WEST AUSTRALIA WANTS PEOPLE

Premier Wilson, En Route to Coronation, Talks of Problems in his State—Encouraging Immigration.

"If we do not people Australia we will lose it," said Hon. Frank Wilson, Premier of Western Australia, who arrived by the steamer Zealandia, of the Canadian-Australian line, accompanied by Sir Edward Wittenoom, a former premier, and now member of the Western Australian upper house. Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson and Miss Sommers, daughter of Mr. Chas. Sommers, M. L. C., and Mr. Treadgold, private secretary, en route to London to attend the Coronation of H. M. King George V.

"We have a large and sparsely-populated country, and it behooves us to people the country, and to prepare to defend it. If we do not people it we shall lose it. It was not before it was necessary that Australia began its preparations for defence by laying the foundations of a Commonwealth navy and introduced compulsory military service, which is now in force. I think adequate defence an urgent necessity. While I was at one time a believer in the idea of a contribution to the Imperial navy, rather than the creation of smaller navies for the outlying parts of the Empire, I think that with the rapidity with which foreign powers are now increasing their navies it is necessary for the oversea states and outlying parts of the Empire to commence at once on a strong naval policy, to go right ahead and build navies of their own, which should be placed under Imperial control in time of need. The direction of the Empire navies should be centralised in time of necessity, and this should be clearly understood.

Problem of Immigration

"Immigration is the great question before Western Australia. In that great country with millions of acres and room for a vast population there is but 300,000 people. The government of Western Australia is doing all possible to encourage immigration, and new colonists are arriving at the rate of about 1,000 a month. The policy adopted is to give the most favorable terms to agricultural laborers and almost free passages to domestic servants. I intend, while premier, to encourage as far as lies in my power a much greater tide of immigration.

"There were reports recently from Australia of some anxiety greater by a large influx of Japanese to New Caledonia and other islands near Australia," said the interviewer.

"I have not heard much of this, but it is well known in Australia that there is danger. The country is too sparsely populated.

"The pearling industry of Western Australia, in which over 400 luggers are engaged, and the exports of which amount to approximately $300,000 a year (about $1,500,000) employs a large number of Japanese. The Federal government of Australia is moving against the employment of Japanese in this industry, and the government of Australia has decided that after December, 1912, owners of pearling boats will not be permitted to use colored labor unless a European diver and tender are employed on each boat. I have opposed this. It is almost impossible for the industry to be carried on without employing the Asiatics, for sufficient white divers cannot be secured to man the luggers.

"It is not a question of Asiatics working for lower wages, for these Japanese divers engaged in pearling are in a position to demand as high a rate of pay as a white diver would get. The federal government, in response to our opposition, extended the time for one year, and it has been suggested that a bonus of £25 be paid for all pearl shell brought up by white divers. This will show whether we can secure white divers. I suggested that a royal commission be appointed to thoroughly enquire into this matter, but I doubt whether a commission will be appointed.

"The enforcement of the ruling excluding the colored divers will result only in driving the headquarters of the pearling industry from Western Australia. The pearlers work outside the three-mile limit, and the enforcement of the federal government's ruling in 1912 will be followed by their removal to some port in one of the Dutch islands about three days' sail distant from the pearling grounds."

Prepare for Enemy

Hon. Mr. Wilson was not willing to discuss the fear expressed in some parts of Australia of a menace from the north. Copies of the Sydney Morning Herald which arrived on the Zealandia in which he came contain reports of speeches delivered at a banquet largely attended by naval officers at Sydney at which Mr. J. C. Watson, ex-premier of Australia, in responding to a toast to the Australian navy referring to war said: "Preparation must be made for a conflict on racial lines, which he feared was a thing not very far distant."

There were bright prospects of universal peace among European nations, but there were no such prospects so far as the Eastern and colored races were concerned. The Eastern races were beginning to feel that they could demand concessions that Australia could never grant with honor. They should not speak of this in a spirit of defiance, but in a spirit of calm determination, to stand up for the rights they had already won. The Commonwealth had entered upon a new phase of its defence in the establishment of its navy.

Hon. Mr. Wilson was much interested in the vote on the referendum in Australia, which reports stated had been rejected by five of six states. The referendum was taken to ascertain whether the people favored the taking away of power over trade and commercial matters from the states and centralizing control at the Commonwealth capital. Mr. Wilson said: "Personally I'm opposed strongly to the referendum, feeling that in a state such as ours there's such a tremendous amount of local development waiting attention that our affairs could not be trusted to a central Australian legislature, but require well-informed local administration. The control of the entire trade and commerce should remain entirely in the hands of the state. To attempt to control them from a central authority would be suicidal."

An Isolated State

"It would be disastrous to Western Australia, where a development policy is going on apace. We are to a certain extent isolated in Western Australia. It is four days sail to South Australia, and we have no railroad connection at present, but are looking forward to the federal government's proposed construction of a transcontinental line. We have many local matters of trade and commerce, the control of our railways which for instance would be taken over, even the question of payment of wages, rates, etc., the tariff, and it is easy to see how disastrous this proposed change would be to Western Australia. We will do what we can to further the construction of the transcontinental railroad. As soon as the federal line is constructed to Kalgoorlie we won't fail to take steps to build our portion down to Perth and Fremantle on the same guage. Whether we will widen the existing line or build an entirely new one hasn't yet been decided. I'm inclined to think we'll ultimately put down a new line alongside the present one, and run the two. The traffic will warrant the two very shortly.

"The distance from Fremantle to Kalgoorlie is about 400 miles. The cost of a new 4 ft. 8 1-2 in. line would be about £1,200,000 to build and equip.

"If there's any hesitation or delay about the transcontinental line," said the Western Australia premier, "I'll be prepared to push our line on to the border from Kalgoorlie. But I think the federal government has made up its mind to go on with it."

Mr. Wilson spoke enthusiastically of the great agricultural possibilities of his state. There is, he said, a great area of country lying between the Murchison and the southwestern coast admirably adapted for wheat growing, dairy farming, fruit growing, potato cultivation and general agriculture, and they are extremely anxious to encourage settlement of that kind. Three years ago Western Australia was just about beginning to grow wheat. This season 4,000,000 bushels were exported and the local requirements supplied as well.

It is settlers Western Australia is seeking most. The organization in connection with the reception of settlers in the state is so complete that all the available land is not only carefully marked, but it is also accurately charted as to its character, so that immigrants with no great expert knowledge can with little or no trouble ascertain in the lands office the various qualities of the lands ready for selection. The State Agricultural Bank, Mr. Wilson observed, plays a great part in assisting the newcomers. Most of the agricultural land is still in the hands of the crown, but few resumptions having been necessary.

Hon. Mr. Wilson has a nephew resident in Victoria, Mr. John Wilson, architect, who has offices in the Pemberton block, and Mr. Wilson and his father, who came from Sunderland, England, to greet his brother and return across the Atlantic with him met the Western Australian premier at the outer wharf. Hon. Mr. Wilson and party debarked from the steamer here to spend a couple of days in Victoria and yesterday afternoon he had an interview with Hon. Dr. Young. He had expected to meet Hon. Richard McBride, but proposes to meet him either at Ottawa or in London.

UNREGULATED COAST TRAFFIC

Vancouver Board of Trade Makes Strong Recommendations to Department in Regard to Vessels.

VANCOUVER, May 2.—That Vancouver has no harbor regulations except such as might govern a logging camp or a small fishing village is the conclusion reached by a special committee of the board of trade appointed to inquire into Pacific Coast shipping regulations following the loss of the steamers Sechelt and Iroquois. Drastic recommendations to remedy existing conditions have been forwarded to the Dominion minister of fisheries. Inspection to prevent overloading, which is general, penalties for non-carrying of lights, special anchorage for vessels carrying explosives and alternation in the engagement and discharge of seamen are among the reforms suggested.

SECHELT INQUIRY

Mr. Justice Martin Will Open Investigation Into Loss of Steamer on May 15th

The formal investigation concerning the loss of the steamer Sechelt off Cape Church on March 24th last with all hands, will be opened on Tuesday the 15th inst. at the Court House. Mr. Justice Martin, judge in Admiralty, has been appointed to hold the inquiry with Capts. C. N. Neroutsos and A. Reid as assessors. The British Columbia steamship company which owned the lost Sechelt is in liquidation and a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held on May 12th to wind up the company.

PROGRESS OF WORK AT TRANQUILLE

Business Before the Quarterly Meeting of Board of Directors—Need of Further Funds for Maintenance.

The board of directors of Tranquille Sanatorium held their quarterly meeting at the provincial board of health office on Monday last, at 4 o'clock. The members present were Messrs. J. A. Mara, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, A. S. Barton, A. J. Dallain, J. T. Robinson, Drs. R. E. Walker, A. P. Procter and C. J. Fagan. Dr. C. H. Vrooman, medical superintendent at Tranquille, was also present.

The reports from the various committees were considered and discussed, and orders issued. Dr. Vrooman gave a detailed statement as to present conditions and submitted a request for articles needed. The board felt keenly the deficit reported by the finance committee in the maintenance account. It is hoped that municipalities, societies, churches and the people generally will come forward and assist. The secretary submitted his report for the last three months, as follows:

"I beg to submit a quarterly report dating from the last meeting of the board of directors. Since the annual meeting the following meetings of the various committees have been held. Finance committee, February 23rd, March 24th, April 20th; executive committee, March 7th, March 29th, April 20th; house committee, March 14th. The maintenance accounts passed and paid by the finance committee from January 1st to March 31st amount to $8,328.89, being January, $2,527.28; February, $3,497.32, and March, $3,304.29. All particulars of these accounts are herewith submitted:

"The committee regrets to report that after making all payments for the maintenance accounts up to March 31st, there is a deficit of $1856.09. To meet this it is hoped branch societies will assist and municipalities meet ours.

"The money expended since January 1st for building and equipment amounts to $4,271.31. Of this $226.50 was spent in January; $3,759.21 was spent in February, and $285.60 was spent in March. The principal items of expenditure were as follows: $1,898.60 for moving and adding to women's hospital; $1,058.60 for electric apparatus (one-third paid); $1,091.50 for septic tank and filter beds.

"The executive committee met when so requested by the secretary and considered letters of importance and gave instructions or referred to house committee. Among these letters was one from the agent of the Canadian Northern Railway Co., asking for price of land for right of way through Tranquille. This matter was left in the hands of Mr. Mara to deal with directly with the railway company's British Columbia representative.

"The committee further dealt with all expenditure outside maintenance and among orders given was one to Mr. Shaw to proceed at once to build a house for the medical superintendent at a cost not to exceed $3,500. This building was urgently needed and the committee hopes the board will approve of this action. The plans for the building are herewith submitted.

Municipal Responsibility

"An amendment to the Municipal Act Act was passed at the last session of the legislature, under the authority of which municipal councils are responsible for the payment of $1.00 a day for poor patients at Tranquille. The secretary was instructed to write to municipalities regarding such patients and send names of those at present undergoing treatment.

"At present 60 patients can be accommodated in our Sanatorium. When the furnishing is completed, thirty more can be handled. At present every effort is being made to complete the furnishing. The buildings urgently needed at present are an executive building and a cheap building for incipient cases. The plans for these are now submitted for consideration.

"The house committee held its first meeting in Tranquille on March 14th. J. T. Robinson was appointed chairman and J. H. Skey, secretary. All members were present. The board secretary was also present. The committee examined closely into existing conditions of the institution and farm and expressed satisfaction. The minutes of this committee are herewith submitted, and will be presented at every board meeting.

"The electric light apparatus, after long delay, is now delivered in Tranquille. The location of the plant is difficult to decide on, but it is hoped the point will soon be settled.

"The changes in the staff are as follows: Miss Stewart, lady superintendent; Mr. Englehach, male nurse, and Mr. Sutherland, gardener. The gardener was appointed at the request of the medical superintendent for the double purpose of giving suitable work to patients and attending to badly needed changes on the grounds.

"The present pay-roll for help amounts to $693.95 per month and salaries are $293.

"The medical superintendent recommends that Mr. Shaw be placed in charge of the heat, light and water supply plants. The executive committees endorse the recommendation.

"The expense for carriages and cartage from Kamloops has been heavy, and the executive committee have instructed Mr. Shaw to buy an automobile at a cost limited to $1,400. To meet this cost Mr. Shaw was instructed to sell horses. It is hoped the board will approve of this action.

Patients' Statistics

"The monthly reports from the medical superintendent are herewith submitted. These reports are very satisfactory and encouraging as to results obtained. In January 41 patients were treated, 33 male and 8 female, and of these two were discharged. The total number of hospital days was 1,035. Of these 377 were for 18 pay patients, 532 for 19 free patients, and 124 for patients paid for by societies. In February 49 patients were treated, 39 male and 10 female. Two male patients were discharged apparently cured and one as incurable. The hospital days were 1,166, of which 532 were for 22 pay patients, 105 for 4 patients paid for by societies, and 529 for 25 free patients. In March there were 56 patients, male 43, female 13. Four male and one female patients were discharged as apparent cures and one died. hTe hospital days were 1,495, 672 for 27 pay patients, 143 for 5 patients paid for by societies, and 680 for 24 free patients. At date there are 58 patients in the sanatorium.

"The financial position at this date is as follows:

Maintenance Account

Credit at the C. B. of Commerce, Victoria, April 1	$ 990.62
Collected during April	834.74
Transferred from C. B. of C., Kamloops	1356.70
	$3182.06
Amount of accounts payable	5038.15
Debit balance	$1856.09

Furniture Fund

Credit at Bank of Montreal, Victoria	$2090.34

Building Fund

Credit at Bank of Montreal, Victoria	$2405.63
Credit at Bank of Montreal, Vancouver	1067.75
	$3473.38

DETECTIVE STORY FROM S.S. MANCHURIA

Capt. Lapraik, Well Known Here, Figures in Unearthing Mystery of Theft

A detective story in which Chief Officer Lapraik, who formerly was master of Nippon Yusen kaisha liners running to this port, and is now chief officer of the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria, figured on the steamer's trip to the Orient. While the vessel lay at Yokohama, thieves, provided with a duplicate key, opened the strong box of the Chinese interpreter and made off with $5,000.

The thieves turned the trick at Yokohama to create the impression that Japanese crooks were responsible but they overreached themselves. After taking the money they relocked the strong box and this convinced the several amateur detectives among the ship's officers that it was what the professional police call an "inside job." On that theory they went to work—Captain Dixon, Chief Officer Lapraik, Chief Engineer Bunker, Purser Bourne and several others.

Results came fast. Somebody remembered having seen a member of the crew in front of the interpreter's room acting in an excited manner. He was an old pantryman of twenty years' service in the company. The briefest of third degree work brought damaging admissions and some of the money. It also implicated a steerage boy.

Stung by the disgrace and loss of face the old pantryman became frantic and made a desperate effort to end his life in the waters of the Inland Sea. He broke from his guardians and made a dash for the rail. The handcuffs he wore handicapped him somewhat, but he made a hard fight for it. The chief officer covered him with a revolver, but he begged to be shot. He was close to the rail and fighting to get over when the chief engineer dropped him with a punch and held him down.

Three days in irons without opium were too much for the old man, and the night before Nagasaki was reached he gave up the secret of the rest of the hidden money. He and his accomplice had hidden it under a lining of a big ice box. Tens and twenties came out covered with a coating of frost, but they warmed up later on. In one cold cache was $1,250 and the money was recovered down to the last cent.

At Nagasaki the police took charge of the old pantryman and the young steerage servant and started them back to Yakohama for trial.

LAST YEAR ON THE SKEENA RIVER

Navigation on the Skeena commenced before the Prince George left the north and her officers stated that large numbers watched the first steamers leave.

That this season will be the last year when the navigation of the Skeena will be of any importance to the great interior country is a well known fact among those interested in the northern country. The Grand Trunk railroad is now at mile 102, and by the first of the month will be operating passenger and freight trains to almost that point. By the end of September it is expected that the tunnel at the big canyon will be finished and the road will be laid into Hazelton by the next spring. Because of the long time consumed by the river boats in reaching Hazelton it is not thought that the steamers can enter in competition with the railroad.

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SURE CURE FOR SKIN INJURIES & DISEASES.
A purely herbal balm; best thing for the tender skins of children, yet powerful enough to heal an adult's chronic sore; highly antiseptic; ease pain and smarting soon as applied—that is Zam-Buk. Remember it is purely herbal—no mineral poisons, no animal fats. Power and purity combined!
All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box.

ANTI-VETO BILL CLAUSES PASSED

Numbers Two to Six Are Put Through Committee Stage in Commons Under Pressure of Cloture.

LONDON, May 2.—After cloture, clause two of the parliament bill, the most important section of the government's measure for the curtailment of the powers of the Lords, was carried in the Commons tonight, by 298 to 195. Later clause three of the bill, providing that "any certificate of the speaker of the House of Commons given under this act shall be conclusive for all purposes and shall not be questioned in any court of law," was carried, after cloture, by 255 to 132.

Clause two relates to any bill other than a money bill, and provides that if any such measure is passed by the Commons in three successive sessions and is rejected by the Lords at each of these sessions it shall become an act of Parliament on the royal assent.

Before the vote was taken Winston Churchill, home secretary, said the adoption of the clause was imperative, because there had come about complete paralysis of the working constitution and denial of all form of redress to those who did not belong to the Conservative party.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, said the real purpose of the bill was not the improvement of the constitution but the carrying out of home rule.

Later, by the aid of cloture, the remaining clauses—four, five and six—were adopted without amendment by large majorities.

Clause four provides that "nothing in this act shall diminish or qualify the existing rights and privileges of the House of Commons."

Clause five provides for the duration of parliament, reading: "five years shall be substituted for seven years as the time fixed for the maximum duration of parliament under the septennial act 1715."

Clause six declares: "This act may be cited as the parliament act 1911."

The House adjourned after rejecting the proposed new clauses, thus disposing of the committee stage of the whole bill with the exception of the preamble.

CHINESE REVOLT

No Further Report from Canton—No Word of Missionaries Received by American Board

LONDON, May 1.—The British foreign office has received no advices from Canton since Friday, when it was said that the viceroy and all Europeans were safe.

BOSTON, May 1.—No cable advices bearing on the revolt in the vicinity of Canton have been received at headquarters of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, which maintains a mission station at Canton.

The work of the American board at Canton is in charge of Rev. Obed S. Johnson, who is assisted by Miss Edna Lowrey, principal of the Norton Girls' School with about 85 pupils, and Miss Ruth Milliken, who is studying the Chinese language.

There is no American board station at Woo-Chow, although there are out-stations at Sam Hing, Hokshan, Cheung Sha, Holping and Sunwui, all of which are a little to the south of the scene of the uprising.

These out-stations are taken care of by a corps of three ordained missionaries, one of whom is a physician, two wives, three single women, two ordained and sixty-three ordained native preachers; forty teachers and fourteen Bible women. There are three ordained churches in the south China mission and forty-eight places of regular meeting.

In that part of the province of Kwang Tung which lies west of the longitude of Hong Kong, but not including the Island of Hainan, there are 13 stations where American missionaries are resident. At some of these there are also British or German missionaries and other stations in addition to the thirteen, and occupied only by British or German missionaries.

Canton is by far the strongest station, ten American organizations being represented there.

The total number of American missionaries in the region is 145, including 66 men (ordained and unordained) 45 wives and 34 unmarried women.

Scarcity of Teachers

There is at present a dearth of teachers in every province of Canada. The west has been drawing from the east for many years. The need in other fields for men of enterprise, ability and education has taken from the schools the young men, who in a former generation would have spent the greater part of their lives in the schoolroom. Outside of the home, teaching was formerly the only occupation open to educated women. Now, no girl need teach for a living unless she feels she is specially fitted for the work. That there will be no lack of occupation in our own country for every man and woman who has the gift of imparting knowledge and the still more essential power of directing and controlling children, is manifest. It is plain, too, that as the value of labor in other callings increases, teachers' salaries must go up in parts of Canada. It has been thought that Great Britain could supply our deficiencies in this respect. Indeed, Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently placed a number of English teachers in charge of some of their public schools. That this source of supply is exhausted, or almost so, is indicated by a report of the board of education of Great Britain, recently published in the London Times. In this we are told not only that there are not enough certificated teachers to fill vacancies in the staffs of the schools but that the serious fall in the number of young persons entering upon pupil-teachership and bursarship add to the gravity of the problem from the public point of view. Later figures are now available and they indicate that the situation is even more serious than it appeared last year.

This is more a matter of surprise as in England schoolmasters and schoolmistresses make a very comfortable living. In looking forward to the future both parents and governments would do well to give this matter serious consideration. Schools will continue to increase rapidly in all parts of western Canada. No worthy ambition can be placed before any girl than that of becoming a really good teacher and there are but few more important positions, which able men can fill. It will be the part of the wise government to see that in devoting their lives to their work of education young people will not make too great a pecuniary sacrifice.

Oversight of Girls

It should be clear to every mother in Victoria that she cannot take too good care of her young daughters. No little girl should be allowed to leave home unless her mother knows where she is going, nor should she be left to choose her own companions. American children are allowed much liberty, and, in Canada we are apt to follow the same course.

Yet while the well brought up child can be given much freedom with perfect safety, even in a city, it is only because those in whose care she is placed know where she is going, and with whom she associates while absent from home.

When once young girls are allowed to roam idly about the streets, whether by day or night, and to make friends with any one they chance to meet, they are in danger. Neither our streets nor our parks, nor those of any other city are safe places for the inexperienced and innocent little girl, much less for one who has learned to be bold and flippant. Are we then to keep our girls from school, or to be afraid to send them on errands? Must we accompany them everywhere? There is no need, nor is it possible, to do either the one or the other. The little girl who must be sent on errands will very rarely be molested or annoyed as long as she does not loiter on the way. The old story of Red Riding Hood teaches the little people a lesson which needs no explanation.

It is a poor home in which a girl has grown to be a maiden without having her own friends, who are also those of her parents. It is, however, wise for a mother or older sister to be a frequent companion of the little girl who spends the afternoon on a pleasure excursion. It should be an invariable rule that a child must never go into the city alone at night unless on some urgent errand. All these seem simple things to say, and to many mothers such advice may seem needless and even impertinent. Yet scarcely a day passes without proof that in all our cities mothers give their daughters liberty for which they are not fitted. Victoria is no worse than other cities in this respect, but the need of more wise and loving control and oversight of girls between the ages of ten and fourteen are apparent to every observer. To give this is the first duty of fathers and mothers. Neither wealth nor position nor any other worldly advantage can make up to any girl for the lack of a good upbringing.

The settlers of Milne's Landing, on the Nechaco River, are asking for a post office. They have named their prospective town Chilco.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE
Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
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Births Marriages Deaths

BORN.

CUZNER—On April 26th, to the wife of M. W. Cuzner, a son.

NESBITT—To Mr. and Mrs. H. Nesbitt, on April 29th, at 1020 Pendergast street, a daughter.

MARRIED.

SARSINT—HUGHES—At St. Mark's church, Victoria, by the Rev. T. R. Heneage, on the 26th April, 1911, Eva Phyllis Hughes, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hughes, Tennyson Road, to John Peter Sarsint, also of Tennyson Road.

BRETTELL-CONWAY—On the 29th ult., at the Church of the Holy Rosary, Vancouver, by the Archbishop of Vancouver, B. C., Margaret Conway, younger daughter of Captain and Mrs. Conway, Vancouver, and Eric Brettell, youngest son of the late Richard Brettell, esq., and Mrs. Brettell, The Grange, Chertsey, Surrey, England.

SCOTT-GOUGH—On the 26th inst., at St. Barnabas church, William Scott, eldest son of Frances Scott, of Brooklin, Ontario, to Lillian, youngest daughter of Edward Gough, formerly of Leeds, England.

DIED.

ANDERSON—On Sunday, April 23rd, 1911, at South Saanich, Claire Agnes, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Anderson.

ROBBINS—At St. Joseph's hospital, on April 27th, Wm. Ed. Robbins, aged 63, late major Third Royal Fusiliers, Volunteer Battalion.

DOWNEY—At Kamloops, B. C., on April 28, 1911, Marian Edith, wife of Mr. J. Henry Downey, of Saanich, B. C.

DOWNEY—The funeral of the late Mrs. J. Henry Downey will take place from the residence of Mr. George Anderson, 824 Kings Road, at 11.30 a.m., May 3rd, and at 2.30 p.m. at St. Stephen's South Saanich, where services will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Pilkington.

SMITH—Adelaide H. S. Smith, at the residence of her brother G. W. Smith, 568 Rithet street.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

RETAIL

Foodstuffs	
Bran, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.00
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1.80
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	2.10
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.85
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.80
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	1.60
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.80
Cracked corn, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	25.00 to 26.00
Hay, prairie,	23.00 to 24.00
Wheat Hay, per ton	24.00 to 25.00
Alfalfa Hay, per ton	24.00 to 25.00
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.30
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	.25
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	.20
Neufchatel, each	.10
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter—	
Alberta, per lb.	.25
Best Dairy	.25 @ 30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.50
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	.50
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.40
Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb.	.50
Australian, per lb.	.40
Flour	
Royal Household, bag	1.80
Lake of the Woods, bag	1.80
Royal Standard, bag	1.80
Wild Rose, per sack	1.80
Robin Hood, per sack	1.80
Calgary, bag	1.80
Moffet's Best, per bag	1.80
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.80
Three Star, per sack	1.80
Snowflake, bag	1.35
Fruit	
Apples, local, per box	1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Figs, table, per lb.	.15 @ 25
Lemons, per dozen	.25
Oranges, navel	.25 @ 50
Bananas	.35 @ 40
Grape Fruit (Cal.)	.10 @ 12½
Vegetables	
Tomatoes, per lb.	.25
Artichokes (Globe), each	.15
Artichokes, Jerusalem, lb.	.05
Parsley per bunch	.05
Celery, per bunch	.10
Cucumbers	.15 @ 20
Potatoes, per sack	2.00 and 2.50
Cauliflower, each	.25 @ 30
Cabbage, new, per lb.	.30
Lettuce, per head	.05
Garlic, per lb.	.25
Spanish Onions, per lb.	.06
Onions, 8 lbs. for	.25
Beets per lb.	.04
Carrots, per lb.	.02
Asparagus, new, per lb.	.35 @ 40
Meats	
Beef, per lb.	.03 @ 20
Mutton, per lb.	.15 @ 20
Mutton, Australian	.15 @ 20
Veal, dressed, per lb.	.15 @ 20
Chickens, per lb.	.35 @ 40
Chickens, per lb. (live weight)	.17½ @ 15
Geese, dressed, per lb.	.20 @ 25
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	.20 @ 25

The residence of J. C. Tickett at Cranbrook has been destroyed by fire.

Great indignation is expressed by the Indians of Howe Sound over the operations of law-defying white men who are dynamiting salmon in that inlet.

Chief Constable Bunbary, for the past three years in charge of the Boundary district, has retired from the force and is succeeded by Constable J. A. Dinsmore of Greenwood.