The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

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

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Six months	3.00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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Six months	.75
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THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

The death of the Marquis of Dufferin removes from the long and notable list of British public men one of the most distinguished names ever connected with British diplomacy. The Marquis twenty-five years ago was the best known and most popular man in Canada, and while he rendered the Empire great service in other capacities, it was as Governor-General of the Dominion that he did most for this part of the British domain. Lord Dufferin came to Canada at a critical period. The Confederation was only five years old and there was a great deal of discontent in all parts of the country. The Union was not working out just as its advocates had led the people to suppose it would. The Maritime Provinces were getting to be very much of the opinion that it would have been wiser for them to have kept clear of Old Canada and formed a union among themselves. British Columbia was badly disaffected. Ontario was impressed with the idea that it had simply attached to itself a lot of poor relations. Possibly Quebec was better satisfied than any other part of the Dominion with the new conditions. Something was needed to appeal to the imagination of the people, and this Dufferin supplied. A man of consummate tact, a speaker of more than ordinary ability, and a shrewd judge of men, with that peculiar magnetism necessary to attract people to him, Dufferin was able by his tour through the Dominion to revive the drooping hopes of those who had built so much upon Confederation and to shame its opponents into giving the new condition a longer trial. If it had not been for him, so arduous were the conditions of the people during the years of his vice-royalty, and so depressed had business become, that one can hardly say what might not have occurred had a less able man represented the Crown at that time. The bright intelligence and other admirable qualities of Lady Dufferin contributed more than a little to her husband's conspicuous success in Canada. His career since then in Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Italy, France and India was a great success. In every post he displayed the highest powers of diplomacy and contributed much to the prestige of the Empire and the preservation of peace.

Personally the deceased Marquis was a thoroughly likable man. All who came in contact with him were impressed by his gentle firmness, his consideration for every one and his geniality of disposition. He could be firm when firmness was needed, but with him the velvet glove over the iron hand was specially manifest. He will be greatly mourned in all parts of that great Empire to which he gave his best efforts and to whose honor and welfare he contributed not a little.

PARTIES AND PRINCIPLES.

We have had our share of talk in this province about political parties, and it is about time to say something about political principles. The poet has said in regard to forms of government that "what's best administered is best," and we suppose no one will dispute the proposition that the best party for the country is that, which is conducted on the best principles and seeks by its acts of policy and administration to do what is best for the state. This may seem axiomatic and a little old-fashioned, but it is well to get down to first principles now and again, if only for the sake of reminding ourselves and each other what we ought to be in politics for. We think that the views of the illustrious Flannigan of Texas, who asked in the Democratic convention: "What are we here for, if not for the offices?" do not obtain to any great extent in British Columbia, but at the same time there is an absence of discussion of questions of principle, which is exceedingly unfortunate. People talk on the streets about "higher politics," but what they say finds little expression in a public way.

A few weeks ago Mr. Dunsmuir addressed a letter to the people of British Columbia. Perhaps the fact that a bye-election for the House of Commons was then pending in this city will account for the comparatively little attention given to it in the press of this city. We know that this was one reason why the Colonist did not say more about it. Another reason was because not a paper and not a public man in the province publicly, so far as we know, took exception to anything contained in the letter. An anonymous correspondent of our evening contemporary severely animadverted upon parts of the letter, but as far as we have been able to observe there has been almost an entire absence of responsible criticism of it. This being the case, it did not seem to be good policy for the Colonist, an avowed supporter of the local government, to volunteer a defence of the Premier's views. But considerations of this kind could not have influenced the press outside of Victoria, and yet, except a few perfunctory references to it, all favorable, the provincial press has scarcely discussed the exceedingly important matters submitted to the people of the province by Mr. Dunsmuir. If there had been adverse criticism, it would have at least shown that a lively interest is taken in matters of policy affecting the future of the province. The press and the majority of our public men seem to think more of party alliances than of the examination of principles.

The absence of discriminating discussion in the case of Mr. Dunsmuir's letter is only a new exhibition of an old kind of apathy. When in 1897 Mr. Rithet in his place in the house formulated the claims of the province for greater consideration at Ottawa, not a newspaper in the province, so far as we recollect, except the Colonist thought the question thus raised worthy of serious treatment. When in 1898 Mr. Turner introduced his excellent railway policy, which if carried into effect would have advanced the prosperity of this province as nothing else has ever done, it fell flat upon the public attention. The papers for the most part refused to treat it seriously, and confined themselves to a chorus of vituperation of Mr. Turner and his colleagues. When Lieutenant-Governor McInnes struck a blow at the integrity of our institutions, the assertion of right principles of government was left almost exclusively to the Colonist. In view of these experiences we were not surprised that the people appear to prefer to talk now about who is going "to be on top" and what the next political change will be, and when it will come about, rather than those measures and principles which will contribute to the prosperity of the province.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The treaty of Great Britain with Japan, by which the two nations seem to have undertaken to guarantee the integrity of China, is not exactly a surprise. Some such arrangement was expected, although no one anticipated that our government would act alone. The general impression was that there would be concerted action with the government of the United States, and that instead of a dual alliance to protect China, there would be a triple alliance for that purpose. The Westminster Gazette thinks that the treaty has established an offensive and defensive alliance between the two signatory powers, and if this is the case it must go further than the telegraphed synopsis indicates.

So far as the treaty relates to China, it may be fittingly described as in the interests of humanity. The tremendous offensive possibilities of China are well known, and it is highly desirable in the interests of civilization that any attempt to parcel out the country among European powers, which would inevitably lead to immeasurable bloodshed, shall be prevented. China is naturally jealous of European nations. Apparently Japan stands higher in her confidence. It seems clear that Japanese public men will better understand how to deal with the Chinese people than Europeans can possibly know. Hence it has for years been recognized that any plan for the protection of China, to command the confidence of the latter country, must be participated in by Japan.

There is some criticism in London as to the wisdom of the Imperial government making an alliance with Japan without consulting other powers, and especially the United States. There are reasons why it might not be thought well to deal with the United States in such a connection. All treaties negotiated by the President have to run the gauntlet of the Senate, and it is difficult to tell what a treaty will be like after that body has got through with it. One dealing with such a question would undoubtedly be so mangled that great delay would be necessary in reaching an understanding. It was wiser therefore for Great Britain to act alone and trust to the interests of the United States securing the co-operation of that country, if it ever becomes necessary to use force to carry the agreement into effect.

Canada, and especially British Columbia, have a peculiar interest in this treaty. Japan is now our ally, and will expect the same treatment to be extended to her people throughout the British Empire as is extended to the people of other nationalities. The Imperial government will certainly discountenance legislation directed at the Japanese. At the same time the new treaty is even more in the interests of Japan than in that of Great Britain, and undoubtedly the public men of the former country will see the wisdom of cultivating the best relations possible with the British people. Hence we expect that no great difficulty will be encountered if an attempt is made to surround Japanese immigration into British countries with such restrictions as are necessary. This has been the position taken by the Colonist from the first time the restriction of Japanese immigration into the country was proposed, and we regard the chances of accomplishing something in that way as bettered by the new treaty. Japan does not want her people to come to Canada. She does want them to be treated like other civilized races, and if the latter is accomplished, she will probably exert herself to prevent the former.

LAND SUBSIDIES.

British Columbia has an abundance of vacant land, and no surplus money. If it can secure railways by giving land bounties under conditions that will be reasonable from a public point of view, surely that will be better policy than to keep the land and borrow money to give as subsidies. It may be necessary to do both, but surely it would be unwise to resolve, as the Liberal Convention did, against giving any land. Money borrowed is a burden upon revenue. Land under a proper form of grant would become a source of revenue. We know that a prejudice exists among many people against land grants to railway companies. It is based upon the unfortunate experience which the public has had in all parts of the American Continent with land grants. But this experience was not due to the fact that land was given to the railways but to the failure to couple the grants with proper conditions. The greater number of these grants were made at a time when the United States and Canada had more land than they knew what to do with, and the prospect of any shortage was exceedingly remote. Consequently in nearly every case the conditions on which the grants were made were practically nominal so far as the protection of the public interests was concerned. It was the same with the first cash subsidies. They were given outright without asking any return. We would not think of giving money in that fashion now, and we would not contemplate such land grants as once were thought reasonable. Nowadays the railway companies are expected to give a quid pro quo in the matter of cash subsidies, and it is quite feasible to surround land subsidies with such conditions that it will be to the direct advantage of the province to have the companies administer the land.

The attitude of the provincial government on the matter of land subsidies as defined by Mr. Dunsmuir, will meet with the approval of the very great majority of the people of the province. He did not lay down any hard and fast rule as to the giving of such aid, but he refused to close the door against negotiations for railway construction under a judicious system of land subsidies. He admitted that objections have been made to such a policy, but declared himself free and ready to consider any fair proposal. Surely this position is much more in the interests of the people of British Columbia and far more statesmanlike than a bald declaration against land subsidies on any terms whatever.

THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

The Tourist Association has made an excellent beginning. From present indications ample money will be raised for use this season, but in saying this we take for granted that those persons who have not yet subscribed will do their duty as fully as those whose names are now on the list. In a recent issue of the Winnipeg Tribune we find an article upon California, in which the great success of that state is attributed chiefly to successful advertising. The writer says among other things:

"The secret of success in the matter of profitable advertising is to secure an option on a good thing and boom it.

"There is not a town in California that has not spent and is not spending large sums annually to boom the locality of which it is the centre. The literature of California is advertising, and as evidence of this I have several illustrated volumes, unnumbered pamphlets, etc., which taxed the capacity of "our" valise to land in Winnipeg. The subject of all this is principally the climate and its possibilities, and every dog is bargain day. The editor has gone to considerable expense to make his literature attractive, as he should, and the paper on which the matter is printed is good and illustrations are employed on a whole-scale scale. This sort of thing is being carried on by the towns of California, the railways, boards of trade and chambers of commerce. The results are yielding many fold."

There is no doubt about the truth of this, although we do not say that California has not many meritorious claims to consideration by tourists, settlers and business men generally. For the whole period of its history California has had a continuous advertisement. The gold discoveries advertised it. Then its writers advertised it by making it the scene of all manner of remarkable tales, told in prose and poetry. When the public taste seemed to have had enough of this sort of thing, "the glorious climate" was taken up and boomed for all it was worth. Then people began to grow grapes and other fruit, and a new subject for the advertiser was at hand. After this came the establishment of health resorts. All this advertising was bound to produce results and they have exceeded what was expected of it. The people of Victoria ought to take example from the successful use of printer's ink by their southern neighbors. We have at times been inclined to think that some of our citizens were afraid that if they did anything to induce people to come here there would not be room for them. We do not think that way. We believe there is room for a very large population in this city and province, and we believe the best way to secure our share of it is to let the world know what we have to offer. We do not know that the Tourist Association has any more than a vague idea of what it will do with the money it expects to have at its disposal, but we do know that it will be in a position to do much more intelligent work than any other association that has been in existence here, because it has the experience of others to guide it. We do not know that it will be in a position to do more than a small part of what should be done, but we do know that what it does do will be done in the best way. We do not know that it will be in a position to do more than a small part of what should be done, but we do know that what it does do will be done in the best way. We do not know that it will be in a position to do more than a small part of what should be done, but we do know that what it does do will be done in the best way.

OUR BY-ELECTION.

The Toronto Globe says that our recent by-election meant more than a party victory. "It represented an awakening and a determination to bring the Island to the position it ought to have through its splendid resources." We suppose we must be prepared to be misunderstood by the Globe, as it is published a long distance from the scene, and can hardly be expected to know the exact facts, but we beg to assure it that it has read into Mr. Riley's election what no one on the ground associates with it. So far as the two parties were concerned, the issue of material development was only pressed upon the electors by one of them, namely the Conservatives. The Liberal local newspaper ridiculed the idea that there was any question of material development worth considering at all. It placed its claim for the election of Mr. Riley solely upon the ground that the Liberals are in power and Mr. Riley himself never made the claim that his election was to be regarded as anything else than a step towards securing federal patronage.

But if this were all there is in the Globe's brief reference to the election, we would not feel under any obligation to mention it. Our Toronto contemporary speaks of the Island being dominated by "a peculiar brand of moss-backed Toryism," and it is this which it intimates has kept back the progress of this part of the province. A greater calumny against a political party and a community can hardly be imagined, and is only explainable on the ground that the Globe is ignorant of the facts. While no one will claim that the Conservative Party in this city monopolizes the intelligence, public spirit and progressiveness of the community, we can assert without fear of successful contradiction that it has the greater part of these qualities, so essential to the advancement of the locality. To suggest to a Victorian that Vancouver Island and Victoria have been kept back by the Conservative Party and will be pushed to the front by Mr. Riley's supporters is to provoke laughter. It is a simple fact that most of the leading business men, the greater number of those who are relied upon to make any movement a success, the majority of those who have been identified with all Victoria enterprises, carried on either here or elsewhere, have been and are today Conservatives. It was for this reason that the Conservative Party at the by-election took its stand almost wholly upon the question of Western development. Its members have been so closely identified with that work in the past and build so much upon it in the future, that to them it is the question which above all others is worth considering. On the other hand, we have Mr. Riley appealing to the expectation of transient patronage. We do not say that this shows how the Liberal Party looks upon Western development, but we do insist that it showed Mr. Riley's idea of the class of men to whom he was obliged to look for his majority.

The slur upon Victoria as dominated by moss-backed Toryism is wholly uncalled for. It is a libel, pure and simple. It is a senseless and pointless libel. The people of Victoria will compare favorably in the matter of public spirit and enterprise with those of any other city in Canada. The records of mining development in British Columbia, of the building up of the canning industry, of the sealing business, of transportation, and so on, show that Victorians have always been to the front. While some other localities have been aided by well-engineered land booms, while others have been backed by powerful transportation companies, and while others have enjoyed other adventitious aids to prosperity, Victorians have been "making runs off their own bats" steadily and perseveringly, and the result is a well-established city, which is ready to take advantage of the future opening before it. What we are laboring under is not the consequences of a "moss-backed Toryism," but a neglectful so-called Liberalism, which can see nothing worth talking about except the peddling out of patronage.

THE QUARANTINE STATION.

Mr. W. A. Ward brought up the matter of accommodation at the Quarantine Station at the meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade yesterday. What he said is printed elsewhere. The Colonist has been looking into this matter on its own account, and is glad to feel confidence that when the arrangements now in progress are completed there will be no ground for any further complaint. We do not suppose that any one will be able to devise a plan whereby a stay at quarantine will be attractive, but Dr. Watt thinks that in the course of a very short time those detained at William Head will have every comfort that they can reasonably expect, and the objections to which Mr. Ward refers will be fully met. It is very desirable that matters of this kind should be brought up and fully ventilated. The importance of the station at William Head is annually increasing. Last year its records showed that more ships called there than at any other station in Canada, and with the growth of the Oriental trade the number will further increase. Moreover, the steamers from the Orient come from the points of the greatest danger. William Head ought, therefore, to be as well provided in the matter of accommodation as possible, and the way to ensure this is by the full and free discussion of any imperfections in existing arrangements.

THE CONDOR.

We fear that all hope of the Condor must be abandoned. We come to this conclusion with the greatest regret, but there seems to be no use in continuing to hope against hope. The ship with her precious cargo of lives has gone to swell the "price of admiralty." For the gallant men who have met so sad a fate, for their bereaved friends ashore, and especially for the young wife of the Captain, who for so long refused to believe that anything could have happened to her husband's ship, the people of Victoria feel the deepest sympathy.

The Colonist does not know the practice in such matters, but it seems to us that a searching inquiry is called for. These questions ought to be answered: Is it true, as alleged, that the Condor was not a type unfitted for such perils of the seas as a vessel is almost sure to encounter on a long voyage, especially in the winter? If she was, who was responsible for her construction, and what is going to be done about it? We do not lose sight of the fact that many vessels founder, or that unforeseen accidents occur on land as well as on sea; but we most earnestly hope that steps will be taken to see if any blame rests upon any one for this melancholy event.

ABOUT A SIGNATURE.

Mr. Joseph Martin has written two letters, one to the Colonist, and the other to the Times. Both were signed by him, with the affix, "Liberal Leader of British Columbia." We all know Mr. Martin well enough to feel sure that he did not so sign himself without deliberate purpose, and the nature of the purpose may be inferred from reading the letters which really contained nothing in particular. If one should conclude that they were written for the sake of affording a reason to publish the signature, he would probably not be doing Mr. Martin any very great injustice. The gentleman was only following up the common practice of other potentates, and issuing his proclamation, of which all persons will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly. To this no possible objection can be taken, since Mr. Martin was chosen leader of a party at a convention. Having been so chosen, it remained for him to assert his leadership at such a time and in such a manner as he saw fit. The odd thing about it is its novelty, but then the whole business which culminated in his being chosen a leader smacked very strongly of novelty. It introduces a new feature into Canadian politics.

There have been leaders before Mr. Martin. Sir John Macdonald was a leader, but he did not derive his authority from any convention. He won it by the strength of his policy and his ability as an administrator. George Brown was a leader. Joseph Howe was a leader. So was Oliver Mowat. So were many others whose names might be mentioned. Lord Salisbury is a leader. Lord Rosebery may be one. These men were not chosen by conventions. They came to the front by reason of their own strength. It is a thing unknown in British or Canadian politics, that any number of delegates have a right to meet anywhere and chose any one as a party leader. They may make him their personal leader. Members of a legislature may choose a parliamentary leader. This is necessary for the purposes of carrying on parliamentary discussion; but it never was heard of that a British people met and selected any man and gave him the right to claim what Mr. Martin is claiming, and it will be an unhappy day for Canadian politics when such a practice prevails. It smacks too much altogether of the ways of Tammany.

In making these observations, we are actuated by the desire to prevent the Conservative Party from making the mistake which the Liberals have fallen into. It is likely that there will be an effort to organize that party, as the Liberals organized at Vancouver, for a provincial campaign. It is likely that some one will propose on such an occasion that somebody else shall be made leader of the Conservatives, which person may not be, and may not be able to become, a member of the legislature. A political party ought to be content with its organization. It ought to have its chairman, or presiding officer, by whatever name it may choose to call him, who, for organization purposes, ought to be at the head; but the leader ought to be the man who leads the battles of his party on the floor of the legislature, and he should not be chosen for the position, but simply recognized in it.

We do not want to see the day when there will appear in the press of British Columbia letters signed by "The Liberal Leader of British Columbia," and others signed "The Conservative Leader of British Columbia." We are utterly opposed to the idea of party bosses or czars. We dispute the principle that any man, no matter what he may call himself, has, or ought to have, any right whatever to prescribe rules for his political associates, further than his recognized ability or his active service entitles him to speak. No man ought to be placed in a position whereby his word will be law or have any binding effect, morally or otherwise, upon his political friends. We supported Sir John Macdonald because we had confidence in him. The Liberals support Sir Wilfrid Laurier because they have confidence in him. This is the only source whence a political leader should derive any power, and we take all the value out of party government when we contemplate the setting up of machine-made leaders. If a convention today may choose a leader and the party must follow him, an adroit aspirant may tomorrow work the oracle so that he can supplant the choice of the former convention, and party organization will thus become, as it is in many places in the United States, simply a strife between political would-be bosses. We repeat that we hope the Conservative Party will not make the blunder which the Liberals made at Vancouver, and that, if they think it worth while to organize for a provincial campaign, they will leave the leader to be developed by events.

MEN AND LAND.

Our correspondent "Justice" expresses what a great many people are saying. His view will meet with a response in many minds. What is to be the remedy for the evils of which he complains? He will probably say that it is to get rid of Chinamen, but while this would have some effect, it will not accomplish all that is expected of it. There will always be a demand for cheap labor, and there will always be competition for employment, which will tend to keep wages down until the demand for laboring men exceeds the supply. Then the price of labor will go up. What keeps the price down? It is competition. Why is there competition? Because too many men are seeking for employment from others instead of being producers, to some extent, at least, for themselves. The Census casts a great deal of very useful light on this question. It shows that people are crowding into the city. They are daily becoming more and more averse to making their living from the soil. They are not forced into the city. It is not from the pressure of bad laws or the burden of taxation that they give up country life for a chance to work for wages. On the other hand, comparatively few people from the cities seek farm life. They prefer to remain in the centres of population, and take their chance of being employed by some one. All they have to dispose of is their labor, and they prefer to sell this for a day's wage rather than employ it for themselves in the cultivation of the soil. We are perfectly aware of the fact that to talk to the average city working man about going out upon a farm is to suggest something that is not within his power. He has not the means with which to get an improved farm; he has not sufficient to keep him while he is improving a new farm; he knows practically nothing about farming and would not know how to go to work to make a living at it. There does not seem to be anything for him to do but to stay in the city and look out for jobs, competing with the Chinaman here, and with the pauper laborers of Europe in the Eastern part of the Continent. And things are getting worse instead of better all the time, for the movement of population to the cities is gaining steadily in strength year by year.

Of course, this is no new discovery. dealt with it and endeavored to suggest remedies. Henry George thought he had found the remedy in single tax. Others have other suggestions to make, but the evil keeps on growing just the same. Our correspondent looks like an able-bodied man. He appears like one who deserves a good living in this world. If he had a farm he would probably get along well upon it. The Colonist has other callers and correspondents of whom the same thing can be said. It likes to talk to them when they call, but it has yet to have the first caller come in and say that he would like to get work upon a farm with the view of becoming a farmer himself. The most of them would like a situation in doors, where they can make a living without too much work. Others are looking for manual labor. They all want something to do in town.

We suggest that it is time to begin to think if there is not some way whereby the pressure on the labor market can be relieved, not simply by getting rid of Chinamen, but by giving white men something to do in connection with the land, so that they may become producers of the necessaries of life for themselves instead of merely working for wages for other people. We do not suppose that what has here been said will be of any great value to our correspondent, but the points advanced have a very important bearing upon the future of our institutions. The labor market cannot be indefinitely crowded, without the price of labor being forced down.

WELSHMEN FOR CANADA.

Mr. Chamberlain is to receive a delegation on Monday next, the deliberations of which will be of much interest to Canadians. Some years ago a considerable colony of people from Wales settled in Patagonia. They are by no means satisfied with the country. Several reasons are given for their discontent, but we understand the chief one is their dissatisfaction with the government of the country and its institutions generally. Some months ago delegates on their behalf visited Canada and were very much pleased with what they saw and learned here. The people of Wales have taken the matter up on behalf of their expatriated countrymen, and the deputation which Mr. Chamberlain is to receive is said to be the most influential that has represented the principality in many years. We understand that Mr. Sifton has been instrumental in promoting the movement.

Canadians will be very glad to welcome such excellent colonists, and the effect of their coming here from Patagonia cannot but be favorable upon the trend of emigration from the United Kingdom. Argentina, to which the part of Patagonia where the Welshmen settled belongs, has been regarded with very considerable favor by British emigrants. It is a country of great agricultural resources and much variety of products. If evidence is given by those who have had experience that Canada is a better place to go to than the South American country, we may expect good results.

Carefully Avoid Substitutes and Imitations.

At the present time the Diamond Dyes are the only package dyes absolutely guaranteed by the manufacturers. The great popularity of the Diamond Dyes has brought forth many imitations and vile deceptions in the shape of home package dyes. These imitations, cheaply produced, are sold by some dealers for the sake of the extra profit they bring, and many are urged to buy them. If you would avoid trouble and disaster, refuse these adulterated dyes when they are offered to you, and insist upon getting the Diamond Dyes.

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes will be pleased to send post free to any address their Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Designs. If you are a lover of pretty room ornaments, write to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q.

Spring Humors of the Blood

Come to a large majority of people.

Probably 75 per cent. of these are cured every year by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we hope by this advertisement to get the other 25 per cent. to take this great Spring Medicine.

It will sharpen your appetite, cure all stomach troubles, relieve that tired feeling.

Its strength as a blood purifier is demonstrated by its marvelous cures of

Scrofula	Salt Rheum
Scald Head	Boils, Pimples
All Kinds of Humor	Psoriasis
Blood Poisoning	Rheumatism
Catarrh	Malaria, Etc.

All of which are prevalent now.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Will do you a wonderful amount of good. Be sure to get Hood's.

BORN.

HIND—At Vancouver, B. C., on February 8th, the wife of Lewis Hind, of a son.

TROREY—At Vancouver, B. C., on February 9th, the wife of George E. Trorey, of a son.

SERGEANT—At Work Point Barracks, on February 7th, the wife of Archibald Joseph Sergeant, of a daughter.

CULLUM—At 12 Caledonia avenue, on Friday, 12th inst., the wife of W. J. Cullum, a daughter.

TISDALL—At Vancouver, on February 5th, the wife of Charles E. Tisdall, of a daughter.

SLUGGETT—On Monday, the 3rd inst., the wife of Geo. H. Sluggett, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

LANGLEY—SMITH—At Elburne, on February 8th, Mr. E. Langley and Miss Margaret Smith.

ALLAN—BISHOP—At Calvary Baptist church, by Rev. J. F. Vichert, on February 6th, T. W. Allan, of Vancouver, and Miss Henrietta Amelia, eldest daughter of H. F. Bishop, 84 John street, Victoria, B. C.

Vancouver papers please copy.

ALLEN—WILLEY—At Nelson, on January 28th, Mr. John W. Allen and Miss Annie Willey, both of Kaslo.

McRAE—STEWART—At Vancouver, on January 29th, Mr. Wm. McRae, of Quesnel Forks, and Miss Christine Stewart, of Vancouver.

PURDY—BLANCHARD—At Cranbrook, on January 23rd, 1902, Mr. J. A. Purdy, of Fernie, and Miss Inez Blanchard, of Cranbrook.

ANDERSON—GALBRAITH—At Vancouver, B. C., on February 8th, Charles James Anderson, of Calgary, and Miss Elizabeth J. Galbraith, of Vancouver.

DIED.

CHRISTIE—At Victoria, B. C., on February 12th, 1902, Rev. James Christie, M. A., a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, aged 82 years.

DUMAIS—At Nelson, B. C., on February 8th, Mrs. A. Dumais.

HARPER—At the family residence, Lake District, on the 12th instant, Cecil Frederic, infant son of F. W. and Jane Harper, aged 11 months.

TOMLEY—At Vancouver, B. C., on February 4th, Geo. Tomley.

BOSWORTH—At Lansdowne road, Victoria, on the 4th day of February, Hannah, widow of the late William Bosworth, aged 82 years, a native of Warwickshire, England.

SMITH—At Sidney, on February 4th, 1902, Louis Smith, a native of Germany.

SLATKER—At Sidney, on February 4th, 1902, J. Slatker, a native of Moodyville, B. C.

SIMPSON—At the Jubilee hospital on the 6th instant, Edward Simpson, a native of Victoria, B. C., aged 42 years.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS
EPPS'S COCOA
Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of flavour, Superior quality, and highly Nutritive properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
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Known and sown wherever good crops are grown.
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POND'S EXTRACT
FOR BURNS, SPRAINS, WOUNDS, BRUISES OR ANY SORT OF PAIN.
Used Internally and Externally.
CAUTION! Avoid the weak watery Witch Hazel preparations, represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which easily sour and often contain "wood alcohol" an irritant externally and, taken internally, a poison.

$250 REWARD.

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

JAMES DUNSMUIR.

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TO LET—That very desirable country residence known as "Glenora," situate at Koksilah, consisting of 160 acres of land with modern dwelling house, good barns, stables, outbuildings and orchard. Full particulars on application to Helsterman & Co., 28 Government Street.

PLEASANT, comfortable home in house of retired nurse, for invalid or maternity case. J. S., 137, Quadra street, Victoria, B. C. 'Phone 790. 128

FOUND—In the Drill Hall, a parcel of ribbon. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this adv. Apply to A. Mulchay.

RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated within the boundaries of the following areas are hereby reserved from pre-emption, sale, or other disposition, excepting under the provisions of the mining laws of the Province, for two years from 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 Oriental Power and Pulp Company, Limited, to select therefrom timber limits, for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 13th day of January, 1902, viz:

Area 1.—All that portion of Princess Royal Island which lies to the north of Blind Passage, extending between the Princess Royal Cannery and Laredo Sound or Channel.

Area 2.—On the stream north of Fisherman's Cove, Ursula Channel, one parcel one mile by eight miles.

Areas 3 and 4.—On Kiekane Inlet, two parcels one mile by one mile and a half miles each.

Area 5.—Aaltanhash Inlet, one parcel one mile by two miles.

Area 6.—Khutze Inlet, one parcel, one mile by three miles.

Area 7.—Green Inlet, one parcel, one mile by two miles.

Area 8.—Sasah Island, one parcel, one mile by two miles.

Area 9.—Gill Island, one parcel, one mile by five miles, on south end.

Area 10.—Kitkiatah Bay, one parcel, one mile by one mile.

Area 11.—Kitkiatah River, two parcels, one mile by one mile each.

Area 12.—On bay near Paisley Point, one parcel, one mile by three miles.

Area 13.—On Kildalla Arm and River, one parcel, one mile by four miles.

Area 14.—A belt of land one mile in width on each side of Gardener Canal and the Kitlap (or Kitlobe) River, for a distance of 10 miles up said river.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 13th January, 1902.

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax, and all assessed Taxes and Income Tax, assessed and levied under the Assessment Act and amendments, are now due and payable for the year 1902. All taxes collectible for the Galiano Island Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at Galiano. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

JOSEPH PAGE,
Assessor and Collector.
Galiano Island Assessment District, Galiano Post Office.
Dated at Galiano, 11th January, 1902.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS NOTICE.

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

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 18th day of March, 1902.

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

Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

VICTORIA ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.

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

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial revenue tax and all assessed taxes and income tax, assessed and levied under the Assessment Act and amendments, are now due and payable for the year 1902.

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

Dated at Victoria, 23rd January, 1902.

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

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

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

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

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

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

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

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PLEASE SEE YOU GET IT WITH
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