

The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20c. 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

Best postpaid to any part of Canada and
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 9 a. m. Advertising will be
accepted up to 9 p. m. at the business office,
but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For
urgent advertising after 9 p. m., consult the
night editor.

\$10 REWARD

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

AN EXPANDING REVENUE.

The revenue of Canada from all
sources during the year ending June 30
last was about \$52,750,000. This shows
that the country is in a very prosperous
condition. An expanding revenue without
an increase in the rate of taxation is one
of the best possible signs. It shows that
the people are importing more goods,
are making greater use of the postal fa-
cilities, and, in short, are in a position
to spend money freely. There is no
politics about it. All the governments
in the world cannot make bad times
good. They may make good times bad,
and in so far as the Laurier ministry
have not done the latter they are en-
titled to credit.

We hold to the opinion that the period
of prosperity which the Dominion is now
enjoying has in it the elements of per-
manence. It is certainly not due to any
changes that have been made in the tar-
iff. It arises wholly from the general
progress of the country. The Domini-
on is forging ahead all the way along
the line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
British Columbia is progressing,
and very much more rapidly, too, than
those of us who stay at home in Victo-
ria can realize. The Yukon country is
making great progress, and everything
points to a more rapid advance in the im-
mediate future. The Prairie region, in-
cluding Manitoba, seems at last to be
reaching a period of widespread and
rapid development. Western Ontario is
going to the front with rapid strides. The
newer sections of Quebec are increasing
in wealth and importance. New Brun-
swick has taken a new lease of life, and
Nova Scotia never was so prosperous as
now. Even little Prince Edward Island,
from which very much cannot be ex-
pected in the way of development, is en-
joying its share of the general progress.
We do not believe there is a country in
the world that is having better times than
Canada is at present, but they have only
begun. The immense resources of Cana-
da have at last attracted the attention
of the world. Canadian enterprise has
grown more courageous with its increas-
ing strength. In every direction the
work of development is being pushed.
One may indeed say that the Twentieth
Century bids fair to be Canada's cen-
tury, as the Nineteenth was specially
marked by the progress of the United
States.

LABOR QUESTIONS.

We would like to remind the Times
that in all it has said in regard to
unions whether of capitalists or work-
ingmen, the Colonist has not stated that
either the one or the other is wrong.
Neither have we denied that the ten-
dency of the movement in labor circles
has been and is now upward. Our point
is that the time appears to be at hand
for a further advance. We have been
long enough in the transition stage, and
the trusts and unions are unequal to
the conditions which they themselves
have brought about. The subject is one
that can surely be discussed without a
recourse to the language of a demagogue.
What, for example, does the Times
mean by saying that the workmen
combine to wrest something from those
who are combined to keep them down?
Does it pretend to say that there are
in Canada, for example, any combinations
formed to keep workmen down, and
from whom the just dues of the majority
must be wrested? Let our contemporary,
if it has any ideas to put forward on
this great subject, which is easily the
greatest subject before the civilized
world, be content with advancing its
views and not resort to a misrepresentation
of the conditions which exist or the
views of others.

A strike is in progress in a Colorado
mine. We do not know the merits in-
volved, and they are immaterial in this
connection. Already several men have

FIREWORKS

For celebrations, garden parties, camp-
ing out, etc.
Promptly shipped, carefully packed,
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Send for List.

HITT BROS.

Fireworks Manufacturers, Victoria, B.C.

been killed and wounded, and the last
report was that the Governor of the
state was about to call out the militia
and instruct them to use whatever force
may be necessary to oust the strikers
from the mine. Here we have men strik-
ing; next the men seizing the property
of their employers; then an attempt to
dislodge them and the loss of valuable
lives, and now a prospective collision be-
tween the strikers and the armed force
of the government accompanied with
more bloodshed. To pretend that a sys-
tem which leads to such results is worthy
of being maintained without alteration
is too absurd for us to suppose that any
one would put himself in the apparent at-
titude of taking it, except for the pur-
pose of misrepresenting the position tak-
en by some one else. The Colonist be-
lieves that something far better for
workmen and employers than strikes to
settle disputes can be devised, and it is
endeavoring to present some thoughts
upon the question. Whether they will
in any way contribute to its solution
must remain problematical; but a long
experience in journalism teaches that
one never can tell what beneficial results
may follow from an honest effort to cast
even a very little light upon a difficult
problem.

The Times disputes the claim made by
the Colonist, that the effect of unions is
not favorable to individual advance-
ment. It says such an assertion is no
more true now than it was when first
made. It was true when first made, and
we may inform our contemporary that
some of the foremost men in the ranks
of United Labor freely admit its truth.
They claim, however, that the gain may
counterbalance the loss. This is at least
an open question with the probabilities
in favor of the negative. It must re-
main for the present a matter of op-
inion, for time only can afford a complete
solution. If analogies prove anything,
it is better for the state and better for
the individual to nurture individualism
rather than collectivism. But we shall
not argue the matter at length. All that
one can hope to do in a newspaper in
dealing with such a question is to direct
attention to it, and perhaps express an
opinion, leaving it to those who care to
do so to follow the matter further.

We have said above that the relations
of employers and employed and the best
way of settling differences between them
form easily the greatest subject before
the civilized world. We dread to hear
of such things as are transpiring in
Colorado. We do not feel comfortable
when we hear that hundreds of
trusted employees of the Canadian Pacific
Railway Company are being replaced by
new men, and therefore compelled to
seek employment in new fields. We do
not like to be told that certain employ-
ers are locking out their men and closing
down their factories. Under what used
to be normal conditions, these things
were bad enough, but they become in-
finitely more so on the eve of a movement
among the Oriental races, which may
imperil our civilization. This is no time
for demagoguery. Civilization is fast
approaching a great crisis, and to be pre-
pared to cope with it all the factors in
our social fabric must be acting in har-
mony.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

The remarks made by some of the
members of the Anglican Synod at Na-
pano on the question of Sunday ob-
servance created a mild type of sensa-
tion, and His Lordship Bishop Perrin and
the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, clerical sec-
retary, has felt it to be their duty to ad-
dress us letters in regard to it. We do
not think there were many people who
supposed the views expressed by a few
members of the Synod in favor of mak-
ing Sunday afternoon a period of recrea-
tion represented the opinions of the ma-
jority.

Sunday observance is a subject upon
which much may be said and upon which
a wide diversity of view exists in Chris-
tian countries. We suppose not one per-
son in a thousand actually keeps Sun-
day in accordance with the literal terms
of the Commandment. The Puritans at-
tempted to do so and there is a survival
of this phase of the Puritan faith in
some places, but if it is a sin to engage
in labor or take any enjoyment on Sun-
day, we greatly fear that few people, in-
deed, are guiltless. So far as we know,
the institution of one day in seven to be
devoted to something else than toil and
self-gratification had its origin in the
laws prescribed for the government of
the Children of Israel, an epitome of
which is contained in the Ten Com-
mandments. To what extent these laws
are binding upon the consciences of the
people of the Twentieth Century is not
a material inquiry. If it were, there
would be so many difficulties in the way
of establishing the point that it might
as well be abandoned at once. It is suf-
ficient to remember that the Christian
Church recognizes Sunday as a day to be
specially observed, and that Chris-
tianship lies at the foundation of our
whole social and political system. We
are different from the rest of mankind
because we are a Christian people, by
which we do not mean that we all live
Christ-like lives, but that the principles
enunciated by Christ constitute the basis
of our whole social economy. We do not
say that Christianity without Sunday
would be impossible, although we are
not sure that it would not be; but it
cannot be denied that the observance of
the day is an integral feature of the
Christian religion. Being so, we
bring contempt upon our religion by de-
clining to make any distinction between it
and other days. With this view we
suppose every member of the Synod will
agree, although many of them may think
that we do not go far enough.

The important question is as to how
the day shall be observed. There is
room here for great divergence of op-
inion, but we venture the view that the
country would be better and all individ-
uals improved, if Sunday were devoted
to ethical development to as great a de-
gree as is compatible with the mainte-
nance of the usual conditions of life, if,
indeed, those conditions might not with
advantage be varied in order to permit
such development to be as generally
sought as possible. It would follow
from this that games would not be con-
sidered as proper for Sunday. It would not
follow that arrangements whereby peo-
ple, who labor all the week, could be got
out of the cities into the clean, white

some atmosphere of the country would
not be appropriate. Nature can preach
more eloquently than any clergyman,
and it is a good thing for the soul to
get the air of the forest or the sea into
the lungs occasionally. The object of
the whole fabric of Christianity is to
make men and women better than they
would be without it, and everything cal-
culated to promote that object must be
right. Hence it is obvious that much de-
pends upon what people have been ac-
customed to. A "Continental" Sunday
does well enough on the "Continent".
There may be certain parts of the United
Kingdom where certain things are regu-
larly done on Sunday and create no
scandal. But it does not follow that such
practices could be adopted with advan-
tage here, and if they cannot be, we are
at a loss to see why a change should
be inaugurated that will offend a great
many people and be a source of injury to
not a few. The views of the Apostle
Paul on another matter apply to this. It
is surely no harm to eat meat, but he
said that he would not eat it, if there-
by he made his brother to offend. The
danger of relaxing the observance of
Sunday lies in the fact that it is cal-
culated to loosen the esteem in which
religious exercises are held, and this, we
claim, would be a distinct injury to the
community. If some one should reply
that this is not the effect where cricket
is played in England, we should not stop
to ask for proof, but content ourselves
with saying that we are at present talk-
ing about British Columbia and about
people, the very great ma-
jority of whom have been brought up
in the belief that it is a religious duty
to observe Sunday rather as a day of spiritual recreation and
strengthening than as one for physical
exercises. Possibly we ought all to be so
strong in our mental make up that we
could easily distinguish between what is
essentially ethical development and what
is not, but the majority are not so con-
stituted. Most people require some for-
mality, some definite and fixed rules of
life, some settled and orderly condi-
tions. There must be some way of dis-
tinguishing those who are engaged in
working for the spiritual betterment of
themselves or of others. Such things are
perhaps not essential in themselves to
man's best development; but the world is
not yet wise enough to get along with-
out them. Among these things Sunday
observance is perhaps the first. It is un-
questionably a potent factor in the bet-
terment of the people of Christendom,
and the nearer we can bring it to a day
which shall be devoted exclusively to
ethical development the better. It will
scarcely be denied that mankind needs
such development, not that one day out
of seven is not too much to devote to
it. We have not presented any views upon what
would be called by most people the moral
side of the case, for there is abundant
reason outside of the Ten Command-
ments why Sunday should be devoted to
the spiritual side of life.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Sufficient interest is not taken by the
people of Victoria in the Board of
Trade. Let us look at the matter fair-
ly. Very many people value that the
Board is of no real value to the city.
Others say that it is only in evidence
when some forced law have an axe to
grind. Others say that when it does
meet, it spends its time in passing resolu-
tions, and they remind you that the road
to a certain place that is even better
than the East, is paved with good resolu-
tions. We believe that the Board is a
much misrepresented, that it is to a large
extent a victim of the cheap criticism so
prevalent in Victoria about everything
of a public nature, yet as where there is
much smoke there is usually some fire,
it is possible that some reasons may ex-
ist for the views so freely expressed.
The weakness of the Board is not, how-
ever, explainable by any of the reasons
suggested above. It is due to the failure
of such a very large majority of our
business men to take any interest what-
ever in its proceedings. The consequence
is that a few people have everything to
do, and as every one has his limitations,
the work is under such circumstances
pretty certain to get down into a rut.
The fact is that the few people who get
together, when the Board or the Council
meet, get rather tired of always seeing
each other and no one else, and they nat-
urally drift into a perfunctory way of
attending to the matters which come be-
fore them. It is to be hoped that in fu-
ture the business men generally will
take a livelier interest in the proceedings
of the Board, for there are very many
things that such an organization can ac-
complish, if it is kept thoroughly alive.

In Mr. Elworthy the Board has a high-
ly competent secretary, and if it were
not for him the institution would not be
nearly as efficient as it is. But a secre-
tary cannot do everything. There is one
thing that he certainly ought not to do.
When a meeting of the Council or a
Committee is called, he ought not to
have to whip in the members. The offi-
cers of the Board ought to feel that their
some responsibility rests upon them; but
chiefly and especially the whole mem-
bership ought to feel that the duty of mak-
ing the organization a success devolves
upon one as much as upon the other.
There are many things that the Board
can do to advance the welfare of this
city, but to accomplish them there must
be unity of action among all the business
men of the city. Is there any good rea-
son why the Board should not enter dur-
ing its next year upon a new and en-
larged sphere of usefulness? Suppose
the effort is made. Suppose the begin-
ning is made by changing the name of
the organization so as to make it dis-
tinctly Victorian in its title. The mem-
bers of the Board have the matter in
their own hands. A new Council is
to be elected. Let the nominations to it
be all men in actual business, and let no
man accept the position unless he is re-
solved to discharge the duties of the
position earnestly.

We are of the opinion that much good
would be accomplished by the Board, if
it met more frequently, say once a
month, instead of quarterly, or when
specially called together. The Seattle
Chamber of Commerce, which corre-
sponds in its work to our Board, and is
an institution of great usefulness, meets
very frequently. These meetings keep
the members in touch with what is be-
ing done, and secure for the considera-

tion of all questions the intelligence of
a large body of business men, instead
of only the small minority possible in
such a body as the Council. No change
in the constitution of the Board is need-
ed to permit more frequent meetings.
The Council can always call this whole
board together, and we suggest that the
new Council should adopt such a course.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Discussing compulsory arbitration as a
remedy for labor troubles, the San Fran-
cisco Argonaut makes the very obvious
criticism that a court without power to
enforce its decrees may as well not make
decrees at all. It points out a difficulty
in the way of enforcing such decrees as
might be made under a system of com-
pulsory arbitration, namely, that to force
men by fine or imprisonment to work for
others would be to introduce slavery. However
true this may be, we submit that it does
not present a conclusive argument against
compulsory arbitration.

Before dealing with the principles in-
volved in the enforcement of the decrees
of courts, and an arbitration court is in
no material sense different from any
other courts, we may be permitted to
ask a question. If it is slavery to say
that a man must work for another, is it
any the less slavery to say that he shall
not work for another? The latter condi-
tion exists today, for the labor organi-
zations undertake to say that men shall
only work for certain people and at cer-
tain wages. Do not let us make the mis-
take in considering matters of such vital
importance of allowing ourselves to be
misled by phrases. And by all means
let us endeavor to understand the facts
of the case exactly as they exist. If a
working man would be a slave by being
compelled to work according to the de-
cree of a court, what else is he when
he subordinates his innate right to work
for whom he pleases, as long as he pleases
and for what pay he pleases, to the
dictates of an organization? It may be
said in reply that the entrance into a
labor organization is a voluntary matter;
but it really is not. A man is practi-
cally compelled to unite with a union.
We are not saying that it is slavery to
obey the orders of an organization, nor
are we conceding that it would be slav-
ery to compel a man to obey the order of
a court. We are only showing the
similarity between the two things. If
it be said that the workingman has a
voice in the control of his union, we ad-
mit it; but so also has he a voice in
the making of the laws under which
courts are constituted, and we venture
to say that the control in the latter case
is more effective than in the former.

But before we get as far as the en-
forcement of the decrees of a court of
arbitration, it is necessary to settle what
those decrees should be. At first thought
we would be disposed to say that a de-
cree that an employer should continue to
run his establishment, whether he was
willing or not, and pay certain wages,
or one that a man should work for an
employer, whether he wished to or not,
would be beyond the reasonable jurisdiction
of such a tribunal, but we say this with
reserve, for it is possible that we must
learn to familiarize ourselves with some
new principles of civil government. Our
complex civilization may not quite com-
form itself to the simple ideas upon
which the Common Law has been built
up, although we are strongly inclined to
the view that the maxim, which says
that we must use our own rights as
not to interfere with the rights of others,
would extend far enough in its applica-
tion to meet all the requirements of a
new conditions which have arisen. Is it
necessary to make compulsory arbitration
useful that it should go as far as has
been above suggested? We are not sure
that it is. Indeed, we are inclined to
the opinion that it is not, that there
is a very large measure of usefulness ly-
ing this side of the interference by the
strong arm of the law with the right
of a man to employ whom he pleases
or to select his own employer. We think
that the educative effect of a system of
compulsory arbitration would in a very
short time remove the necessity of re-
sorting to coercion on the points men-
tioned.

But some may ask: What is the use
of making arbitration compulsory, if it
is not made compulsory to obey the de-
crees of the court? The question is a
fair one. Our answer to it is that the
decrees might be simply declaratory. For
example, suppose it should be declared
that a certain rate of wage was proper
in a certain case, the employer would
be bound to pay that wage and any
contract made by persons to work for
less should be void and the full wage
could be collected by the employee. Or
suppose employees should be dissatisfied
with the rate fixed by the court, the law
would step in and declare any attempt
to interfere with men willing to work
for the wage so fixed should be a con-
tempt of court, or an offence punish-
able in some other way. Having fixed
the rate of wages, the court would see that
if the employer ran his establish-
ment after such decree, he should pay
the rate fixed, and should also protect
the employer from any attempt on the
part of any person or organization to
prevent him from securing workmen at
such a wage. This would be very differ-
ent from saying to the employer that he
should run his business even if he did not
want to do so, and pay the rate of wages
fixed, or to the workman that he individ-
ually must work for the fixed wage.

We only put this forward as a very
crude suggestion of how the decrees of a
court, properly backed up by the strong
arm of the law, could secure proper
wages and prevent boycotting, without
at the same time in any way interfering
with the liberty of the individual. There
would be no "slavery" about a decree
of this kind, either for the employer
or the employed. Justice would be done
both, or as near an approach to justice
as human institutions can arrive at, and
each individual would be free to exer-
cise his personal liberty in acting in ac-
cordance with the decree. If he did not
wish to do so, there would be no com-
pulsion, but because he might be un-
willing should be no reason why he
should prevent others from doing so. In
working this out doubtless difficulties
would arise, but that would be equally
true of any institution. It is true of our
existing courts, which sometimes work
injustice, although every effort is made
to secure a contrary result.

P. R. J. Hospital's
New Officers

C. A. Holland and R. S. Day
Chosen as President and
Vice President.

All the Other Officers and Hos-
pital Staff Have Been
Re-appointed.

The newly elected directors of the
Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital met
last night for the purpose of electing of-
ficers and making appointments to the
staff of the institution.

The election of officers resulted as fol-
lows:

C. A. Holland, president, by acclama-
tion.

R. S. Day, vice-president, by acclama-
tion.
Thos. Shotbolt, treasurer, re-elected.
P. Elworthy, secretary, re-elected.
A. G. McGregor, auditor, re-appointed.

The hospital staff was also re-appointed
without question, the very best proof of
the confidence reposed in its members
by the board of directors.

Several matters of interior economy
were discussed and disposed of, and a
number of communications were dealt
with.

The question of a direct telephone line
to the doctor's residence was referred to
the house committee with power to act.
It was decided that all registered medi-
cal practitioners in Victoria be consid-
ered members of the visiting staff of the
hospital.

There was some discussion regarding
the calling for tenders for hospital sup-
plies, and it was decided to fix stan-
dards for all articles required and to pat-
ronize local manufacturers wherever
quality equalled the imported article.
Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Day,
moved a hearty vote of thanks to the
previous officers, and Mr. H. Dallas Helme-
cken, which was passed unanimously
amid applause.

Mr. Helmecken replied in fitting terms,
stating that the hospital had always
been a labor of love, and that he would
continue to do all in his power to assist
in its success, by aiding his worthy suc-
cessor in the president's chair.

The meeting then adjourned.

OUR INDIAN TROOPS.

Criticism of the Men Who Served in
China.

From the Daily Mail.

An article like before me, published
by a leading French paper, on "The
French expeditionary corps in China."
That Frenchmen should magnify the
deeds of their countrymen in China is
only human nature. No Englishman
will quarrel with them for reiterating the
statements that "under fire our soldiers
proved themselves to be the best dis-
ciplined, the best behaved, and the most
amenable," or that "the superiority of our
artillery and of our gunners showed it-
self throughout the campaign."

But the case is otherwise when, to
the praise of the French army, is added calumny
of the Indian contingent. "One may say
that the measure of personal courage is
about the same in all the troops, the
only exception is that of the Indian
troops," says the kind of thing the
Englishman in Paris is told in the street,
at the same time that he reads in
French newspapers of the military igno-
rance of officers of the Indian army.
This class of libel has been repeated so
frequently that it cannot be longer ig-
nored. It is time that the following
facts should be known. They have been
gathered by a French officer, who has
recently returned from China, and their
accuracy can be relied upon:

The superiority claimed for the French
artillery in China is well founded as re-
gards the heavy guns, which are equipped
with quick-firing guns, which are far
ahead of anything possessed by the
other allies. The exact system upon
which the gun is worked is a secret,
but there is no doubt it can dis-
charge from twenty to thirty shells per
minute without reloading. It is fired by
two men, who are seated on the trail
carried by bullocks, and the supply of
ammunition is from a limber, which,
in action, is placed alongside the gun
instead of in rear, as in other armies.
There is also a curious arrangement, like
a clock dial, by which the fuses of two
shells can be set simultaneously. Another
advantage possessed by the French
artillery is the use of melinite. This
high explosive has a wonderfully destruc-
tive action on concrete buildings, and was
very effectively used against one of the
gates of Peking held by the Chinese troops
after the allies had entered the city.

But the superiority of the French ar-
tillery does not extend to its personnel.
The discipline of the battery in action
is not to be compared with that of a
British or German battery, and the
neglected state of the guns and harness,
the poor condition of the horses, mules,
and the slouching, slovenly ap-
pearance of the men, are all signs of
duties perfunctorily performed by offi-
cers and non-commissioned officers.
Even the French themselves admit
their discipline left a good deal to be de-
sired, particularly in the case of their
colonial troops. The latter consisted
entirely of infantry and marine artillery,
with a few Anamite drivers attached to
the mountain batteries. The brigade
sent from Tonkin was composed of these
troops, and they created a most unfavor-
able impression. Their dress, a parti-
colored helmet and coarse blue linen uni-
form, coupled with their fever-stricken,
haggard looks, gave them the appear-
ance of a band of half-starved and
slovenly men, which was confirmed by their
extremely lax discipline, both on the march
and in camp.

Men constantly broke out of the ranks
to forage for food and vegetables, and
it was quite a common occurrence to see
half a dozen French soldiers firing at the
village pig, an animal for which they had
a great liking, in spite of its scavenging
habits.
Of all the allied contingents the French
were held in the lowest estimation by
our Indian troops. This was due chiefly
to the very inferior impression cre-
ated by the brigade above referred to,
which accompanied, but did not co-oper-
ate with, the Japanese, Americans and
British in the actions which terminated
in the capture of Peking and the relief of
the legations. The term "acompaniees"
is here used advisedly, for the French
were nearly always a day's march in
the rear, and took no part in any of the
actions. After the combat of Yangtze
the French general had to give his men a
two days' rest, as they were, to quote
his words, "completely played out." The
result was that they arrived in Peking
on August 15, the legations having
been relieved on the previous day.

It is instructive, under these circum-
stances, to find the French making dis-
paraging remarks about the courage of
our native troops. Except from Tien-
Tsin it is very doubtful whether the
French ever saw the latter under fire
until within the last few days at Peking.
At Tien-Tsin, where they did see
them under fire, the hasty retirement of
the French in one of the combats near
the railway station necessitated their be-
ing replaced by the Musulman Sepoys
of the Hongkong regiment, whose jeer-
ing remarks, although in a foreign
tongue, must have been galling to Gallic
vanity.
The above remarks on French disci-
pline do not apply to the whole of the con-

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RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that all the unap-
propriated Crown lands situated within the
boundaries of the following areas are here-
by reserved from pre-emption, sale, or other
disposition, excepting under the provi-
sions of the mining laws of the province, for
two years from the date hereof, pursuant
to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section
41 of the "Land Act," as amended by
section 6 of the "Land Act Amendment
Act, 1901," to enable the Industrial Power
Company of B. C. Limited, to select there-
from timber limits for wood pulp and paper
manufacturing purposes, as provided by an
agreement bearing date the sixth day of
June, 1901, viz:

Area 1.—All the surveyed land on both
sides of the river at the head of Wakeman
Sound.

Area 2.—Commencing at the west bound-
ary line of the Indian Reserve on Nanaimo
River; thence along both sides of the river
to the lake, with a width on each side of
the river of 40 chains.

Area 3.—Extending from the head of
Queen's Reach, Jervis Inlet, ten miles up
the river, with a width of one mile on each
side of each branch thereof.

Area 4.—Extending from the head of Rob-
son Bluff, Johnson Strait, three miles up
the river, with a width on each side of
half a mile.

Area 5.—Extending from five miles up
Adams river, Johnson Strait, from its
mouth, with a width on each side of one
mile.

Area 6.—Extending from the junction of
Pachay or White River with Salmon
River for a distance of ten miles up said
White River, with a width on each side
thereof of one mile.

Area 7.—Commencing at a point where
the 61st parallel intersects with the coast
line of British Columbia; thence east on
said parallel to a point north of Embury
Lagoon; thence south to said Lagoon;
thence south and west following the chan-
nel between Kinnaird Island and Pandora
Head; thence south and west along centre
of Wells Passage to the Queen's Charlotte
Sound; thence northwest to point of begin-
ning.

Area 8.—Malcolm Island.
Area 9.—Gliford Island.
Area 10.—Commencing at the head of Pitt
Lake; thence up the river at the head of
said lake for a distance of five miles, having
a width of half a mile on each side of said
river.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works,
Lands and Works Department, Victoria,
B. C., 22nd June, 1901.