The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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THE LATE PRINCIPAL GRANT.

By the death of Principal Grant, Canada loses one of her foremost citizens. As a man he made his way by sheer force of intellect and strength of character. It is more than probable that if Principal Grant had not been a student and an ecclesiastic, he would have been one of the foremost men in Canada as a statesman, or as a man of affairs. As it was, he attained an eminence as a man whose views on public questions were entitled to great respect, and he exercised an individual influence second to that of no other man in Canada. He was a typical Canadian Scotchman, broad in his ideas, fervent in the advocacy of everything he believed in, and filled with enthusiastic loyalty to his country. Like many another man of similar type, he devoted the main energies of his life to the cause of education. The spreading of the light of reason amongst the people was his conception of the most powerful means to ameliorate the condition of the human race. As the Toronto Globe said of him, he was "a man of powerful personality, marvelous versatility, and indomitable perseverance. He is con amore an educationist. When political matters are uppermost he is on hand, and few professional politicians try a second tilt with him, either through the press or on the platform." He is dead. For him controversy has ceased in the great ultimate calm. But he has been a man of whose career, attainments and public exertions Canada may well be proud.

LEGISLATION EXTRAORDINARY.

Legislation has apparently been introduced at Ottawa having for one of its objects the relieving of the White Pass & Yukon Railway from all liability in respect of the actions now pending against that company. The proposed legislation does not, on a cursory reading, disclose in any substantial measure its real purport; being designed along lines which bring it within the American politician's definition of "a joker." It confers upon the Canadian government power, by order in council, to remit any and all penalties and forfeitures under any and all existing acts of the Parliament of Canada "including all penalties and forfeitures for which judgments have already been obtained or in respect whereof actions are now pending."

Relief against the White Pass & Yukon Route is sought under the provisions of section 290 of the Railway Act, which reads as follows: "290. Every person from whom any company exacts any unjust or extortionate toll rate or charge shall in addition to the amount so unjustly exacted be entitled to recover from the company as damages an amount equal to three times the amount so unjustly exacted." Under the legislation now pending at Ottawa the government can, by simply passing an order in council, absolutely nullify the effect of the above section as against railway companies. The effect will be to take all such matters out of law and into politics; for, if action be brought against a company for penalties or forfeitures, it will be in order simply to bring sufficient political pressure to bear to obtain the passage of an order in council remitting the penalty and incidentally taking away from the injured shipper all hope of redress. Vicious as this legislation must prove in its application to subsequent transactions, in subjecting the Railway Department to continuous demoralizing political pressure to defeat the ends of justice, it is, if possible, even worse, if viewed from the aspect of its effect upon past transactions. On this point a single reference will suffice. Actions are now pending against the White Pass & Yukon Railway, the plaintiffs proceeding under section 290. After listening to elaborate arguments, Mr. Justice Martin decided that the claimants had disclosed a cause of action on which they were entitled to receive an adjudication, and the cases are standing for trial. If the proposed legislation becomes law, these actions can be wiped out by order in council, in opposition to the passage whereof the claimants are not heard.

The proposed bill as well in respect to its vicious retroactive application, its disingenuous terms, and its effectively placing in the hands of the government of an absolute uncontrolled power to protect its friends and punish its political opponents, has no parallel in British or colonial legislation. We understand that the proposed Bill will be actively opposed by the Conservative party, which is determined that so dangerous a principle will not be embodied in a Canadian statute without a vigorous protest.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

We confess that we should not like to be the object of the following editorial article in the London Times. We are apt to think that the severely sarcastic is the monopoly of lesser journals than the Times, but this article on General Buller is a model of dignified but bitter denunciation:

The Spion Kop despatches have now been issued in full, and we reproduce elsewhere at length the principal passages and documents which have not been made public hitherto. They recall an episode of which the single redeeming feature was the splendid conduct of our troops under circumstances which tried to the utmost their discipline and their courage. From every other point of view the story of Spion Kop and the behavior of most of the principal actors concerned in it must remain painful reading to Englishmen. The operations themselves seriously impaired the military reputation of Sir Redvers Buller, Sir Charles Warren, and of some of their subordinates. The unhappy controversy in regard both to the form, and to the adequacy or inadequacy of the official accounts originally issued, has not added to the credit of either of the parties to it. The papers we print today put, however, a very different complexion upon the action both of the government and of General Buller from that which it has hitherto borne. If they do not clear the government, they contain a crushing condemnation of General Buller's behavior as a commander out of his own mouth. They show that, if ministers acted weakly and injudiciously in publishing an incomplete version of the despatches, this course was taken from a sincere desire, as Mr. Balfour has stated in a recent correspondence, to spare, if possible, General Buller's feelings and to maintain his military reputation. The government, we believe, would have acted more wisely and more fairly to the nation had they either withheld the despatches altogether, or published them in full, but nobody who now reads these documents can doubt that ministers took the unfortunate middle course they did take largely for the purpose of shielding the officer they had originally chosen for the chief command in South Africa. What conceivable motives can have impelled Sir Redvers Buller to force them to abandon that course after nearly two years it is not easy to understand. The papers now published "without manipulation," in reply to his deliberate and offensive challenge, justify, and fully justify, from his own lips, the severest strictures passed upon his leadership by Lord Roberts and the least favorable suspicions hitherto entertained amongst the public as to what that leadership must have been. It is simply astonishing that a soldier and a man of the world, who has risen to such high rank in the army, should so entirely misjudge the purport of his own admissions as to insist on extorting them from the too friendly hands which strove to consign them to a charitable oblivion. Upon the possible causes of so strange a perversion of view in a man who has served his country with zeal and courage, if not always with intelligence, we prefer not to speculate.

SATISFACTORY DEVELOPMENTS.

The Mount Sicker district is undoubtedly developing most satisfactorily, and the outlook for a very large eventual production of copper from this camp is most encouraging. It is a great pity that so few of the prospects upon Mount Sicker and in the neighborhood are undergoing systematic development. Those who own prospects there would be undertaking a good business risk at the present time to work them. Because the provision of adequate smelting facilities and the good appearance of the working properties will without question stir up great interest in the copper resources of the Island, and lead to the investment of capital in mines. We hope to see more interest taken locally in Victoria in these copper resources, which are tributary to Victoria and whose successful exploitation cannot fail to minister to the prosperity of the city. Victoria has a great opportunity to become an important mining centre.

A. E. McPHILLIPS.

Nearly everyone in Victoria must remember the pressure brought to bear upon the members for Victoria about a year ago, to support a certain scheme which did not commend itself to the government, but which did commend itself very strongly to a section of the people. In the case of Mr. A. E. McPhillips, that pressure was successful. He was then, as he is now, a very strong upholder of the doctrine that the people in electing a representative, delegate to his individual judgment the conduct of public affairs, and have no right to attempt to influence his opinions or his actions, but merely to pass judgment upon them at a later stage. Still he yielded, or appeared to yield, to the pressure brought to bear upon him. That pressure may have been, like Macbeth's visionary dagger, marshalling him the way that he was going, but all the external evidence is to the effect that it influenced his course of action to the extent of altering its direction. That, however, has to do with the personal responsibility of Mr. McPhillips for his actions of a year ago, and an apparent inconsistency between what he did then and what he seems about to do now. We hasten to affirm our belief that however wrongly Mr. McPhillips may act at any time, he will do so from perfectly honorable motives. We leave the continual implication of impure motives to those with whose character such methods of political criticism are more in harmony than they are with ours. What we propose to do is to analyze the position which Mr. McPhillips adopts as defining the duty of a representative. We quite agree with him that there is nothing federal in our system of representative government. A member of parliament is, in all matters affecting the country as a whole, the trustee of one portion just as much as that of another. We also agree with him that a very heavy responsibility to form a correct individual judgment as the trustee of the people rests upon every member of parliament. But we remind him that almost any abstract doctrine, may, with perfect apparent logic, be carried into rank absurdity in dealing with concrete propositions. We take issue with him absolutely that there is any process by which a representative can argue himself into occupying any other position than that of a representative. Under our system of government, the voice of the people is the voice of God. That is to say, that we believe that the will of the people interprets the Divine will in matters of government. It follows naturally from that, that the process of electing a representative is not the process of substituting the judgment of an individual for the will of the people. Such an idea would involve a complete antinomy, the conflict of the principle of representative government, with the principle of determining public policy by virtue of individual judgment. This is avoided in our system by the election of members on a more or less general declaration of principles, which shows whether their mind is in harmony with the mind of the people. But where, in spite of this, a hopeless antagonism results, then the member should resign his seat lest he force his conscience on the one hand, or run the fearful risk of setting his will above that of the supreme force, as represented in the will of the people, on the other. A representative must always remain a representative; he can never become a dictator. We fail altogether to see where the policy on which Mr. McPhillips is now opposing the government is out of harmony with the general principles on which he was elected as a representative. We know that what we may call the legitimate opposition to that policy is based upon arguments as to what the public advantage demands, which Mr. McPhillips has himself on many occasions fearlessly and successfully combatted. We are therefore almost compelled to believe that Mr. McPhillips' attitude is determined not by considerations of the principles contained in that policy, which are in harmony with the principles upon which he received his representative status, but by considerations of a more personal character, namely, that he has lost confidence in, and is no longer affiliated to, the individuals who are representative of these principles in legislation. Such an attitude is infinitely more dangerous to representative institutions than the greatest possible venality or personal ambition, two things of which no one that we know of, ever accused the third member for Victoria. But such a perversion of representative government is profoundly dangerous because, while venality and ambition are blots upon our institutions, this leads to an absolute denial of the virtue of these institutions to represent the will of the people, and of the subordination of the individual to that will.

INSCRIBED STOCK.

A correspondent asks us to explain the difference in the modus operandi of "registered stock" and "debenture stock." We imagine he must have written "registered" stock, meaning what is known as "inscribed" stock. At least we have been able to discover nothing of a distinctive character known as registered stock. But we do not profess any great authority on such subjects. There are endless forms of stocks and shares and debenture bonds. The best way to get an idea of what inscribed stock means is to remember that when the word "stock" is used in reference to "shares," it is used in an improper sense. We often have the designation retained "stock and share broker," implying that there is a difference between them. In Canada and the United States the distinction has been lost, because there is nothing in finance to correspond with the classical meaning of stock. Originally, when a man lent money to the King's Exchequer, he received a split hazel stick, on which the amount was cut in notches. That was his stock. The Exchequer retained the other half, which was known as the counterstock. This money was only repayable at the King's pleasure, but interest was paid upon it out of certain revenues hypothecated for the purpose and called "the funds." These funds were afterwards all consolidated and the particular revenues securing different issues released, hence our word consols. Stock therefore means an interest in money loaned for which there is no fixed date of repayment, but which bears a fixed rate of interest. A stock certificate is the evidence which the creditor has, the modern equivalent of the split hazel stick. These certificates may be issued for any sum. The purchaser gets his certificate and his name is inscribed on the roll for the amount of money he has paid in. This is the system upon which British Columbia borrows money, although our stock is not permanent, but redeemable in a term of years. What merits it possesses we have never been able to understand. It has always appeared to us as an antiquated survival of a largely discarded method of finance. Nor can we see how it can fail to have the effect of giving us a closed and highly restricted market for our securities instead of an open one. It is fortunate for us that prices have been well maintained in London during the South African war, because money was very plentiful in New York and the Americans were able to create large credits abroad chiefly in Great Britain, at a profit to themselves. But our securities, it seems to us, on account of the system under which they are floated, could only benefit indirectly by that fact. New York could not relieve London of British Columbia securities as they stand at present. If they were in the shape of bonds their value would always be exactly the highest price obtainable in New York or London. American investors would be glad to have them when they fell low enough to attract their money. But stock inscribed in London is to all intents and purposes barred out of the American market. Consols are a big enough thing to make their form immaterial, but our securities are not.

BOUQUETS.

Mr. A. E. McPhillips, the third member for Victoria, is having bouquets thrown at him for his opposition to the railway policy of the government, and we have no doubt that he is also throwing bouquets at himself. The bouquets which he is having thrown at him are tainted in their source. They are tainted by the interest of railroad schemers whose machinations have been foiled by the action of the government, and who are adding to chagrin at not being able to control the railway policy of the government, irritation that schemes by which they were to benefit pecuniarly themselves, have not commended themselves to the people of British Columbia. We know that the bouquets which Mr. McPhillips is throwing at himself have no similar taint which is known to him. To himself he appears the pure-minded advocate of universal altruism in the legislation of this country, and with the precise self-gratulation of an impeccable politician, he decorates himself with "the white flower of a blameless life." But the fact remains, that he is the unconscious and innocent tool of schemers and speculators, whose ends he would be the first to repudiate if he were conscious of their nature.

THE FORESHORE.

It will be generally admitted that apart from fish traps the foreshore of British Columbia is of no particular use to any body and has little or no value as a provincial asset. Now the leader of the opposition, Mr. Richard McBride, is opposed to the introduction of fish traps. Does he say that the fish traps injure the supply of salmon? If so, the supply of salmon is being equally as much injured by American fish traps as it would be by Canadian fish traps. The schools of fish have to go through a system of traps before they reach the Fraser river where gill net fishing is in vogue. In the name of common sense let them go through a system of Canadian fish traps in preference to a system of American fish traps! If the fish are to be depleted let them be depleted by ourselves so that we gain some benefit, and not by other people so that we reap no advantage whatsoever. On the other hand does Mr. McBride oppose the introduction of fish traps in the supposed interests of those engaged in the industry of gill net fishing on the Fraser river. If so he should be living in the 16th not the 20th century. Surely the question of the displacement of labor by the introduction of labor saving contrivances has been threshed out long ago and settled once for all. Experience has proved that the less labor expended in the production of wealth the greater the prosperity of everyone as soon as the temporary effects of the displacement are over. If that is Mr. McBride's point of view, he should be found objecting to cotton spinning machinery, power drills in mines, in fact to every mechanical invention by which men have lightened the labor of their hands by exercising the power of their brains. Observe we do not say that this is Mr. McBride's point of view, because we do not know that it is. He never, whether from mental indolence or mental incapacity, gives the people the grounds of, and reasons for, any attitude which he adopts, except indeed the question be one in the lower stratum of politics a question of the disposition of patronage or the emoluments of office. Then he becomes precise, eloquent, and exhaustive in his discussion of the issue. He seems in fact to combine the imposing appearance of a statesman with the mental attributes of a ward politician. It may perhaps be consistent with Mr. McBride's theories of politics and his opinion of what is to be expected from the responsible leader of a party that he should in one breath denounce the introduction of fish traps alogether, and in the next, denounce the government for not conserving the magnificent heritage of the people contained in the possession of the foreshore; but to most people his action in so doing will appeal as an example of an amazing incoherency of mind. We suspect, however, that when Mr. McBride talks about fish traps and foreshores he is winking one eye at certain voters in the Fraser river valley, winking the other eye at the Canners' association, and expecting the bridge of his nose to conceal the one operation from one side, and the other operation from the other side. This may be Mr. McBride's idea of politics, but he seems reminded of the fact that an unquestionable authority has propounded the dictum that "he that winketh with the eye causeth sorrow." We have no doubt that he authority in question had palpitations of the eyelid similar to those indulged in by Mr. McBride, in view.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

In a summary of the editorial comments of the leading newspapers in Great Britain on the new corn duty, which is published in "Public Opinion," there is not one word about the colonial aspect of the question. The discussion of the new duty is culled from the columns of the Times, the Standard, the Daily News, the Daily Telegraph, the Daily Chronicle, the Morning Leader, the Manchester Guardian, and the Newcastle Daily Chronicle. In all these papers there is not one word to suggest that there is such a thing as the British Empire or that the Empire is concerned in the imposition of corn duties by Great Britain. It would really seem as though the Old Country has not yet awakened to any sense of Imperial responsibility. The Imperial bearings of any question of policy do not seem even to merit discussion. We expected that this imposition of a duty on wheat would raise questions of Imperial consideration all over the United Kingdom. But, instead of that, it seems to be approached from every point of view except that which is to our minds of prime importance. We may not, and we do not doubt the right of Great Britain to impose a duty on Canadian wheat, but we may very well doubt the expediency of giving a preference to British manufactures in the Canadian market in the face of such a duty. What we cannot understand is that this aspect of the question does not seem to have appealed to a single journal representative of public opinion in Great Britain.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

"Poor man," said the inquisitive old woman, "I guess you'll be glad when your time is up, won't you?"

"No, ma'am, not partickerly," replied the prisoner. "I'm up for life."—Philadelphia Press.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

Boggs—"So you're a poet, eh? D'ye know I'm gettin' so I take quite an interest in poetry." The Poet—"Indeed!" Boggs—"Yes, there ain't nothin' I enjoy more than readin' them advertisements in the street cars."—Philadelphia Press.

Every housekeeper must often act as a family physician. Pain-Killer for all the little ills, cuts and sprains, as well as for all bowel complaints, is indispensable. Avoid substitutes; there is but one Pain-Killer—Perry Davis'; 25c. and 50c.

Stern Parent—"I suppose you are aware, young man, that I cease to provide for my daughter when she leaves my roof?" Suitor—"Oh, yes; we have settled about that—Bertha and I. We have decided to make our home with you."—Boston Transcript.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. 1 Pills 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

A COLLEGE PROFESSOR

One of Georgia's Useful Educators is Grateful For What Pe-ru-na is Doing For Suffering Humanity.

F. A. Curtright, A. B., Principal of the Georgia Normal and Industrial Institute, and editor and proprietor of the "Georgia Helping Hand" writes the following glowing words concerning Peruna, and its efficacy in the cure of catarrh.

He says: "I was induced to try Peruna by the advice of a friend, and certainly believe that suffering humanity would be relieved if they only gave Peruna a fair trial. Would that I could frame words sufficient to express my gratitude for the benefits derived from its use."—F. A. CURTRIGHT, Greensboro, Ga.

Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota, in a letter written from Larimore, North Dakota, says:

"Persuaded by a friend, I have used Peruna as a tonic, and am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—W. N. Roach.

Senator Roach's wife recommends Peruna also. She says; "I can cheerfully recommend your excellent remedy, Peruna. Indeed, I know of no other remedy as good as yours. It is a grand tonic and many of my friends have used it for catarrh with good results."—Mrs. W. N Roach.

The most common phases of summer catarrh are catarrh of the stomach and bowels. Peruna is a specific for summer catarrh.

Mr. Wm. Hebley, Duquesne, Pa., writes:—"I am cured of catarrh of the stomach of two years standing. I had it so bad that I could not eat anything but milk. I doctored with several doctors and they could give me relief for a short time only. I saw Peruna recommended and thought I would try it, and I now think I am cured of catarrh. I have worked two months and did not lose a day."—Wm. Hebley.

Mr. Moses F. Merrill, Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kansas, Rural Route No. 3, writes:

"I had been troubled with systemic catarrh, which affected the lower bowels especially. I was troubled with running off of the bowels and troublesome catarrh of the bronchial tubes which caused spitting of thick mucus. *Since taking Peruna my improvement has been wonderful. My bowels are regular as clock-work. I can now eat like other people and my vituals digest."—Moses F. Merrill.*

Hon. Willis Brewer, Representative in Congress from Alabama, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman:

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

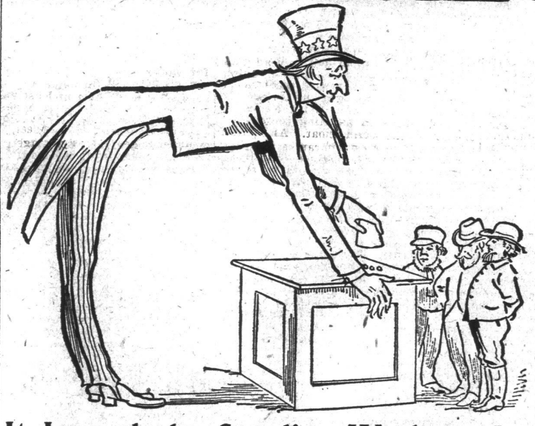
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I have used one bottle of Peruna for lassitude, and I take pleasure in recommending it to those who need a good remedy. As a tonic it is excellent. In the short time I have used it it has done me a great deal of good."—Willis Brewer.

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.

DONT BE FOOLED!



Into Sending Money out of YOUR OWN Country. You will never see it again if you do

Buy Massey-Harris Machinery

IT WILL PAY YOU.

It Is made by Canadian Workmen In Canadian Factories.

NOTICE.

STAR MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Malahat District, and located on Mount Malahat.

Take notice that I, Mary Palmer, Free Miners' Certificate number B53621, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 13th day of March, 1902.
MARY PALMER.
By P. J. Pearson, Agent for Applicant.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP,

BEST FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Antiseptic, Emollient, Refreshing.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

"McKINLEY" AND "LAURIER" MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate near Kitsalas Canyon, on Skeena River, in the Skeena Mining Division of Cassiar District.

Take notice that I, Patrick Hickey, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56544, for myself and as agent for Helen Flewin, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56518; Donald A. Robertson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56531; George Rudge, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56550; and Edward Donohue, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56542, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

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

Dated 20th day of March, 1902.
P. HICKEY.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

IN PROBATE:

In the Goods of Arthur Switzer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands upon or against the estate of Arthur Switzer, late of Clinton, B. C., deceased, are hereby required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands, duly verified and the nature of the securities, (if any), held by them, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are required to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned at the offices of his solicitors, Messrs. Kitto & Gooch, number 35 Yates street, Victoria, B. C., on or before the 10th day of June, 1902, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the said deceased, Arthur Switzer, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he has then had notice, and the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 26th day of April, A. D., 1902.

JOHN W. SWITZER,
Administrator of the Estate of the above-mentioned Arthur Switzer, deceased.

"FOUR ACE" AND "GOLCONDA" MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate at Kitsalas Canyon, on Skeena River, in the Skeena Mining Division of Cassiar District.

Take notice that I, Patrick Hickey, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56544, for myself and as agent for Helen Flewin, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56518, and Donald A. Robertson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56551, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

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

Dated 20th day of March, 1902.
P. HICKEY.

NAPOLEON REG. NO. 691.

This splendid Black French Coach Stallion, 16 hands, 1450 weight, a prize winner and sure foalgetter, will be bred to a few choice mares this season.

For terms see posters or apply to Gerald L. Simon, 50 Wallace street, near Beacon Hill, or to C. N. Cameron, Douglas street, Victoria.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

For Ladies

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, etc.

Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.20 from EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

Martin Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land in the Renfrew Division of the Victoria District, situated at the N. W. corner of San Juan Harbor, commencing at a post marked H. E. Newton's N. E. corner, thence west 100 chains; thence south to a point on the harbor; thence following the coast in an easterly direction to a post marked H. E. Newton's S. E. corner.

H. E. NEWTON.
Victoria, B. C., May 6th, 1902.

Health Is Wealth

The Use of Our

Vapor Bath Cabinet

Makes the weak strong. A valuable book giving full instructions is given away with each Cabinet.

Prices reduced. Ask us to show you one.

Cyrus H. Bowes
CHEMIST.
98 Government St., Near Yates St
Telephone 425.

GARDEN TOOLS

Lawn Mowers and Poultry Netting

FOR SALE BY

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ld.

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

TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 13.

Hot Weather Delicacies

That make living a pleasure during the hot summer months. There is no need to cook when you use our specialties. Try some of the following:

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