

SEASIDE

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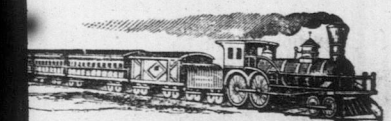
Out of town customers can shop very easily by mail if they only care to use the advantages of

Our Mail Order System

they get the benefit of the best buy, experience and the best money's worth.

No matter where you live you should use this store. Most people are learning every day how simple and economical shopping by mail is.

FAST FREIGHT.



OR IT!

Winter Catalogue.

Goods in Every Department.

L., Victoria, B. C.

LOVE'S NEMESIS.

the face of a passer-by—innocent beauty of a maiden's eye—love blushed into a flame! The paths of life were rocky then, in the great frail world of women and men.

day rose faint and the eve grew pale, the night faded out in a light-winged gain.

The first glad stir of the morn, a mutual glance and a simple smile, grew bluest for a happy while, a new and love was born.

thus it befell that a face passed by, the flicker light of a subtle eye, the old love soon grew cold, life's dark paths felt thorny then, in the great frail world of women and men.

day rose faint and the eve grew pale, the night faded out in a dismal wail, the hectic crown of the morn, a fatal wrath, a repentant tear, the doom of an old love's scorn.

FRANK J. ANGEL.

FREE NEW BABY.

my Father—We've got a new baby up to you. What do you call him?
—We don't call him; he does all calling himself.

AVOIDED PROFANITY.

our blank verse," began the editor, "verse?" the poet interrupted, "do you call it blank verse when it is against my principles to stronger term."

AS FOR A

For Infants and Children.

is an every wrapper.

ING COW FOR SALE. T. Morley, Hill.

MINERAL ACT, 1900. (Form E)

IFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

atia and Margaret Mineral Claims, in the Victoria Mining Division of the District of Columbia, located on the side of Banks Island, on the Prince of Wales Sound.

notice that J. G. Thomas, Esq., agent for F. G. Phillips, Esq., has been appointed as the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of a Crown Grant of the above.

Other take notice that action, on or after 27, must be commenced by this last day of June, 1900.

THOS. H. PARK, F. L. S.

NOTICE.

is hereby given that 60 days after of I intend applying to the Chief of Lands and Works for purchase of the following described land: Commencing at the northeast lot 31, Sayward District, thence by chains more or less to lot 122, thence by chains more or less to line of Discovery Passage, thence the shore line northerly to the monument, and containing 100 acres less.

R. D. MERRILL, Per F. G. Richards, his Agent, B. C.

MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF WILLIAM WATSON FOR CERTIFICATE OF INDEMNITY TO PART 2401 ACRES OF LAND (THIRTEEN (13) RANGERS) ON COAST DISTRICT.

is hereby given that a Certificate of Indemnity to the above heretofore issued to William Watson on the 1st day of December, 1901, unless in time a valid objection thereto be made in writing by any person in estate or interest therein or in thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Deputy Office, Registrar-General, Victoria, B. C., 12th September, 1901.

THE BOER WOMEN IN THE CAMPAIGN

WARN THE ENEMY OF SOLDIERS' APPROACH

Lure the Unsuspecting to Death—Women Sympathizers Assisted Dewet to Escape.

There have been many occasions since the war started when I have wished most earnestly that the friends of emancipated womanhood had had their way, and that the exact status of woman had been equal to that of man.

I have often wished her all the rights and privileges of her opposite fellow. The right to wear his clothes, and adopt his freedom to earn money, smoke cut Cavendish, and wear a ring on her little finger. Also to share a man's trials and hardships and responsibilities. To lead men into action, to be always eligible for the Victoria Cross, to be honored for her gallantry—and shot for her treachery.

Especially shot for her treachery. I wonder how many graves Boer women have filled this past year or so? How many brave fellows have given up their lives through a woman's treachery? Women have played a great part in this war, not so much the part of heroine as spy. Not so much in the way of fighting in the trenches as luring the unsuspecting to destruction. The symbol of her patriotism is not the eagle of war, it is rather the decoy duck.

What to Do With Them.

There were, I believe, women fighting in the trenches against Buller. Two of their dead were found after the fight at Pieters Hill, but the Boer has sufficient regard for the part of heroine as spy. Not so much in the way of fighting in the trenches as luring the unsuspecting to destruction. The symbol of her patriotism is not the eagle of war, it is rather the decoy duck.

The women I speak of are the wives and sisters of the poorer Boers, people who believe that the secret service fund is an English myth, and are accused in their treachery only by their hatred for the British, and the knowledge born of experience that however badly a woman behaves she shall treat her with the same courtesy and gentleness that we should employ towards her were she our dearest friend instead of our unreasoning foe.

It has been one of the problems of the war, this question of women enemies and what to do with them, and we have solved the problem in the easiest and most gentlemanly way. We have decided that we do not make war upon women and children, and if through ill-nature women and children make war on us, we loyally refuse to acknowledge that they are making war, and we treat them seriously in fact, and after we have buried the Tommies who foolishly accepted the woman's invitation to step in and have a cup of coffee, and are shot from the window by the Heu-heu-gram of the hostess, we return the hospitable invitation of the lady of the house, give her tea and tell her that we are awfully sorry, don't you know, but we are awfully foundly afraid she will have to be brought into the women's refugee camp.

So we take the murderers into a camp where she will be well fed and kindly treated, and we don't turn her face for fear Mr. Lloyd-George or Mr. Redmond shall ask questions in the House.

"It Happened to Me."

If I were to write down every story I have heard of Boer women's treachery I should fill these columns, but here is a particular instance.

Two mounted troopers were out on a patrol when they came to a Boer farm-house. They dismounted some distance from the house, which apparently was deserted, except by a woman, who, standing on the stoop, beckoned the men to advance. They did, and walked to within a few paces of the building, when the woman suddenly sprang from the view through an open doorway, and the next moment a volley was fired from the house.

Now I have cited this as peculiar, and the peculiarity is this. Show this paragraph to your returned Yeomanry friend, or your volunteer brother, and in 99 cases out of a hundred he will say, "Yes, that is perfectly true; it is a very common thing to a friend of mine." And this he will say, not because the story I have told is the very incident of which he is thinking, but because this sort of thing has happened so often in South Africa that there is no military unit now serving at the front that has not had some such experience.

Very few people know that Dewet has not once but often owed his wonderful escapes to the aid of women sympathizers. When he was in Cape Colony, and we had driven him on once, we went to the Orange River, the women on some of the farms in the Hopetown district had arranged a signal whereby Dewet's hidden scouts should be made aware of the proximity of our scouts. A patrol of Victorians who rode up to a farmhouse was somewhat astonished to see the good lady, who had been taking a siesta on the stoop, suddenly rise from her chair and, making for the door, for apparently no other reason than to make a joke, but nevertheless on the first day of the strike they were reduced to severe straits. Cold meat and preserves would have been their only portion but for the skill of the King's sisters, the Infantas of Spain.

These august ladies, who have been brought up by their mother the Queen, Regent to a full practical knowledge of the art of war, and are skilled in all the branches of housewifery, concocted the hot dish of the day with their own fair hands.

The course of the strike which led to the cooks throwing down their caps and aprons is said to be the strict system of keeping accounts in the kitchen, by which the cooks considered their dignity offended. Another version is that the head cook had asked for an increase of salary and a sum for daily expenses.

At a recent demonstration of unemployed in Melbourne it was stated by the organizer that he had a list of one thousand two hundred men out of work in that centre, with wives and children depending on them, and that some three thousand were registered at the labor bureau. The government subsequently found work for many of the applicants by employing them throughout the winter, mostly in country districts.

Belgium is the only maritime country in Europe without a navy.

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Sheathing Not Popular. The question of sheathing, so much discussed in this country, has been exciting wide interest, especially in England. The practices of sheathing vessels, however, seems to be regarded by the English experts as not without serious drawbacks, and is being regarded by some American naval experts, however, as a better, still remains in dispute among the British shipbuilders. Germany has decided to discontinue sheathing her large war vessels. She claims that recent experiments with anti-fouling paints will render it unnecessary to dock a ship oftener than once a year. The Italian government has also decided that its new battleships and armored cruisers are not to be sheathed, and the English have decided that the expense is too great to make it advisable.

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Submarine Boats. Throughout the world the subject of submarine boats is receiving close attention from experts. The majority of powers have been forced to accept them on the basis of successful trials secured by France and given the great importance of their use by planning forty-two, built or proposed. Germany has had the subject under discussion, but late reports are that the efficiency of the German boat has not been proved and that the government will await further developments. Italy is about to resume experiments with a submarine boat of about 107 tons. Design of a submarine of about 145 tons is under construction by the Swedish government, and it is reported that an electrically propelled boat is being built for the Russian government. The United States government has admitted itself to the type by authorizing five new ones two years ago, all of which should be launched this year.

Relative Rank of Nations. To what extent the leading naval powers are adding to their war strength on the sea and the enormous extent of their ship-building programmes is shown in the publication. As has been true for many years, Great Britain leads, with programmes that are expected to keep her well ahead of any two other powers combined. Her policy of having fleets equal to those of Russia and Germany combined is still being adhered to in the extent of her building policy. France comes second, with Russia and Germany nearly matched, while the United States has now passed Italy, which once ranked among the first three powers in strength of programme.

In the past year Great Britain has laid down two immense battleships of 15,000 tons, seven armored cruisers of 9,800 tons, two large protected cruisers, two sloops, and a large number of torpedo boats. In the same period France has laid down three large armored cruisers, six torpedo boat destroyers, a dozen submersibles, and quite a number of torpedo boats, while Germany has laid down a battleship, one armored cruiser, and a gunboat. Russia's programme of ships laid down includes three first-class battleships of 15,000 tons, two protected cruisers, a coast defence vessel, and a number of torpedo boat craft. This is exclusive of the larger number of ships of all classes launched which are soon to become part of the fighting strength of each. Great Britain leads in this list, with four immense battleships of 14,000 tons and seven first-class armored cruisers, varying in displacement from 10,000 to 14,000 tons. In addition, three sloops, a shallow gunboat, and a dozen or more torpedo craft are shortly to be ready for service.

No battleships have recently been launched for the French navy, but four swift, heavily armored cruisers are now well advanced toward completion. These vessels are the highest type of their class, although of less displacement than some building for the