The Colonist.

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ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The federal campaign is drawing to a close. It has been short and sharp and, on the whole, conducted in rather good temper. As is the case in nearly every election contest, the attention of the public has been to some extent drawn away from the real issues of the hour, and we wish this morning, in the fairest and frankest manner possible, to briefly go over what we think are some of the considerations which ought to influence voters on Tuesday next.

The Liberal government is strongly entrenched in power so far as the present parliament is concerned. It does not need another supporter from British Columbia to strengthen its hands in any way. Our of the six representatives from this province elected in 1900 four were government supporters. This is, we think, as large a proportion of our representation as any government could reasonably expect, and if political support is the sine qua non of administrative favor, surely a province which elected two Liberals to one Conservative ought to stand high in the favor of the ministry. It seems folly to claim that under such conditions it is necessary to elect another Liberal in order to secure simple justice. If Mr. Riley were a gentleman, forceful in debate, identified with public movements and resolute in his advocacy of principles, it might be claimed that, being a Liberal and, as such, a man within the party with whom the government would have to reckon, his election would be instrumental in securing what the other four Liberal members from the province have been unable or have not tried to accomplish. But let us compare him with some of the Liberal representatives. He is not anything like so forceful a man as either Mr. Ralph Smith or Mr. Aulay Morrison; he is not so aggressive as Mr. Maxwell. We can make no comparison with Mr. Galliher, because we know little or nothing about him. Is it not idle, therefore, to pretend that British Columbia will be strengthened in the House by the election of Mr. Riley? Is not the contrary the case? Mr. Riley himself places his claim solely upon the matter of patronage, and it is within the knowledge of every man that a member who goes to the legislative body, seeking for patronage, is by that very fact shorn of influence. He approaches a government in the attitude of one who expects personal favors, and it is absolutely impossible for him to be sufficiently independent to insist upon the recognition of the claims of the province which he represents. On the other hand, if we send to parliament a man, whose interests, personal as well as political, are likely to be best served by devotion to what will promote the welfare of the whole public, we may be reasonably certain that he will take every possible occasion to keep those claims to the front. We do not ask any one to believe that Mr. Barnard has a monopoly of patriotism, or that he is more desirous than any one else of seeing British Columbia and Canada generally advance, but we do ask them to believe that if he goes to Parliament pledged to labor for our interests, and animated by the natural incentive which operate on one who has his political spurs to win, as far as this constituency is concerned, he will be likely to do more for the province than one whose appreciation of politics rises no higher than the distribution of patronage. Mr. Riley's friends ask what a government is likely to do for a man who opposes them. We ask in return what a man, whose ambition is solely to control patronage, is likely to do in the way of putting pressure upon a government to get them to shape their policy for the advantage of the whole community. We believe the above considerations, and others which will suggest themselves to readers, show that this constituency has absolutely nothing to gain by the election of Mr. Riley, while by choosing Mr. Barnard as its representative it will gain what is to be gained from the pressure of its claims untrammelled by the expectation of patronage.

What have we to lose by defeating Mr. Riley? It is to the credit of those who have appeared in public as his advocates that they have never pretended that the constituency will be any the worse off if he is left at home. Mr. Riley and Senator Templeman say that the former and Mr. Drury will continue to control the patronage, and thus by his own showing the constituency will have, if he is defeated, all that it can hope to get in the event of his election. On the other hand, the defeat of Mr. Barnard will be a distinct loss to the province, because it will be construed as a declaration by this constituency that it is satisfied with the treatment the province has received from Ottawa, and no such satisfaction exists even in the extremest wing of the Liberal Party. Even Senator Templeman has been compelled to admit that justice has not been done the province. How, then, can this constituency afford to declare by its votes that it is content with the treatment received? The defeat of Mr. Barnard would also be a loss to the constituency because he is active and aggressive, understands parliamentary business and is pledged to use his utmost endeavors to secure due consideration for the province.

The five years and upwards during which the Liberals have been in power have brought forth no policy distinctly Western in its character. The people of the West are therefore compelled to turn to the Conservative Party. The strong probabilities are that if the Conservatives strongly espouse the cause of the West, and to do so would be wholly in keeping with their record, the Liberals would be forced to advance along similar lines. An opposition can often be instrumental in shaping the policy of a government, and if Victoria Electoral District records its protest against the failure of the Liberals to develop a Western policy, it cannot fail to have much weight. Mr. Barnard's election to the House of Commons would be a protest against neglect and a demand for consideration, and would have all the more weight because made at a by-election, when normally the government candidate has the advantages in his favor.

The present is an exceedingly important occasion in the history of British Columbia. We have come to a time when everything should be done that can be done to advance the interests of the province along the several lines that have been developed in some detail in previous issues of this paper, and have been grouped together and styled a Western Policy. It falls to the lot of the people of this constituency to declare themselves in this connection. It is admitted that British Columbia has not been justly dealt with. Some things have been claimed by the Liberal candidate and his friends, but none of them has ventured to claim that the province has received its just due. This is the great issue before the people. The election of Mr. Riley will be regarded as proof that the people of this constituency are indifferent to the treatment accorded to the province. His defeat, and the consequent election of Mr. Barnard, will be regarded as a protest against this neglect. This neglect must be emphasized in some way that will concentrate upon it the attention of the government, parliament and people of Canada, and this can be done by the election of Mr. Barnard.

THE CORONATION.

Botheration rhymes with Coronation and the two things are associated at present in a good many minds. The dress-makers of London are terribly worried, for the Lord Chamberlain, or whoever the official is who controls such matters, has caused it to be known that there will be a new declaration as to the pattern of the robes to be worn and especially as to the length of the trains, and this has necessarily had the effect of suspending work on costumes. If we may judge from the pictures, any change from the garments as originally designed would be hailed with delight, but there seems to be something of an almost sacred character involved in the length of a lady's train on such an occasion. Here is the proposition which confronts the high muck-a-mucks in charge of the arrangements: If a train so many yards long is multiplied by so many duchesses, the product will be such that there would be room for no one else in the Abbey. It is even questionable if His Majesty would not be compelled to stay outside. Now personally a duchess doubtless may be a very charming person, but collectively she is a terror to all who have anything to do with ceremonial, and therefore how to accommodate the duchesses and their trains and at the same time find room for marchionesses, countesses, baronesses and other small fry, is something which the arithmetic of the highest Imperial functionaries has not yet been able to solve. The dukes, marquises, earls, barons and other mere men can be wedged into any old place.

Only one thing seems definitely settled about the coronation costumes, and that is, that they will cost a lot of money. Vast sums will be paid out to all manner of people, from the trappers, who catch ermine, to the court milliner, who is just a little less important than an empress. The lace-workers of Ireland are making many a sovereign these days, and so are the silk-weavers of England.

Another source of botheration is the possibility that ladies will have to wear coronets. Now a coronet is not made to be worn, and, in point of fact, it cannot be worn with any ease or comfort. How the peeresses will get the things in place and keep them there, if ordered to wear them, is puzzling the dear creatures very much more than the words of the coronation oath are troubling the Pope. On the whole, while it would be a very nice thing to be a duchess and wear a long train and coronet at the coronation, we think, dear lady, that you will be very much more comfortable on that auspicious day next June in a short skirt on a tennis lawn in Victoria.

Cabinet representation for British Columbia is a subject which seems to be carefully avoided at Mr. Riley's meetings.

THE BONDAGE OF WORDS.

Language has its limitations. In science, theoretical or applied, it is possible to make new words to express new things, although even in those fields of thought and labor, the new words are almost wholly names. In the domain of metaphysical thought, language lags far behind. The result is that many of us are held in a sort of verbal bondage. Every man who has endeavored to express a new thought has felt the inadequacy of the language, and the result is either circumlocution or a resort to imagery, and the latter is very apt to be misleading, because of its being applied too literally. But what we have most in mind is the bondage of words in religious teaching and in the expression of religious thought. The Church is greatly concerned in this matter, for thousands of men and women are kept from associating themselves with one or the other of its branches, for no other reason than that their minds will not submit to the bondage of words and they are too honest to pretend to what they do not think. We suppose that if a man applied for membership in any branch of the Church, and, when asked if he believed the statements set out in the Creed of that particular organization, should answer that he could not say that he believed them all, but was willing to accept them as a working hypothesis, he would be counted inelegible. On the other hand, if one should state that he believed the whole Creed, and he was otherwise unobjectionable, he would doubtless be received, even although he had never given a moment's intelligent consideration to any one of the propositions laid down as articles of faith. We are not objecting to this, for we suppose church organization, like everything else of the kind, must have some standard of membership. We mention it only to draw attention to the fact that, owing to the limitations of language, a wide margin ought to be allowed men seeking to express their thoughts on the relations of God to man. Take one doctrine, namely, that of the Trinity. How many persons will even pretend to have an absolutely accurate conception of what this means? From the very nature of the case, the idea that Thee should be One and at the same time Three, each distinct from the other and at the same time not distinct, is unthinkable, and the more one attempts to express it in words, the more involved he becomes. Yet we venture to say that every thoughtful person, even among those who call themselves Unitarians, is persuaded of the three-fold nature of the Deity. The idea lies just outside of the grasp of our minds and hence we have no language wherewith adequately to express it. Yet hundreds of religious teachers insist that the explanation which their particular branch of the Church has decided upon shall be literally accepted. They have tried to bind within the narrow limits of language that which is as limitless as the Universe.

It is this narrowness of the scope of language that makes the singing of hymns so effective a part of worship. The words of the hymn may be not much else than religious doggerel, the music may be of poor quality, but the two combined, coupled with the act of singing, serve to express what could not otherwise be voiced. There are thoughts that lie beyond the scope of language. The Highlander thinks them when he hears the pibroch sounding. The returning wandered thinks them when he hears the church bells of his home once more ringing. The musician thinks them when he causes the violin to speak, or the organ to pour forth its melody, or with heart and voice combined makes his soul speak to ours. The painter with a stroke of his brush tells what cannot be expressed by anything taken from the dictionary, and the poet, with an art which is unique, takes the common words of every day life and so groups them rhythmically that they carry with them a burden of sentiment which can be conveyed in no other way. More of our best thoughts come from such sources than from any other outside of ourselves. Language breaks down when too much stress is laid upon it. Even such a simple thing as the pressure of a hand may be more eloquent than the best chosen and best expressed words can be.

We wish to enter a plea against too great literalness in religious matters, against a too great insistance that we shall use exactly the same language as others in expressing our thoughts on religious subjects, against the too frequent condemnation of those who cannot conscientiously employ the ecclesiastical jargon which perhaps we ourselves find satisfactory. Let us remember that there are thoughts beyond language, and truths that cannot be expressed in words because words are only the names of things we all know, and the greater part of the domain of thought is outside of the limit of our common knowledge.

Mr. Riley cannot feel very well pleased at the result of one phase of his controversy with Col. Prior. He had to accept Col. Prior's version of the conversation with Mr. Drury. Why was it necessary to compel him to do so?

If Mr. Riley goes to Ottawa and Sir Wilfrid Laurier asks him his views on the Alaskan Boundary, will he reply in the language he employed at one of his meetings, and tell the Premier that he has no time to talk about that or other international questions?

It is notable that neither Mr. Riley nor any one of his speakers has ventured to join issue with Mr. Barnard on any of the propositions advanced by him. So far as arguments on the matters vital to the province are concerned, judgment must be declared against Mr. Riley by default.

The Times repeats its statement, that Mr. Barnard condemns the British preferential. Mr. Barnard at no time during the compaign has said anything which by the utmost ingenuity can be distorted into the expression of such an opinion. The Times is deliberately misrepresenting him.

If Mr. Aulay Morrison is correctly reported in the Times, he made two rather strange statements in his speech at the Victoria Theatre. The report reads as if Mr. Morrison had said that the value of cattle exported from Canada to the United States is $5,000,000. The Trade and Navigation Returns place the value in the year ending June 30, 1900, which is the last date to which official returns are brought down, at $2,401,137. He also seems to have said that the total mineral output of Canada was valued at $37,000,000, and when the correctness of the figures was challenged, he turned the question aside by saying that, unlike Sir Charles Tupper, he did not care to exaggerate. A desire to refrain from exaggeration is commendable, but this does not excuse such a gross mistake as Mr. Morrison seems to have made. The Yukon and British Columbia alone produced nearly as much as the value named by Mr. Morrison for the whole of Canada. The actual value, as Mr. Morrison would have learned if he had consulted the official reports, was over $60,000,000 in 1900.

What is the use of supporters of Mr. Riley endeavoring to get the voters to believe that the Stikine-Teslin project was a line from the Coast to the Yukon waters? The Colonist supported that proposal, and it is therefore able to speak frankly about it. We all know more about routes to the Yukon than we did at the time that proposal was before Parliament. We all know now that a railway terminating at the south of Glenora and at the north of Teslin Lake would not have afforded an all-Canadian line to the Yukon. The Hootalinqua is not navigable for steamers to Teslin Lake, and the difficulties in the way of the navigation of the Stikine are enormous. If the proposal had been accepted by the Senate, Parliament would have had to provide for at least five hundred miles more road before we would have had the much-wanted all-Canadian line. The Stikine-Teslin project may as well be left out of the discussion for the credit of all concerned. The government were mistaken in proposing it, as we all know now. Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann would have made a monumental blunder if they had gone on with the undertaking, and the Senate made a mistake in rejecting the measure on the grounds put forward in that body.

SOME UNIQUE ADMISSIONS.

Speaking at the Boleskine Road school house, Senator Templeman said that he was not prepared to say whether the figures collated by the Dunsmuir government in the Memorial presented at Ottawa were correct or not. This is an astonishing admission. It will occur to most people that it was the business of Senator Templeman to inform himself on this subject. Possibly his failure to do so has something to do with the more serious failure of the federal government to pay any attention to the Memorial. In view of the position in which Senator Templeman stands towards the Liberal Party it may be assumed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier consulted him as to the justice of the case presented on behalf of the province, and in such a case the Senator must have replied that he could not say if the facts put forward by Mr. Dunsmuir were correct, and if he did so, he could not have discovered any better way to defeat the claims thereby advanced. It is hardly conceivable that the last session of Parliament could have passed without some one in authority at Ottawa bringing up the matter and calling Senator Templeman's attention to it. Senator Macdonald on one occasion dealt with it in his place in the Senate, and we remarked at the time that Senator Templeman had nothing to say to strengthen his colleague's hands. Col. Prior made a long and able speech in the House in regard to the Memorial, but not one word did Senator Templeman utter in his place in the Senate to show that he even so much as heard that the province had any case. We know now that if he had spoken, he would have been forced to say, as he did at the Boleskine school house, that he really did not know if the claims advanced on behalf of the province were well founded. It is to be presumed that he would make the same statement if the Cabinet ministers in the Senate asked him in private his opinion on the subject.

The Senator's ignorance is utterly without excuse. In March, 1897, Mr. R. P. Rithet, speaking in the local legislature, went into great detail in reference to the claims of the province upon the Dominion, giving a similar array of facts, though not one so elaborate, as that prepared by Mr. Dunsmuir. The Colonist took Mr. Rithet's speech as the text for many articles, and the Senator's paper then, as now, opposed the views advanced by this paper, and yet it appears that its opposition was not based upon a study of the question, but upon absolute ignorance of it. The election contest for the Dominion House was run in this constituency and won in 1900 almost exclusively upon this issue, and yet Senator Templeman confesses that he has never taken the trouble to ascertain if the province has a good a claim as is alleged on its behalf. It was his duty as a public man to ascertain whether Mr. Dunsmuir's figures are correct, and when he had so ascertained, to press the claim of the province with all the vigor at his command. He stands confessed of wilful ignorance and neglect of the most vital interests of British Columbia.

Although he has never taken the trouble to investigate the subject, Senator Templeman admitted that the province is not getting an adequate return from the Dominion for what it contributes towards the federal revenue. The neglect must be, indeed, gross when it is apparent to a gentleman who has never looked into the matter at all. Neglect so great, so conspicuous, so self-evident that it compels a partizan, who has not taken the trouble to investigate the matter at all, to admit its existence, must be of no ordinary kind. Yet when the Colonist recently pressed this neglect as a reason, among others, for sending to Ottawa a man who would work for justice to British Columbia and the development of the West, the Times devoted columns, day after day, to turning the contention into ridicule. And yet, also, and this is really the most important feature of the case, neither the Liberal candidate nor his newspaper supporter, nor any of the orators, who plead his case for him, has made a single promise on behalf of the Ottawa government that the case of the province will receive even reasonable consideration.

We note, further, that the Senator said that there were no great issues before the electors. There are not, from his point of view. The issues presented by the Liberal candidate are insignificant. They are simply contemptible. They consist in a suggestion that we may get a little more patronage if we elect Mr. Riley than we do now, and that we stand a chance of losing what we get, if we defeat him. This is surely not a great issue. It is the meanest and most disgraceful issue ever presented to a constituency in a federal contest. And if the issues are not great, why has not the federal government put forward something worthy of consideration? Why is not the government candidate advised of something which will accrue to the benefit of the community through the instrumentality of the Liberal Party?

But we deny the correctness of the Senator's view. The issues in this campaign are of more than ordinary importance. Briefly stated, they are whether this constituency shall declare itself content with the treatment accorded to it by the Liberal Party, or shall send to Parliament a representative, whose election will of itself be a protest against the neglect admitted by Senator Templeman, and who will go to Ottawa pledged to do what in him lies to impress upon the government and his fellow-members the absolute justice of British Columbia's claims and the importance to Canada as a whole of a broad policy of Western development.

NO COMBINE.

British Shipping Men Deny Associated Press Report.

New York, Jan. 24.—The White Star steamer Celtic arrived today from Liverpool and Queenstown. Among her passengers were a number of English shipping men whose mission, it was rumored, was to form a combine of trans-Atlantic passenger and freight lines. The party includes W. J. Pirrie, chairman of the Harlan & Wolff Shipbuilding company and director of the Leyland & White Star lines; Henry Wilding, of Richardson, Spence & Co., English agents of the Inter-Oceanic Navigation company, who succeeded J. R. Ellerman as chairman of the Leyland line, and J. Bruce Ismay and W. S. Graves, directors of the White Star line. They are accompanied by Ralph Neville and John Dickinson, maritime lawyers.

Mr. Ismay, when seen at quarantine, said: "The same rumors were current one year ago, but there is nothing in these reports. My visit here is to study the Celtic and fit her for a trip to the Mediterranean. I can give no other statement at this time."

Mr. Ismay, when questioned further, said: "No amount of money can buy the White Star line, and I know nothing about any so-called steamship trust."

I was beset by a footpad when I was in New York, said the person who is always having adventures. But I called on a policeman for help.

Did they do any good?

Oh, yes! I made the policeman believe that I was the robber, and between us we stripped the poor footpad of everything he possessed.

NASAL CATARRH CURED

Pe-ru-na Cures a Case of Five Years' Standing.

Mr. Rudolph M. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.

Hon. Rudolph M. Patterson, a well-known lawyer, of Chicago, Ill., writes the following letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., at Columbus, Ohio:

The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen---"I have been a sufferer from nasal catarrh for the past five years, and at the earnest solicitation of a friend I tried Peruna and am glad to say it has afforded a complete cure. It is with pleasure I recommend it to others."---RUDOLPH M. PATTERSON.

Mrs. J. C. Garrett, of 38 West 117th street, New York City, writes:

"I can honestly recommend Peruna as a great catarrh remedy. It heals and heals quickly and permanently.

Mrs. J. C. Garrett.

"This is simply the whole story in a word. I have for years suffered with catarrh, aggravated when I took cold and Peruna cured me. It is indeed a great medicine, and worthy the highest praise, for it is reliable and will never disappoint you."—Mrs. J. C. Garrett.

There are two things that the whole medical profession agree about concerning catarrh. The first is that catarrh is the most prevalent and omnipresent disease to which the people in the United States are subject. All classes of people have it. Those who stay indoors much and those who go outdoors much. Working classes have it and sedentary classes have it.

The doctor finds catarrh to be his constant and ever-present foe. It complicates nearly every disease he is called upon to treat.

The second thing about catarrh on which all doctors agree, is that it is difficult to cure it. Local remedies may give relief but they fail to cure permanently. Sprays or snuffs amount to little or nothing except to give temporary relief.

Catarrh is frequently located in internal organs which cannot be reached by any sort of local treatment. All this is known by every physician.

To devise some systemic internal remedy which would reach catarrh at its source, to eradicate it permanently from the system—this has been the desire of the medical profession for a long time. Forty years ago Dr. Hartman confronted this problem. He believed then that he had solved it. He still believes he has solved it. He cures thousands of people annually. During all these years Peruna has been the remedy upon which he has relied.

It was at first a private prescription, afterwards manufactured expressly for him in large quantities. This remedy, Peruna, is now to be found in every drug-store and nearly every home in the land. It is the only reliable internal remedy ever devised to cure any case of catarrh, however long the case may have been standing.

Mr. Camillus Senne, 257 West 129th street, New York, writes:

"I have fully recovered from my catarrhal troubles. I suffered for three years with catarrh of the head, nose and throat. I tried all kinds of medicine without relief, but at last I have been cured by the wonderful remedy called Peruna.

Mr. Camillus Senne.

"I read of Peruna in your almanac, and wrote you for advice, which I followed. After taking one and one-half bottles of Peruna I am entirely cured, and can recommend Peruna to anyone as the best and surest remedy for any catarrhal troubles."—Camillus Senne.

A course of Peruna never fails to bring relief. There is no other remedy like Peruna. Its cures are prompt and permanent.

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.

Peruna can be obtained for $1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

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Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of flavour, Superior quality, and highly Nutritive properties. Sold in quarter-poun? tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

NOTICE.

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

By Command.

J. D. PRENTICE,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 23rd January, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Clearing Reformatory Site.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for clearing Reformatory Site, Vancouver, B. C.," will be received by the undersigned up to and including Wednesday, the 29th instant, for clearing and grubbing about 22 acres, more or less.

Plan, specification, forms of tender, and contract may be seen on and after the 20th instant at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of the Provincial Government Timber Inspector, Court House, Vancouver.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out upon the printed forms supplied for the purpose, and the agreement to execute a bond, appended to the form of tender, is duly signed by the tenderer and two other responsible residents of the Province in the penal sum of $1,200 each for the faithful performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE.
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 17th January, 1902.

"COAL MINES REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1901."

Provincial Secretary's Office,
17th January, 1902.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under the provisions of 1 Edward VII, chapter 36, has been pleased to constitute a Board of Examiners at the undermentioned Coal Mines, namely:

Nanaimo, represented by the New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, Limited.

Wellington (Extension), represented by the Wellington Colliery Company, Limited.

Comox, represented by the Wellington Colliery Company, Limited.

Coal Creek, represented by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

Michel, represented by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

Morrissey, represented by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been further pleased to appoint the following persons to be Members of the Board of Examiners at the Coal Mine written opposite their respective names, namely:

John Prhys Planta, of Nanaimo, Esquire, Nanaimo Mine.

John Cunliffe, of Extension, Esquire, Wellington (Extension) Mine.

William Johnston, of Comox, Esquire, Comox Mine.

William Barton, of Fernie, Esquire, Coal Creek Mine.

Evan Evans, of Michel, Esquire, Michel Mine.

Wm. Stainsby, of Morrissey, Esquire, Morrissey Mine.

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.

SEEDS, fertilizers, agricultural implements, etc., new catalogue tell you all about it. Call and examine our stock and get our list or send for it; it will save you money. Address

M. J. HENRY
3009 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.

RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated with a the boundaries of the following areas are hereby reserved from pre-emption, sale, or other disposition, excepting under the provisions of the mining laws of the Province, for two years from date hereof, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 41 of the "Land Act," as amended by section 6 of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1901," to enable the Oriental Power and Pulp Company, Limited, to select therefrom timber limits, for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 13th day of January, 1902, viz:

Area 1.—All that portion of Princess Royal Island which lies to the north of Blind Passage, extending between the Princess Royal Cannery and Laredo Sound or Channel.

Area 2.—On the stream north of Fisherman's Cove, Ursula Channel, one parcel one mile by eight miles.

Areas 3 and 4.—On Klekane Inlet, two parcels one mile by one mile and a half miles each.

Area 5.—Aaltanhash Inlet, one parcel one mile by two miles.

Area 6.—Khutze Inlet, one parcel, one mile by three miles.

Area 7.—Green Inlet, one parcel, one mile by two miles.

Area 8.—Sarah Island, one parcel, one mile by two miles.

Area 9.—Gill Island, one parcel, one mile by five miles, on south end.

Area 10.—Kitkiatah Bay, one parcel, one mile by one mile.

Area 11.—Kitkiatah River, two parcels, one mile by one mile each.

Area 12.—On bay near Paisley Point, one parcel, one mile by three miles.

Area 13.—On Kildalla Arm and River, one parcel, one mile by four miles.

Area 14.—A belt of land one mile in width on each side of Gardener Canal and the Kitlap (or Kitlobe) River, for a distance of 10 miles up said river.

W. S. GORE.
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 13th January, 1902.

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax, and all assessed Taxes and Income Tax, assessed and levied under the Assessment Act and amendments, are now due and payable for the year 1902. All taxes collectible for the Galiano Island Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at Galiano. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

JOSEPH PAGE,
Assessor and Collector.

Galiano Island Assessment District, Galiano Post Office.

Dated at Galiano, 11th January, 1902.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS NOTICE.

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

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

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

Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.