The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1902.

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PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

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

One year	$6 00
Six months	3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 50
Six months	75
Three months	40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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FINANCIAL, INSURANCE and COMPANY REPORTS, 10c. per line for 100 lines or under; over 100 lines, 10 per cent. discount on each additional 100 up to 500; 500 lines or over, 10c. per line. Reports published in the Daily will be inserted in one of the Semi-Weekly editions for 50 per cent. additional to the Daily rate.

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$25.00 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist newspaper from the door of a subscriber.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Smith Curtis raised a question of privilege yesterday, attacking the authenticity of a report made by this newspaper of what he said in reference to the delegation which interviewed the members for Victoria the day before yesterday. Mr. Curtis was actually reported as follows:

"He criticized in very strong terms the deputation of Victoria business men who interviewed Mr. McPhillips yesterday. He intimated that they were a disgrace to the province and a discredit to the city."

The form of that report shows it is not a verbatim report. It is a descriptive report and as such, we maintain that, all questions of privilege to the contrary notwithstanding, it is a correct and veracious report of the tenor of Mr. Curtis' remarks. Here are some of the expressions which dropped from his lips exactly as they were jotted down on a slip of paper by the Minister of Finance: "Disgrace to the province—the so-called business men of Victoria—would like to tell them how little they know about business—they come here to coerce the third member for Victoria—cowardly affair—no influence—no authority—all delusions." These notes bear out to the fullest degree the substantial accuracy of the Colonist report. But Mr. Curtis has a habit of imagining, when he sees something he has said of an objectionable character, in cold type, that he did not say it. He may deceive himself in this way and he may deceive other people, but he does not deceive the reporters nor the newspapers. A most ludicrous incident bearing this out, occurred during the recent campaign. In a meeting Mr. Curtis said: "Mr. Dunsmuir is a criminal and like any other criminal he should be tried before a jury of the people." That sentence contained a most offensive and objectionable personal insinuation. In the report of the Colonist next morning his words read, "the government is a criminal," and so on. That change was made simply because it was considered that Mr. Curtis had been unintentionally betrayed into a personal violence of language which he did not intend. Then, extraordinary as it may seem, Mr. Curtis made a violent attack upon the Colonist newspaper for making it appear that he had said something which might be construed as personally libelous and offensive, when as a matter of fact what he actually did say was ten thousand times worse than the form in which the Colonist expressed it. That shows the kind of contortions into which Mr. Curtis is able to twist his mind and his recollection. Of course we do not care a button whether Mr. Curtis, or any other member of the legislature thinks we report him correctly or not. But we have a certain interest in proving to our constituents that we do give correct reports of what public men say. The reading public have a right to expect that from a newspaper. They get it from us. There are some politicians who, when they wish to escape the responsibility for some extravagance of language, think it is enough to deny having used it, and to lay the blame on the newspaper which reported their remarks. The sooner they get out of that idea, so far as this newspaper is concerned, the better it will be for themselves.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

SENSIBLE.

The following taken from the Vancouver World appeals to us as being at least a sane discussion upon their merits of the railway proposals of the government. People not absolutely blinded by political passion and prejudice will read this article not merely as an indication of public opinion, but also for the sake of the argument contained in it, which is such as is likely to appeal to all those whose heads still remain upon their shoulders:

"Certain it is that much of the just and necessarily severe criticism excited by the original agreements as outlined by Premier Dunsmuir, is disarmed by the elimination of the especially objectionable features in the reconstructed memoranda; and while preferably the legislation should have dealt with the Canadian Northern and the Coast to Kootenay lines separately and individually, there can be no denial of accumulated precedent for the jointure of legislation concerning two separate lines with single community of interest in the nature of public aid. As for the Canadian Northern, the general feeling throughout the province seems to be that, it is not so immediate a necessity as the Coast to Kootenay line, although absolutely essential eventually to complete the national scheme of transcontinental railway competition; while it has been fairly argued that the Canadian Northern would build to the Coast whether assisted or not—rather than forego its continental trade ambitions—it is equally apparent that there need be haste in the matter from the railway's standpoint, the grain-carrying trade of the Territories being more than sufficient to maintain the road and meet all fixed charges until the time is ripe for the company to come farther West. It is for the legislature to judge whether the balance of advantage will be for or against the province by bringing the second Canadian through line to the Coast now by the reduced concessions outlined in the agreement now before the legislature. In respect to the Coast and Kootenay line, it is essential that no delay should longer be permitted, and—knowing the character of the mountain country to be traversed and the consequent very restricted area of any serviceable lands—few will be inclined to object to the land grant which supplements the monetary aid. As in the bargain with the Canadian Northern the land will be maintained for settlement at Land Act prices, the company must accept a fixed allotment (not being allowed selection rights), and there will be no loss of time by reservation pending the railway building; the government selling all lands in the railway allotment as they are applied for by settlers and refunding the moneys to the company—the lands of course becoming taxable as soon as alienated otherwise than by company mortgage. Upon analysis the concessions to the Coast and Kootenay line do not appear disproportionate to the advantages that the province, and more particularly Vancouver city, will reap through the immediate construction of the line. The security for performance offered by the company is definite and ample, and the House should see that this necessary public work is not delayed by "hot-air" opposition, presenting rival schemes upon the eve of action with the sole purpose apparently of gaining working time for charter speculators."

INSOLUBLE.

What does this mean?

"I have introduced the question of motives into the above statement of the case, not for the purpose of entering into any discussion of the character of those motives, but solely to make it clear how vital are those constitutional principles which our forefathers interwove into the British constitution and the Imperial parliament secured to the people of Canada and of the several provinces by the British North America Act."

The above sentence is taken from a letter on "Some political questions" appearing in the Times newspaper. How could the question of motives be introduced if the character of these motives is not to be discussed? A motive is a determining impulse. No person can introduce a question of motive without discussing the character of the determining impulse which led to the action criticised. And then, how could the introduction of the question of motives make clear the vitality of a principle constitutional or otherwise? In doing a wrong act a man may act from a motive of self interest or revenge, or from some other motive of improper character, or from ignorance of right and wrong in the premises. But how, how, how in the wide world, could his motive in acting wrongly, demonstrate the vitality of a principle? The sentence above quoted is conformable to the rules of syntax, but the concepts expressed in it, and the substantives used, have no coherent relation to one another, nor to any objective facts capable of being compared or contrasted with one another. Which is merely a long and somewhat technical way of saying that it is arrant gibberish from beginning to end.

GREATER BRITAIN.

England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Dominion of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Barbados, Natal, Windward Island, Sierra Leone, Guiana, Gold Coast, Trinidad, Nigeria Leeward Island, Uganda, Jamaica, Transvaal, Honduras, Rhodesia, Bahamas, Orange River, Bermuda, New Guinea, St. Helena, Straits Settlements, Fiji Islands, Hongkong, Falkland Island, Wei-Hai-Wei, Cyprus, Malta, Aden, India, Perim, Gibraltar, Mauritius. A shorter expression for that roll of names is The British Empire. Egypt and the Soudan are not included for courtesy's sake.

THE RAILWAY BILL.

The Railway Bill as brought down to the Legislature last night contains two documents of immense importance to the people of British Columbia. The first of these is the contract which has been entered into for the construction of the British Columbia section of the Canadian Northern system, and the second the contract which has been entered into for the construction of a road from Coast to Kootenay. The Bill was brought into the House too late in the evening to make it possible to give more than a cursory survey of its contents this morning. In fact we have been more concerned that the people of the province should be able to read the contracts for themselves than have to be contented with our wise remarks upon them. A greater interest, if not a greater importance, centres round the Canadian Northern contract than round the Coast-Kootenay contract, because of the figure it cut during the bye-election in Victoria. The Hon. Minister of Mines has had to put up with a tremendous amount of abuse from his opponents on the ground that he secured his election on false pretenses. Did he secure his election on false pretenses? We leave it to the people themselves to read the Railway Bill carefully and to discover, if they can, where any pre-election pledge has not been fulfilled to the letter. The contract for the construction of the Canadian Northern secures everything for the people of British Columbia which every previous contract or draft contract purported to secure, and it safeguards the interests of the people in every essential particular. It does not require a sage to expound the benefit to be derived from a terminus near the 49th parallel of latitude as compared with one near the 54th parallel of latitude, and from the restriction preventing the Canadian Northern from building up a terminal point of their own, by discriminating between it and Victoria and Vancouver. Nor does it require a sage to discover the benefit of having the road constructed from West to East as compared with East to West. But the main safeguard in the Bill, and it is one which does away with all possibility of reasonable exception to the land bonus proposed, is the fact that settlers may go upon the land reserve and acquire the land precisely and exactly as they do at present, with this difference, that the money they pay for the land goes to the railway company instead of the government. A land grant so safeguarded is without any of the features which have made land grants unfavorable to settlers in the past in some respects.

With regard to the Coast-Kootenay railway it is not necessary to say much. Every one know the necessity for this railway and the great advantage it will be in consolidating the trade and commerce of British Columbia, as well as in opening up new rich territory in which productive agencies have been handicapped through lack of transportation facilities. Its construction upon the best terms procurable for the province has been a main plank in the policy of the present government since it came into power. The government has never submitted to those who endeavored to utilize the popular desire for this road, as a means to secure political power, but it has adopted a feasible and reasonable scheme for the construction of the railway now that such has been presented. The railway policy of the government is now before the legislature and the people. It is one which will minister to the growth and to the development of the province, and to the enrichment and prosperity of all who dwell in it. It is one which no one who is not blinded by factious animosity or by fatal adhesion to impracticable opinions, can have the hardihood to oppose. The government has stood firm through thick and through thin for the interests of the people of this country. From prejudice, self interest, and misunderstanding it has received many an assault. But it has brought stability out of disturbance, order out of chaos, and hope for the future of the country out of despair; it has laid the foundations of progress and prosperity and has made them so broad and so solid, that they are not again likely to be disturbed. It is a foregone conclusion that as the house will undoubtedly support the government in this bill, so the country will rally to its side in enthusiastic endorsation of the policy which the bill embodies.

LEAD PROTECTION.

We observe that the Boards of Trade of the Upper Country are passing resolutions in favor of a protective tariff to be levied on lead and the products of lead imported into Canada. In a homely but expressive metaphor the Boards of Trade of the Upper Country have now got the sow by the right ear. This method of dealing with the lead industry of British Columbia was first advocated by a resolution passed by the Liberal-Conservative convention held in Vancouver in 1898. It is a noteworthy fact that if the resolution then passed had been promptly acted upon by the Dominion government, the lead industry of British Columbia would never have passed through the series of acute crises which have resulted in the utter stagnation in which it lies at present. It is very satisfactory that the policy adopted by a particular party should now be recognized by all parties interested as the only salvation of the industry, because it proves that the principles of that party are in harmony with the real needs of the country, and also because it shows that there is more in political principles than a mere pyrotechnic display of opposition between the "Ins" and the "Outs." It is not exactly, however, to congratulate ourselves upon the principles of the Liberal-Conservative party that we refer to this matter at this time, but to suggest that it is a question upon which the Boards of Trade of the Upper Country should be reinforced by the exertions of similar bodies on the Coast. The question of the lead industry is really as vital to the Coast cities as to the Kootenays. The industry and trade resultant from the working up of the raw material of our mines in our own country is bound to lead to commercial developments in the Coast cities not less pronounced in the case of lead than of copper. So that the welfare of our lead mines is not merely one of sentimental and neighborly interest to us, but of practical and selfish interest also. Therefore representative bodies in the Coast cities should reinforce the efforts of the interior by investigating the question and adding to the agitation their representations on the subject, which is one of the most important affecting British Columbia.

Pimples, blotches and all other scrofulous troubles are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—the most effective of all spring medicines.

A USEFUL RAILWAY.

Those who know the capabilities of the territory which it serves, will all hope that some feasible means will be found to secure the early construction of a line of railway between Midway and the Okanagan Valley by way of the Kettle river. This railway, for which a charter was granted last year, is practically certain to develop enough local traffic to make it a good paying concern, and it is besides an important link in the transportation system of British Columbia. The configuration of the mainland of British Columbia requires that East and West trunk lines should be connected by North and South branches up and down the big valleys. The valley of the Kettle river is easily connected by rail with the water and rail system of Okanagan Lake and the Shuswap and Okanagan railway. The province has a large and not very productive interest in the Shuswap and Okanagan railway. The construction of the link necessary to connect it with the Columbia & Western railway as well as with the C. P. R. main line would undoubtedly make that interest much more productive. Such a railway would not only induce through travel that way, but it would stimulate production in the Okanagan Valley by providing a good and accessible market for everything the farmers there could raise. In this way the new road would greatly enhance the value of a provincial asset. It would do more than that however. It would itself open up a good mineral territory, bringing it into immediate connection with the most modern and economic facilities for the treatment of ore. On the West Fork of the Kettle river there is one mine which had actually rich enough ore to stand transportation over a very bad system of roads for a great many miles. The mine, however, could not stand it long. But both the Carmi and its extension have plenty of ore to make a good productive mining industry if only there were any means of getting the ore to the smelter. And there is no question but that along the line of the proposed road there is abundance of low grade ore from which good mines would be developed, were transportation facilities available. Everyone acquainted with the interior knows that there is not a railway of a similar mileage in the province which holds out better prospects, than this one does for good and quick returns on the cost of its construction. If the centre it will feed had been in the United States the road would probably have been built long ago. But it is better late than never, and the fact that it will develop local supplies of ore for local industry, and provide a good market for local agriculture, is a very good reason why its construction should be facilitated in every reasonable way. By assisting this road the province will not only realize an enhancement of an already owned asset, but will procure another asset of a very profitable description both directly and indirectly.

WHAT IS LIFE TO YOU?

If you are a victim of piles, as one person in every four is, you suffer keenly from one of the most torturing ailments known to man, and may well wonder if life is really worth living. Certain relief and ultimate cure is awaiting you by means of Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has never failed to cure piles. Painlessly and naturally it allays the inflammation, heals the ulcers and thoroughly cures this wretched disease.

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS.

The difference between obstruction and legitimate opposition is this, that obstruction deals simply with technical possibilities of opposing legislation, while opposition deals with the principles expressed in legislation. Opposition makes use of the technicalities of procedure to defeat the principle contained in measures of legislation, obstruction, on the other hand, confines itself to these technicalities and opposes them without challenging the policy of the principles embodied in the measures it opposes. It is not too much to say that the opposition led by Mr. Richard McBride has become purely obstructive in its tactics. It has ceased to oppose, it has begun merely to obstruct. In parliamentary procedure there are endless technicalities on which obstructive tactics may be based. The government is perfectly powerless to prevent the obstruction of public business, provided the opposition is prepared to take advantage of these technicalities. As a rule the opposition is afraid to do so, because such action outrages public opinion. There is nothing the people loath so much as the senseless obstruction of public business. And there is no politician for whom the voter has a shorter shrift than the man who allies himself with such methods. The present opposition in the legislature, however, is not to be controlled by considerations of that description. It braves the insuperable disgust of the general public at its unseemly antics because it has come to realize that the general public has no intention on the world save that of relegating its members back to the obscurity they may be fitted to adorn, but from which they have proved themselves unworthy of emerging. At the present moment the opposition in the legislature is as much divorced from any sense of responsibility to the electorate as it is from any regard of the proprieties of parliamentary controversy. As a result, we have obstruction pure and simple, without any indication of any principles of policy on which opposition might legitimately be based. We naturally expect the leader of an opposition to present as his belief, and as the belief of his party, some principles of government antagonistic to those held and advocated by those on the government side of the House. But in Mr. Richard McBride we find nothing of the kind. We do, indeed, find him in violent opposition to the government, and we find him taking advantage of all the rules of procedure to accentuate that opposition, but we find no declaration on his part of any principles of policy differing from those of the government on which such opposition should, or might, legitimately be based. His attitude, in fact, is not one of opposition, but of obstruction. He is anxious to prevent anything being done, without possessing either the brains or conscience to declare and advocate something else which should be done in its place. There is one thing certain that whatever success such an attitude may have in parliamentary procedure, however it may minister to a temporary notoriety for the man who occupies it, it carries within itself the absolute certainty of a Nemesis complete and irrevocable, because the people of the province are absolutely sick and disgusted with politicians who approach the political requirements of the province from so narrow and so ineffectual a point of view.

OLALLAITES.

It is by no means a pleasure to rank the leader of the opposition among the sect of the Olallaites. We suppose that as a newspaper supporting the government, we ought to be pleased that the leader of the opposition has so demeaned himself as to become the sponsor of this unmitigated wildcat joint stock company. But we confess to taking a larger view, and to parting with reluctance with our faith in the dignity which inshrines the leader of a party whether we are in agreement with, or oppose him. Mr. McBride, for the opposition, has publicly endorsed the proposal of the Olalla Copper Mining & Smelting Company to build the Coast-Kootenay railway. In doing so, Mr. McBride has made an Olallaite, not merely of himself, but of all the members of the opposition. The majority of men who are interested in mining in British Columbia have seen the advertisements of this precious company in the New York papers. They can judge of its character for themselves. It will be to them an indication of the character of the opposition that the opposition has made itself the sponsor of this company in British Columbia, and is not only willing, but anxious, to entertain its proposal to build the Coast-Kootenay road.

HARD COLDS.

People whose blood is pure are not nearly so likely to take hard colds as are others. Physiology goes into reason. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, causing healthy action of the mucous membrane and giving strength and tone to all the organs and functions. This great medicine recovers the system after a cold as no other does.

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. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURES SICK HEADACHE

THE WEIGHT OF BREAD

How It Will Be Ensured to People of Victoria in Future.

Through the action of the City Council in passing Ald. Vincent's Bread By-law on Monday night, the five bakers whose cases have been hanging on in the city police court have been relieved. Under the former regulations the weight of a loaf of bread was fixed at one and one-half pounds which, under the present price of flour, was a little too costly for a five-cent sale, and far too small for a charge of ten cents, thus making the law practically null and void. While relieving the bread makers, the Council were not forgetful of the bread eaters, whose interests are now protected by the following provisions:

All bread sold or offered for sale in the city of Victoria, other than French or fancy loaves, shall be of the weight to be specified and announced as hereafter provided, and no person shall sell or offer for sale any bread the weight whereof is not specified and announced as hereafter provided. Provided always, that an allowance may be made in such specified and announced weights at the rate of one oz. in the pound for bread made twenty-four hours and over before the time of sale or weighing, under the provisions of the by-law. The burden of proof of the time of baking shall in all cases devolve upon the person baking or exposing for sale.

2. All persons baking bread within the city of Victoria shall make out, and from time to time deposit with the chief of police a statement in writing, signed by them, stating the weights of the various characters of loaves usually baked or intended to be baked by them.

3. All persons exposing bread for sale, shall at all times place in a conspicuous position in the store or other place where such bread is exposed for sale a notice in writing or in print, in letters in either case, of at least 1½ inches in length, setting out the weights of the various characters of loaves baked or exposed for sale by them. The statement of weights in such notice shall bind the baker or vendor of bread as to the represented weight of the loaves or loaf offered for sale, and the selling of any loaves or loaf which is under the represented weight subject to the allowance aforesaid, shall constitute an offence against the provisions of the said by-law as amended hereby. The weight as so represented by such statement of every loaf of bread shall be stamped thereon.

4. No person shall sell any loaf of bread in the city of Victoria upon which the represented weight, as in this by-law provided, has not been duly stamped according to the requirements of the previous section hereof.

The street railroads of San Francisco which were recently acquired by a Baltimore syndicate for $26,000,000, are about to be floated by the Investment Company at $45,000,000 divided into $15,000,000 preference stock and $10,000,000 common stock, in addition to $20,000,000 bonds. After deducting $1,500,000 for improvements about to be made, this will leave quite a handsome margin of profit for the syndicate.

Indications—"Do you think they'll marry?" "Circumstances points in that direction. Her people object, and he's as poor as a church mouse."—Detroit Free Press.

The Kidneys and Uric Acid

Serious Painful Ailments Which Arise from Neglected Kidney Derangements —Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills a Thoroughly Effective Cure.

Uric acid is the name given by medical men to the poisonous matter which the kidneys filter from the blood. When the kidneys are weak, inactive or diseased, they fail to perform their functions as filters, and the uric acid poison remains in the blood to find lodgment in the weaker organs, and produce the most painful and fatal results.

The symptoms of kidney disease, such as backache, frequent and painful urination, deposits in the urine, pains in the sides and limbs, and headaches, are so familiar that it seems unnecessary for anyone to be ignorant of the approach of this dreaded malady. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are ever at hand as a thoroughly effective remedy, as they are for sale by nearly every dealer who pretends to keep any family medicines.

Not only the kidneys themselves become diseased, but the uric acid forms crystals in the joints and muscles, causing the most extreme pain, and what is known as rheumatism, a disease which can never be cured until the kidneys are made healthful and vigorous.

Another form of kidney disease is dropsy and heart failure. In such cases the uric acid turns the blood to water, and causes dropsical swellings, which when in the region of the heart, produce heart failure.

In view of the frightful risks which you run in neglecting kidney derangements, and the undoubted efficiency of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a cure for weak, inactive, diseased kidneys, it remains as a duty for you to apply the remedy and be cured. You can be certain of beneficial results, for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have stood the test of time, and proven their right to first place as a kidney medicine.

In every town, village and township of Canada there are people who can testify to the extraordinary merits of this great remedy. Ask your friends and neighbors about it, or, better still, try it for yourself, and join the ranks of Dr. Chase's admirers. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

JUST ARRIVED

Large Shipment

Fine Worsteds and Fancy Tweeds

For Spring and Summer Wear.

WO SANG

35 Store Street.

You May Need

Pain-Killer

For Cuts Burns Bruises

Cramps Diarrhoea All Bowel Complaints

It is a sure, safe and quick remedy.

There's only one PAIN-KILLER. PERRY DAVIS'.

Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

NOTICE.

Cancellation of Reserve on Foreshore and Tidal Land.

Notice is hereby given that the reservation on foreshore and tidal land, notice whereof was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 15th March, 1890, is cancelled. Any person desirous of acquiring a lease of any foreshore or tidal land must take steps to acquire the same in the manner provided by section 41 of the "Land Act," after the expiration of three (3) months from the date of this notice.

W. C. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 8th April, 1902.

A MINISTER'S BUSY WIFE.

Pe-ru-na a Prompt and Permanent Cure for Nervousness.

Mrs. Anna B. Fleharty, Galesburg, Ill.

Mrs. Anna B. Fleharty, recent superintendent of the W. C. T. U. headquarters, at Galesburg, Ill., was for ten years one of the leading women there. Her husband, when living, was first President of the Nebraska Wesleyan University, at Lincoln, Neb.

In a letter written from 401 Sixty-Seventh street, W., Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Fleharty says the following in regard to Peruna:

"Having lived a very active life as wife and working partner of a busy minister, my health failed me a few years ago. I lost my husband about the same time, and gradually I seemed to lose health and spirit. My daughter is a confirmed invalid, and we both felt great need of an invigorator.

"*One of my neighbors advised me to try Peruna. A bottle was immediately secured and a great change took place in my daughter's, as well as in my own health. Our appetites improved very greatly, the digestion seemed much helped, and restful sleep soon improved us, so that we seemed like new women.*

"I would not be without Peruna for ten times its cost."—MRS. ANNA B. FLEHARTY.

Peruna never fails to prevent nervous prostration if taken in time.

"Summer Catarrh," a book written by Dr. Hartman on the subject of the nervous disturbances peculiar to summer, sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

BORN.

DRESSER—At Victoria West, on May 1, the wife of J. A. Dresser, of a son.

MACNEAL—At Osborne Bay, Westholm, on April 15th, the wife of John Campbell Macneal, of a daughter.

RAYMOND—In this city, on March 3rd, the wife of F. A. Raymond, of a son.

COWAN—In this city, on April 24th, the wife of James Edward Cowan, of a daughter.

BOWSER—At Vancouver, on April 25th, the wife of Frank Bowser, of Canada Customs, of a son.

CATES—Yesterday, at 134 Superior street, the wife of James W. Cates, mate of the tug Lorne, of a daughter.

PRESCOTT—At Vancouver, B. C., on May 1st, the wife of J. W. Prescott, of a daughter.

NEELANDS—At Revelstoke, B. C., on April 18th, the wife of Mr. J. Neelands, of a daughter.

POWERS—At Revelstoke, B. C., on April 18th, the wife of Mr. Powers, of a son.

FRETZ—At Revelstoke, B. C., on April 30, the wife of Mr. L. A. Fretz, of a son.

LIVELY—On May 3rd, 1902, at 152 Pandora avenue, the wife of W. H. Lively, of a son.

COCKER—On May 5, at 28 North Park street, the wife of A. W. Cocker, of Alert Bay, of a son.

HELLIWELL—At Vancouver, B. C., on April 30th, the wife of John F. Helliwell, of a daughter.

GISI—At Nelson, B.C., on May 1st, the wife of C. Gisi, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

THURSTON—PAGE—At Chemainus, on May 1st, A. J. Thurston of the Victoria Lumber and Milling Co., and Miss Bessie Page, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Page.

ROBB—GRANT — At Cascade, B. C., on April 30th, by Rev. J. H. White, of Nelson, assisted by Rev. J. R. Robertson, B.A., of Grand Forks, Rev. E. G. Robb, M.A., to Miss Sandon, and Minnie, daughter of the late John Grant, of Pembroke, Ont.

TUNMINS—GALLETLY—At Vancouver, B. C., on April 30th, G. Ernest Tunmins, of the C. P. R. shops, Vancouver, and Miss Sybella Jackson, daughter of James Galletly.

BOYD—WILKINSON—At Chilliwack, B.C., on April 30th, S. S. Boyd and Miss Edith Wilkinson.

FOSSETT—McTAGGART—At Trail, B. C., on April 22nd, Mr. Hugh Fossett and Miss Annie McTaggart, both of Trail.

SHAW—LUGRIN—In this city, on April 30th, by the Rev. J. H. S. Cleverdon, Elijah Brunswick Shaw, to Annie de Betrand, daughter of Charles H. and Maria Lugrin, of this city.

MELLON—PEARCE—At Vancouver, B. C., on April 30th, Mr. Harry R. Gee Mellon, son of Captain and Mrs. Mellon, of Vancouver, and Miss Rosa A. Pearce, of Strathbraice, Magill, Adelaide, South Australia.

HARDING—BENNETT—In this city, on April 8th, by Rev. Percival Jenns, Paul Harding, formerly of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, England, and Miss Bella Bennett, formerly of Carbonear, Newfoundland.

COLE—WILL—At Revelstoke, B. C., on April 30th, by the Rev. C. A. Procunier, M.A., Arthur A. Cole, of Rossland, and Miss F. G. Will, of Toronto.

DIED.

HUTCHERSON—At Duncans, on or about March 14th, G. Hutcherson, aged about 60 years.

BURNETT—In this city, on April 30th, Kathleen Burnett, of New Westminster, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., aged 16 years.

McMILLIAN—At Trail, B. C., on April 30th, Agnes Ramsey McMillan, aged 16 months, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. McMillan.

OWEN—At 950 Park Lane, Vancouver, B. C., on Tuesday, April 29th, 1902, Bessie, beloved wife of Mr. R. Owen, aged 35 years. Deeply regretted.

HARRIS—On the 30th inst, at the family residence, Mary street, Victoria West, Samuel Dale Harris, aged 77 years, and a native of Newland East, Cornwall, England.

JOHNSON—At the family residence, No. 89 North Chatham street, on the 1st instant, Helga Sigurdina, the beloved wife of Arngrimur Johnson, a native of Iceland, aged 44 years and 5 months.

WENDT—At the residence, No. 7 Robert street, Victoria West, on the 1st instant, John Wendt, a native of Danzig, Germany, aged 48 years.

ROPER—At the family residence, No. 29 James street, James Bay, on the 2nd instant, Charles Emmanuel Roper, a native of Charlottetown, P. E. I., aged 79 years.

BAIRD—At Canton, China, on 28th of February, after three hours' illness of cholera, Edward Baird, commanding H. M. G. B. Britomart (late of Virago). Deeply regretted.

ELLIS—At 26 Churchway, on May 3, William Horace Holman, second son of William Barrington and Ada Leslie Ellis, aged 10 years and 9 months.

LEE—At Revelstoke, B. C., on April 26th, W. J. Lee, aged 45 years. (Killed in a railway accident.)

VAIR—At Kamloops, B. C., on April 27th, James Vair, formerly a resident of Vancouver, B. C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

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

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

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

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

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

MINERAL ACT.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

"Red Gulch," "Queen," "Red Bluff," "Bell Helen," "Blue Stone" mineral claims, Situate in the Skeena Mining Division of Coast District.

Where located: On Red Gulch Creek, Oxtall (Ec stall?) Valley.

Take notice that The British Columbia Pyrites Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate B52977, 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 15th day of April, A. D., 1902.
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PYRITES COMPANY, LIMITED.
Per ROBT. W. HAMILTON, Sec'y.

MINERAL ACT, 1896

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Monitor No. 1, Monitor No. 1 Fractional, Monitor No. 2, Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District.

Where located: Near Handy Creek, on Alberni Canal.

Take notice that we, The Monitor Copper Mining Co., Free Miner's Certificate No. B54358, 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 Twenty-fifth day of March, 1902.

MONITOR COPPER MINING CO.,
B. A. L. WALD, Mgr.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., for permission to purchase 320 acres of land, described as follows: Commencing at a post, marked "H. C. Wrinch, southwest corner post," situated at the foot of a little mountain on W. J. Larkworthy's eastern boundary, half a mile east of the Hazelton Indian Reserve; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains to a point on the line of, or in line with, the western boundary of the government special reserve; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement. Dated this 16th day of March, 1902. H. C. WRINCH.

FOR SALE.

Four roller, two revolution Campbell Printing Press, size of bed 37x52, in good condition. Must be sold to make room for new machinery.

APPLY

THE COLONIST.

Henry's Nurseries and Greenhouses

Now ready for planting out, 13 acres of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL trees, small fruits, etc., at less than eastern prices; no San Jose scale or borers to contend with; clean certificate from the inspector.

Thousands of BULBS, ROSES, RHODODENDRONS, Azaleas, shade trees, etc.

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household furnishings cleaned, dyed or Ladies' and Gents' garments and pressed equal to new.

"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. B56551; George Rudge, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56550; and Edward Donehue, 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.

BEDDING PLANTS

That will grow; have been out in cool frames.

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PANSIES AND MANY OTHERS,

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