

## The Colonist.

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## THE DAILY COLONIST.

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Six Months ..... 1.50  
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## \$10 REWARD

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

## "CHARITY SCHOOLS."

A correspondent, with whose views on  
most questions we are usually in ac-  
cord, refers to our free schools as "charity  
schools." He quite misconceives the  
whole principle of our school system.  
Certain institutions are deemed essential  
for the proper maintenance of society  
and the betterment of the conditions of  
mankind. Among them are the courts,  
the jails, the departments of public  
works, immigration, education, agricul-  
ture, and so on, museums, police, lighted  
streets and a very great many other  
public conveniences. We could get along  
without them. The aboriginal inhabi-  
tants of this country got along without  
them. All these things are for the benefit  
of the whole people, and are paid for  
by all the people. Our correspondent  
has never had occasion to utilize many  
of these institutions, but he pays his  
share for maintaining them just the  
same. The idea that common schools  
should be included among these conveni-  
ences maintained by taxation is a modern  
one, but it is making headway very fast  
in every country. It would be just as  
reasonable to say that the province main-  
tains charity courts as that it maintains  
charity schools.

A "charity school" is an institution  
maintained by people who can afford to  
pay for it, for the benefit of the chil-  
dren of those who cannot afford to pay  
for their education. Our public schools  
are not in this class. If our correspond-  
ent is unable to recognize the distinction,  
we fear it would be useless to explain  
further. It is true that many persons  
contribute to the support of schools who  
derive no direct benefit from them, but  
this is quite as true of the other insti-  
tutions of the country. It would be quite  
as correct to say that our correspondent  
and his neighbors are in the enjoyment  
of charity postal accommodation, for be-  
yond a doubt thousands of people in Can-  
ada contribute to the cost of carrying  
the mails to Duncan, who never had or  
never will have occasion to send a letter  
there. But no one expects every locality  
in Canada to pay the cost of its own  
postal service. Instead, we adopt the  
plan of every one paying into a common  
fund, whereby the local localities, having  
much business and contributing much to  
the revenue, pay the greater part of the  
burden of providing sparsely settled lo-  
calities with something like modern pos-  
tal conveniences. So in educational mat-  
ters: We pool our contributions and one  
person can get as much benefit from  
them as another. The element of charity  
is not in it in any sense of the word  
whatever.

## THE POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

The bridge which it is proposed to erect  
at Point Ellice will be capable of carry-  
ing the largest street cars fully loaded.  
The additional cost rendered necessary  
by such a bridge will be, according to the  
estimate of engineers, one-seventh of the  
cost of a bridge sufficient to carry such  
cars as are now in use. Therefore if the  
Tramway Company had agreed to pay  
one-eighth of the cost of the proposed  
bridge, it would be doing its share. But  
it has agreed to pay one-quarter, which  
is certainly a very liberal arrangement,  
and is all that the citizens could expect.  
Instead, therefore, of additional expendi-  
ture being placed upon the city in order  
to make the bridge equal to the require-  
ments of an improved service, the city  
is actually profiting by this fact. The  
Tramway Company also bears one-  
fourth of the cost of maintaining the  
bridge, not including the renewal of the  
planking.

There may be some people who regard  
the Point Ellice bridge as a structure de-  
signed specially for the benefit of Vic-  
toria West and Esquimalt. If this were  
true, it would not be an argument  
against the bridge. Victoria West has a  
valid claim upon the city for a permanent  
bridge, and as far as Esquimalt is  
concerned, it is surely as much in the in-  
terest of this city to have the Esquimalt  
people come into town as it is for them  
to come. That any people in this city  
should object to making the best kind of  
connection between it and a suburb,  
in which over a million dollars of Im-  
perial money is paid out every year, pass-  
ing by the city, is surely a very strange  
thing.

## THE JAMES BAY PROJECT.

To maintain the James Bay bridge in its  
present state of inefficiency costs the  
city \$1,000 a year. That will pay in-  
terest and sinking fund on \$25,000. It  
is not probable that the permanent way  
and the filling of the flats will cost more  
than \$125,000. Deducting from this  
the \$25,000 just mentioned, and there is  
left \$100,000, which is the additional  
amount for which the citizens will be  
made responsible by reason of the pas-  
sage of the by-law. The by-law is for  
\$150,000, but this is an outside figure.  
Not a dollar more will be spent than is  
needed for the work. Debentures will be  
issued only for the actual cost.

No one knows the exact condition of  
the James Bay bridge. Like the  
Deacon's celebrated "one-horse shay," it  
has about it "a gentle flavor of mild de-  
cay," and its fate may any day be that  
of the aforesaid vehicle, which  
"Went to pieces all at once—  
"At once and nothing first."  
Just as bubbles do when they burst."  
It will be a crime to permit a bridge on  
an important public street to remain  
year after year having been declared by  
engineers to have outlived its period of  
safety. It is frightful to contemplate  
the consequences which would ensue if  
that bridge should collapse some day  
when thronged with people. If it should,  
the citizens of Victoria might well re-  
pent in sackcloth and ashes, for they  
have been told by their own engineer  
that the useful life of the bridge has ex-  
pired. In such a melancholy event there  
would be very small satisfaction in the  
few dollars in taxation which had been  
saved.

As a matter of fact, what with the  
saving in the cost of repairs and the value  
of the reclaimed land, the James Bay  
project may not actually cost the city  
anything.

## GOVERNMENT STREET PAVING.

The city is to contribute one-half the  
cost of the paving of Government street,  
and it is objected that this is more than  
was paid in the case of Yates and Broad  
streets. Nominally it is, but in point of  
fact it is not. The contribution to the  
last named streets was ostensibly one-  
third, but the property owners paid nine-  
tenths of the cost of the intersections of the  
streets, the expense of which brought  
up the city's contribution in the case of  
Broad street to 47 per cent, and in the  
case of Yates street to 57 per cent. In  
the case of Government street, the prop-  
erty owners pay share and share alike  
with the city for the whole cost, includ-  
ing that of the street intersections, so that  
in point of fact the city will not con-  
tribute any more to this street than to  
the others.

## THE NORTH POLE.

It is five hundred and fifty-two years  
since Ivar Bardson set out to find the  
North Pole. He did not find it. About  
two score people have tried since he fail-  
ed, and have all likewise failed. The  
Duke of Abruzzi got nearer it than any  
one else, but he was 207 miles from it  
when he turned back, which is 43 miles  
further north than Nansen managed to go.  
The point where these record jour-  
neys were made is north of the mouth  
of the great Siberian river Yenisei,  
whose current running into the Arctic  
Ocean may possibly affect the condition  
of the polar ice field and make it more  
easy of attack in that quarter. It is  
line were drawn from the point reached  
by Abruzzi directly through the Pole, it  
would pass southward through Smith's  
Sound, on the west side of Greenland,  
where the greatest nothing has been  
made through American waters. Be-  
tween the Pole and the northern coast  
of this Continent, and more than half  
the northern coast of Asia, there is a  
vast area wholly unexplored. Capt. Ber-  
nier, the intrepid Canadian explorer, has  
poes to enter the circumpolar ice north  
of eastern Siberia, a very considerable  
distance further east than was Nansen's  
starting point. He expects to set out  
next June and to be four years absent.  
He will go north by way of Behring  
Strait.

There was a time, and it was not very  
long ago either, when many people look-  
ed for sensational discoveries long be-  
fore the Pole was reached, but that idea  
seems to be pretty well exploded. All  
available evidence points to the exist-  
ence of ice to the most northerly point  
on the globe. The open polar sea, in  
which so many explorers believed, and  
which seemed necessary to explain some  
things, must apparently be dismissed as  
a myth. That reliable observers have  
seen open water in the Far North cannot  
be doubted. The account brought back  
by Dr. Kane seems indisputable. His  
chief officer said that he stood upon the  
shore of such a sea, over which balmy  
winds were blowing, and it stretched far  
away to the north, so that if he had had  
a boat he could have sailed to the very  
Pole. We shall know more about this  
by and bye, but during recent years  
there has not been much exploration to  
the north of this Continent, where Kane's  
expedition went. Accepting the  
evidence that it is false, the open polar  
may have been due to temporary climatic  
conditions.

Although nothing sensational in the  
way of discovery is now looked for, the  
discovery of the Pole will be of great  
value. The exact shape of the earth has  
not yet been settled, and will not be until  
some one reaches the extreme north and  
travels back. The long enough to take  
until this point has been determined, there  
will always be an error in surveying and  
navigation. It is also probable that val-  
uable meteorological, tidal and magnetic  
data will be acquired by an explorer  
who remains at the Pole as long as Capt.  
Bernier proposes. It may be remarked  
in passing that the dangers of polar ex-  
ploration are popularly exaggerated. So  
that plenty of supplies are taken, there is  
no more risk in the North than in the  
equatorial countries, and possible not  
much. The percentage of deaths among  
Arctic explorers is not great.

There are now three explorers in the  
Far North—Fanny, Sverdrup and Banen-  
der. It is not likely that any of them  
will next year be greater activity in the  
polar regions than ever before. Bald-  
win's expedition is backed by an Ameri-  
can millionaire named Zeigler.

The North has always had a great at-

traction for explorers. It is undoubtedly  
the storehouse of many secrets bearing  
upon the early history of mankind. Nu-  
merous legends are associated with it.  
Some of them give rise to the theory that  
there was the primal home of man. The  
legends of China and Japan especially  
favor this view. They tell of a great  
mountain empire, surrounded by tribu-  
tary kingdoms, and the phenomena related  
in the legends are explainable only on the  
theory that this central empire was at the  
extreme North. There have been leg-  
ions by legend the home of the gods,  
and it has been claimed that Mount  
Olympus in Greece, so called, not be-  
cause the Greeks believed the gods  
lived there, but only in commemoration  
of this imperial mountain at the Pole.  
Before the Ice Age was ushered in, and  
about the time of the great Deluge, con-  
cerning the traces of which in Siberia  
we spoke last Sunday, this mountain  
submerged, and with it its civilization  
perished. The civilization attained by men  
at the time when geology shows, by the  
evidence of fossils, that tropical vegeta-  
tion flourished far within the Arctic  
Circle, and there was plenty of food  
there for the gigantic animals, whose  
tracks are occasionally found in Klon-  
dike gravels. Unfortunately there is lit-  
tle reason to expect that the hardy ex-  
plorers can bring back anything which  
will show light upon these legends, and  
enable us to judge whether or not it is  
true, as has been suggested, that Eden  
was the Polar world in the Tertiary  
geological period.

## THE BY-LAWS.

Let us look at the proposed by-laws  
from a practical point of view.  
"First," The James Bay project. Is it  
necessary? We think so, and for these  
reasons:  
The existing bridge has already out-  
lived its life as a structure subject to the  
traffic which it has to carry.  
The existing bridge is inadequate to  
existing traffic; because it cannot car-  
ry street cars equal to public require-  
ments, and the small cars now used are  
not permitted to cross it fully loaded,  
because it is compulsory to walk horses  
across it, which means loss of time and  
inconvenience, because it is liable to  
double-tracking for tramway purposes;  
because the accommodation for foot pas-  
sengers is inadequate.

The existing bridge, having come to be  
in such a condition that no engineer will  
pronounce it safe for any length of time,  
the city will undoubtedly be liable in  
heavy damages in any accident should  
occur.

The present condition of the mud flats  
is a menace to the public health, and the  
condition is rapidly growing worse, and  
the provincial health authorities may at  
any time take steps to compel the city  
to remedy the condition.

The filling in of the tide flats will  
create a valuable piece of property,  
which will be owned by the city. The  
existing bridge and the present  
condition of the mud flats are an eye-  
sore to every one and a discredit to the  
city.

This question has been before the pub-  
lic a great length of time, but while we  
have heard and read many statements in  
opposition to it, we have heard or read  
no reasons advanced against it. A cor-  
respondent thinks that the reclaimed land  
will not be worth as much as the Mayor  
thinks. Suppose it will not be, that does  
not affect the necessity for a new means  
of crossing James Bay, and with a  
causeway there must be the filling of the  
flats. Even if it were decided to build  
a bridge, it would be necessary for sani-  
tary reasons to do something with the  
flats. It is contended that the city cannot  
afford this work. This is an objection  
that is raised to every proposal of  
this nature. We think the facts show  
that the city cannot afford not to make  
the improvement.

Second: The Point Ellice bridge. No  
one has disputed the absolute necessity  
for replacing the present temporary  
structure by a permanent bridge. The  
bridge sufficient to carry any kind of  
vehicular traffic there is absolutely nec-  
essary, because the present bridge is a  
discredit to the city, and the importance  
of the Naval station to Victoria can best  
be judged by the fact that the disburse-  
ments there, now upwards of a million  
dollars annually, are steadily increasing;  
because the present bridge will be con-  
demned by the Dominion government,  
because if the present bridge were  
allowed to stand, it is inadequate to the  
demands of traffic between Victoria  
and Esquimalt.

The tramway company pay one-fourth  
of the cost of this structure, provided  
the whole cost does not exceed \$80,000;  
if that sum is exceeded the contribution  
of the company is to be limited to \$20,  
000.

The objection raised to this project is  
that the city ought to erect its own  
bridge, and the tramway company its  
bridge. The answer to this is that it is  
more than doubtful if the Dominion gov-  
ernment would permit the erection of  
two bridges at that point when one will  
suffice. The "can't afford it" objection  
is also raised, but the city must afford  
it, or the eastern part of Victoria will  
be cut off from Victoria West and Es-  
quimalt.

The paving of Government street: The  
arguments in favor of putting down a  
permanent pavement on Government  
street are the same as those which led  
to the paving of other streets. Doubtless  
there are people who think the present  
street good enough. There is no account-  
ing for tastes, and to address an argu-  
ment to a person, who thinks that the  
principal business street in the city and  
leading to the parliament building  
should be left as it is, would be a waste  
of time.

The High School: The argument  
against the High School by-law is that  
we do not need a High school. As, if  
the desirability of maintaining the High  
school is admitted, the building to ac-  
commodate it must be provided, it is im-  
portant to ask what is the argument  
against a High school. It was expressed  
by a correspondent, who used the  
signature "Laborer" in yesterday's Col-  
onist. It is that we have too high a  
standard of education. This might be an  
argument for changing the law of the  
province, but while the law remains as it  
is, it seems worse than folly not to  
take advantage of it. We take it for  
granted that the people of Victoria do  
not propose to advertise to all the world  
on Monday next that they intend to take  
a place behind every other city in the  
province. If this is the case, it is nec-  
essary to vote the money for the High  
school, because if it is not voted, either  
the school must be closed, or further ad-  
ditions to the number of pupils attend-  
ing school must be prohibited, or the  
children must be crowded in a manner  
highly prejudicial to health.

If we do not provide a High school,  
we will lose the government grant in sup-  
port of it.

We hear it freely said that the chil-  
dren of the workmen of Victoria are  
being turned out by the thousands to  
take up Malcolm island was never laid  
before or discussed by the executive, and  
nothing was known of it by the chief  
commissioner of lands and works at the  
time the reserve was made. As we un-  
derstand it, a deputation of Finlanders  
waited upon Mr. Prentice during the re-  
cent session with a view to obtaining  
land for the promotion of a colony; but  
the minister of the interior expects to have  
an assay office established at Vancouver  
for the purpose. He did promise to  
give them Malcolm island or any other  
island for the purpose. He did promise  
to do all he could to meet their wishes,  
and encouraged them to make applica-  
tion to the government and lay a definite  
proposal before them, which was done.  
Owing, however, to the demands on the  
government during the session, and to  
the fact that since, up to the present  
time, there has been no opportunity for  
the full executive taking it into con-  
sideration nothing has been done in the  
matter. As soon, however, as it was  
understood by the chief commissioner  
that Malcolm island had been applied  
for by a proposed colony of Finlanders,  
he reached the conclusion that it should  
be required fully available for  
their use, favorable arrangements  
could then be made, and the matter  
be done. The Premier is thoroughly in  
favor of giving all encouragement pos-  
sible to practical schemes of coloniza-  
tion along the coast, and there need be  
no anxiety as to any obstacles being  
placed in the way of settlers acquiring  
any unoccupied land suitable for agricul-  
ture.

## THE BY-LAWS.

Those who are trying to keep in touch  
with public opinion are inclined to the  
view that, if the vote is got out on Mon-  
day, all four by-laws will be carried.  
Our own view coincides with this. It is  
alleged that in some parts of the city  
there is indifference in regard to one  
project or another. In Victoria West,  
for example, the people are chiefly con-  
cerned about the Point Ellice bridge, that  
in parts of the North Ward there is a  
feeling that there is no present need  
for the James Bay project, that in many  
parts of the city there is a feeling that  
Government street will do very well as it  
is for some time to come. Such sec-  
tional ideas as these are mischievous,  
and it is a serious error to allow  
them to influence votes. If the respon-  
sible officers to negotiate with the parties  
promoting the settlement or with any  
other intending colonists, and will  
offer them as liberal terms as possible  
or desirable to extend. Now that Mr.  
Prentice has returned, the matter will  
be taken up, and the application of the  
Finlanders will have every considera-  
tion. In the meantime we trust that  
those papers which have been so anxious  
to condemn the government in this matter  
will have the fairness to place their read-  
ers in possession of the facts.

## THE FINNS.

A number of provincial newspapers  
have been commenting somewhat severe-  
ly on an alleged breach of faith on the  
part of the Dominion government in re-  
gard to the proposed colony of Finlanders,  
and in direct violation of the promise  
made to them that island is now  
taken away from them and it is said  
we are as a consequence in danger of  
losing several hundred colonists.

Mr. Prentice, provincial secretary,  
is minister of immigration, we reserved  
any special reference to the matter until  
there was an opportunity of ascertaining  
from him the facts of the case. Mr.  
Prentice has just returned from a trip to

the interior, and places the whole matter  
at rest by stating absolutely that no such  
promise was made by the government;  
in fact, the proposal of the Finlanders to  
take up Malcolm island was never laid  
before or discussed by the executive, and  
nothing was known of it by the chief  
commissioner of lands and works at the  
time the reserve was made. As we un-  
derstand it, a deputation of Finlanders  
waited upon Mr. Prentice during the re-  
cent session with a view to obtaining  
land for the promotion of a colony; but  
the minister of the interior expects to have  
an assay office established at Vancouver  
for the purpose. He did promise to  
give them Malcolm island or any other  
island for the purpose. He did promise  
to do all he could to meet their wishes,  
and encouraged them to make applica-  
tion to the government and lay a definite  
proposal before them, which was done.  
Owing, however, to the demands on the  
government during the session, and to  
the fact that since, up to the present  
time, there has been no opportunity for  
the full executive taking it into con-  
sideration nothing has been done in the  
matter. As soon, however, as it was  
understood by the chief commissioner  
that Malcolm island had been applied  
for by a proposed colony of Finlanders,  
he reached the conclusion that it should  
be required fully available for  
their use, favorable arrangements  
could then be made, and the matter  
be done. The Premier is thoroughly in  
favor of giving all encouragement pos-  
sible to practical schemes of coloniza-  
tion along the coast, and there need be  
no anxiety as to any obstacles being  
placed in the way of settlers acquiring  
any unoccupied land suitable for agricul-  
ture.

In regard to the proposal made by the  
Finlanders, it is understood that it is  
not in all respects to the satisfaction of  
the government, but Mr. Prentice in-  
forms the Colonist that the members  
of the executive are quite willing, in-  
deed anxious to negotiate with the parties  
promoting the settlement or with any  
other intending colonists, and will  
offer them as liberal terms as possible  
or desirable to extend. Now that Mr.  
Prentice has returned, the matter will  
be taken up, and the application of the  
Finlanders will have every considera-  
tion. In the meantime we trust that  
those papers which have been so anxious  
to condemn the government in this matter  
will have the fairness to place their read-  
ers in possession of the facts.

## VANCOUVER'S NARROW VIEW.

The Board of Trade of Vancouver has  
refused to co-operate with that of Vic-  
toria in bringing about the establish-  
ment of assay offices in the two cities,  
and the position taken by the board of  
the Terminal City is substantially that  
one assay office is enough, that the gov-  
ernment only intends to establish one,  
and that the proper place for it is in  
Vancouver. This position is quite within  
the rights of that body, but we may be  
excused for thinking and saying that it  
discloses a degree of sectionalism, which  
cannot be justified. There are some peo-  
ple in Vancouver who argue thus: This  
city is a city of the future, and it is im-  
portant that it should be the seat of the  
mining industry; if there are any favors  
going we are entitled to them, and if  
any other city is to be favored, it is  
Vancouver. This position is quite within  
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excused for thinking and saying that it  
discloses a degree of sectionalism, which  
cannot be justified.

Shirva Vancouver has elected to take  
this position, the duty of Victoria is  
clear. We must argue our own case  
with the force at our command. We  
regret to have observed a disposition

among certain prominent gentlemen in  
this city to say that nothing can be got  
for Victoria because it did not go Lib-  
eral at the last election, but it would  
be exceedingly unwise to govern our  
actions by any such view. We have a  
strong case, and we should leave no  
stone unturned to secure its recognition.  
We find in the Times of last evening  
a despatch from Ottawa saying that the  
minister of the interior expects to have  
an assay office established at Vancouver  
by July 15. If this proves to be correct,  
we congratulate Vancouver, but this is  
no reason why the business men of Vic-  
toria should not unite in an effort to  
have a similar office here. Seeing that  
the provincial government clearly main-  
tains such an establishment in this city,  
there can surely be no serious difficulty  
in the way of arranging for its use in  
connection with the mint. When the  
people have the by-laws disposed of, so  
that their attention will not be divided,  
it is of the utmost importance that this  
matter should be taken up in the most  
strenuous manner possible, and not be  
allowed to drop until we accomplish  
what is desired, or success is shown to  
be impossible.

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best people in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver  
Pills, the greatest prescription of Dr. A.  
Chase, the famous Recipe Book author,  
is found directly and specifically on the  
liver, kidney and bowels, this popular fam-  
ily medicine thoroughly cures liver com-  
plaint, biliousness, kidney diseases, consti-  
pation and the accompanying pains and aches.  
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are com-  
pactly, pleasantly and naturally. One pill  
dissolve, 25 cents a box.

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Fireworks Manufacturers, Victoria, B. C.

## THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED  
Importers of  
IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, PIPE, FITTINGS.  
Cutlery, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers and Garden Hose

## MIXING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone 59

P. O. Drawer 613

## Massey-Harris Machinery

We have for this season's haying, the old reliable Toronto and Brant-  
ford mowers. Also No. 7. This machine has all the good points of the  
other mowers, and some not found on any other machine. It is up to  
date in every respect.

HAY RAKES, TEDDERS, MOWER, KNIFE GRINDERS,  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

SEE THEM BEFORE YOU BUY.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LIMITED, Sole Agents.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, KAMLOOPS.

TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD.

BOARD OFFERED CHILDREN during  
holidays or longer, at Cordova Bay, close  
to beach or will let two rooms. A.  
Colonist office. 112

BOARDS WANTED—First class room  
and board, in private boarding house for  
gentlemen, at 2 Blanchard street. 18

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING  
house, with every home comfort. Beauti-  
ful locality. Apply 21 Vancouver street.  
118

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Suite of housekeeping rooms, gas  
and other conveniences. Apply 124 Van-  
couver street. 118

TO LET—A furnished 9 room house and  
bath. Apply 22 Burrard street. 118

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms, on suite  
or single. 30 Douglas street. 118

TO LET—Large front room suitable for  
one or two gentlemen. Electric light and  
bath. Apply C. L. T. this office. 122

FURNISHED ROOM on Water front. Five  
minutes from postoffice. Apply P. O.  
Box 518. 118

TO LET—Nicely furnished housekeeping  
rooms, 182 Fort street. 118

NICELY FURNISHED front sitting room,  
bed room, kitchen and bath room for  
housekeeping down stairs. Also a suite  
of rooms upstairs. At Blumens House,  
104 Pandora. Apply at 97 Quadra. 114

TO LET—Bright, sunny furnished rooms.  
Apply 51 Vancouver street. 112

TO LET—Nicely furnished housekeeping  
rooms. Address Flat, this office. 118

TO LET—Furnished room for lady.  
220 Cook street. 118

TO LET—Well furnished room with use of  
bathroom. 141 Fort street, between Blau-  
chard and Quadra. 118

TO LET—Furnished 9-room house and  
bath. Apply 22 Burrard street. 118

FOUND—A lady's satchel containing purse.  
Owner can have property on proving same  
and paying for this advertisement. 112

FOUND—At Fifth West, camp, Macaulay  
pass, an umbrella. Owner can have  
same by applying at this office. 122

FOUND—One season's stock of Weight &  
Dillon's Tennis Racquets which were lost  
have now arrived. A nice assortment to  
choose from. W. W. Watt & Co., and Lyons  
Balls, M. W. Watt & Co. 112

FOUND—English settler with Victoria li-  
cense dog tag No. 276. Apply Colon-  
ist office. 112

LOST—On 11th, on Esquimalt road, a  
turn to 121 Ward street and receive re-  
ward. 112

LOST—On Wednesday, June 19th, gold  
chain in form of a cross. Finder please  
return to Campbell's Clear Store, 321  
Ward. 112

LOST—Wednesday night between Broad  
street and Oak Bay Junction, cultivator  
teeth. Please return Weston's Carriage  
Shop. 112

STRAYED—On or about June 7, from 8  
North Park street, cocker spaniel dog  
black with small white mark on breast.  
Any person harboring same after this  
date will be prosecuted. 112

LOST—An iron grey overcoat, within the  
last ten days. Finder return same to P.  
O. Johnston, Seed Store, Market Build-  
ing. 112

LOST—Saturday night on Government  
street, between 930 and 10 o'clock. Gor-  
don setter pup, answering to the name of  
"Prince." Finder return to 34 Bridge  
street, Rock Bay, and receive reward. 112

STRAYED—From Dr. Hartman's residence,  
247 Yates street, 2-year Jersey heifer,  
black, known as the Imperial Heifer. Ad-  
dress J. L. Duncanson. 112

FOR SALE—22 furnished bedrooms, re-  
staurant and bar in the Victoria Theatre  
block, known as the Imperial Hotel. Ad-  
dress J. L. Duncanson. 112

FOR SALE—A large quantity of high class  
brands of finest quality, at easy prices. At  
Duncan's, 75 Douglas St. 112