THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20c. per week. mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at the

One Year

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted, should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will ,e accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For argent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the

810 HEWARD

as will lend to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist from the doors of subscribers.

THE POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

The presentment of the Grand Jury in regard to the Point Ellice Bridge will force that important question onc more to the front in municipal affairs, and we understand that it is to be followed up by the presentation of petitions to the City Council on the same subject. A short time ago the Council of the Board of Trade had the matter up, but decided to leave it to be dealt with by a full meeting of the Board. Although the facts of the case are familiar to most people, it may be well to review

The present bridge was built to replace that destroyed in the lamentable accident of 1896, and is avowedly only temporary in its nature. Permission was granted by the Department of Public Works to construct such a bridge only rements of traffic will cost in the large cars, makes it imperative that the value in which the Gazette indu bridge, if it is to remain the principal of a stronger nature than might be required if only the traffic of the city had to be considered. If the requirements of Victoria West alone had to be taken into account, the present bridge would do for a time. It is contended that in view of the moral responsibility alleged to rest upon the Provincial government in connection with the disaster to the other structure, the Provincial Treasury should meet a part at least of the cost of replacing it. So far the application for such aid has not met with encouragement. It is also contended that, in view of the expected settlement of the Songhees Reserve question, and the opening of that tract to occupation, it is not well to determine to erect a more costly structure at Point Ellice than the demands of a portion of the west side of the city call for, because it will become necessary to build a bridge at the foot of Johnson street any way and this will give the shortest and best route squimalt. Those who make this contention say that present requiresments can be met by strengthening the existing bridge, and thus postpone the expense of a permanent structure until a more convenient season. We think this is a fair statement of the case, and also that the issue presented by it is not very

We suggest, however, that there is another phase of the question which will greatly aid in solving it. It is admitted that a bridge at Point Ellice is a neces sity, no matter what may be done with the Songhees Reserve. It is admitted also that the present bridge is only tem porary, and must ultimately be replaced by something better. Would it therefore not be wise to erect there a structure that will be of a permanent nature and equal to any probable requirements of the future? The proposed bridge at Johnston street can be left until the need of it arises, which undoubtedly will be as soon as the Reserve is thrown open. But let us deal with the facts as they exist, not import into the dis cussion elements that have not arisen. and which, when they do present themselves, may come up in a different form to what we now imagine. There will be needed sometime, and not at a very distant date, a first class bridge at Point Ellice. Is it not better to provide for It now, rather than patch up the present one and replace it with another later that will not be quite what it ought to be. If there is to be a permanent bridge at Point Ellice, to be used by street cars, it ought to be equal to any traffic likely to arise within the city limits. It will do no harm, even when the bridge is put up at Johnson street, the Skeena. to have another at Point Ellice equally strong, for surely it would not be wise terday, we spoke of its development be-

easily settled.

.A STRANGE PROCEEDING.

out a good many people would like to now why the bill against the Savoy was thrown out. Rev. Mr. Hughes, who nstituted the prosecution, was informed, he says, by the counsel for the accused, that a plea of guilty would be and he was asked to intercede to secure and he was asked to intercede to secure as light a punishment as possible. With this object Mr. Hughes called upon the This district can best be reached from tion of the Grand Jury was regarded something being done to provide means and those flowing into Lake Huron, a agriculture, but it is quite possible that with astonishment by the judge, the of communication with it. When this

prosecution, and the defence. Six Months 75 the secrecy of the Grand Jury room.

HOW HISTORY IS MADE.

connection with the Intercolonial railway, and says:

The federation of Canada's five provinces in one Dominion was being encouraged by the government, largely with a view of the Imperial significance couraged by the government, largely with a view of the Imperial significance of a project for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by an intercolonial railway. Such a railway, it was thought, must be the future highway between Great Britain and most of her important colonies in the Pacific Ocean. It might have great importance from a military point of view; and above all it should prove to be a trade route—the shortest way from England to China, Australia, and New Zealand, and a safer and cheaper way than that which involved the maintenance of Gibraltar. Malta and Aden. This was its aspect before the days of the Suez canal. The Duke of Newcastle's choice of Mr. Watkin was a wise one. He examined the route, reported favorably on the project, and did much to advance it.

The first error we note in this is that

Imperial government was to confederate eration, was being promoted to secure lantic to the Pacific. It was promoted on the understanding that it should be by the Colonial office chiefly in the hope regarded as temporary. To build such that the union with the English-speakregarded as temporary. To build such that the union with the English-speak and we believe that if it were properly apparently does not think the matter unwillingness to put up with the common the structure as will meet the ing Maritime Provinces would put an and we believe that if it were properly consideration. It is not not the streets where bushes grow by the apparently does not think the matter unwillingness to put up with the common that the union with the streets where bushes grow by the requirement of the streets where bushes grow by the property of Canada as the property of t requirements of traffic will cost in the end to the friction between Upper and a whole would regard it as easily among the bridge is on the line of the Esquitements of traffic will cost in the end to the friction between Upper and a whole would regard it as easily among the bridge is on the line of the Esquitements of traffic will cost in the end to the friction between Upper and a whole would regard it as easily among the cost of Menzies furnishes a striking extension of farm life. Every west of Menzies furnishes a striking extension of the Esquitements of traffic will cost in the end to the friction between Upper and a whole would regard it as easily among the cost of Menzies furnishes a striking extension of the Esquitements of traffic will cost in the end to the friction between Upper and a whole would regard it as easily among the cost of Menzies furnishes a striking extension of the Esquitement of the Esqu extend from the Atlantic to the Pa the naval station calls for the use of and all the fine talk about its Imperia mere tommy-rot. The design of the In-Provinces with the Canadas, as they were then called. It was first proposed about 1831 by John Wilson, of St. Andrew's N B It was discussed repeat edly and in 1852 Sir Francis Heucks went to the Maritime Provinces on a mission connected with it. It was rethe British North American provinces, and the Maritime Provinces absolutely refused to enter the Confederation un-

> provided for The statement that Sir Edward Watkin examined the route and reported favorably upon the project Upon what route is he supthe other. He came to Canada, so the much less danger of disorder. and while military considerations had something to do with its location, the influence of Quebec had even more.

less the construction of such a line was

SOME WON'T BELIEVE IT.

Many people who have suffered the acute misery of itching or bleeding piles for years in spite of medicines and operations, won't believe that Dr. Chase's Ointment is an actual cure. There has never yet been a person to doubt the efficacy of this great preparation after using one box. It acts like magic in stopping the pain and itching and is positively guaranteed to cure any case of bleeding or protruding piles. Askyour neighbors about it. Your dealer has it.

THE SKEENA VALLEY

Our Vancouver correspondent was a ttle astray in his geography in his reerence to the Gould mine. He spoke of it as being in Omineca. It is really on the Skeena, about seventy-five miles from the sea. It is a very promising property and others in the same vicinity give indications of becoming good proucers. Further up the river at Lorne Creek, an extensive hydraulic property being developed, so that Hazelton and the sea we are likely to have established at a very early day ne of the busiest inlustrial communities in the province. The coal mines of

In a brief reference to this district yes The land is very fertile. It produces those dimensions.

hay in great luxuriance and a consider- It is proposed to utilize "the chain of able quantity is cut every season. The rivers and lakes from Georgian Bay to grass stands as high as a man's head. Montreal," and a glance at the map There are places where wild barley grows, and it is as tall as the grass. The direct route possible from Lake Huron winters are colder than on the Coast, to the head of ocean navigation on the grows, and it is as tall as the grass. The but there is no wind worth mentioning. St. Lawrence. It will be 430 miles long The Skeena freezes up in January and spring opens about May 1, that is, plant-canal will ascend 60 feet, and thence ing begins then. This gives a long sea- to Montreal it will descend 621 feet.

It is no part of the duty of the Cololy for very rapid progress. But the vally for very rapid progress. But the valnist to reflect upon the manner in which citizens discharge their sworn duties in any instance, but the facts as stated all the way across the province. Indeed, and this at 50 cents a ton toll would above create an unpleasant sensation. we would probably not be far wrong in give an income of \$3,500,000. To this ford the little timely assistance to farm-If they are correct, it seems as if there saying that no portion of British Colum-must be added whatever sum will be ing that will accomplish the desired reis need to cultivate public sentiment bia has a brighter future in store for it charged on vessels returning to the lakes. along certain lines, so that there will than that which lies between the Coast Allowing \$700,000 for working expenses be no chance that persons, who are at the mouth of the Skeena and the east-THE SEMI WEEKLY COLONIST be no chance that persons, who are at the mouth of the Skeena and the eastof an offence, will be acquitted of Peace River valley. The placers and estimated cost. any responsibility by what transpires in hydraulic mines of the Omineca are all The sources of traffic are the grain ed into British Columbia last year 44, ready well known, and it is also known that there is considerable land in that ada, iron ores from Lake Superior, coal to be able to produce sheep just as well LEWIS—On Tuesday, May 21st. the wife of Mr. F. B. Lewis, of a son. neighborhood well fitted for settlement. The Canadian Gazette is usually re- Many deposits of silver, gold and copper lable, but it had a reference to the late have been found, although it has not Sir E. Watkin the other day, which been thought advisable to develop any now be transported because of high shows how the facts of even recent of them, owing to the cost of transportahistory are distorted. After reading it tion. What is known as the Omineca we felt like quoting the writer who Mining Division is divided into two said: "O, it's history is it? Then I parts of the Rocky Mountains, through descriptions destined to points reached not a portion of this foreign supply be know it is not true." The sketch tells which there are at least two favorable from the lakes. of Sir Edward's services to Canada in passes. East of the Rockies there is a magnificent stretch of farming land. and the case seems strong enough to The descriptions of it in the early re- warrant the Dominion in lending its ports on the routes for the Canadian Pacific railway read like fancy sketches. In this cross section of the province way will do much for Eastern Canada.

> The first error we note in this is that to whether it will pay to open this provthe federation of Canada's five pro- ince, when we see districts in the East, vinces was being encouraged. At the with not one-tenth of the potentialities of that now under consideration, treat-Lower Canada. The effort made by the if some one ought to dedicate his whole

> > AN INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT.

A movement is on foot in Great Brit ain to unite the employers and employchecking foreign competition at home and abroad, by reducing the cost of proluction. In America this end is being sought by the combination of capital. We think it will be admitted that the garded as a commercial necessity by all British plan is better. It is said to be eting with great acceptance among both employers and employed.

There is great room for doubt as to the success of the American plan. It will work well enough as long as it is directed wisely, wherein it is like an absolute monarchy; but the danger is that there may not always be the ability to control the enormous concentrated in posed to have reported? If the Gazette terests. There is also the additional eans the route of a railway from the danger from hostile labor combinations Atlantic to the Pacific, it is ludicrously which, to follow out the simile just emastray, for this was never examined by ployed, are like political revolutions, any one for years after his visit to against absolutism. The British plan Canada at the instance of the Duke of follows the lines of the British Consti-Newcastle. If what is meant is the tution, in that it contemplates the asroute of the Intercolonial railway as sociation of all classes interested in the afterwards built, we fancy that his re- control of the great manufacturing inport had very little influence one way or dustries. There is strength in this and

writer of the sketch says, before the The British experiment will be watch-Trent affair. The latter arose in 1861, ed with great interest, and if it proves and it was at least seven years after successful, it will undoubtedly be folwards that the route of the railway was lowed in other parts of the world. It decided by the Parliament of Canada, looks like the beginning of an industrial

A NAVIGATION PROJECT. The Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal company has issued a finely printed pamphlet setting forth the merts of the enterprise which it is promotng. It points out that a freight traffic of 40,000,000 tons has been developed on the upper Great Lakes. To handle this and convey it to the Atlantic coast two general systems of canals have been stablished, one in the United States and the other in Canada, but although the latter has been enlarged three times and the former once, and is being enlarged again, these systems are nothing like equal to the demands of the rapidly growing business. The argument for th present project is based in the first place pon the fact that the depth of existing anals is not equal to the requirements of the modern lake carriers. The report of the Deep Waterways Commiss appointed by the United States govern ment, is cited to prove that the greate lepth permissible in a canal from the that a greater depth cannot be con-templated is that the extra cost will ssitate an increase in interest that which so much is foretold, lie south of would more than counterbalance any possible reduction in freight rates by reason of the employment of vessels naving more than 20 feet draft. Thereto have only one line of communication ing followed by agricultural communibetween the city and the Naval Station ties. There is happily no room for doubt the maximum draft of vessels using such capable of carrying large cars. As for on this score. The Bulkeley valley, canals, and states also that the most the matter of government aid, if this is which extends southward from the economical vessels of 20 feet draft must not forthcoming for the Point Ellice Skeena, near Hazelton, contains fully be 480 feet long with a width of 52 Bridge, let the city file its claim and 600 square miles of good farming land, feet. The waterway which the company its recognition when the Johnson and another valley extending to the desires to see provided must therefore street bridge comes up for considera- north has fully half as large an area, be sufficient to accommodate vessels of

shows at once that this is the most

son, and as there is plenty of sunlight These differences in altitude would 430 miles, 367 are natural deep water distance of 25 miles, and the other in amount a little over 4 per cent, on the

> from Nova Scotia, beef, hog products, cheese and butter for export, lumber the cheaper varieties of which cannot freight rates, cordwood, pulp which it is expected will reach 1,000,000 tons per annum, iron, and merchandize of all

The enterprise is one of great interest, guarantee for a portion of the cost. Undoubtedly the opening of such a water-

attitude of the Laurier government to- 207 tons of hay and 22,387 bushels of wards the claims of British Columbia. oats; yet we surely ought to be able ni, on Friday. We are not able to gather from our to grow all we require of these articles. contemporary whether or not it thinks There is no way of getting at the the province has any case, which de- weight of butter purchased in Eastern serves consideration, but are inclined Canada to be used in this province, but ferences to the needs of British Colum- the requests preferred being "bolstered 913 pounds. We had also to import which is not exactly the language that lard. Other items might be quoted. would be employed if the Gazette thought the position of the province to demand from the Yukon, which is great government, and the latter will explain be at all meritorious. It seems to be and will be greater. It is not as it there it to the British government, if asked more desirous of making a point against the Colonist for venturing to think that ish Columbia or if the climate was unprovinces, namely, Upper Canada and ed liberally by parliament, we feel as justice would be done than to express favorable to agriculture. There is some any opinion as to whether British Co- thing in the fact that the land is often the idea that a public journal, clai to lead the opinion of one of the great be well doubted if there is any line of parties in Canada, should address it- industry which averages better in its self to the claims of the West, and returns than farming; there is certainly Hill on Saturday last were, we believe, should feel called upon to discuss them on their merits does not appear to have entered into the mind of our contemporary. This, indeed, seems to be the standpoint from which all Western claims are approached not only at Ottawa, but throughout the East. They are either looked at from the moneymaking standpoint, as in the case the Yukon, where the great desire has been to make money for the government, or from a purely political point of view. The West is expected to take

a deep interest in all things affecting

the East and does so. There is need

for reciprocity in this respect.

UNITED STATES COLONIES. It will occur to many people that the Supreme Court of the United States has been promulgating a lot of platitudes in its decision in the Puerto Rice case. Even a judge of such a high tribunal cannot resist the temptation to pose on occasion. We are told that the United States can have no subject colonies, that the Constitution follows the flag, and that the President has no power outside of the Constitution. To quote the framer of the Declaration of Independence, "we hold these things to be self-evident." They seem to be a part of the fundamental law of the republic, and might have been taken for granted. Not so the conclusions from them, which appear to open some wery large questions, with the working out of which there may be some difficulty.

The United States by the Treaty of Paris, concluded at the close of the war with Spain, acquired Puerto Rico and the Philippines, as fully as could be done by treaty, but as Congress has not yet formally declared these territories to be a part of the United States, their status is that of "war territories." which is a new phrase coined for the occasion. If Great Britain were at war with Spain and at the conclusion of hostilities a piece of territory should be ceded to us, it would at once become incorporated into the Empire and th Crown would immediately exercise jursdiction over it. In the case of the United States territory thus ceded cannot became a part of the Union until kept well watered, but the unpaved por- in Klondike. How much of this gold Congress has formally accepted it, and tions are said to be neglected. The will Victoria see? it must be governed by the military auproper authorities will please take nothorities, until such time as Congress passes laws applicable to it. There will e very little trouble in devising laws stablishing a form of government for such possessions. The great trouble will come over the matter of revenue. and the trade relations between such territory and the United States. In the case before the Supreme Court it she might be making a private survey the continent. This horrible sta was held that duty cannot be collected or at least a tour of observation so as things is utterly without excuse. upon sugar imported from Puerto Rico. to find out the best way to get in be-If this rule is to be applied to the hind Esquimalt. This is rather a start-Philippines also, the way will be opened for many disputes. If there can only be one rate of duties for the whole tercitory, under t'e flag of the United States, we will have the extraordinary ectacle of the government at Washagton clamoring for "an open door" in China, and shutting the door of the inland waters of foreign powers. We Philippines olso, the way will be opened suppose that the commander of the

This is the phase of the case, which naturally suggests itself first to

FARMING IN THIS PROVINCE.

Why should the Times apologize for this province? It is a question of ex treme importance and receives altogeth er too little attention at the hands of public men and the press. Our consuggestions. But might not this lack navigation. There would be heavy work be overcome if the subject were dis presiding judge. It is not surprising Kitimaat Arm, and it is hardly likely on two sections, one of them being on cussed more freely? It is doubtless that under these circumstances the actual that another year will pass without the summit between the Ottawa waters has been done, we may look confident the Ottawa river channel a distance of water under the keel of a boat that is press, should be to discover how to af-wife of Louis Russell, of a son. The dissemination of information

bearing upon the importation of farm products that can be raised at home might be of much benefit. We importoutput of the Western States and Can- 741 sheep. Yet British Columbia ought as Oregon, from which state most of our importation comes. If this is not anything that can be done to change vince imported 69.167 hogs and 3,089,-608 pounds of hams and bacon. Canproduced at home? We import a considerable number of cattle and some salt beef, but the proportion which this bears to the total consumption of these articles shows that with a little effort the home market could be fully supplied from our own ranches. We imported 36.935 bushels of potatoes, and surely this was not necessary. We imported more apples than all the rest of Canada combined, and yet we boast that this is the greatest fruit growing province of the Dominion. We bought abroad 4, we sent to the United States for 563.from that country 203,541 pounds

> was a lack of good farming land in Brit- to do so. pensating advantages. We have a habit in Canada of looking | could be induced to clear a large enough to the government. It is conceded that space around the May Pole, and this in if there is anything, which the govern- terfered somewhat with the pleasure of

> We always have a few farmers in the to try to carry it out under the circum legislature, and we are told that the stances. country needs more of them in representative capacities. But does any one recall a suggestion made by a farmer in the legislature to advance the inter- is one thing about that portion of Brit ests of agriculture? We have seen them ish Columbia, namely, that an agricu offer suggestions as to the construction tural population will follow the miners, and management of railways, the rules which should govern the legal and mediare admirably adapted to mixed farm cal professions and the best methods of ing. We look for very rapid progress regulating mining; but when it comes in the north-central section of the proving to farming they have little more to propose than any one else. Who can make ince at a very early day. a practical suggestion of something which the government or legislature can that a royal commission might help matters out. Perhaps it would, but as no tenced to the penitentiary than if elect provision has been made for such a ed to Parliament. And yet there farmers themselves to volunteer sug- these, who have been through the loss gestions We are sure that both the trials and discomforts, are always anx Times and the Colonist would be glad lous to go back again, to publish anything of the kind.

viction for a serious crime, ought to may get what he is asking for.

toria is going to do anything to secure the handling of the Yukon gold. Prob ably not. We are all rich enough here now. Then suppose we did something and were successful, what would we do for a grievance?

A correspondent wants to know if Vic

Complaint reaches us that the sprinkling of the streets is not being done satisfactorily. The paved streets are

what the rule is in such matters, we being landed in an enfeebled condition think her presence there ought to be ex- through lack of food. Some of the plained. Our correspondent thinks that party starved to death while crossing she might be making a private survey the continent. This horrible state of ling suggestion, but not much more so than that given as an explanation in the gotten, namely, the change of opinion first instance, namely, that she was look- on the part of the Times in regard to ing for opium smugglers, for she would have no right to interfere with any such people there. We do not know if it is too severe in his judgment. He should customary for armed vessels to visit the remember that

Hotel Balmoral

Refurnished and remodeled with all modern conveniences. Cuisine and table service unsurpassed. Comfortable and commodious parlors for guests, and large sample rooms for commercial men.

Special accommodations are provided for the comfort offarmers and their families while in town.

Wilson Hotel Yates St., bet. Broad & Douglas Sts. First-class in every particular.

M. J. G. WHITE, Proprietress

HOLLAND-On the 29th inst., the wife of C. A. Holland, of a son.

PETTIPIECE—At Ferguson, on Sunday, May 19th, the wife of Mr. R. P. Petti-plece, of a daughter. BOYLE-In Vancouver, on May 25th, the MALLOWMOT

MARRIED. ARIMER—DODDS—On Tuesday after-noon, the 28th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. B. McKilligan, by the Rey. W. Leslie Clay, Mr. John L. Larimer to Mrs. Mary Dodds, both of Seattle, Washington.

REEVE—MAHER—In this city, on May 22nd, C. L. Reeve, formerly of Hamp-shire, England, and Bridget Maher, formerly of Ireland.

MAHER-LEE-In this city on May 24th, Thomas Maher, formerly of Ireland, and Ellen Lee, formerly of Ireland. BARKER—CLARKE—In this city, on May 22nd, David Montgomery Barker, formerly of Nebraska, U. S. A., and Annie Alberni Clarke, formerly of Algoma District, Ontario.

2 years, by Little Mid from E'lysee (Elsie) winner San Francisco and B. C.) by Fellowcharm from Elsie S. (Elsmore's dam) by x Glenelg, etc.

4. Brown Colt. Wellowcharm from Elsie S.

DIED.

MONRO—At Alberni, on the 29th in Mrs. I. Monro, widow of the late H. Monro, a native of England, aged years. The funeral will take place from the res dence of her daughter, Mrs. Guillod, Albe

EMBRY-In this city, on May 21st, Sarah, the wife of John Emery, a native of Staffordshire, England, aged 64 years. SALISBURY—On the 24th inst., at Vancou ver, Jane Salisbury, wife of W. F. Salis bury, local treasurer of the C. P. R. SALSBURY-On the 24th Inst., at Vancouver, Jane Salsbury, wife of W. F. Salsbury, local treasurer of the C. P. R.

Grant will explain his action to his own

We are not having exactly a plague energy to the making the needs of Brit- lumbia is entitled to better treatment. hard to clear, but extensive areas exist erable host of them on the trees about six provinces namely: Upper Canada, ish Columbia known, and that every The Gazette is a leading paper in the to which this objection does not apply. the city. Householders ought to exersix provinces namely: Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, but it was only successful in respect to the first of the West for consideration at the leading paper. The claims of the West for consideration at the is that it is regarded as too slow a way fort will amount to much unless it is that it is regarded as too slow a way fort will amount to much unless it is tention from the Dominion which alone is needed to give the much-wished-for one of the most important questions in impetus to provincial development. We canada, for so much of the future of repeat that to British Columbians all others questions are secondary to this, West is developed. But the Gazette the coast in the hope of getting along in the streets require attention. Hungard the coast in the hope of getting along in the streets require attention. Hungard the coast in the hope of getting along in the streets require attention. Hungard the coast in the hope of getting along and thousands of clusters can be seen by any one driving along any of ise quick returns. There is also much end to the friction between Upper and understsood, the people of Canada as worth serious consideration. It is well parative isolation of farm life. Every west of Menzies furnishes a striking ex-

> none subject to fewer vicissitudes, and the first of the kind ever undertaken in when all has been admitted about the Victoria, but they will undoubtedly not land. ALL his household furniture and furisolation of country life, there are com- be the last. Owing to the heat of the But what can the government do? keep the children waiting until the crowd ment can do, it should be done. What the occasion. The plan as drawn up do the farmers themselves think of it. was all right, but it was deemed best not

Very interesting news comes from Omineca and the Skeena country. There for there are many excellent valleys that

The Toronto Star gives a let of neado to advance the interests of British sons for the increase of the Sessional in-Columbia agriculture? The Times thinks demnity. If it is half correct, a man would be a great deal better off if sen commission, how would it do for the never a dearth of candidates, and ever

A correspondent directs attention to This is a free country and the Colo- the condition of the Johnson street ranist would be the last paper to seek to vine, which has been declared by law close any one's mouth, but a certain to be an open water-course, but is at individual, who has just escaped con- present, he says, full of all kinds of putrid matter. He wants the Grand put a bridle upon his tongue, or he Jury to look at it and say what they 119 Gov't St., Victoria think of the existence of such a nuis ance in the very heart of the city.

We are not as sure as we were abou British Columbia having an increase of representation when next Parliamen deals with redistribution. Quebec seen to have made a heavy increase, and that province is the measure of represent

A \$30,000,000 clean-up is anticipate

One of the vilest exhibitions that has A correspondent wants us to tell him lately been given of inhumanity is that what the Grant was doing in Saanich displayed in the treatment of the im-Arm, when she ran upon a rock. We migrants from Puerto Rico to Hawaii. do not know, but without knowing just A despatch last night spoke of their

Our correspondent "Agricola" dire attention to a matter which we had for

"While the lamp holds out to burn The vilest sinner may return."

Douglas Street

Bet. View & Fort Business Center.

the JOSHUA DAVIES AUGTIONEED

> UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS FROM

TAYLOR—On May 16th, at Vancouver, the wife of Thompson E. S. Taylor, of a daughter.

JUNE 15th, 1901, AT JUNE 15th, 1901, AT 2.30 P.M.

> Bay Colt, Bandtall-2 years, by Little Mid (stake winner) from Heartesse (stake winner) by x Kyrle Daly from Extract (stake winner and dam of 4 winners) by Virgil, etc. 2. Bay Colt x Ero Pyro-

2 years, by Milford (stake winner) from x Eastern Lily (granddam of Indian Chief winner French 2,000 guineas) by Speculum from Lily Agnes (Ormonde's dam) by Macaroni. 3. Bay Filly Killease-

2 years, by Little Mid from xx Wandillah (never raced) by Waterloo (Queensland Derby and Leger) from Grace Darling (winner Caulfield cup and guineas and dam of winners) by The Diver, etc. 5. Chestnut Colt. Worman-

4 years, by xx Doncaster (cup and handicap winner) from xx Wandillah 6. Chestnut Filly, 1 year-Unnamed, by Little Mid from E'lysee

HALFBRED 7. Chesinut Filly, 1 year-By Little Mid from Tripod, a tretting bred Mare.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 will be shown under Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 will be shown under saddle and are warranted untried.

Lots 1, 2, 3 should make good racing or polo ponies, and let 2, a polo pony sire.

X. Means horses imported from England.

XX. Means horses imported from Aus

Certificate of veterinary as to blemishes (if any) with each horse, but age and breeding only warranted. Certificate Registry American Stud Book for all except lot 7.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION—AUCTIONEER.

JOSHUA DAVIES,

Auctioneer.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

Has received instructions from the Hon. J. H. Turner to sell at his residence, Pleasant street, prior to his departure for Eng-Further particulars with catalogues and cards of admission will be issued at a fu

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