldg., Portland, Ore.  
E. C. DAKES ADVT. AGENCY,  
24 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco.

## \$10 REWARD

Will be paid for such information  
as will lead to the conviction of  
anyone stealing the Colonist from  
the doors of subscribers.

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Reading notices or "locals" in con-  
nection with all public entertain-  
ments to which an admission fee is  
charged will be inserted in the Col-  
onist at the rate of 10c per line.

## HIGHER POLITICS.

We do not like to use an expression  
which savors of an assumption of su-  
periority, but during the last few days  
the term "higher politics" has ap-  
peared in several contemporaries in con-  
nection with the remarks of one of the  
speakers at the Victoria Theatre meet-  
ing, and perhaps it will do as well as  
any other to indicate the nature of the  
issues with which the people of British  
Columbia are most deeply concerned  
at the present time. They are very lit-  
tle concerned about individuals. No man  
in public life in this province has shown  
himself so much superior to his con-  
temporaries that the country turns in-  
stinctively to him as its guide and leader  
in the very strenuous conditions exist-  
ing today. Perhaps one may be thought  
more dangerous than another, but the  
political evolutions of the last ten years  
have not brought to the front any one  
whom the people will follow unhesi-  
tatingly. It is no reflection upon our  
public men to say this. In the United  
Kingdom only one such man has been  
to the fore since the death of Beacons-  
field, namely, Salisbury. Even Glad-  
stone, with his wonderful powers and  
popularity, never achieved that degree  
of implicit trust from the majority of  
the people which the present Prime  
Minister enjoys. In Canada we have  
had only one such man since Confed-  
eration, namely, Sir John Macdonald,  
although the present Premier is almost  
his equal in that regard. Therefore the  
lack of such a leader in this province  
is not a matter for surprise, and we  
mention it only to give point to the  
statement that the people of British  
Columbia demand something higher than  
personal politics. "Measures not men"  
is an old political shibboleth, but never  
did it better suit the attitude of any  
electorate than that of this province at  
the present time.

The Colonist is not in the confidence  
of the government as to its plans for the  
immediate future. Probably, what we  
have been informed as to the future of  
the province has been matured, it will  
be informed as to the future of the  
province, but at present we can discuss public mat-  
ters untrammelled by any prepared pro-  
gramme. In the very nature of things  
there cannot be much more delay in  
presenting something definite to the peo-  
ple, and then all of us, whether we are  
friends or opponents of the administra-  
tion, will be compelled largely to con-  
fine discussion to the special issues  
arising from the general principles. In the meanwhile the  
general principles, which ought to in-  
fluence the policy of the government, and  
responsibility of protecting and advancing  
the interests of British Columbia, and  
we do not mean in the local legislature  
only, but in the federal parliament as  
well, may be considered with advantage.  
It is only by discussion between election  
contests that we can hope to reach that  
higher standard of political thought, that  
more patriotic conception of political  
duty, which is the crying need of British  
Columbia on this critical time in its  
history. There are those to whom opini-  
ons of this kind will be very unpleas-  
ant. They want things to remain as they  
are. They have settled comfortably in  
their own particular corners and  
do not care to be disturbed. But they  
cannot be considered. If they are  
wise they will not ask to be considered.

The waters of public opinion are being  
agitated and will be still more greatly  
agitated. Remember that it was only  
after the waters were troubled that there  
was any virtue in the Pool of Siloam.

British Columbia is a great business  
proposition, and its affairs must be con-  
sidered and represented both at Victoria

and at Ottawa upon sound business  
principles. The province is like a great  
estate that must be wisely administered,  
so that the most may be made out of it  
by the people. We shall say very little  
of what has happened in the past, for it  
is with the future that we have to deal.  
There have been policies placed  
before the people, but as a general  
attacks upon those who advanced them,  
so difficult has it been to get the legisla-  
ture down to the discussion of questions  
upon their merits. But perhaps this  
was only what might have been expected.  
The greatness of the problem of  
provincial development might well de-  
bar many people from undertaking to  
grapple with it. But however this may  
have been, it is imperative now that some  
man or men shall identify themselves  
with some plan for the promotion of the  
industrial welfare of British Columbia.  
The proposition is too great to be  
handled "on the side," or as an adjunct  
to the personal ambitions of any one.  
Men are needed who will devote them-  
selves to the work, as other men at other  
times and in other parts of Canada have  
devoted themselves to some special in-  
dustry, which in their judgment exceeded  
all others in importance. The people  
must be got to see, not that our province  
is a country of boundless possibilities,  
for they know already, but that they  
must interest themselves in the ways  
and means whereby these possibilities  
may be converted into actualities. They  
must be got to see that there is some-  
thing better in politics than the efforts  
of one man to get into office or another  
to "hold on to his job." When this  
stage is reached, when the attention of  
the voters is directed to policies and not  
to individuals, the province will take a  
step forward and conditions will be  
established which will be satisfactory  
alike to the old resident and the new  
comer, to the workman and the cap-  
italist, to the farmer and the investor.

There is altogether too little discus-  
sion in this province of those things  
which make for the advancement of its  
interests. Ever since 1871 the affairs  
of British Columbia have been managed  
with too little reference to the people,  
by which we only mean that those in  
positions of responsibility have been  
singularly slow in taking the great mass  
of the electorate into their confidence.  
It is not so elsewhere. Our province is  
conspicuous among the provinces of  
Canada as the one where public men do  
not greatly discuss public questions. The  
observations which we are now making  
must not be understood as applying only  
to local politics, for they are of general  
application. There is too much in-  
trigue and too little open discussion.  
The legislature conducts its business a  
good deal on the principle of a debating  
society. Our public meetings usually  
present no better programmes than a  
half dozen or more very brief speeches.  
If public men have anything of real  
moment to say they rarely say it. They  
will tell you after a meeting that they  
went as far as they thought they ought  
to. It is many years since a public man  
in British Columbia has come before  
the people and with absolute frankness  
told them what he believed ought to be  
done to advance the welfare of the  
country, since one has opened his whole  
mind and his whole heart to the people,  
whose interests he aimed to promote.  
We go to the other provinces for  
illustrations. It will not be difficult to  
find examples to the contrary. In Mani-  
toba, certain names are identified with  
the abolition of exclusive privileges to  
any railway company. In Ontario there  
are names which at once occur to those  
who think, for example, of the develop-  
ment of New Ontario. In Quebec the  
people associate the repatriation of the  
French-Canadians and the settling of  
the vacant lands with one or two in-  
dividuals. In New Brunswick there are  
a few names connected with the promo-  
tion of dairying and wheat raising and  
later with other lines of material pro-  
gress which are familiar to every resi-  
dent of the province. In Nova Scotia  
we find the same thing in connection  
with the development of Cape Breton  
and railway construction. The men re-  
ferred to went into their work with  
enthusiasm. They laid their plans fear-  
lessly before the people. They discussed  
them at the greatest length and in the  
fullest detail and in every case the peo-  
ple responded, and also in every case,  
where the opponents of these progres-  
sive leaders confined themselves to per-  
sonal politics, they were repudiated by  
the electorate. The people elsewhere in  
Canada demanded "higher politics" and  
have kept in power those who aimed at  
such an object.

If the provinces above-named offered  
and now offer opportunities for the de-  
velopment of such politics, much more  
should British Columbia. The natural ad-  
vantages of our province far exceed  
those of the other provinces. Our people are equal in every  
respect to the people of those provinces.  
The results to be achieved here will  
far exceed anything that can be hoped  
for there. As we have said, these ob-  
servations do not apply to provincial  
politics alone. Federal and provincial  
public men must work hand in hand,  
but not for the success of their party.  
Party considerations must be thrown  
aside, and the welfare of the country,  
and that only must be the key-note of  
action.

## Bella Coola.

The apples which Mr. Clifford, M. P.  
P., brought down from Bella Coola are  
better than pages of matter describing  
the agricultural possibilities of that part  
of the province. But as they cannot be  
sent around for every one to see, we may  
add that those shown to the Colonist  
were splendid specimens of the Graven-  
stein, large, firm, well-colored and high-  
ly flavored. There will be a market in  
this province and the Yukon for all the  
apples of this kind that can possibly be  
grown in Bella Coola, even if the whole  
80,000 acres that Mr. Clifford describes  
as magnificent agricultural land is planted  
to fruit. What we wish to point out  
particularly about this moment is the  
fact that such a great area of excellent  
land is to be found in that part of British  
Columbia. A few comparisons may be  
of value. Annapolis county, Nova  
Scotia, is the place in Canada where  
the Gravenstein apple comes to its  
greatest perfection. Annapolis county,  
when it had a population of 18,121 peo-  
ple, had 56,743 acres under crop. The  
finest fruit growing county in Nova  
Brunswick is Carleton, and in the same  
year Carleton had 19,038 people resident

within her borders and a cultivated area  
of 86,973 acres. These figures will give  
some idea of what a district con-  
taining 80,000 acres of fine farming  
land in a favorable climate can sustain  
in the way of population. The Bella  
Coola valley does not depend upon its  
arable land only for prosperity. Behind  
the tillable area are wide extents of pas-  
ture, although they may not be very  
near the farming district. In the moun-  
tains of the neighborhood are promising  
indications of minerals. In short, this  
section of British Columbia would prob-  
ably, if good means of communication  
were provided, become the seat of a  
thriving population which would num-  
ber at least as many people as now live  
in the city of Victoria. It is hard to get  
people to believe these things, or if they  
are got to believe them, to take an in-  
terest in them. When Col. Baker used  
to speak of Bella Coola in the legisla-  
ture a few years ago, a broad smile used  
to ripple down the opposition benches,  
and a reflection of it would appear even  
on the government side. That he ad-  
vocated the opening of such parts of the  
province was one of our old friends,  
chief political sins. But after people  
have been got to believe what is possible  
in such places, a still more difficult  
question arises, namely, what can be  
done to provide means of communication  
and get settlers. This is a matter which  
ought to be taken up. Possibly the pro-  
vincial government has a duty to assume  
in this connection, but we are very clear  
that the federal government has. Many  
subsidies are given in other parts of  
Canada, and it is time for a substantial  
subsidy to be given to a line of steamers  
to ply up the coast of the Mainland, call-  
ing at all ports and providing such fre-  
quent communication that the isolation of  
settlements like Bella Coola will be-  
come a thing of the past. If this were  
done, settlers would soon find their way  
to the rich valleys of which there are  
several between Vancouver and Dixon's  
Entrance. We have such subsidies as  
\$3,984 to a steamer line in Cape Breton,  
\$11,500 to the Dalhousie and Gaspe  
line, \$4,000 to the Grand Manan line,  
\$7,000 to the Halifax, St. John and  
St. John line, \$9,000 to the  
Magdalen Islands line, and others.  
We are not saying a word  
against these appropriations. Doubtless  
they are necessary. We only cite them  
as showing that the Dominion recog-  
nizes the obligation to substantially as-  
sist local steamship lines. If this is the  
case in the other provinces, where popu-  
lation is nearly stationary, how much  
more necessary ought it not to be, on  
this Coast, where the provision of good  
means of communication will lead to  
the settlement of large and valuable  
sections of country? No answer can be  
made out to a case based upon these  
considerations, and no argument is need-  
ed to show that the province of British  
Columbia pays enough into the revenue  
to warrant such a demand.

THE CONVERSION OF  
MR. McPHILLIPS.

Mr. A. E. McPhillips wrote a letter  
to the Times on Wednesday, and closed  
it with the following words:

The time is now ripe for the establish-  
ment of a party non-political, in the  
sense of federal party line allegiance,  
that will have at heart the advancement  
and development of the country. It  
becomes and is necessary for the politi-  
cians, as no party will attach the sup-  
port of the mass of non-political citi-  
zens without expanding its comprehen-  
sive and definite programme. And  
more, that party must understand its  
programme, believe in its programme,  
be inspired by its programme. Such a  
party, and such a party only, is worthy  
of the votes and the confidence of the  
people.

There is an old hymn which tells that  
"While the lamp holds out to burn,  
The vilest sinner may return."

We need not say to our friend that the  
adjective in the quotation is not applied  
to him. Nevertheless it figuratively ex-

These Symptoms Are  
A Warning to You

That the blood is losing its richness and the very life itself is  
being sapped from brain and nerves. You feel weak and run down.  
You get pale and sallow, with dark rings under the eyes. You lose  
flesh, and the food you eat does not seem to nourish you. Your  
hands and feet get cold. You are nervous and irritable. Little  
things worry you. You suffer with headache, neuralgia and nervous  
dyspepsia. You grow melancholy and depressed at times, find your  
memory failing, and feel unable to concentrate your thoughts.

This is the train of symptoms which lead to nervous prostration  
and paralysis, or land their victim in the epileptic hospital or insane  
asylum. Nearly everybody needs a nerve restorative and blood-  
builder at certain periods in his life. When nerve cells are being  
wasted away more rapidly than nature can replace them, collapse is  
certain, unless some means is used to assist in enriching the blood and  
creating new nerve force. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most effec-  
tive preparation obtainable for the roughly restoring richness to the  
blood, and strength and vitality to the nervous system.

## Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or Edman, Bates & Co.,  
Toronto. Agents west for Dr. Chase's Last and Complete Receipt Book.

OUR GUARANTEED  
RUBBER GOODS

Yin Hotwater Bottles; Fountain Sy-  
ringes; Air Cushions; etc. are the kind that  
every careful buyer will naturally select.  
They are bought to wear. They are sold  
to wear. They will wear, or we refund the  
money.

BOWES,  
He Dispenses Prescriptions,

## NOTICE

The Victoria Terminal Rail-  
way and Ferry Company

Notice is hereby given that a meeting  
of the shareholders of the above named  
company will be held at the office of  
Borrell & Duff, in the city of Victoria,  
on Thursday, the 21st day of November,  
1901, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the  
forenoon, at which meeting the share-  
holders of the above company will, from  
the shareholders possessing the qualifi-  
cation required, elect five persons to be  
directors of the company, and will trans-  
act such other business as may be  
brought before the meeting at the time  
and place above mentioned.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., the 21st day  
of October, 1901.  
By order of the provisional board of  
directors.  
A. E. HENRY, Chairman.  
J. H. LAWSON, Jr., Secretary

## W. G. DICKINSON &amp; CO

FLOUR, FEED, HAY, GRAIN.

You should try Crushed Oats, the best  
and most economical for horses and cat-  
tle. We have always a fresh stock on  
hand.

## 93 Johnson Street

WANTED—By a young man, a situa-  
tion as practical farmhand. Address  
Hugh Rye, post office, Victoria. N.S.

Portland  
Business  
College

PARX AND WASHINGTON STREETS  
PORTLAND, OREGON

A. P. Armstrong, LL. B., Principal  
A practical, progressive school, conspicuous  
for thorough work, with hundreds of graduates  
in positions as bookkeepers and stenographers.  
Already proud of a high standing wherever  
known, it steadily grows better and better.  
Open all the year. Students admitted any time.  
Private or class instruction. Learn what and  
how we teach, and what it costs. Catalogue free.

## Board of Directors

D. P. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT  
D. SOLIS CORBIN - DAVID M. DUNNE

## No. 724.

## "COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

Certificate of Incorporation.  
I hereby certify that The Atlin and  
Canadian Development Company, Limited,  
incorporated under the Companies Act, 1897,  
as a Limited Company, with a capital of  
one million dollars, divided into one mil-  
lion shares of one dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of  
office at Victoria, Province of British Co-  
lumbia, this 30th day of October, one  
thousand nine hundred and one.  
(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for  
which the company has been incorporated:

- To carry on all kinds of exploration  
business, and in particular to  
search for prospect, examine, and explore  
mines and ground supposed to contain  
minerals and precious metals, and to  
search for and obtain information with  
regard to mining claims, mines and min-  
ing districts;
- To purchase, lease or otherwise  
acquire, and to sell, dispose of and deal  
in all mines, and mining rights and un-  
der takings connected therewith, and to  
work exercise, develop and turn to ac-  
count mines and mining rights and any  
understanding connected therewith, and to  
buy, sell, refine, manipulate and deal in  
minerals of all kinds;
- To search for, get, work, raise,  
sell and deal in coal, timber and other  
merchandise or products;
- To purchase, charter, build or  
otherwise acquire, steam and other ships,  
vessels, stages or conveyances, and to  
operate the same both for carriage of  
passengers and freight;
- To carry on any other business  
which may seem to the company capable  
of being advantageously carried on in con-  
nection with the above, or calculated  
directly or indirectly to enhance the value  
or render profitable any of the company's  
property or rights;
- To buy, sell, manufacture, and  
deal in minerals, plant, machinery, im-  
plements, conveniences, provisions and  
other things capable of being used in con-  
nection with metallurgical operations or  
required by workmen and others em-  
ployed by the company;
- To take or otherwise acquire and  
hold shares in any other company having  
objects altogether or in part similar to  
those of this company, and carrying on  
any business capable of being conducted  
so as to directly or indirectly benefit this  
company;
- Generally to purchase, take on  
lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise  
acquire any real and personal property  
or any rights or privileges which the  
company may think necessary or con-  
venient for the purposes of its business;
- To draw, make, accept, endorse,  
discount, execute and issue bills of ex-  
change, bills of lading, warrants, debentures  
and other negotiable or transferable  
instruments;
- To sell or dispose of the under-  
takings of the company, or any part  
thereof, for such consideration as the com-  
pany may think fit, and in particular for  
shares, debentures or securities of any  
other company having objects altogether  
or in part similar to those of this com-  
pany;
- To procure the company to be re-  
gistered or recognized in any foreign  
country or place;
- To do all such other things as are  
incidental or conducive to the attainment  
of the above objects.

Notice is hereby given that two months  
after date I intend to apply to the Hon-  
orable the Chief Commissioner of Lands  
and Works, for permission to purchase  
220 acres of land (more or less), de-  
scribed as follows: Commencing at a  
stake planted at the southeast corner  
of the Indian reserve on the north bank  
of the Haywilet river, thence in an  
easterly direction, following up the Hay-  
wilet river, 80 chains; thence north 40  
chains; thence west 80 chains; thence  
south along Indian reserve line 40 chains  
to point of commencement.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1901.

ANTHONY C. MOUTAT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that 60  
days after date we, the undersigned,  
intend to make application to the Chief  
Commissioner of Lands and Works, for  
permission to purchase 220 acres of land,  
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wilet river, 80 chains; thence north 40  
chains; thence west 80 chains; thence  
south along Indian reserve line 40 chains  
to point of commencement.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1901.

ANTHONY C. MOUTAT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that 60  
days after date we, the undersigned,  
intend to make application to the Chief  
Commissioner of Lands and Works, for  
permission to purchase 220 acres of land,  
described as follows: Commencing at a  
stake planted at the southeast corner  
of the Indian reserve on the north bank  
of the Haywilet river, thence in an  
easterly direction, following up the Hay-  
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Dated this 26th day of August, 1901.

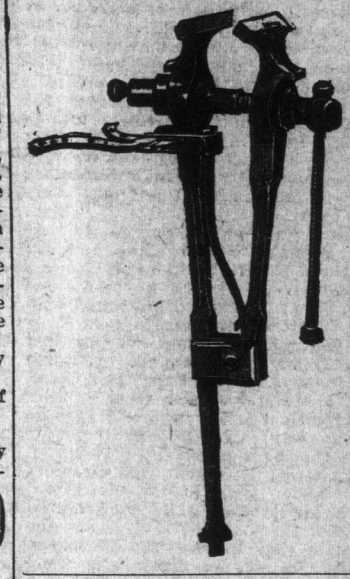
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ANTHONY C. MOUTAT.

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DRILL STEEL.  
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PIPE FITTINGS.  
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HINGES.  
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HARDWARE.  
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SAWS, Etc., Etc.

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SASH LOCKS  
TAR PAPER  
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SHEATHING  
NAILS  
SASH CORD  
SASH WEIGHTS, Etc

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48 PIECES SILVERWARE  
FREE

A rare chance. No deception, we  
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and 48 pieces of Silverware for the price  
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business of making money. We are in the  
business of helping people. We are in the  
business of giving away. We are in the  
business of making people happy. We are  
in the business of making people rich.  
We are in the business of making people  
wise. We are in the business of making  
people strong. We are in the business of  
making people healthy. We are in the  
business of making people beautiful. We  
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