The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1902.

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

THE DAILY COLONIST.

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

One year	$6.00
Six months	3.00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1.50
Six months	.75
Three months	.40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Agate Measurement; 14 Lines to the inch. READING NOTICES—20c. per line each insertion, or $2.00 per line per month.

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

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

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

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

BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL CARDS—Of 4 lines or under, $2.00 per month.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—$1.00 each, including insertion in the Daily and one of the Semi-Weekly editions.

No advertisement charged to account for less than one dollar.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The third session of the ninth Parliament of British Columbia will be opened this afternoon by His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Sir Henri Joly, with the usual ceremonies, and the public are naturally looking forward with interest to the announcements which will be contained in His Honor's Speech from the Throne. This important utterance usually outlines the principal items in the Government's programme of proposed legislation and gives the Opposition an opportunity to criticise the acts of the administration, past, present, and to come, and furnishes subject matter for that time-honored battle of words known as the debate on the address.

Judging from the policy laid down by Mr. Dunsmuir in his open letters to the people of the Province there should be much of interest and importance in this afternoon's Speech from the Throne. In the first place we may hope to be enlightened on the outcome of the negotiations which have been carried on with Ottawa on the subject of a more equitable adjustment of the fiscal relations between the Province and the Dominion.

The railway question should occupy a prominent place in the speech on account of the recent negotiations between the Government and representatives of the Canadian Northern Railway company, who, it is understood, advanced a proposition to build a road by way of the Yellow Head Pass to some point on Bute Inlet, and, crossing Seymour Narrows, to connect with the Vancouver Island railway, thus making Victoria the terminus of a trans-continental railway system. An announcement with reference to the construction of the Coast-Kootenay railway is also confidently expected.

It will be quite in order that the Government should congratulate the agricultural community on the success which has attended the effort to secure more favorable freight rates for farming produce, live stock and fruits, and it may be hoped that measures will be announced to carry out the proposed establishment of a cold storage system and abattoirs, which was outlined in Mr. Dunsmuir's open letter.

The success which attended mining operations during the past year even in the face of adverse conditions in some districts would naturally be made a subject of congratulation.

Provincial control of the fisheries, an act providing for which was passed at last session, will probably receive special mention, as well as the action taken during the recess to encourage the establishment of the paper pulp industry.

Some step looking to a redistribution of seats is expected of the Government, and doubtless their intention in the matter will be announced.

Schemes for the settlement of vacant lands and the encouragement of a good class of immigration have occupied the earnest attention of the Government during the year and some definite means of effecting these ends should naturally be suggested in His Honor's address. There are several matters of minor importance which will also, we have no doubt, be given attention.

WISE LEGISLATION.

"The Tacoma Company," of Tacoma, Wash., which recently bought the Marble Bay mines, on Texada Island, publishes a prospectus in the Sound papers, in which it claims that it will control the iron and steel industry of the Pacific Coast. The company proposes to establish smelters and rolling mills at Tacoma, securing its supply of iron ore from Texada and Vancouver Islands, having purchased some large deposits and holding others under bond. As an inducement to investors to buy stock in the new company, the prospectus quotes the following despatch to the New York Commercial, which briefly sums up the advantages offered to capitalists to embark in the iron industry on this coast:

"For several months past representatives of a strong syndicate have been looking over the Pacific Coast, from Mexico to Alaska, examining in the most critical and thorough manner the iron and coking coal deposits in order to determine the possibility of establishing furnaces, rolling mills, plate and structural works on Puget Sound. Doubt was expressed by Eastern associates regarding the ability to find iron and coal in sufficient quantity and of the right quality for a large plant; but they are now in a position to dispel all doubt, their explorations proving successful beyond expectation. They have found large iron deposits in Washington, British Columbia and Alaska, all within easy distance of tide water, and some directly on salt water. They have been equally successful in securing coking coal in large quantities, accessible to tide water and cheap transportation. This coal makes coke equal to that produced at Connellsville in Pennsylvania. These coal fields are in the vicinity of Seattle and Tacoma. Pig iron on the Pacific Coast has been selling for $25 a ton, and freight tariff across the continent is $12 per ton. Pig iron and steel billets can be produced as cheaply on Puget Sound as they are produced in Pittsburg or Birminghnm, Ala., labor and raw material costing the same. The present rail tariff across the continent would thus give them a clear profit of $12 a ton, as against Eastern iron. The consumption of iron on the Pacific Coast is 1,000 tons a day, with increasing demand. The Orient also affords a great market. It is the purpose of the syndicate to build a plant with a present capacity of 1,000 tons daily, and add to it as demand requires. They look upon the Pacific Coast as the greatest unoccupied iron field in the world, where trusts or combinations cut no figure and large profits are permanently assured. They are receiving great encouragement from foundry and shipbuilding people all over the Pacific Coast, and all assure them unbounded success."

Every word of the foregoing is true and there can be little question of the success of the Tacoma company if its affairs are judiciously managed. The pity of it is that our own people are allowing the opportunity to slip for establishing iron works on Vancouver Island, where the ore, coal, lime, and every other necessary for the manufacture of steel, exists in unlimited quantities, while the shipping facilities are superior to those of any other porton of the coast.

The benefit or profit to be derived by British Columbia from the operations of the Tacoma company is insignificant. A few men will be engaged to mine, or quarry, the ore which will be shipped in United States bottoms to the works at Tacoma, where the great outlay for wages and supplies will serve to build up that city at our cost. The forests of Ontario and Quebec were threatened with denudation to supply the saw mills and pulp mills of the United States, and thousands of their workingmen were forced to seek employment and make homes for themselves south of the international boundary, until at last the governments of those provinces wisely imposed an export tax on logs and pulp wood and thus put an end to the bleeding process which was slowly, but surely, draining their vitality—for the life of a country lies in its natural resources. The beneficial effect of the export tax became almost immediately apparent, for within a couple of years some of the largest lumber manufacturing plants in Michigan were moved to Ontario and large pulp mills were established in Quebec, forming new centres of population and adding immensely to the general prosperity of the country.

The methods by which the mill men of Michigan and New York enriched themselves at the expense of Canada are now being attempted by the capitalists of Washington with respect to our iron ore, and the government of British Columbia would do well to cry, halt, before the affair goes any further. These gentlemen of the Tacoma company, and their competitors of Irondale should be informed courteously, but firmly, that they cannot use Vancouver Island as a quarry, that if they want our ores they must come here and smelt them. The Dominion government offers a bonus on every ton of pig iron and steel manufactured in Canada, about equal to the import duty charged by the United States, so that the question of a prohibitive tariff should not stand in the way. If the Tacoma and Irondale people should decline to accept the suggestion, it would be in the line of duty for the government to impose an export tax on the ore, as they did last session on cedar logs.

The beneficial effect of that legislation is manifesting itself in a remarkable way. In 1900 the total export of shingles from British Columbia was 225,000,000, while this year, if the mills now established, or in course of erection in the neighborhood of Vancouver alone are worked at one-half their capacity, their output will amount to 360,000,000. The law was strenuously opposed by the shingle men of Washington, who brought every possible influence to bear upon the Government and the Legislature to prevent its passage. It was also opposed by a few British Columbia loggers, who feared loss of employment through the shutting down of the Sound shingle mills. Threats were made that an enforcement of the law would bring about an increase in the United States tariff on shingles that would effectually shut out the British Columbia article from the United States market. Undeterred by specious arguments or threats, the Dunsmuir government put the law in force as soon as existing contracts for the supply of logs to the Sound mills had been completed, and mark the consequence. The law came into force on January 1, less than two months ago, and already the shingle manufacturers of Washington are jostling each other to get mills built on this side of the Straits.

In a despatch from the Colonist's correspondent at Vancouver, the situation is summed up as follows by Mr. Robert McNair, who is the largest manufacturer of shingles on the Coast, and the principal owner of several large mills on Puget Sound:

"British Columbia shingle men were placed in the unique and enviable position of being simply limited by capacity. They have a ready and profitable sale for all the shingles they can manufacture, in the United States markets alone. The price of shingles has gone up. While logs, "tag ends" and all, would be purchased from the logger. His new mill would buy the logs whole, and the mills would make their own bolts.

"The loggers in British Columbia would be paid as much as the highest price available before the prohibition, and would be kept very busy. Should, however, the act be rescinded, all these advantages would cease to the logger and mill men.

"With these splendid possibilities there is, of course, a tremendous effort being made to rush up shingle mills and increase the capacity of old ones. Just in Vancouver alone the tremendous demand for Canadian shingles consequent on the prohibition act of the Dunsmuir government has resulted in the erection of the following nine new mills: Pacific Coast mill, capacity, 500,000 daily (the mill is to be constructed at once by Mr. McNair's company); Hastings Shingle company, capacity, 1,00,000 daily, to be increased to 1,500,000, if assurance is given of the permanence of the law prohibiting the export of cedar; Canada Shingle company, 600,000 daily; Chilliwack Shingle company, four mills, about 200,000; British Columbia Shingle company, three mills, about 150,000; Cascade Shingle Mill company, two mills, about 100,000; Cook & Tait, three mills, about 150,000; West & Welsh, five mills, 250,000; Mud Bay company, two mills, about 100,000. Robertson & Hackett have put in one mill, with 50,000 capacity, and many other going mills are increasing their capacity.

"This only refers to Vancouver. No doubt many new mills are being erected throughout the province from the same cause."

If an export tax be placed at once on iron ore, we shall see United States capital pouring into Vancouver Island for the establishment of iron and steel works in the near future.

HIGH SCHOOL CADETS.

Before any definite action is taken in connection with the organization of a cadet corps among the pupils of the High School, it might be as well first of all to be sure that there will always be sufficient material from which to draw. To form a complete company there should be at least 40 or 45 of all ranks, and it is an open question whether in confining the cadets to the one school, the field from which recruits can be drawn is not being too greatly limited. In many cities larger than Victoria the Public schools are included, and with the best results.

Then, again, as to a uniform. The proposal to purchase outfits for the young men is not one to be commended, for many and obvious reasons. What should be done in order to popularize the movement, is to adopt such a uniform as will be distinctive, yet serviceable and inexpensive. The plan followed in Natal should commend itself to those who have taken the matter in hand. A few years ago that Colony had a battalion of between four and five hundred lads, who regularly each year put in two weeks' faithful work in a camp of instruction. The uniform adopted was a glengarry, a jersey, the ordinary knee breeches usually worn by boys, dark-colored stockings, and a good stout pair of boots.

A uniform such as is here described would be eminently serviceable, and would not put the boys' parents to any addition expense, for as a rule the average school boy wears a sweater five days in the week during the summer months, and all who take part in gymnasium work have them.

In any event the scheme here outlined has worked well elsewhere and is offered to those having the matter in hand, as one solution of the almost insuperable obstacle of expense.

DESIRABLE SETTLERS.

Several years ago a colony of Welsh people emigrated to Patagonia in the hope of finding suitable homes on the wide prairies of that vast and little known region. The experiment proved a dismal failure, and yesterday, the cable informs us, a deputation waited on Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to ask the government to provide the destitute colonists transportation to Canada. He informed them that no funds were available for the purpose, but that arrangements might have been made to transport them to South Africa. He suggested that they should apply to Lord Salisbury, or that a subscription should be raised for their benefit, or that the Canadian government might be induced to increase the grant of £1 per head, which it offers towards defraying the passage of immigrants to the Dominion.

The case of these Welshmen is a hard one. They have struggled bravely for years in the Patagonian wilderness in a vain attempt to win a living from their inhospitable surroundings, and now they ask help to enable them to reach Canada—the land of promise—where every man willing to till the soil is assured of a good living. Without doubt Lord Strathcona, when the case is brought to his notice, will take action to secure to the Dominion this desirable lot of immigrants. The Department of the Interior should not hesitate to stretch a point if necessary to bring these people here, they are far more suitable settlers than the Doukhobors and other Russians, who have been poured into the Territories by the thousand during the past few years. They have no objectionable social habits, are not averse to military service, and would not decline to obey the laws of the land and, above all, they are of our own kin and therefore all the more welcome. It were well worth while that the government of British Columbia should enquire into the case, and if found advisable make a strong effort to secure the settlement of these people in this province.

HORSEFLY PLACERS.

"Cariboo" takes exception to an article clipped from the Winnipeg Telegram which appeared in yesterday's Colonist, and which purports to be an interview with a mining engineer named Aitken, who accuses a son of Senator Campbell, of California, with attempting to create a "rush" to the Horsefly creek for ulterior motives. The article complained of, and the statement of Mr. Morrison at Vancouver, were published by the Colonist with the very best intentions. If the alleged discoveries of rich placer ground on Horsefly creek are, as declared by Aitken and Morrison, a "fake," it is well that the public should be warned in time to prevent hardship and loss to thousands who might be induced to temp[illegible] Fortune there in the spring. If on the other hand the reports are true and can be verified by the evidence of reliable persons, the Colonist will be pleased to give their statements the widest publicity possible.

A VALUABLE REVIEW.

The Provincial Bureau of Information has just issued Bulletin No. 1, 1902, a General Review of Mining in British Columbia. It is a pamphlet of 4 pages, finely printed, and neatly bound, being in the latter respect a decided improvement on the ordinary bluebook. The information contained is taken from the Year Book for 1902, now in course of preparation, and is intended to supply the wants of the Agent-General in London, and to give facts respecting the mining resources of the Province. There is also an article on the pulp wood and timber resources which will be found of much interest and value. Although the little volume is chiefly intended for distribution abroad, British Columbians will find it profitable reading, as it conveys a large amount of valuable information regarding the chief industry of the Province.

Readers of the Colonist will receive with regret the announcement that Mr. C. H. Lugrin has severed his connection with this paper. Mr. Lugrin has been identified with the Colonist for so many years, and his virile, trenchant articles have been for so long a daily pleasure to many of its readers, that his loss will be greatly felt. The reasons for his relinquishing the editorial chair are matters which concern only himself and the management, and may not be touched upon here, but his retirement is a cause of sincere regret to every member of the Colonist staff, who hold him in the highest esteem and wish him every success in his future, wherever it may be cast.

ANOTHER SMELTER.

The announcement that a third smelter is to be built on the east coast of Vancouver Island and within two hours' journey from this city, is but another indication of the vast mineral wealth which lies at the very gates of Victoria. Mining men of established reputation pronounce Victoria Mining Division as one of the richest, most compact and accessible in the province, and the fact that experienced capitalists are hastening to secure sites and erect smelters in the heart of it should stimulate our merchants, shipping companies, and all interested in the welfare of the city, to concerted action, which will secure them a trade which is even now assuming important proportions. The mining operations at Mount Sicker have already built up a prosperous little town on the mountain, while Duncans has benefited very considerably from the increased traffic and trade. Crofton, a town but a few weeks old, is making a noise in the world, and the new smelter which is to be located on Maple Bay will surely be surrounded by a prosperous community ere many months shall have elapsed. The population of Ladysmith will also be materially increased when the Tyee smelter is completed, and prospectors, speculators and men of capital will flock into the district as soon as its importance as a mining centre is thoroughly understood. The establishment of these three smelters means the influx to the district of at least 4,000 people within the next six months, supported directly by these industries, and probably as many more who will find employment in other pursuits. This increase in the population of what may be termed the suburbs of Victoria must have a beneficial effect upon the trade of the city, but our business men must bestir themselves if they would secure the full benefits derivable. Two weeks ago the Vancouver Board of Trade discussed a scheme for establishing a fast steamboat service between their city, the islands and Crofton, and no doubt they will have their eye on Maple Bay and Ladysmith as well. Vancouver has a perfect right to reach out for all the trade she can secure, but this particular district is naturally Victoria's, and if her merchants do not hold it against all competitors it will be owing solely to their lack of enterprise.

The day has arrived when Victoria business men should divest themselves of the hope of controlling the trade of the Mainland, and make their rallying cry, "Vancouver Island for Victoria!" With a new population pouring into the Mount Sicker District and a new era of development dawning on the West Coast, Victorians need have no fear as to their future—but they must be alive and grasp their opportunities.

AN IMPROBABLE REPORT.

The sensational story which comes from Dawson, via Seattle, in which it is alleged that the community has been thrown into a state of consternation by the publication of a Dominion order-in-council granting to the Treadgold Water & Mining Company all lapsed and vacant placer and bench claims on Hunker, Bear and Bonanza creeks, and all their tributaries, should be accepted with a large pinch of salt. The report is in all probability greatly exaggerated, for it would be monstrous to suppose the government would crown its long record of blundering administration in Yukon by handing over all the most valuable available placer and hydraulicing ground to a private corporation.

The so-called vacant claims mentioned in the Seattle despatch no doubt have reference to the ground reserved in alternate blocks by the Crown, and which were to be disposed of by tender or auction, to bona fide miners, with certain conditions attached as to their development. The wisdom or justice of setting aside these reserves was severely criticized by the people of the Territory, and the action of the government caused a heated debate in the House, and afterwards, when some of these reserved claims were offered for sale by public competition, charges of jobbery connected with their disposal were freely made by residents of Yukon and through the press. Mr. Sifton and his Yukon officials have been charged with many grave offences in the past, but it is difficult to believe that he would lend himself to such a glaring act of injustice as the Seattle story would indicate. It is to be hoped, when all the facts of the case are forthcoming, that the concessions made to the Treadgold company are not so sweeping in character as reported, but that the story is concocted with a view to turning the attention of miners and capitalists to Alaska, by making it appear that all the rich ground in Yukon has been handed over to favorites of the Ottawa government.

THE PAARDEBERG GATE.

Last night's ceremony of unveiling the memorial tablet in the Drill hall to the memory of the brave young Victorians—Blanchard, Scott, Todd, Somers and Maundrell—was most impressive in its simple solemnity, and touched the hearts of the immense crowd of spectators, enlisting at once their sorrow and their admiration for the gallant fellows who rest in their long, last sleep beneath the arid soil of the far away veldt. The tablet set up in their memory by their comrades of the Fifth regiment is appropriate and fitting, but it scarcely represents the feeling of profound admiration for their glorious deeds which permeates the community at large. For this reason it is hoped that last night's ceremony may serve to re-awaken the movement, initiated nearly two years ago, for the erection of a public monument that would be a lasting reminder of them. The proposed Paardeberg Gate on the waterfront of James Bay would admirably serve this end and those who undertook to raise the necessary funds for it might seize the present as an opportune time to revive the matter.

Major Mouro, his officers, and the rank and file of the Fifth Regiment are to be congratulated on the manner in which the ceremony was carried out. The whole affair reflected credit upon those having charge of it, and the hearty manner in which the large audience joined in the service showed that one and all were fully impressed with the simple, yet heartfelt, tribute to the memory of our dead volunteers.

MR. TURNER INTERVIEWED.

The London Morning Post of the 25th ult. contains an interview with Mr. Turner, Agent-General of the Province, which we reproduce this morning. The Post had a leading editorial on the interview on the following day, and this we shall print tomorrow. The interview demonstrates the correctness of the choice of Mr. Turner as the representative of the province in Great Britain, and appearing in such a paper as the Morning Post it will be certain to do a great deal of good. The Post circulates among the people from whom this province must expect investments. Its standing is of the highest. Among other things dealt with by Mr. Turner is the financial position of the province. No one understands this better than he, and now that he is out of politics, his opinion that we are entitled to a more liberal expenditure from the Dominion on public works is entitled to special weight. Mr. Turner made an excellent point when he mentioned that, whereas when the first 3 per cent. loan was floated the revenue of the province was only $600,000, it is now approaching $1,750,000.

What Mr. Turner told the Post about the country likely to be shortly opened up by railways must have been quite a revelation to the readers of the Post. At this time very great attention is being paid by the people of Great Britain to the possibilities for investment offered by the colonies, and Mr. Turner shows that we have both on Vancouver Island and on the Mainland of the province vast regions fit for settlement and capital that only require better means of communication to become seats of industry. This is very timely information and cannot fail to attract the notice of the very class of people to whom the province must look for the development of its resources.

We are specially glad that Mr. Turner spoke of the expansion of trade on this Coast and made it clear that we do not feel in any way dependent upon the United States, but on the contrary are in the field of commerce as the friendly rivals of that country. He also voiced the opinions of the people of the province when he expressed his regret at the comparatively small share which the British people are taking in building up this great province. He might have drawn a sharp contrast between the degree of interest the British people take in British Columbia and that which they manifest in foreign countries, and often in regions where the conditions of life are exceedingly arduous, but it was doubtless better not to do that. He did point out the favorable climate of the province and the readiness by which its vacant areas can be reached. The whole interview gives the impression that British Columbia is a prosperous and progressive province, that it is full of opportunities for investment, that it is a good place to live in and that it is easily got at. It shows that there are chances here for the farmer as well as for the miner and the capitalist. This is the kind of information which the people of British Columbia wish to see placed before the people of the United Kingdom. The Post's editorial is of itself very important, possibly the most important article that has recently appeared in London dealing with this province, but we shall reserve comments upon it until tomorrow. At present we shall only say that Mr. Turner has certainly gone to work the right way to make British Columbia known and we congratulate the province most heartily upon having so excellent a representative in London.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

The British Columbia members at Ottawa have fallen in with the Premier's views and Senator Templeman will be sworn in a member of the Cabinet immediately. He will not take any office at present, but it is understood that he will have a portfolio placed at his disposal at a not very distant date. Rumor has it that the position to which he will be named is that of Secretary of State, at present held by Senator Scott, who may retire from the government and the Senate to take Sir Oliver Mowat's place as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Sir Oliver's term of office will expire in November next. We think the office of Secretary of State has usually been held by a senator. It is one whose affairs do not usually call for much discussion on the floors of parliament. The objection to giving a senator such a position as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is that the business of that department is of a kind that calls for more or less discussion every session, and it is desirable on that account to have the minister in the popular branch. As we said some time ago, there is probably no department, except that of Justice and that of the Secretary of State, in regard to which this is as little the case as that of Marine and Fisheries, the business of which is very largely of an expert nature. Since Confederation this department has always been presided over by a member of the House of Commons, and we suppose it is unreasonable to expect Sir Wilfrid Laurier to make any change in this respect.

The acceptance of Senator Templeman as a cabinet minister by the British Columbia delegation gives him a position in the Liberal Party in this province wholly antagonistic to that to which the Vancouver convention named Mr. Joseph Martin. Senator Templeman, Cabinet Minister, will hardly be classed as a follower of Mr. Martin. On the other hand, he has been recognized as a leader virtually by the Liberal members of Parliament. His party in this province will be very likely to do as their representatives have done.

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

Ten Years of Blessed Work and Glorious Victories.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Has Brought Health and New Life to the Sick and Diseased in Every Part of the Civilized World.

For the last ten years the work of Paine's Celery Compound has been a blessed and cheering one to men and women of every rank in society. In no case has the great medicine failed to benefit, and where it has been used promptly, it has in every case brought a cure.

The blessed results that spring from the use of Paine's Celery Compound are not confined to this Canada of ours. The great life-giving medicine has been sent to every quarter of the civilized world, and has cured the sick, restored the weak and depressed to health and strength, and caused tens of thousands to live who failed to find health in worthless prescriptions, sarsaparillas, nervines and pills. Paine's Celery Compound has cured when all other remedies failed.

It is to this best of all medicines, Paine's Celery Compound, that we would direct the attention of every man and woman suffering from weakness, general debility, rheumatism, neuralgia, heart trouble, dyspepsia, anæmia, blood diseases, liver complaint and kidney trouble. Thousands of grateful letters have poured in testifying to wonderful and permanent cures.

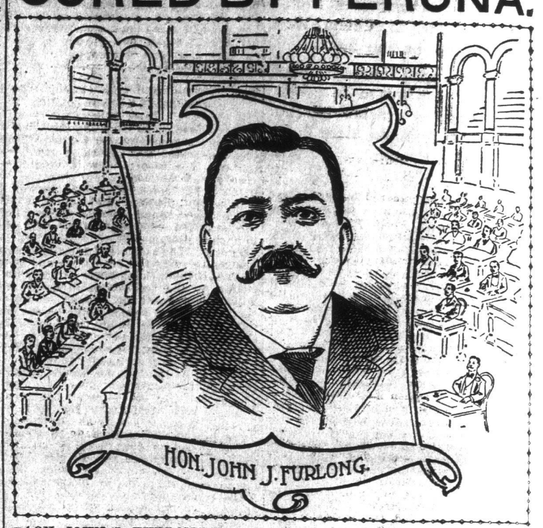
It is foolish and criminal to delay the use of such a disease banisher when others have so clearly demonstrated its value; when many of your friends and neighbors have been made well by its use. The health-giving virtues are so eminently great that the ablest physicians are prescribing Paine's Celery Compound daily for the sick.

If your are weak physically, in the grasp of disease, or simply feeling out-of-sorts, irritable, sleepless or despondent, try one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and note well the magical effects.

MEMBER ILLINOIS ASSEMBLY

AFFLICTED WITH CATARRH OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

CURED BY PERUNA.



HON. JOHN J. FURLONG, Member of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, writes of Peruna as follows:

1353 Osgood St., Chicago, Ill.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen:—"I can safely recommend Peruna as a remedy that will cure all catarrhal troubles.

"It was of great benefit to me as it cured me of catarrh of the throat and lungs permanently and in a very short time. I am glad to add my endorsement to that of others."—JOHN J. FURLONG.

Cures Made by Peruna are Permanent Cures.

A patient cured by Peruna is no more liable to catarrh than if he had never had it.

Cured — Catarrh of the Entire System.

Mr. William Flood, care Fifth Avenue Hotel, Louisville, Ky., says: "Your Peruna has completely cured me of that distressing disease, catarrh, which affected my head, nose, bronchial tubes, and, in fact, my whole system.

"For nine years I bought everything that was advertised as a sure cure for my complaint, but it so happened that I did not buy Peruna until nine months ago.

"After using your splendid remedy according to your directions I am today a well man. I find Peruna to be the greatest family medicine ever discovered. I shall always keep a bottle of it on hand.

"I can candidly state that had it not been for Peruna I would have given up my position, being too weak to do my work. For eighteen years life was a burden."—Mr. William Flood.

Congressman J. A. Barham, of Santa Rosa, California, writes:

"At the solicitation of a friend I used your Peruna, and can cheerfully recommend it as an excellent remedy for all catarrhal troubles. It is indeed a wonderful medicine."—J. A. Barham.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Peruna can be obtained for $1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada.

"The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores, and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

TO LET—That very desirable country residence known as "Glenora," situate at Rockslah, consisting of 160 acres of land with modern dwelling house, good barns, stables, outbuildings and orchard. Full particulars on application to Helsterman & Co., 15 Government Street.

BEWARE OF PACKET SEEDS.

JOHNSTON

Does no commission business and has no dead stock to carry over.

Price lists issued—get one.

Johnston's Seed Store,

City Market.

Removed four doors down from entrance.

JOHN JAMESON

& SONS, DUBLIN

"Own cased" very old Black Bottle

WHISKEY

PLEASE SEE YOU GET IT WITH

METAL CAPSULES

BLUE.....ONE STAR
PINK.....TWO STAR
GOLD.....THREE STAR

OFF ALL DEALERS

Sole export bottling agents to J. J. & S. C. DAY & CO., LONDON

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular, did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

Seed Time!

Our seeds give much better satisfaction than those brought from distant parts, not being acclimatized, as are ours. Patronize home product, and you cannot fail of success, other conditions being equal. Our stock of all kinds of seeds is large, and our prices reasonable. Remember the place.

JAY & CO.,

13 Broad Street.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment:

28th January, 1902.

John Flewin, of Port Simpson, Esquire, Government Agent, to be a Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the County of Vancouver.

VICTORIA ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.
(Including Victoria City, North Victoria, South Victoria, Esquimalt, Coast District and Islands.)

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 1902.

All taxes collectible for the Victoria Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at Victoria. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

Dated at Victoria, 23rd January, 1902.

C. BOOTH,
Assessor and Collector
Victoria Assessment District.
Victoria Post Office.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS NOTICE.

The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, will expire on the first day of March, 1902.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 13th day of March, 1902.

Reports from committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 20th day of March, 1902.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

$250 REWARD.

The above reward is offered for the recovery of the body of the late Captain James McIntyre, who was drowned at the time of the wreck of the steamer Bristol, on January 4th, between Grey and Greea Islands, Dixon Entrance.

JAMES DUNSMUIR.

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 347. Vancouver, B. C.

EARLIEST ENGLISH POTATOES. "Sutton's Harbinger:" an immence cropper. Cooks floury when quite young. 20 lbs. $1.00. F. Sturdy, Gallano, B. C. 718

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen enjoy your evenings at home by making twelve two cent stamp to Box 205, London, Ont. 46