The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

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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.

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FUTILITIES.

The obstructive tactics of the present opposition are said to be directed in the interests of one of the most futile and ridiculous political combinations ever hatched in the brain of an unintelligent politician. The idea is that the government can be forced to grant a dissolution, and that then the spoils of office may be diverted into the hands of what may be termed the Mainland Conservative party. We say "Mainland Conservative party" not because the Conservative party recognizes islands or mainlands or any other geographical distinction, but because certain provincial politicians, of whom Mr. Richard McBride is the leader, imagine that they can invoke the spirit of the Conservative party to carry them back into power. It may be pointed out in the first place that so far as any influence upon provincial affairs which Conservatives, as Conservatives, may have, this movement would be entirely sectional. There is no Conservative upon the Island of Vancouver who would for a moment recognize this clique as representing either Conservative principles or the best interests of the province. Sometimes people may be induced to follow ideas and desert men. Sometimes they may be induced to follow men and desert ideas of policy. But so far as Conservatives on the Island of Vancouver are concerned, what reason is there for either course of action? Can they find better men than D. M. Eberts and E. G. Prior, and what ideas of policy are represented by R. McBride and A. E. McPhillips to induce them to follow their banner? In the second place, not only would this movement be sectional in its nature, but it would be highly unsuccessful in its results. In the constituencies of the province where it had sufficient force to make it a campaign issue, independent labor candidates would inevitably defeat the Conservative candidate of this peculiar brand, if Liberal candidates of the Joseph Martin persuasion did not. In the outcome, as we pointed out yesterday, only a miserable rump of the unruly mob led by Mr. Richard McBride would be returned to the legislature at all. This might be a very estimable outcome for the province of British Columbia, but it would be disastrous to the political careers of Mr. McBride and his immediate followers, and exceedingly embarrassing to the Conservative party, if they contrived to attach that name to their efforts to satiate their personal ambition. Now, what is the use of not looking things squarely in the face? What do we gain by playing with names and formulae, where realities advance themselves. We have in provincial politics at the present time a movement to take the name of the Conservative party in vain for the purpose of advancing the interests of a political clique. We might as well recognize first as last how childish, how silly, how fatuous the proposition is, and what complete and hopeless discomfiture it is bound to result in for those who lend themselves to it!

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

WHITE WINGED PEACE.

Rumors of peace which originate in London are not of much account. They are set about for the purpose of influencing the price of stocks, and by people who could not in the nature of things know anything about the peace negotiations. It is perfectly true that the stock market often reflects important news of a political character before it is published by the government. But it reflects it in the rise of prices. Those who have exclusive information about events from private sources do not discount their profits in stock operations by publishing it. They wait until official information corroborates their private intelligence, and then they reap their harvest. There can be no doubt, however, as to the growth of a general sentiment that the war in South Africa is to all intents and purposes over. This opinion has in all likelihood originated with those who are intimately acquainted with conditions in South Africa, who have followed the events of the war, and are capable of forming an intelligent opinion that the resistance of the Boers has very nearly reached its limit. We sincerely hope so. There is a task ahead of Great Britain in the reorganization of South Africa, in difficulty equal to, and perhaps greater, than the conquest of the Boers. But it is a task which will be done with equal thoroughness and with a far greater amount of satisfaction. Great Britain may certainly congratulate herself on complete success in two respects, first, in building up self-governing communities out of her own stock, and second, in administering the territory of weaker peoples for the benefit of those peoples themselves. She has won great victories in the field, but her greatest victories have been those of peace, and not of war. Organization, development and civilization inspired by the ideas of justice and freedom are stronger forces than the mightiest armies ever placed in the field. One of the worst features of war, whether political, industrial or military, is the spirit of savage, personal antagonism aroused and the ready ear lent to statements which help us to despise our opponents. We have had it dinned into our ears that the Boers are a race of cowards, liars, traitors, thieves, and sneaks, possessing neither honor nor principle. Their government certainly was corrupt, but it is not the government we have been fighting with. Any person who thinks that a nation of cowards, liars, traitors, thieves and sneaks, possessing neither honor nor principle, could ever have made such a fight, and endured such suffering as the Boers have done, is lacking in intelligence. Ignorant they may be, prejudiced they may be, narrow-minded they may be; but sound timber for the making of men they undoubtedly are. With peace should come a better understanding, and with a better understanding, greater mutual respect.

DISASTER AT FERNIE.

The explosion which took place in the Fernie coal mines on Thursday night is the most appalling disaster the history of coal mining in British Columbia has ever known. We do not think there is the slightest hope of escape for anyone who is in the mine. It is possible that some of the miners may be entombed and still living, but it is not likely. The Coal creek mines are opened by tunnels run in upon the coal seam from the point where it is intersected by the canyon of the creek. It is impossible for the mine to be on fire, because without a draught, combustion could not occur, and the damage caused by the explosion would intercept the ventilation of the mine altogether. For this reason it is likely that the mine can be opened and the full extent of the disaster known in a shorter time than is usually the case. But there is practically no hope that anyone in the mine has escaped a sudden and an awful fate. The mines at Fernie have always been of serious concern to the provincial government. The most stringent measures have been used to secure their operation under conditions of ordinary safety to the men employed. The latest reports received by the Department of Mines have been to the effect that the ventilation of the mines was adequate, and that they were, so far as human regulation could make them, safe. Now comes this disaster, which precaution and regulation have been powerless to avert. As soon as the news of the accident was received, the government wired to Mr. Archibald Dick, inspector of mines, Mr. J. F. Armstrong, government agent at Fort Steele, and Mr. T. R. Stockett, jr., general manager of the coal company, to render every assistance and, where necessary, to relieve any immediate distress. In addition to the action taken by the government, relief funds are being started all over the province, and we have no doubt that Victoria will respond freely to the call for assistance from the families of those who have perished in this calamity. The first instinct of the Minister of Mines, who is himself a practical coal miner, was to leave for the scene of the disaster, and he made arrangements to pair with Mr. E. C. Smith, the member for S. E. Kootenay, in order that he might get away. But, at this time of writing, we do not know whether the exigencies of government will permit of his leaving Victoria at this time. Everything possible has been done, and is being done, to show the people of Fernie how deeply everyone in British Columbia sympathises with them in the fearful affliction which has overtaken their community. Such calamities are determined by a Higher Power, but sympathy with the grief and gloom overwhelming those so near to us is our own attribute.

VICTORIA DAY.

The Twenty-Fourth of May has become an institution not merely in Victoria and the province of British Columbia, but throughout the whole British Empire. The idea of making it a holiday is deeply rooted and cannot very easily be departed from. Nor is there any reason why it should. Why should not the birthday of the greatest monarch who ever sat on the throne of Great Britain, and of the noblest woman of whom there is any record in history, be celebrated as a holiday forever, so far at least as those of British extraction and sympathies are concerned? If the proposal that succeeding monarchs should abandon the custom of a holiday upon their birthdays, and agree that the 24th of May should be kept as the day in which loyalty to the Crown finds suitable expression, it will be a most satisfactory way of avoiding the difficulties in the way of changing a national celebration from May to November and afterwards to some other date. It will be long before the personal reference of the 24th of May dies out in English-speaking countries. We do not grieve over the death of Queen Victoria. She was full of years. But we glory in her life. She was our Queen, ruling indeed by the consent of her subjects, but commanding their allegiance by the virtues of her public and her private life. When the name of Victoria is forgotten, the British race will have ceased to exist. But long may it be commemorated by the observance of the 24th of May as a general holiday, full of tender and sacred memories to every British subject!

THE OPPOSITION POLICY.

We are given to understand that there is one purpose for which obstruction is legitimate, namely to force a dissolution and a general election. We presume this means that those guilty of obstruction must be ready and willing to submit their cause to the verdict of the people, and that they use obstructive tactics to compel the government to grant them an opportunity of doing so. If the opposition members led by Mr. Richard McBride have any wish to submit their cause to the verdict of the people, they must be even more devoid of intelligence than we have ever given them credit for being. What cause have they to submit, on what line of policy are they in agreement among themselves, and in disagreement with the government? There are McBrideites and Olallaites and one Curtisite in the ranks of the opposition. It is a party of sixteen men with sixteen different ideas of policy, and with at least ten different opinions as to who should eventually be leader. A dissolution any time in the immediate future would not resolve one single difficulty in which the province finds herself, nor settle any question of policy. Thirty-six individuals would go home and forty-two individuals would come back. But what guarantee would there be that the forty-two individuals who came back, or any part of them, would be more united on questions of policy than the thirty-six individuals who went home. If Mr. McBride imagines that the people of this country would stand a general election on the burning question of whether McBride, McPhillips & Co. should, on general principles, be in power rather than the present government, Mr. McBride is singularly ignorant of the constitution and temper of the people of this country at the present time. Yet that is the only indication of a policy which the leader of the opposition has yet presented, and we have it upon the authority of the opposition itself that obstruction is only legitimate for the purpose of forcing a dissolution. That Mr. McBride and his following should be in power may be a burning question to Mr. McBride and his following, but it is certainly not a burning question to the people of British Columbia, and a dissolution for the purpose of deciding it would be an outrage upon the country. Yet that is what the opposition is apparently trying to force upon the country. Now let us go a little closer into the question. Let us take Messrs. McBride, McPhillips, Tatlow, R. F. Green and Taylor. They may be looked upon as the official nucleus of the opposition. What Mr. McBride has to look for from the constituency of Dewdney we do not know. At the last election he was assisted by the old-time element, the Conservative party and the general antagonism to Mr. Joseph Martin. Of these three factors he has only the last to assist him now, and we should think that his hold upon the constituency was now weaker and not stronger than it was before. But though we do not know what might happen to Mr. McBride in Dewdney, we do know just exactly what will happen to Mr. McPhillips in Victoria. He is bound to go. His career as a politician is strictly limited to the life of the present legislature. Mr. Tatlow might scrape through in Vancouver. We do not say that he would not, but we would not give five cents for the chance of re-election of either Mr. Taylor or Mr. R. F. Green. Of the whole clique, Messrs. McBride and Tatlow might survive. The others are gone beyond all hope of redemption. In the event of a dissolution, Mr. McBride would lose most of the lieutenants in whom he confides, and where in the wide world would he gain any support to supply the loss? It is a ridiculous proposition. No opposition composed of elements similar to those of the present opposition, and indulging in similar antics, will ever be tolerated in the province of British Columbia again. So that Mr. McBride and his following had better make the best of the short lease of life they now possess. A better explanation of their present obstriction would be to say that they are reckless because they know they are doomed, than to advance the absurdity that they are acting as they do because they have a cause which they dare submit to the people if an opportunity of doing so were granted them.

THE COLONIST AT HOME.

A very large number of people took advantage of the opportunity of visiting the Colonist last evening. In the operation of printing and publishing there is a fascination from which no one almost is exempt, certainly not those whom most people would think, custom had staled of any enjoyment in it. There must be a great attraction about newspaper work, else why do men who once enter the profession nearly always stay in it. It makes greater inroads upon a man's time than the profession of medicine, and its demand upon the nerve force is not equalled in any profession. There are some good prizes in it, but they are neither so good nor are there so many of them as in most other professions. We suppose that the idea of secret power has something to do with it. But most people entirely overestimate the power of a newspaper. After all, what is it but a mirror in which the community sees itself, in which its ideas and aspirations are mirrored and in the process made definite? Woe betide the newspaper which takes up questions in a manner a long way ahead of public opinion! It must either be subsidized by someone who agrees with its attitude, or go out of business. In both cases it ceases to be a newspaper at all. A newspaper paid to maintain certain ideas becomes simply a preaching agency for the propaganda of some particular cult. The art of journalism is to hold up a mirror to society and in the process to focus and bring into proper proportion the different elements of intellectual, moral, social, and industrial force at work there. Its comment should measure the effect of such forces upon the common good. The man who sneers at newspapers which have the support of the community in which they are published simply sneers at that community itself. Abuse the foibles, the vanities, the weaknesses of humanity if you will, and abuse the newspapers also. But remember that poor humanity is not all vanity and weakness, and that our newspapers represent the best that is in us, as well as what is not so good.

PROVINCIAL LIBRARY.

The progress made in the provincial library during the past year reflects the highest credit upon the librarian, Mr. Scholefield. Volumes to the number of 1,410 were added during the year, bringing the total number up to 5,920. The library is becoming more useful every year for reference purposes, and most of the books added to it have a direct bearing upon the objects for which such a library is necessary. One of the most difficult problems which confront the librarian is the accumulation of newspapers. The files of our provincial newspapers are being constantly referred to, particularly during the session of the House. There are now over 1,250 bound volumes of newspapers and magazines in the library, and the difficulty of storing them in a form convenient for reference is increasing from year to year. A very much larger space will eventually have to be devoted to the library than is at present available, as the books, not to mention the newspapers, are already overflowing the shelf room. Too much commendation cannot be given to the work accomplished by the system of traveling libraries adopted in connection with the provincial library. There are now thirty-five of these libraries in circulation, fifteen having been added during the past year. The traveling libraries are very much appreciated, and do much to supply the lack of literature in outlying districts.

IRON MAKING AT TOWNSEND

Using British Columbia Ore to Build Up United States Industry.

From Engineering and Mining Journal.

The first of the year will witness the production of the first pig iron made in the state of Washington in more than a decade, at Irondale, five miles south of Port Townsend, on Port Townsend Bay.

Twenty years ago there was at this place a smelting plant that was built and run for a short time by the Puget Sound Iron Company, Texada ore being used. The smelter was finally closed down, and the furnaces were allowed to go to ruin.

Some six months ago a company known as the Pacific Steel Company was formed of Pittsburg and McKeesport capital, with Homer H. Swaney at the head. Six months of hard work has placed the old plant of the Puget Sound Iron Company at Irondale, which was in first-class shape when it was abandoned, in even better condition than ever, and it is claimed that in a short time it will be turning out pig iron at the rate of 50 tons a day. For the present, a high-grade magnetic ore from Texada Island, British Columbia, will be used.

For the first few weeks the new company will use coke from Skagit County for fuel, and a series of experiments with different Puget Sound and British Columbia cokes will be conducted. By this time the elaborate charcoal-burning plant which the company is now installing will be in active operation, and thereafter charcoal alone will be used and a superior quality of charcoal pig iron produced.

The new company has done its work quietly, and is still ready to admit that its efforts may prove vain and its money wasted, but if it does succeed, the one essential to the complete realization of the brightest dreams of the future of the whole Pacific Coast will be accomplished.

The success of the Irondale experiment will mean a complete business revolution of the Pacific Coast. Shipbuilding alone will in that case assume a great importance. The profitable production of pig iron at Irondale, while it will benefit Port Townsend primarily, will prove of even greater benefit to Seattle and other manufacturing cities of Puget Sound. It will not only remove an incubus from the shipbuilders, but it will emancipate the cannerymen of the entire coast, from the Gulf of California to Behring Sea, for one of the first industries to follow the successful production of pig iron will be a plant for the manufacture of tin-plates, upon the price of which greatly depends the profits of the canning industry.

It was last March that Mr. Swaney determined to begin operations at Irondale. Since that time a large force of men, brought out from McKeesport, have been engaged in placing the old smelter in repair. The furnaces have been relined and alterations made which the engineers claim places it in better condition than it was when new. All the machinery for crushing and handling ore was overhauled and placed in perfect order. The steam plant was altered to secure more economical operation.

This refitting has been done under the direction of Mr. Henry Hall, of the Wellman-Seaver Engineering Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. The alterations in the steel plant have been made by the company itself. Under the new company a new laboratory has been built and will be maintained with the most approved appliances.

The Irondale plant will employ directly and indirectly 300 men. One hundred will be employed about the smelter, the same number or more in the mines. Approximately 100 will be engaged in cutting wood for the charcoal plant.

In brief the new plant may be described as follows: The stack is 60 feet in height, 12 feet in the bosh, 6 feet on the crucible, and about 50 tons capacity a day. Power to drive the hoisting and ore-crushing machinery will be furnished by a battery of four steam boilers, and large blowing engines will furnish the blast for the furnaces.

The ores of Texada, British Columbia, 130 miles distant, are being used for the present and until the value of the company's own mines can be demonstrated. Here they will be loaded on scows, transported to the plant, and dumped into the bunkers by a powerful steam derrick. From the bunkers it is hauled in small cars and arranged in huge heaps, each containing some 2,000 tons.

In order to render the smelting process easy, a low-grade hematite, instead of black oxide, like the Texada ore, will be used in small quantities. This will be used as a "mix." It is found near Hamilton, in Skagit County.

Around the plant are scattered many rusty pigs of iron which were left there when the furnace was abandoned. Many of these pigs contain iron of surprisingly good quality. In the offices of the new company are several samples of the old Irondale product, side by side with samples of the best grades of iron from Eastern furnaces. The Puget Sound pig is superior to the Eastern, as a general rule.

Limestone for fluxing purposes will me brought from the quarries in Roche Harbor. The coke which will be used at Irondale will be brought from Cokedale, being transported in the same manner as the ore.

Experiments conducted by the Pacific Steel Company up to the present time have been rather flattering to the cokes of this state. All of it is rated as fairly good, and one particular coke is stated to be of particularly fine character for iron-making. There are two faults with most of the coke so far as tested. Some of them contain a little more phosphorus than they should have in steel-making, and most of them have more ash than the Eastern coke. It is considered probable that more careful washing would greatly reduce the percentage of ash in the Washington cokes.

After the experiments with cokes of the state have been made, the company will use charcoal exclusively. About $6,000 has been expended in improvements and additions to the old charcoal plant. The original cost of this plant alone was a little over $40,000. There are 20 kilns 30 feet high and 30 feet in diameter at the base, and each will hold 75 cords of wood. In the old days the kilns were filled by hand, and this process the new company is now following, but will not long continue to do so. The kilns will burn 180 cords of wood a day. If men were employed to cut wood to supply them, the cost would be enormous. The company is erecting machinery which will saw, split and convey the wood to the kilns automatically. At the present time a large quantity of charcoal is being burned under the supervision of a veteran charcoal burner brought to Irondale from Missouri, who has entire charge of the charcoal burning plant. The by-products of the distillation of the wood are at present wasted. In time, however, it is hoped to save them.

General Manager Swaney of the steel company says that it has been demonstrated in Germany and also in Michigan that wood can be distilled and a profit made by the sale of the by-products alone. That is to say, the charcoal could be thrown away and the burners still make money.

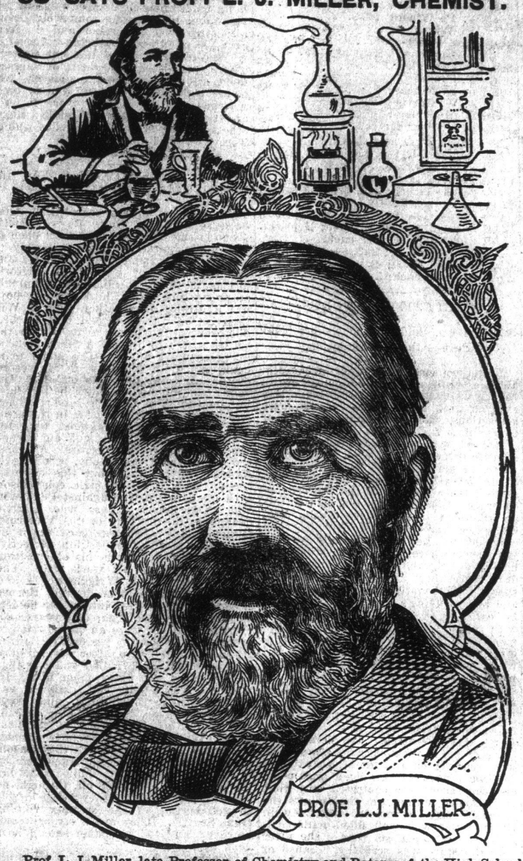
M. J. Carrigan, of Port Angeles, has rendered invaluable assistance in the development of the iron properties and the overhauling of the Irondale plant.

Senator Foster, of Tacoma, is one of the stockholders of the Pacific Steel Company, and a member of the board of directors. Mr. Swaney speaks in high terms of the part taken by him in paving the way for the commencement of the work at Irondale, both by the investment of money and in many other ways. To Henry Hewitt, of Tacoma, who is interested with Senator Foster in the company, much credit is also due.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Reveals That "Pe-ru-na is Calculated to Tone up the System, Restore the Functions and Procure Health."

SO SAYS PROF. L. J. MILLER, CHEMIST.



Prof. L. J. Miller, late Professor of Chemistry and Botany of the High School of Ypsilanti, Mich., writes from 3327 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., as follows:

"As several of my friends have spoken to me of the favorable results obtained through the use of Peruna, especially in cases of catarrh, I examined it most thoroughly to learn its contents.

"I found it composed of extracts of herbs and barks of most valuable medicinal qualities combined with other ingredients, delicately balanced, calculated to tone up the system, restore the functions and procure health.

"*I consider Peruna one of the most skillfully and scientifically prepared medicines, which the public can use with safety and success.*"—*PROF. L. J. MILLER.*

"Builds up the System."

Hon. Joseph H. Ridgeway, Secretary of the American Anti-Treat Society, writes the following letter from the Grand Central Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.:

Joseph Ridgeway.

"It is with great pleasure that I endorse Peruna as an honest medicine, competent to do all it claims. I have used it several times and know of nothing that cures so completely, and at the same time builds up the system.

"I have recommended it to a number of my friends and always feel that I do them a service for I know how satisfactory the results invariably are. I only wish every family had a bottle—it would save much sickness and doctor bills."—Joseph H. Ridgeway.

"Feel Better Than for Five Years."

Mr. James B. Taylor, Roberts, Ind., writes:

"I am at the present time entirely well. I can eat anything I ever could. I took five bottles of Peruna, and feel better now than I have for five years. I have doctored with other doctors off and on for fifteen years, so I can recommend your medicine very highly for stomach troubles. I take great pleasure in thanking you for your free advice and Peruna."—James B. Taylor.

"I Enjoy my Meals as I Used to."

Mr. J. W. Pritchard, Wolf Lake, Ind., writes:

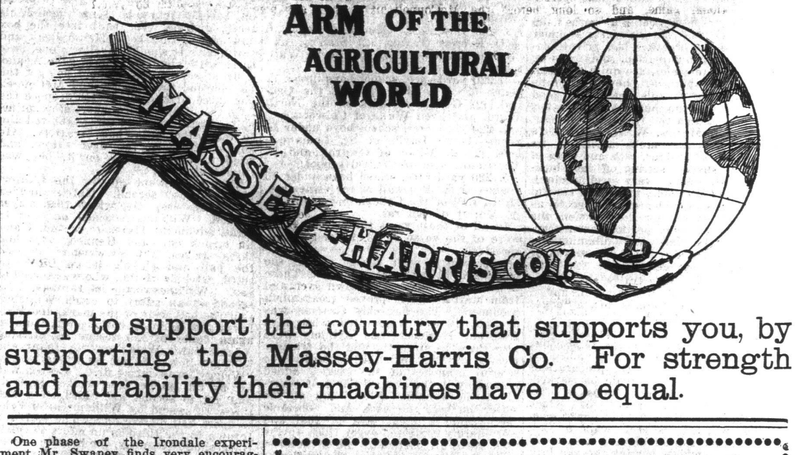
"I am pleased to say that I have been cured of catarrh of the stomach by Peruna. I could hardly eat anything that agreed with me. Before I would get half through my meal my stomach would fill with gas causing me much distress and unpleasant feelings for an hour or two after each meal. But, thanks to your Peruna, I am now completely cured, and can eat anything I want to without any of the distressing symptoms. I can now enjoy my meals as I used to do, and it is all due to Dr. Hartman and his wonderful medicine, Peruna.

"It has been one year since I was cured, and I am all O. K. yet, so I know I am cured."—J. W. Pritchard.

Dyspepsia is a very common phase of summer catarrh. A remedy that will cure catarrh of one location will cure it anywhere. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. That it is a prompt and permanent cure for catarrh of the stomach the above letters testify.

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.



Help to support the country that supports you, by supporting the Massey-Harris Co. For strength and durability their machines have no equal.

One phase of the Irondale experiment Mr. Swaney finds very encouraging. This is the cheapness of water transportation and the short distances ores and fuel will have to be brought to the blast furnace on Puget Sound compared with plants in the East, where ores are hauled many miles by rail or water, and sometimes both.

LONG LIFE IS INHERITED.

This statement you can prove by investigation. When a person whose ancestors have long lives dies in middle age you can in nine cases out of ten trace the cause to disordered kidneys and consequent suffering from Bright's disease, rheumatism, fatty heart or dropsy. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prevent and cure these fatal and painful diseases as no other preparation was ever known to do. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

VANCOUVER RACES.

Results of First Day of Jockey Club Meet.

Vancouver, B. C., May 23.—(Special.)—There was a fair attendance at the first day of the Jockey club meet today at Hastings, and all things considered, the club was satisfied. Every one seemed well pleased with the day's sport. There were no delays, the meet was well managed and the crowd got home early.

In the 2:40 class there were five starters: Glengarry Patchin, St. Patrick, Stormont Jr., Mollie McCarthy and Mayday. St. Patrick won in 3 straights; time, 2:47½.

In the ¾-dash there were seven starters. Eldrid was first, Barnadalla second, and Geo. Dewey third; time 1:22 4-5.

In the half mile dash, Red Hirella was under the wire first, closely followed in the order named by Spinner, Durango and Gipsy Boy.

The race of the day was the mile dash. The time, 1:50, was considered excellent considering the condition of the track. Billario led with Duty Free second, Dr. Mards third and Morango fourth.

TO HAVE BEAUTIFUL SKIN.

Every one who would have a clear, soft, velvety skin free from pimples, blackheads, redness and disfiguring eruptions must use Dr. Chase's Ointment. It is a true food for the skin, does not clog the pores as do powders, and insures permanent benefit. There is not a single itching, burning skin disease of men, women or children that Dr. Chase's Ointment will not cure. Mothers find it invaluable for Baby Eczema, scald head and chafing on the little ones.

GARDEN TOOLS

Lawn Mowers and Poultry Netting

FOR SALE BY

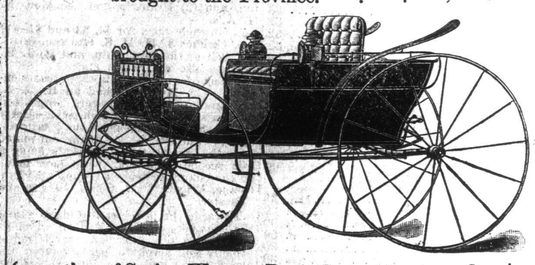
The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ld.

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

TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 13.

Just Received...

TWO CARLOADS of the finest Vehicles ever brought to the Province.



Consisting of Spring Wagons, Road Carts, Phaetons, Buggies, Gladstones, Etc., Etc.

Call and examine them at our new Show Rooms, corner Government and Johnson Streets, Victoria, B.C.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.