The Colonist.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street - - - 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 the United States at the following rates:

One year	$6 00
Six months	3 00

Semi-Weekly Colonist.

One year	$1 50
Six months	70
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 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-yearly 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 inserted for less than 25c.

BUSINESS or PROFESSIONAL CARDS—Of four lines or under, $2 per month.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—$1 each, including insertion in the Daily and one of the Semi-Weekly editions.

No advertisement charged to account for less than $1.

$25.00 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist newspaper from the door of a subscriber.

SIX BRITISH HATTERS.

Six British hatters have been refused admittance to Australia because they went there under engagement to work. This is an obviously wrong application of any contract labor law. Restrictions upon immigration have no show of reason except in providing against the displacement of labor by labor of a lower type. Where skilled mechanics are imported for the purpose of establishing or improving industries by means of their inherited and acquired skill, such importation should be encouraged by every means possible by every country not governed by the principles of topsy-turveydom. Great Britain owes some of her most flourishing trades to migrations of Continental artists who went there to escape persecution, and have enriched the national fabric with a priceless heritage of mechanical skill. The prevention of such importation will not aid, but must injure the development of any country. In justice to Australia, however, it must be said that it appears to have been a purely accidental and unintentional effect of the law to prevent the entrance of those hatters, which was never contemplated when the law was passed. Legislation should be aimed at preventing the impoverishment of the industrial life of a country, not its enrichment.

THE THREE NORTHS.

On January 7 the fate of the present Ontario government will be put to the test in three constituencies, North Grey, North Norfolk, and North Perth. Two of these seats were formerly held by Conservatives, and one by a Liberal. If the Conservatives carry all three, the Ross government is gone. If the Liberals carry all three, the Ross government is safe. Under ordinary circumstances the government would be certain to carry all three. With the whole force of the Ontario machine concentrated upon three constituencies, and with the government fighting with a halter round its neck, we might expect the elections to be so manipulated as to make the cause of the opposition hopeless. But the circumstances are not ordinary. Constituencies who know that their votes will turn an unpopular government out of power are not likely to be influenced by the usual means adopted by a government in by-elections. Furthermore, the same thing which has made the government desperate has made the opposition hopeful and eager. But perhaps the greatest deterrent upon the Ontario Liberal machine methods is what has occurred to Mr. Brunt and his worthy son in the province of Quebec. The unction with which our Liberal friends talk about corruption and the platform of purity upon which they place their party, are a perennial source of wonder and amazement, when it is obvious to anyone with eyes that the party is endeavoring to stem the tide of popular condemnation by a perfect saturnalia of electoral corruption. Such methods may succeed for a time. They may even succeed in those three important constituencies in Ontario. But they will not succeed forever.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the Daily News and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

THE SHAMELESS HUN.

The following is the full text of Rudyard Kipling's poem, published in the Times of 22nd December:

The banked oars fell an hundred strong,
And backed and threshed and ground;
But bitter was the rowers' song
As they brought the war boat round.

They had no heart for the rally and roar
That makes the whaleback smoke
When the great blades cleave and hold and leave
As one on the racing stroke.

They sang: "What reckoning do ye keep,
And steer her by what star,
If we come unscathed from the Southern deep
To be wrecked on a Baltic bar?

"Last night ye swore our voyage was done,
But seaward still we go;
And ye tell us now of a secret vow
Ye have made with an open foe;

"That we must lie off a lightless coast
And haul and back and veer
At the will of the breed that have wronged us most,
For a year and a year and a year.

"There was never a shame in Christendie
They laid not to our door;
And ye say we must take the Winter sea,
And sail with them once more.

"Look south. The gale is scarce o'er past
That stripped and laid us down
When we stood forth. But they stood fast,
And prayed to see us drown.

"The dead they mocked are scarcely cold;
Our wounds are bleeding yet;
And ye tell us now that our strength is sold
To help them press for a debt.

"'Neath all the flags of all mankind
That use upon the seas,
Was there no other fleet to find,
That ye strike hands with these?

"Of evil times that men could choose
On evil fate to fall,
What brooding judgment let ye loose
To pick the worst of all?

"In sight of peace from the narrow seas,
O'er half the world to run
With a cheated crew to league anew
With the Goth and the shameless Hun?"

It does not appeal to us as a poem written in the interests of either civilization or the British race. Before the outbreak of the Boer war, an Anglo-German alliance was freely mentioned. In 1898 and 1899 it was the fashion in England to speak of Germany in the language of honeyed eulogy. There is little honey about British public opinion of Germany now. But British policy is exactly the same now as it was then, namely, to keep clear of Continental entanglements. Speaking on the question of an Anglo-German alliance, the Frankfurter Zeitung said, quite recently:

No one who knows the intimacy and intensity of the commercial relations between the two countries will be surprised at this. The city of London is ever more and more becoming one vast German steelyard. The old depot of samples of the Hansa cities in London has now vanished, but keeping, as the whole city of London is become one German depot of samples, and in all the remaining industrial and trading circles of London the powerful German influence is making itself duly felt. A special chapter might be written on the Teutonic business and social relations which the Birmingham industrial family of the Chamberlains keep up. Well, the idea of a German-English alliance cropped up in financial circles and the English government grasped it with both hands; and why should it not grasp it with both hands, seeing that the attractive prospect was thus held out to it of having in case of war the mighty German land army placed at its disposal?

Now, how much of the feeling against Germany in Great Britain today is hostility against an economic invasion of Britain and British markets by Germany, and how much due to resentment at German popular opinion during the Boer war? The popular opinion of France and the United States did not greatly differ from that of Germany. But there is no outbreak of British chauvinism against these countries. However that may be, either alliance with, or hostility against, Germany would be contrary to the settled principles of British policy. Of course it is quite natural that there should be a stir of popular resentment against a keen commercial rival who, to further trade pretensions, hoped to see Great Britain worsted in war and the Empire broken up, who expressed those hopes in a brutal and insulting manner. But we should have expected more of Rudyard Kipling than that he should have reflected such a feeling in his verse. A great national poet should be able to keep his eye fixed upon the lode star of his country's destiny, which is obviously independent of such a trifling matter as whether Germany insults or abuses or tries to injure Great Britain or not.

OUR WESTERN NEIGHBORS.

Despite the diplomatic interest which Russia at present seems to display in Afghanistan, Morocco and the Balkan Peninsula, almost all her attention, in so far as it is directed to foreign affairs, is absorbed by the unexpected development of things in the Far East, which M. Witte has set out to study for himself. The course of affairs, commercial, strategical and political, there is not running parallel with the original scheme; and the deviation, if we may credit local press organs, is extremely embarrassing and costly. Briefly put, the salient facts, which when not matters of common knowledge are vouched for by well informed Russian press organs of the Far East, are these. When the Manchurian railway was definitely decided upon, the Czar's advisers cast about for some compensation for the enormous outlay it would involve. A source of ever-increasing wealth seemed to lie in the building of a vast sea-port city on the Northern shore of the Yellow Sea, which should serve as a Pacific terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway. This vast entrance to Manchuria, would, it was believed, become a great emporium for the trade of Manchuria itself and of Korea, as well as a transshipping station for goods coming from the Eastern and Western shores of the Yellow Sea. The idea seemed promising, and the grounds for adopting it were at the time many and serious. A site was therefore chosen on the East side of the Liao Tong Peninsula, some twenty miles to the North-east of Port Arthur, and the name given to the new free port was Dalny, or the Distant. Enormous sums of money are said to have been then expended in rendering this new city worthy of the part it was destined to play in the future of the Russian Far East. But certain measures, to the adoption of which no obstacles had been foreseen in the beginning, had also to be taken in order to render the scheme successful. Among other things, there must not be two entrances to Manchuria, and before this new one could fulfil the hopes entertained by its founders the ancient outlet, New Chwang, must be either shut or occupied by Russia, just as in trade the incoming firm buys up and closes the old established house. But an unforeseen hindrance arose in the joint action taken by the United States, Japan and Great Britain, which forced Russia's hand and kept New Chwang open to all comers, none of whom has proved so active or enterprising as the Japanese. One of the results of this hitch in the scheme is that Northern and Eastern Manchuria, which heretofore absorbed the stream of commerce coming from the Amoor district, are at present flooded with wares from competitors of all nationalities. Nor is that all. The Japanese are building a railway in Korea which will wholly divert the anticipated tributaries of commerce flowing from the South, will tap a considerable portion of Manchuria as well, and will thus deprive Dalny of much of its significance. That line connects Fusan, its South-eastern terminus, with the capital, Seul, and then continues its way as far as the mouth of the river Yaloo which forms the boundary between Korea and Manchuria. And to make matters worse, Fusan is so far favored by Nature that the harbor never freezes in winter, whereas contrary to the belief hitherto entertained, the port of Dalny does freeze. In this way many strokes of the pen, as the Germans put it, have been made through the reckoning of the Russian Government, whose embarrassment is considerable in consequence. If Manchuria had been included in the Russian tariff system, if Dalny had been declared—as it actually is—a free port and New Chwang closed, the problem would have been as capable of a satisfactory solution as any sum in proportion; all the Manchurian trade and that of the neighboring Russian provinces as well would have passed through the new city, which would have prospered without inflicting any damage on the trade or industry of the interior. At present the problem is as difficult as a Sphinx riddle, and the only point still clear in it is the strategic advantage which Russia will in any case reap from her position. But the cost, if the estimate of the sums of money spent upon Dalny be correct, is appalling.

It is strange that in mentioning the Canadian members of the House of Commons of Great Britain the Times should have overlooked the name of George Brown, M. P., for the South East (we think) Division of Edinburgh. He is the only son of the George Brown after whose tragic death his widow and family went to reside in Edinburgh. George Brown is manager of the great publishing house of Nelson, and both in public life and business is in the making of a distinguished career.

THE "AMERICAN INVASION."

Johnny Bull Outlasts Attempts to Oust Him.

From London Express.

Continental critics of John Bull have a habit of representing him as the embodiment of self-complacent arrogance. The experience of the past two or three years has shown that, so far as his commerce and industry are concerned, he is rather apt to be overmodest than overbearing.

The strident war cries of the American legions who were coming to divide up England between them are but an echo now; yet it is not long since they terrified the nervous Englishman into the belief that his was an effete old country, destined to become a mere appanage of the lusty young republic whose bright home, as Mr. Elijah Pogram put it, is in the setting sun.

Our dependence on America, we were told, began at our cradle and continued to our grave. We were comforted at our birth by the balmy atmosphere generated by the Gulf Stream; we were married to the strains of "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden," emanating from an American organ; and at our death we slept our last sleep in coffins that came from the forests of the Western republic.

For a time the campaign of disparagement was attended with success. Two prominent English undertakings surrendered without striking a blow, and the less virile of our people shook their heads despondently over the decadence of the Old Country.

The astute bluff of our cousins created such trepidation among the shareholders of Bryant and May that they incontinently parted with their business to the Diamond Match Company, quaking as they did so at the threat of Mr. Columbus Ohio Barber to "lick them out of their boots" unless they capitulated to his trust. The shareholders of Ogden & Co. were equally ready to surrender to Mr. Duke, who, they were informed by their chairman, was prepared to spend a cool six millions in the effort to conquer the British tobacco industry.

An isolated shareholder protested against capitulation, but the suggestion that unless the sale were effected the shares might soon fall to half their value was too much for the great majority, and Ogden's passed into American hands. Within less than thirteen months of the meeting of shareholders which agreed to the transfer, Mr. Duke acknowledged defeat.

His promise to divide £200,000 a year in addition to all the profits of Ogden's for three years among the retail tobacconists, was all to no purpose, and on the morrow of the treaty of peace we find him genially remarking to an interviewer: "Is is not a grand thing in every way that England and America should join in a vast enterprise rather than be in competition?" A grand thing, no doubt, for the stockholders in the American Tobacco Company. So far from Mr. Duke's conquering the British trade, the war was being carried into his own country, and such headings as "English Tobacco Men Coming Here to Fight" were getting familiar to the American daily newspaper reader.

The tobacco war helped the English business man to realize his own strength, but there are other though less dramatic lessons on the same subject before his eyes. Where to-day is the American competition that was going to wipe out the English bicycle? When our manufacturers were unable to execute all the orders that were pouring in, the American bicycle gained a footing here. It had come to stay: the English machine was to be relegated to the background. Time has told a different tale, and it is the English bicycle that holds the field.

The efforts to introduce the American automobile, again, have not been attended with the success anticipated. Its first cost may be low, but automobilists declare that it is more expensive to run than its English rival.

Another invasion which excited direful forebodings was that of the American boot. "Footwear" from across the Atlantic was destined, so it was said, to supersede the antiquated British production. The invasion received abundant advertisement, and the boot itself, which was light and attractive, secured many patrons. But the British manufacturer rose to the occasion, seized upon the good qualities possessed by the American article, and there is no talk to-day of the markets on this side being monopolized by the enemy.

Only a few days ago the Express announced the defeat of the American wallpaper syndicate that had endeavored to gain a footing in the British market. The circular issued to the trade frankly admitted the anxiety of the invaders to return to the United States.

The steel trust, which was heralded with such a flourish of trumpets, has not so far justified the predictions of those who saw in its formation a sinister menace to the British manufacturer. And it is daily becoming more apparent that colossal combinations of capital have gaping joints in their armor. A strike on a gigantic scale, in which a huge industry is involved, not only affects that particular industry, but reacts disastrously on the entire community.

The tendency on the part of American labor to rebel against the operations of trusts is a factor in the commercial situation that pessimists here have not appreciated at its full value.

What the commercial outcome of Mr. Morgan's shipping combination may be it is difficult to foresee. Shipping experts affirm that the British element in the corporation will exercise a potent influence in its operations. The combination certainly has been the means of calling attention to the genius of the British in maritime affairs. American trans-Atlantic lines have proved anything but a brilliant financial success, while the British company which is included in the combination has brought great wealth to the family with which its name is associated. The fabulous price Mr. Morgan agreed to pay for the White Star's co-operation in his schemes is the unwilling tribute of that astute financier to the capacity of members of the "effete" race. And it must not be forgotten that the Ismays of Liverpool are only one among many wealthy British families whose fortunes have come from the management of ships.

Napoleon I. found the invasion of England a tougher problem than he anticipated, and the Napoleons of American industry equally realize that if John Bull is not a vociferous rival he is a doughty exponent of the doctrine of hold fast. It is said to be one of our national failings that we underrate our opponents. In the commercial warfare between this country and the United States it would seem that this fault has been imputed to us by the other side.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WANTS HIS NAME.

Sir,—On my return from the Sound yesterday I was shown the amusing attack of "To Be Continued." If the person who boasts of such a queer nom-de-plume will disclose his or her identity we might arrange to talk, and I am certain I shall endeavor to put the person in question on the right path of conscience, reason and love.

MONTAGUE N. A. COHEN, Rabbi.

DAY OF REST.

Sir,—I was not surprised to find in your issue of today a grave protest relating to the article in the Times of Saturday last dealing with the "Spiritual Aspect of a Day of Rest." To my mind the article is most pernicious and dangerous. Its tendency is to encourage wholesale desecration of the Lord's Day, and so introduce into the city a code of Sabbath observance which would be disastrous to the moral tone of the community at large. It is pain to many a Christian parent to see their sons start out early on the Sabbath day with gun and fishing rod, bent on turning that sacred day of worship into a day of sport. Rabbi Cohen, according to his code of sabbath-keeping, wants to assure the rising generation that they are quite at liberty to do so, and still retain the approbation of God and man. Judging from Mr. Cohen's article, this is the Jew's idea of "Remembering the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Certainly it is not according to the teachings of the Christian. I notice your correspondent of today well contests his criticism. It will interest many who would gladly subscribe themselves believers in keeping holy

THE SABBATH DAY.

A HAPPY GATHERING.

Calvary Baptist church was the scene of a happy gathering last evening when the teachers and scholars of the Sunday school entertained their friends and parents at their annual Christmas entertainment.

Early in the evening tea was served to the scholars who afterwards rendered an excellent programme of songs, recitations, dialogues and solos for the entertainment of their friends. The scholars of the school this year, believing that it is more blessed to give than to receive, brought gifts for others, and two large baskets filled to overflowing was evidence of their generosity. Santa Claus arrived when the programme was over and distributed popcorn, candy and oranges to the scholars, thus bringing to a close a most enjoyable evening.

Crofton House

VANCOUVER, B. C.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls.

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

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

Antiseptic. Refreshing.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP

Contains 10% Carbolic Acid, and thus acts as an excellent preventive of skin irritation and infectious diseases, while it also has a healthy and beneficial effect on the skin and complexion.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

"Mountain Queen," "Mountain King," "Elva," "New Comstock," "Asa Thor," "N. S." Fractional, "Yreka" Fractional and "Edith" Fractional Mineral Claims, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located West of the S. E. Arm, Quatsino Sound.

Take notice that I, Livingston Thompson, agent for the Yreka Copper Company, and for the Quatsino Mining and Reduction Company, Limited, and also for Messrs. A. F. Gwin and Rowland Lea and also for W. H. Fortier, Trustee, Free Miner's Certificate No. B70467, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this — day of — A. D. 190—
LIVINGSTON THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

"Superior," "Pocohontas," "Tuscarora," "Quatsino Chief," "Mohican" Fractional, "Hiawatha" Fractional, "Ready Cash" Fractional, and "Omega" Fractional Mineral Claims, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located West of the S. E. Arm, Quatsino Sound.

Take notice that I, Livingston Thompson, agent for W. H. Fortier, Trustee of the Superior Group, and for the Quatsino Mining and Reduction Company, Limited, and for the Yreka Copper Co., and also for Messrs. A. F. Gwin and Rowland Lea, Free Miner's Certificate No. B70467, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this — day of — A. D. 190—
LIVINGSTON THOMPSON.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE—"Anoka" Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division. Chemainus District. Where located: On Mount Brenton, Chemainus District aforesaid, described by record as "on a creek emptying intho Chemainus river, about eight miles from E. & N. Ry bridge," and known said described by survey and on plan as "Lot 16 G, Chemainus District."

Take notice that The Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B96511, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this sixth day of November, A. D. 1902.

The Mts. Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited.
R. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
W. A. DIER, Managing Director.

Take notice that two months after the date hereof I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land in Renfrew District, Vancouver Island, described as follows:

Commencing at a post marked J. T. Deaville's S. W. corner, placed at a point on the coast line of Vancouver Island, North of the Sombrio river, in the said district, thence running N. E. 40 chains, thence running S. E. 40 chains, thence S. W. 40 chains to the coast line of Vancouver Island, and thence N. W. along the coast line to the place of beginning.

Dated at Renfrew District, November 5th, 1902.

J. T. DRAVILLE.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

NOTICE.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty day from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of certain foreshore, including the rights in connection therewith, in Renfrew district, commencing at a post marked H. B. R.'s N. E. Corner, running West (80) chains, including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Dated the 9th November, 1902.

HAROLD B. ROBERTSON.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres, situated on the West Arm of Quatsino Sound, described as follows: Commencing at a post placed on the north shore of the West Arm, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., December 2nd, 1902.

H. E. NEWTON.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED — Working manager for new laundry, woman preferred. Good salary. State experience to M. A. Hadwen, Duncan's Station, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate railways upon the Mono-rail system, to be operated by steam or electricity, in the Province of British Columbia; to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines; to generate electricity for the supply of heat and power and to dispose of the same; to acquire water rights from the Crown or from private individuals; to exercise the powers conferred by the laws of British Columbia upon power companies by Parts IV. and V. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897"; to expropriate lands for the use of the Company; to acquire timber limits and leases; to build and operate sawmills; to acquire and hold real estate and dispose of the same; to build dams, flumes, ditches, canals and other water ways, and to collect tolls for the same; to build and maintain bridges, roadways, ferries, wharves and docks and to collect tolls for the same; to acquire mineral and mineral claims and interests therein, and work, operate, develop and sell the same; to build, purchase or otherwise acquire and maintain steamships or other vessels and to operate the same; to make traffic arrangements with, railway, steamship or other companies or individuals; to construct, maintain tunnels for mining purposes; to receive bonuses, subsidies, privileges or other aid from any government, municipality, company or individual; to build, maintain and operate smelters or other works for the treatment of ores or minerals; to issue debentures, debenture stock and negotiable instruments and other securities; to acquire patents or licences in connection with patents; to promote companies and all other powers incidental to the above objects.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Victoria, B. C., November 18th, 1902.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

I hereby certify that the "Cariboo Mining Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies' Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate in the city of Anaconda, State of Montana, U. S.

The amount of the capital of the company is $250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of $1,000 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at the Town of Hedley, and M. K. Rogers, Mining Engineer, whose address is Town of Hedley aforesaid, is the attorney for the company (not empowered to issue or transfer stock.)

The time of the existence of the company is forty years. The company is limited.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 15th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two.

(Seal.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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

(1) To carry on the business of mining, milling, concentrating, converting, smelting, treating, preparing for market, manufacturing, buying, selling, exchanging, and otherwise producing and dealing in gold, silver, copper, lead, and other metals and minerals of every kind and description, and generally and without limit as to amount, to buy, sell, exchange, lease, acquire, and deal in bonds, mines, and mineral rights and claims, and in the above specified products, and to conduct all business pertaining thereto;

(2) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any real or personal property, rights or privileges, suitable or convenient for any purpose of its business; to erect and construct, make and improve, or subscribe toward the construction, making and improvement of mills and works of all kinds, in so far as the same may be pertinent to, or essential for the conducting the business of the corporation;

(3) To construct canals, ditches, flumes and other works, for carrying water, and reservoirs for storing the same;

(4) To purchase, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire, and to hold the shares, stock or obligations, of any company organized under the laws of this State, or in any other State or Territory of the United States, and to sell or exchange the same, or upon distribution of the assets, or a division of the profits, to distribute any such shares, or stocks, or obligations, or the proceeds thereof, among the stockholders of this corporation;

(5) To borrow or raise money for any purpose of the corporation, to secure the same and interest, or for any other purposes; to mortgage or charge the undertaking of all or any part of the property hereinafter accorded, subject to the limitations prescribed by the laws of the State of Montana;

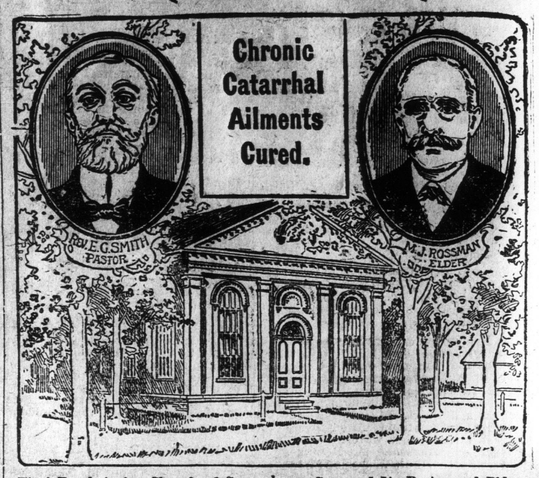
(6) That the corporation hereby formed is especially authorized to carry on and conduct the whole or any part of its business, or extend the same at any time after the filing of these Articles of Incorporation to the Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, upon complying with the laws of British Columbia relating to the licensing and regulation of extra-provincial corporations.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen, do our work at home, spare time, $5 to $8 per week. Address with two cent stamp, Box 249, London, Ont. 49

STRAYED—To the premises of the undersigned, a heifer about two weeks old, red, with white patches on belly shoulder and flank. Owner can have same by paying expenses. Samuel Fairclough, Sidney P. O., North Saanich.

PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Pastor and Elder.

THE day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true today of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men representing all classes and stations are equally represented.

A dignified representative of the Presbyterian church in the person of Rev. E. G. Smith does not hesitate to state publicly that he has used Peruna in his family and found it cured when other remedies failed. In this statement the Rev. Smith is supported by an elder in his church.

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Greensboro, Ga., writes:

"Having used Peruna in my family for some time it gives me pleasure to testify to its true worth.

"My little boy seven years of age had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Peruna the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well nigh a specific.

"As a tonic for weak and worn out people it has few or no equals."—Rev. E. G. Smith.

Mr. M. J. Rossman, a prominent merchant of Greensboro, Ga., and an elder in the Presbyterian church of that place, has used Peruna, and in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, writes as follows:

"For a long time I was troubled with catarrh of the kidneys and tried many remedies, all of which gave me no relief. Peruna was recommended to me by several friends, and after using a few bottles I am pleased to say that the long looked for relief was found and *I am now enjoying better health than I have for years, and can heartily recommend Peruna to all similarly afflicted. It is certainly a grand medicine."*—M. J. Rossman.

Catarrh is essentially the same wherever located. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

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, Ohio.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:

IRON AND STEEL
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
LOGGERS' AND
MINING SUPPLIES

IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
MECHANICS' TOOLS
LAWN MOWERS, HOSE
GARDEN TOOLS.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

TELEPHONE 59 P. O. DRAWER 613

ON THE NEW LEAF.

RIGHT at the beginning of the new year we want to talk to you a little while about what we mean to do in 1903.

We believe you will be interested because any improvements we may institute will make your buying just that much more satisfactory to you.

Let us ask you to remember that this store was a better store in 1902 than in 1901—and you will understand why we so confidently assure you that it will be better in 1903 than ever.

The constant growth of our business seems indisputable evidence that we have succeeded in what we have endeavored to do—that is, to build up a permanent, regular line of patronage; to so conduct our business, and to so treat our customers, that "once a customer, always a customer" should really be true as applied to those who come to us.

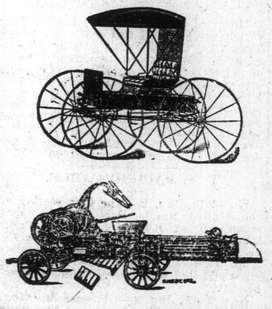
Wisdom comes with experience. The careful watchfulness which we have at all times exercised brings its reward in the shape of plans, ideas and suggestions of means whereby we can serve ourselves better by serving our trade better—things apparently trifling, yet of much influence more or less direct.

The year just closed has been a very gratifying one to this establishment; it brought to us many new customers, and we lost none of our old ones. We were able to take excellent care of those who favored us with their orders, and they were not backward about expressing their satisfaction.

In view of all these things, we realize that we will have to work hard and earnestly to make good our prediction that this will be a better store in 1903 than in 1902, but we are prepared to do it. We earnestly request you to pay us the courtesy of a visit, even though you do not leave an order, and we believe you will see abundant reason for keeping your name on our list of patrons this year.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., GROCERS

Call and See



Our Stock of
Feed and Ensilage Cutters
Hay Presses
Vehicles, Builders' Hardware
Mining Supplies

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

Corner Government and Johnson Sts., Victoria

BOWES'

"Bronchial Balsam"

For Coughs, Asthma, Whooping Cough and all Bronchial Affections. 50c. and 25c. per bottle.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist,
98 GOVERNMENT STREET NEAR YATES STREET. TELEPHONE 425