The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

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BETTER TERMS.

The Times professes to believe that better terms for British Columbia is likely to be made a party issue. We do not know whether the advancing of such a proposition on the eve of the Liberal provincial convention means anything. Perhaps it does not, but to quote our contemporary, it has chosen a very inopportune time for its presentation. If the claim of this province for greater consideration is dragged into party politics, it will surely not be Mr. Dunsmuir's fault, and it certainly is not his desire. To create an issue out of anything it is necessary that what is asserted on one side shall be denied on the other, and we would be glad if our contemporary will cast a little light upon its own position on the question of better terms, and what attitude it thinks the Liberal party should take towards it. As the Colonist understands the matter, the most that can be charged against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues is that they have not yet shown any disposition to recognize the claim made on behalf of the province. No one has asserted that they intend to reject the claim. The most that was demanded on behalf of the Conservative candidate at the by-election was that he should be elected as a protest against the general treatment extended to British Columbia, and not because there had been anything tantamount to a refusal of better terms. As it has not been alleged that the Liberal party is opposed to better terms, it is difficult to see how the Conservatives can make an issue of the question, or if they could, when they can do so. It is premature to assume that when the general election for the House of Commons comes around, British Columbia will have the same reason to complain of unfair treatment as she has now. If the issue is to be in local politics, it would be interesting to know where the people are going to be found to support the negative side of the case. No constituency in this province would elect a man who had the hardihood to declare that the province is receiving all it is entitled to from Ottawa. The Times says that the Conservatives have raised a cry in Ontario for better terms, but we do not see what this has to do with the case. Analyzed, the position of the Ontario Conservatives has no similarity to the position of the British Columbia government.

But we would really like to know what the Times means by its leading editorial of last evening. As every one knows, one contemporary voices the views of Senator Templeman, whom we have all lately joined in recommending for a place in the Cabinet. Are we to understand that he is to be understood as considering the attitude of the provincial government as one of hostility to Sir Wilfrid Laurier? The Senator told an audience during the late campaign that he could not vouch for the statements made on behalf of the province. His paper has told us that Mr. Dunsmuir was very indiscreet, and showed hostility to the federal ministry by printing his recent letters. Last night his paper took a distinctly antagonistic position in respect to the provincial claims. We would much prefer not to mention Senator Templeman in connection with the Times, and to treat the utterances of the paper from a purely journalistic point of view, but his prominence in his party makes it impossible to avoid referring to him in this connection, and what we would very much like to know is if Senator Templeman, as the leader of the British Columbia Liberals, is opposed to better terms for the province, and regards the presentation of the case by Mr. Dunsmuir as an act of hostility towards Sir Wilfrid Laurier. If this is his position, the political situation will be measureably cleared up.

SPORTSMEN AND BUSINESS.

When Mr. Galbraith told Commissioner Prince that under favorable circumstances the fly-fishing of the Cowichan river would be worth $100,000 a year to the City of Victoria, his remark was greeted with a smile by nearly all present, except Mr. Prince. That gentleman knows from observation the great value of a well-protected stream. In British Columbia we have been so accustomed to look to mining, fish canning and lumbering as our chief sources of prosperity, that a disposition exists to treat the opportunities offered to sportsmen as a minor thing, and the effort to turn them to advantage as a fad, harmless of course, but a fad just the same. Our business men and property owners, who do not and would not spend $5.00 in sport in a twelvemonth, are naturally slow to appreciate the fact that others spend thousands in that direction. One on the Restigouche in New Brunswick, said that the salmon he took in a season cost him about $100.00 a pound, and of the owners of a salmon fishing lease when the pay of wardens, the rental of the lease, the cost of a summer outing are all added together and divided by the number of pounds of fish taken, the alleged price will be seen not to be as great an exaggeration as it seems at first sight.

New Brunswick is the province of Canada which has done more than any other to attract sportsmen, and has made more than any other out of it. Some further reference to it may therefore be of interest. Prof. Prince in speaking of the Cowichan river, said that the desire of the Indians to retain their long-established weirs could not be wholly disregarded, which is true enough, but it is also true that there would be more profit to the Indians in having the river become a great sportsman's resort than in continuing the present condition of things. The Tobique river, in the province above-mentioned, illustrates this. About thirty years ago a strong effort was made to protect the salmon in that river for anglers. The Indians made the same objection as the Cowichans are making. They said that from time immemorial they had been accustomed to spear salmon in the Tobique, and so strenuous were they that the wardens found it convenient not to see the Indian flambeaux. The white settlers also entered a protest. They said they were being deprived of a source of necessary food. On one occasion cold-blooded murder was resorted to. For a time things looked as if the Tobique salmon fishery would not amount to much, but in the end common-sense administration of the law prevailed, and the Tobique valley enjoys great prosperity, chiefly owing to its being a great sportsman's resort.

The New Brunswick government has taken up the advertising of the sporting attractions of the province. At first it was done somewhat timidly, but such excellent results followed that a few weeks ago the Surveyor-General, who has charge of the public domain, told an interviewer that the game exhibit to be sent to the United States this year would far surpass anything that had been attempted. Undoubtedly for salmon and trout fishing, and moose and caribou hunting, New Brunswick is hard to beat, but in the abundance and variety of game and game fishes, British Columbia is far ahead.

It would be an excellent thing for the business interests of this province to have it become a place of resort for sportsmen. No class of people spend money more freely. Therefore, we do not look upon the movement to protect our rivers and advertise their attractiveness as a fad. It is a good business proposal.

CANADIAN TRADE.

The report on Trade and Navigation for the year ending June 30th, 1901, has been issued. Some of its features have already been made public, but they will bear repetition. The total trade for the year was as follows:

Imports	$190,415,525
Exports	196,487,632
Total	$386,903,157

This is a per capita trade of over $60, which is nearly double the per capita trade of the United States. We are yet a long way behind the United Kingdom in our per capita foreign trade, but it is satisfactory to know that we lead the van on the American Continent in this respect. The totals for 1901 are considerably greater than those of any other year since Confederation, and they show great expansion. In 1868 our trade was $105,000,000.

Of Canadian exports $177,431,386 in value were the produce of the country, and they were distributed in part as follows:

Mines	$40,367,683
Fisheries	10,720,352
Forest	30,069,857
Animal	55,495,311
Agriculture	24,781,486

Thus we find that while animals and their produce hold the first place, the product of the mines is a good second. The most remarkable increase has been in the latter, the figures for 1901 being more than five times as great as those for 1896. A large part of this gain is due to the gold of Klondike, but even excluding this there has been a highly satisfactory advance. The exports of agricultural produce raised in the Dominion are not wholly satisfactory. Their value was less than in 1900 and very much less than in 1898, which was the banner year. We only exported last year twice as much in value of agricultural produce as the four original provinces did during the first year of Confederation. If periods of five years are taken there is a steady gain. Taking a few single years and specific articles, we find our fruit exports have fallen considerably short of the figures for the two previous years, and were less than in 1897, 1895 and 1893, the latter year heading the list in value. The export of breadstuffs was valued at $32,286,587, which though greater than in 1900 and 1899 was 20 per cent. less than in 1898. There was a substantial increase in the export of hay, chiefly to the United States, although we sent nearly half a million dollars' worth to the United Kingdom. In 1893 we exported somewhat more hay to the latter country than in 1901, and in 1894 nearly four times as much. While there was a small reduction in the value of provisions exported as compared with the previous year, the trade under this head shows a very satisfactory growth. These few details will give a general idea of the tendency of our trade in agricultural produce. It fluctuates so far as specific articles are concerned, but on the whole we are steadily taking a more important position in regard to the food supply of the world.

It is interesting to note that our trade with the United States is greater than that nation has with any other country, except Great Britain, Germany and France. It is very much greater than the trade of the United States with the whole of South America.

While there is a very substantial increase in our exports to South Africa, chiefly because of the war, and also a very good gain in our Australasian exports, our trade with China and Japan leaves very much to be desired. This and other phases of the trade question will receive consideration in another issue.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

The decision of the government to ask the legislature to vote $30,000 in aid of the bridge at Point Ellice will be very well received by the people of Victoria. When the Colonist, a year or so ago, suggested that something of this kind ought to be done, a Vancouver paper objected to the government contributing anything towards a bridge within the municipality. There is nothing in such an objection. If a public work were purely municipal in its nature, it would hardly be proper to ask assistance from the provincial treasury, but the Point Ellice bridge is more than municipal in its character. If only the people of Victoria West had to be considered, a less expensive bridge would suffice than that rendered necessary by the fact that the structure is on the highway between the Naval Station and an extensive suburban and rural district and the business part of the city. It is therefore only right that the city should be relieved of a part of the burden caused by the necessity for the more expensive bridge. We do not think that the government will experience any difficulty in securing the support of the House to the proposed grant. The amount will greatly strengthen the hands of those who wish to see a bridge erected at Point Ellice that will be in keeping with the requirements of such an important thoroughfare.

THE QUARANTINE STATION.

Persons, who were confined at the Quarantine Station recently, while giving Dr. Watt and his assistants every credit for their efforts to make them comfortable, complain that the accommodations are not what they ought to be, at least at this season of the year. In the summer, when tent life is a reality, it may not be despised, quarantined people, who care to go to the expense, can be as comfortable as they wish, but in the winter this is impossible. Complaint is made that the facilities for bathing are extremely crude and hardly fit for any but the strongest individuals. There is also a lack of accommodation for women, who must herd together without distinction, a condition of things that must be a source of great discomfort to some.

William Head is probably the most important quarantine station in Canada. It is on one of the world's greatest highways, and it should be made something of which Canada would under no circumstances need have call to feel ashamed. The country has an excellent officer in Dr. Watt, and his devoted services ought to be recognized by placing at his command all the appliances, which are necessary to make the enforced detention under his care as little onerous as possible to those, who are unfortunate enough to have to undergo it.

CANADA MISUNDERSTOOD.

A great man has arisen in Washington, D.C., who, for the sake of mankind, hides his identity, like the Veiled Prophet of Korassan, but communicates to the Post of that city some observations regarding Canada. This great man declares his opinion to be that the Treaty of 1825, determining the Alaskan Boundary, ought to be considered as barred by a statute of limitations, and he adds that the title of the British Empire to British Columbia and a lot more territory on this Continent is of the most shadowy nature. He adds that we have no right to send men to take part in the Boer war, and generally proceeds to wipe us off the map. The astounding thing about the letter is not that any one wrote it, for there are people in the United States prepared to write anything, but that such a paper as the Washington Post should give prominence to a statement striking at the very foundation of national honor. The idea that a treaty can be barred by any limitation of time is too monstrous to be tolerated by civilized communities, for if such is to be the case, then there is no value in treaties, for manifestly they will hold good only as until one of the parties to them feels strong enough to break them.

Apart from this feature of the letter, which is certainly discreditable to all concerned in its production, the great man, who writes it, has contributed something to the gaiety of nations. Whether or not he knows anything about Canada cannot be inferred, for we have seen men, well versed in everything pertaining to the Canadian Dominion and the Canadian character, and who moreover were British subjects, prostitute their talents and their pens at so much a column, to misrepresent Canadian sentiment. There is no doubt that the people of the United States as a rule know very little about our country, and are therefore easily misled by clever writers with no regard for the truth. Many visitors come to Victoria from the United States, and they are often extremely inquisitive about our institutions. The questions they ask are of the most amazing character. This ignorance exists in circles where one would not look for it. For example, a Seattle paper not long ago spoke of the burden upon Canada of the maintenance of the British army and navy. There is a widespread impression in the United States, and a book on "Civics" used in some of the public schools baldly asserts it, that in this country the laws are made by the sovereign. In this connection a contrast is drawn between Canada and the Republic by pointing out that in the latter the people make the laws, whereas in the former they are made by a person several thousand miles away. Some Americans, otherwise well-informed, find it difficult to believe that Canadians are not chafing under British connection. The public schools are responsible for this amazing ignorance of their next door neighbor. A graduate of a ladies' college once expressed surprise on learning that Canada was at least equal in area to the United States. A graduate of a men's college in Oregon, who was city editor on a newspaper, corrected a manuscript, in which the writer stated that British Columbia was in Canada, for he said: "Every one knows that Canada does not reach to the Pacific Ocean." These strange mistakes were made within a few years. A Portland business man, who spent a few months in Victoria some years ago, expressed on his return the greatest surprise that people here presumed to criticize the government. One reason for the prevalence of these extraordinary notions is that correspondents, who write up official functions in Canada for the United States papers, magnify the importance of the pure formalities. This is good newspaper work, which should aim to make the most of what will be most attractive to the reader, but, unfortunately, the reader usually reads into the descriptions ideas which the writer did not desire to convey. Formal courtesy is mistaken for servility; respect for the head of the state is confused with subjection to a ruler. Because we all stand up, whether our places are on the floor of the legislature or only in the gallery, when the Lieutenant-Governor comes in, our visitors run away with the notion that we must stand up. In many of the legislatures of that country, members, even, do not stand up when the chaplain prays. Canadians are not understood in the United States, but we are glad to see a greater appreciation of them shown in recent years. Canadian characters are becoming common in American fiction.

The New York Post affords an illustration of the manner in which Canada is misunderstood. That paper speaks of extending to the Filipinos the same measure of self-government as is enjoyed by Canada. How the Post can discover any similarity between the Canadians and the miscellaneous collection of peoples occupying the Philippine Archipelago is incomprehensible. We hear something of the same sort of talk in Great Britain in regard to the Boers. They may safely be given, we are gravely assured, the same institutions as we have in the Dominion. People who talk in this way forget that Canadians have grown up in the exercise of self-government, just as the people of the United Kingdom and the United States. Canadians are the custodians of the broadest democracy existing in the world today.

THE HALIBUT FISHERY.

The importance of properly conserving the halibut fishery ought not to be lost sight of in the discussion of the best method of dealing with the salmon industry. The latter is at present much may have no legal right to do so.

The two principal halibut grounds in Canada are in the Pacific Ocean. Why country should be able to hold it, even though they should forward as a reason why they should be allowed to exercise any possessory rights in a manner detrimental to our claims. We stood by and saw the people of the United States occupy the head of Lynn Canal, and their occupancy is now put forward as a reason why they should be allowed to retain what they have. We have seen in the case of Skagway how very desirable it is in the future. We have seen in the case of the Atlin District how difficult it is likely to appreciate in importance and how much money, and the more valuable of the two, but the British Columbia waters are that at the north end of Vancouver Island and that in Hecate Strait. The former extends around the north of the Island from Queen Charlotte Sound to Quatsino Sound. The latter is in the northern half of Hecate Strait and extends around the north shore of Graham Island of the Queen Charlotte group. The best ground is off the northeastern extremity of Graham island, but the fish are taken as far south as the 53rd parallel. Below that latitude the water is too deep. Hecate Strait is 26 miles wide at its northern end. This is the distance between land and land, which makes the width of the three-mile limit on either shore 20 miles. It is submitted that Hecate Strait is the territorial water of Canada. The fisheries off Vancouver Island being within the three-mile limit, if drawn so as to embrace the small group of islands lying off Cape Scott, are clearly in our waters. We are not aware that any claim has ever been made by the United States that Hecate Strait is not territorial water, and we submit that it is not open to the government of that country to contend that it is not.

The language of the Treaty of 1825 is important in this connection. In the description of the Boundary the following words are used: "The line of demarcation between the territories of the high contracting parties upon the Coast of the Continent and the islands of America to the northwest, shall be drawn in the manner following." The claim of the United States is that this "line of demarcation" extends from the southern extremity of Prince of Wales Island to the mouth of Portland Canal, and that the waters north of it are the territorial waters of that country. If this is the case the waters lying on the other side of "the line of demarcation" must be the territorial waters of Great Britain, and therefore Hecate Strait is within the exclusive jurisdiction of Canada. We would not have so good a case, if the United States government admitted the contention that the Boundary extended northward up Clarence Strait. Then it would be open for that government to say that no part of Dixon's Entrance, and possibly by inference that no part of Hecate Strait, out of the three-mile limit, was the territorial water of Canada, but that government is estopped by its own contention as to the interpretation of the treaty. If the water on one side of "the line of demarcation" belongs to one of the High Contracting Parties, certainly the water on the other side of the line must belong to the other Party, or else there is no boundary in the place mentioned. It seems therefore that the United States government is confronted with this dilemma: Either Hecate Strait is the territorial water of Canada or the Boundary does not run through Dixon's Entrance to the mouth of Portland Canal.

We understand that there is an arrangement whereby the vessels of the New England Fish company are allowed to take halibut in Canadian waters in consideration of their sending them to Eastern markets in the United States by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway and of their buying the supplies for the vessels in Vancouver. We are making no objection to a temporary arrangement of this nature, but it would be a great mistake to allow the question of territorial jurisdiction to remain open. It will have to be settled some time, and it seems important that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should be put in possession of the facts of the case, in order that he may be able to exercise his judgment as to the advisability of settling the question of jurisdiction over the sea at the same time the land boundary is fixed.

The future importance of this question is much greater than its present bearing in an industrial way. While the British Columbia halibut banks are extensive they are not inexhaustible. As far as is known halibut prefer the shoaler waters, but our information is that the practice of the United States fishermen of cleaning the fish and casting the heads and other offal into the sea off Graham island, is causing the fish to leave those parts of the banks in the immediate vicinity. We do not know enough of the habits of these fish to be able to say whether they seek deeper water in such a case, but it is sufficient for the purpose of the argument to know that there is a process of depletion going on. The halibut is a very valuable food fish. The consumption of it is as yet at a very low figure in comparison with what it will reach, and our halibut banks will surely become the seat of a great industry. It is not desirable that this

TRAP FISHING.

The Victoria Board of Trade yesterday unquestionably voiced the opinions of the people of this city in recommending that trap fishing for salmon be permitted in Canadian waters. We are unable to understand the opposition of the fishermen to this proposal, unless it is with the view of securing some concessions in the matter of nets. The question which the salmon canners of British Columbia have to face is whether or not they can continue in business if they are to remain subject to the exceedingly heavy handicap arising from the much greater cost of fish. Mr. Ward said yesterday that he had been told on good authority that the fish cost the State of Washington canners only three cents a case. But suppose the amount is put at two or three cents a fish, the difference between that sum and the ten to fifteen cents, which British Columbia canners have to pay, will in the course of not a very long time drive the latter wholly out of business, and the result will be that the fishermen will have nothing to do. If the fishermen are wise from their own point of view, they will withdraw their opposition to the permission of traps in our waters.

The manner in which traps, if granted, should be distributed called forth some observations at the meeting of the Board of Trade, and there may be some difficulty in reaching a perfectly equitable arrangement, but we feel as if the traps licenses, if there are to be such, should not be issued to speculators or to any others than those engaged in good faith in the canning of salmon, or who have a bona fide intention of establishing canneries. This is a detail which will have to be settled after the principle has been determined upon. We hope the result of the inquiry now being had will be that traps will be allowed.

Concert Postponed.—The concert under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid society, which was to have been held in Knox Presbyterian church, Spring Ridge, last evening, has been postponed until some future date.

It Has Saved Thousands From The Grave.

Paine's Celery Compound

The Great Disease Banisher Is Now Recommended By Able Physicians And Its Virtues Extolled By Prominent Clergymen.

Sickly children, weary women, and tired, brokendown men find in Paine's Celery Compound health, strength and happiness. For all the diseases which are really the result of weakened nerves, such as dyspepsia, headache, sleeplessness, rheumatism and kidney and liver troubles, Paine's Celery Compound is the only remedy that absolutely cures. It has done more good for humanity than any other medical discovery of the past fifty years, and well deserves the hearty and graceful praise of thousands whom it has snatched from the jaws of death.

Rev. John S. Michaud, Bishop of Burlington, Vt., one of the most prominent priests of the Roman Catholic Church in America, writes as follows: "I have been asked why I recommend Paine's Celery Compound, and I desire to put on record frankly my reasons for this indorsement, hoping that my words may inspire those readers who need health and strength with faith to try Paine's Celery Compound and prove to themselves its worth.

"At the Fanny Allen Hospital, an institution in which I am deeply interested, Paine's Celery Compound has been used successfully. The Sisters of Mercy at Mount St. Mary's Academy on Mansfield Ave., rely upon Paine's Celery Compound as a tonic and strengthener. In my own household one of the domestics has taken Paine's Celery Compound for liver trouble of long standing, and says: "It has done more good than any other medicine." Several priests have spoken to me in praise of this remedy, and I believe it has the confidence of my associates. Even did I not know from personal observation of the worth of Paine's Celery Compound, I should feel like praising it for the simple reason that it is prepared by Wells & Richardson Co., a firm whose members I have known for nearly a quarter of a century, and in whom I have perfect confidence."

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.

RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated with a 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 Klekane 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.—Sarah 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 Kildalia 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.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS NOTICE.

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

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

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

Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

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

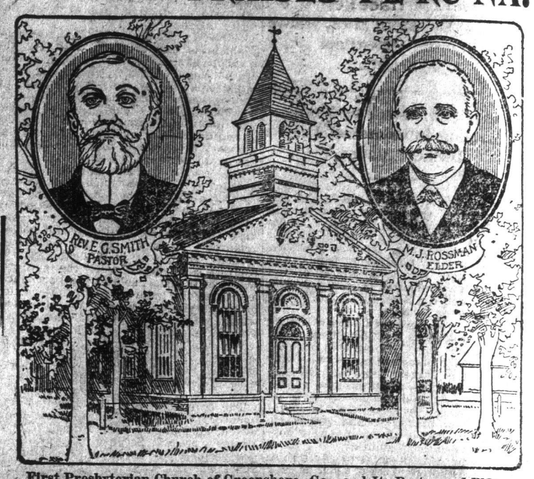
Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial revenue tax and all assessed taxes and income tax, assessed and levied under the Assessment Act and amendments, are now due and payable for the year 1902.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

Mr. M. J. Rossman, a prominent merchant of Greensboro, Ga., and an elder in the Presbyterian church of that place, writes:

"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. It is certainly a grand medicine."—M. J. Rossman.

Hon. S. D. McEnery, United States Senator from Louisiana, says the following in regard to Peruna:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—Peruna is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it.—S. D. McEnery.

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.

Are You Sure

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NOTICE.

A Court of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden in the Court House, at the City of Victoria, on Thursday, the 13th day of February, 1902.

By Command,

J. D. PRENTICE,
Acting Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office, 23rd January, 1902.

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