The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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

One year	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

LESSONS OF THE FIRE.

Fire, like war, is an excellent schoolmaster. The lessons which they teach are expensive, but lasting. War instructs a nation in geography, and the manners and customs, as well as the relative strength of distant or neighbor peoples. The fees for War, the Schoolmaster, it is true, at all times "stagger humanity," being payable in the best blood, the most precious lives and the hard-earned treasure of the nation. Hardly less extortionate are the terms of Fire, the Schoolmaster; for tuition under that stern educator can seldom be obtained short of thousands of dollars, wrecked and ruined homes, often death and injuries, untold misery to the burnt-out, and a vast amount of inconvenience to all concerned. Victoria has just suffered a visitation from fire, one of the most destructive in the history of the city. This was owing, we are ashamed to admit, to a combination of circumstances not uncommon here. First, the regular summer shortage of water; a supply quite inadequate for the wants of the fire brigade in its endeavors to cope with flames. Then the six weeks' spell of dry, withering weather, under which the cedar shingles of the dwelling houses and other structures gradually become so much tinder, or material even more inflammable than tinder. Next, the fresh southwesterly gale, pleasant enough to temper the fervency of the August sunbeams, but deadly as an adjuvant of the other element, fire. We need not enumerate further the contributory causes responsible for the alarming spread of the fire on Tuesday afternoon. The three that we have mentioned are ample in their power to defy the best efforts of the most skillful and willing brigade that ever strove to check flames. Why should this city suffer every year at this season from a deplorable scarcity of water? With the two terrible lessons of the Driard Hotel fire and that of Tuesday before us, why should such an extraordinary condition of affairs be permitted to exist any longer? If the city of Victoria cannot obtain a sufficiency of water from its present source of supply, surely if we are to merit the reputation of being a provident and businesslike people, surely we should see to it without delay that the city shall be supplied as soon as possible with a copious provision of this necessary of life. We trust that the people of Victoria will take this particular of Tuesday's calamity under their most serious consideration, and determine that come what may the city of Victoria must be furnished with such an abundance of water as shall give a fire pressure which will enable the fire department to do its work with some chance of success. Is the cedar shingle a safe roof covering? Those who watched the fiery fragments from the Albion Iron Works pattern shop floating through the air on Tuesday afternoon, and alighting on the roofs and cottages and mansions, igniting the shingles with astonishing rapidity, have only one opinion on that subject. If cedar shingles be used as the roofing material of a house it would be the part of wisdom for the dwellers therein to spare a little of the sprinkling water from the flower and vegetable beds every evening to the roofs during those long, dry periods which are common in Victoria in the summer months. It is so easy, though, to be wise after the event, and unfortunately it is too late when the emergency arises, for then only the flushing that could be given by a hose attached to a hydrant would avail to check the progress of the flames. Were it possible to find a material as cheap as the cedar shingle for use as a roof covering half the danger to which wooden houses are exposed by external fires would be avoided. At all events it is beyond dispute that such combinations as befell on Tuesday afternoon should not be allowed to arise here again. As a city we should settle the long-standing and vexatious water question without further hesitation; and if we do that we can take care even of the inflammable cedar shingle roofs; we can give our excellent fire department full confidence in its ability to cope with even the most dangerous outbreaks, and we can prevent the recurrence of such alarming and at the same time saddening and depressing spectacles as the citizens were all forced to witness last Tuesday afternoon in the northern section of Victoria.

Like a plan of Imperial Caesar's sounds the project now in course of development in England. It is the building of an aqueduct ninety miles long from the snow-fed water of the River Elan, in Wales, across England to the city of Birmingham. Through this magnificent conduit Birmingham will receive seventy-five millions of gallons of water a day. The cost has been, to date, thirty millions of dollars. The engineer is Mr. James Mansergh, F. R. S. The total cost of the work is estimated to reach not less than thirty-five millions of dollars.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Out of the traveled skein of rumor that comes to us from the Far East one thread, at least, recurs with persistent and ominous frequency, and that is the steady advance of the Japanese in two directions. In the north, around Liaoyang and even close to Mukden, the armies of Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nodzu are apparently drawing about the forces of General Kuropatkin a cordon through which it is exceedingly doubtful that the Russian commander-in-chief will be able to effect his escape. Indeed, it has really come to this that the world looks on at the great game and talks now of the "escape" of General Kuropatkin, the redoubtable warrior, who, only three months ago, talked of dictating terms of peace to the Japanese in their own capital. As a military disaster the capture of Kuropatkin would eclipse even the fall of Port Arthur. The taking of that stronghold has been conceded even by the Russians themselves as only a matter of time; but the possibility of the greatest military leader of modern Russia being led captive to Tokio after a series of engagements which so far have been monotonously successful for the Japanese, is an idea so grimly droll that one can only contemplate it at present as a humorous suggestion. What, it may be asked, are Kuropatkin's chances of extricating himself from the extraordinary predicaments into which either his own mistake or the consummate mastery of their profession shown by the Japanese commanders, have led him? Even the most friendly eye can see little that is encouraging in the Russian position. It is not only that the Japanese generals have, by means of astonishing marches, forced marches which by comparison make the feats of the French army under Napoleon seem somewhat insignificant, gained positions enabling them to control the movements of their enemy, but also that in every engagement in which their troops have fought the Russians, whether at long range or corps-a-corps, the Japanese have been invariably the victors. Sometimes a general, with enfeebled forces can maintain, through his skill in strategy, a splendid defence against overwhelming odds; but dark indeed is the outlook for that commander who finds himself out-generaled at every move on the stern chessboard of war, and his chosen troops signally beaten even in the mere business of hand-to-hand fighting. Unfortunately for the Russian cause these are the unpleasant facts. We should have the most momentous news of the war within a few hours, for it is unquestionable that Kuropatkin and his army will be true to their reputations and fight even against the fearful disadvantages we have named. The old comrade of Skobeleff is not likely to go down in the dust without doing honor to the memory of his past. The impending battle, or perhaps it should be said, the battle now in progress, will probably be one of the most sanguinary as well as one of the most decisive in the history of the world. One can only speculate in a vague way as to what would happen should Kuropatkin be defeated and captured, his army cut to pieces and chased northward by the victorious Japanese. Would it then be time for Russia to execute the desperate coup which she has been suspected of contemplating, namely, the commission of some violation of international etiquette for the express purpose of compelling a declaration of war against her by one or more European nations, perhaps also by the United States, when, of course, Russia might say with some grace that she could not face a world in arms and so end the present disastrous war? Students of the campaign may note with considerable interest the report that a large proportion of the Russian troops now facing the Japanese are Poles. Not long ago, in one of the most bitterly contested battles in the Liaotung peninsula, the two Russian regiments which bore the brunt of the Japanese attacks and suffered most therefrom were composed mainly of Jews. Antithetically mixed indeed must be the Russian army when it is found necessary to place the people who hate Russia most, in the line of battle, and expect them to put heart into their fighting. Perhaps it is little wonder that the Russians lose so often. The experiment which is to be made of sending regiments of Finlanders against the Japanese seems to be a still more flagrant tempting of Providence. Russia appears to be struggling against a complexity of adverse circumstances which defies the skill and valor of her generals and the wits of her ministers to unravel.

A NEGLECTED SUBJECT.

Last week in Vancouver a lad lost his life in a very terrible manner, because he had not learned the simple lesson of prompt obedience to his master's commands. The death of that poor little fellow should form the subject of sermons and lectures in all parts of the land. He was told not to do a certain thing, and his superior even took the trouble to say that to go into that forbidden place was dangerous. But the words of command and warning fell upon ears which perhaps had never been trained to receive the full import of commands coming from lips entitled to issue orders. Those words of his superior appeared to be meaningless to the boy for all the effect they had in deterring him from going to that spot where swift and fearful death lay waiting for him. Here, then, is a subject which should be inculcated with the greatest care. Of what use is a knowledge of half-a-dozen sciences, or a mastery of any art to a boy if he lack that training which bids him, almost instinctively, spring to do the bidding of his master? The world is full of men who know not what obedience means; they always want to know why the "come here," or "go there," is not enough for them; they will do it when they are "good and ready." Obedience, to their view, is all very well for soldiers and sailors, but not for men who are working at some sort of trade or profession. The fifty-thousand-dollar salaries are not waiting for such. One of the pleasantest sights that one can witness is a well-trained lad who obeys the word of command from his parent or guardian with alacrity, as if it were a joy to move, a privilege to receive a command. On the other hand, what can be more exasperating, even to the casual onlooker, than to see a disobedient young fellow with his lackadaisical, "eh, what's that?" and his snail-like slouch as he goes off to do in a slipshod and half-hearted way the bidding of his superior. The lesson of prompt, cheerful obedience should be carefully taught in every public school, but particularly in every home. There is no success in life without it; there may be disaster and shocking death for him or her who fails to learn the art. It is said that the late Philip Armour, of Chicago once promoted a younger man over the head of an older employee in his establishment. The older man came to him complaining of the seeming injustice. "Yes," said Mr. Armour, "I did put Smith into that position because he was fit for it." "Wasn't I fit for it, Mr. Armour?" asked the old clerk in an injured tone. "Well," returned his employer, smiling, "you are clever enough, you have all the necessary ability, John; but, you see, I can't depend on you. If I tell you to do a certain piece of work you may do it, or you may not. You're not dead sure, and Smith is, every time; so that's the reason he got the job."

All the world was afraid of the ferocious Russian bear before Japan tried conclusions with that dreadful animal. Now the world and his wife know that it was only a plaster bear.

Mr. Elbert Hubbard, known under the fanciful nom de guerre of "Fra Elbertus," in his essay on Immanuel Kant just published, perpetrates rather a fair stroke of wit at the expense of the "foreigners." Remarking that Kant was of Scottish Presbyterian descent, Mr. Hubbard continues: "There are only two things to do with a religious Scotsman. Either agree with him or kill him."

That bright light, Miss Marie Corelli, seems to be determined that she shall not hide her luminancy under any bushel. We have been favored by a friend in London with Miss Corelli's reply (price thrippence) to the sermons of the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, in which he called London "a pagan city." The Corellian reply is characteristic, and takes the form of a smashing tu quoque, a somewhat acrid argumentum ad hominem, in which the clergy are held up to scorn in a manner decidely ferocious. Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair has replied to Miss Corelli's strictures and aspersions with a counter-blast, of which, it is reported, the Archdeacon makes many telling points.

We need hardly say that we are in hearty accord with our correspondents who have written on the subject of the swimming baths for the city. Evidently public opinion is strongly stirred on the matter, and it would be a happy issue of the controversy were some practical solution to be found. Without question Victoria, as a tourist resort claiming the attention of thousands of persons in the parched inland states and provinces, who come to the city eagerly expectant of the plunge in the bracing waters, should have ample accommodation of the kind. Into a discussion of the matter on its financial side it is not our intention at this time to go, but we can only express the hope that an energetic committee of citizens may take the matter up during the coming winter and formulate a scheme whereby Victoria can be enabled to add to its manifold charms that of a first-class swimming bath or bathing beach. In expressing this view we wish to be understood as thoroughly appreciative of all that that public-spirited citizen, Mr. Ian St. Clair, has done and is doing for the young swimmers of the city. Mr. St. Clair deserves the hearty commendation and support of all right-thinking persons.

PROVINCIAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

The secretary of the Provincial Mining Association of British Columbia has received a number of publications of the Geological Survey of Canada, containing much valuable information relative to the geology and mineralogy of the province and the adjoining Yukon Territory. These were forwarded by Hon. Senator Templeman through Mr. John Keen, president of the association, in accordance with a promise made by the former at the second annual convention of the association, held in Victoria last February. It is proposed to make a compilation from the reports of such matter as shall appear useful to prospectors and others interested in the mining industry, the selected matter to be printed and published in a cheap and popular form for general distribution. Senator Templeman writes that he will be glad to assist the executive of the association in carrying out the wishes of the convention, which appeared to be to have the more useful information condensed and published in one handy volume. He has little doubt that he could induce the Hon. the Minister of the Interior to have this work done and the volume printed, if the executive will first decide what it wants printed. The matter will be considered and dealt with at the next meeting of the executive committee.

The Nicola-Aspen Grove and Lower Nicola-Coutlee branches of the association have extended an invitation to the executive committee to hold a meeting in Nicola about September 15th prox., or any later date that may be more suitable. They offer free transportation from Spence's Bridge to Nicola and return to all members of the executive, to whom they are anxious to show the varied resources of their section of the Province. They add that those who might care to combine pleasure with business would find excellent fishing and shooting in the vicinity. The recent visit to Nicola and the Upper Similkameen of Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, who was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Kiddie, of Ladysmith, resulted in Mr. Armstrong purchasing a half interest in a very promising mining property on Bear Mountain. Mr. Kiddie was favorably impressed with the mineral claims he examined and sampled on behalf of Mr. Armstrong, and as the showing of ore and the assay values obtained were both good, the report was of such a nature that Mr. Armstrong acquired the interest above mentioned, and now further development of this property is in progress. This deal, together with the known occurrence of coal in the neighborhood has renewed interest in the mineral resources of that section, so that it is probable the invitation to the executive of the Mining Association will be accepted and a number of members avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of seeing for themselves a district that only requires railway facilities to bring into prominence its capabilities as a producer of minerals, in addition to its pastoral and agricultural products.

IN THE MATTER OF BRIDGES.

We suppose it will be regarded as a serious offence to again call attention to the treatment of the Province by the Dominion Government in respect to the New Westminster bridge by making comparisons with the policy pursued in respect to other parts of Canada. We know it is a sore point with our Liberal friends. Nevertheless we consider our duty to give certain facts which are of special interest in this connection. In the annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is given as usual a list of the railway subsidies voted since 1881. Among the items are a number for bridges, which have been assisted by various sums. We have thought it best to enumerate these, giving the amount of subsidy in each case, as follows:

For a line of railway and bridge between the Jacques Cartier Union Railway Junction with the C. P. R. and St. Matin's Junction, $200,000.

For a railway bridge over the St Lawrence river, at Coteau landing on the line of the Canada Atlantic Railway, $180,000.

To the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway, for bridging the several channels of the Ottawa river at Culbute and west thereof, $41,000.

To the St. Clair Frontier Tunnel Company, under the St. Clair river from Sarnia to Port Huron, $375,000.

To the Frederickton and St. Mary's Bridge Company for a bridge over the St. John river at Fredericton, $30,000.

To the Great Eastern Railway for a bridge over the Nicolet river, and also a bridge on the St. Frances river, $37,500.

To the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company for a railway bridge over the St. Charles river, $30,000.

Additional to the above, $5,250.

To the Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway Company for a wooden truss bridge over the Ottawa river near Mattawa, $15,000.

To the Grand Trunk Railway Company for rebuilding and enlarging the Victoria bridge at Moutreal, $300,000.

To the Great Northern Railway for a bridge over the Ottawa river at Hawkesbury, $52,500.

For a railway and traffic bridge over the Ottawa from Ottawa to Hull, $112,500.

To the Quebec Bridge Company (composed of political supporters of the present government) for a bridge over the St. Lawrence river at Chaudiere river near Quebec, $1,000,000.

To the South Shore Railway Company for the restoration and renewal of the railway bridge over the Yamaska river, Quebec, $50,000.

For a bridge over the Richelieu at Sorel, $35,000.

For a bridge over the St. Francis river, $50,000.

Towards a bridge over the Nicolet river, $15,000.

To the Midland Railway Company for a bridge across the Shubenacadie river, $33,750.

To the Great Northern Railway for a bridge over the St. Maurice river, $16,425.

For a bridge over the Riviere du Loup, $15,000.

For a steel bridge and viaduct over the Maskinonge river, $15,000.

An additional grant to the Grand Trunk Railway for the Victoria bridge at Montreal, $200,000.

For the bridge between Ottawa and Hull, in addition to previous grant, $100,000.

To the Chategeauy and Northern Railway for a bridge, traffic and railway, at the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, $150,000.

To the same company for a bridge across the Lac Coureau river, $15,000.

The foregoing is a pretty fair list we take it for comparison. Sixteen of the items last named were passed during the existence of the present government. We have no comment to make as to the necessity of these bridges being assisted by the Government. We are not sufficiently familiar with the circumstances to pass an opinion. Incidentally it will be noted that the great majority of them are in or connecting with the province of Quebec; but even that may be justifiable. The one outstanding fact in connection with the matter is that while so many bridges in other parts have been liberally subsidized it has been found impossible to induce the Dominion Government to assist to the extent of a dollar over the Fraser at New Westminster. Take the case of the bridges at Ottawa and Quebec, the latter costing the Government $1,000,000, they are practically provincial bridges, and are only nominally private, having been built wholly out of public funds. The difference is merely technical as compared with the bridge at New Westminster. The difference which does exist is wholly favorable to assistance to the latter, it being a government undertaking purely for public purposes, and without a cent of private interest or "graft" being involved. In the other case the friends of the Government make a profit out of the construction.

INTERNATIONAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

A despatch sent out from Spokane last month states that "O. G. Laberee, who has been suing the International Coal & Coke Co., Daniel Shultz, Paul K. Paulson and others for 225,000 shares of stock in the International Coal & Coke Co., at Coleman, Alta., has compromised for 110,000 shares and has withdrawn his suit. It has been a celebrated case here. The testimony has shown that Albert C. Flumerfelt, representing S. L. C. Miner, of Granby copper fame, bought a block of 1,400,000 shares of stock for $120,000, which was used in developing the property. Later he bought 120,000 shares of stock, which gave him control of the company, which has a capital of $3,000,000. Mr. Flumerfelt received the money to put the deal through from Mr. Miner and subsequently turned over to the latter all but 100,000 shares, which he retained for his interest. It is satisfactory to find the company thus relieved from embarrassing effects of further litigation, if this be the result of the compromise mentioned. There are difficulties enough ordinarily attending the opening up of coal mines and the establishing of a coke-making industry, without having legal troubles to hamper development operations. Next to the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company the International is the most deserving of success of the coal companies operating, or supposed to be operating, along the Rocky Mountain section of the Crow's Nest railway. Especially is it desirable that it should be free from litigation from a British Columbia point of view, for it is no secret that the big smelter of the Granby Company looks to shortly commence to supply it with fuel, and thus render it free from the limitations it has at times experienced in the past two or three years.

YESTERDAY'S FIRE.

Victoria was yesterday visited by one of the most severe conflagrations in her history. A fire, starting at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in the premises of the Albion Iron Works, spread with great rapidity through the residential district lying north and east of Government and Douglas streets. The high wind prevailing at the time rendered the task of subduing the flames a most arduous one, and to this difficulty was added an unfortunate deficiency in the water supply, on the upper levels, again emphasizing the oft-repeated assertion that a sufficient supply of water is not brought into the city to cope with a really serious conflagration. The loss, while considerable, is much less than it very well might have been; the direction of the wind confining the flames to an area principally occupied by small dwelling houses, and the fire's progress being brought to a stop by Finlinson's fields and the open country lying beyond Blanchard street. Had the wind been in a different direction, Victoria might have been face to face with as great a calamity as overtook New Westminster six years ago.

The fire brigade worked well and efficiently under very hampering conditions, and were ably reinforced by strong and most welcome contingents from Work Point barracks and the Navy, both branches of the service rendering invaluable assistance, both in the salvage of household effects and in checking the spread of the flames.

A young Londoner named Stopford has won quite a reputation in that city for his marvelous skill in organizing fashionable charitable bazaars. His management is sought in all quarters, and when he takes hold of an enterprise it is certain to achieve success. Stopford devotes his entire time to this work and is in constant demand by the fashionable women of the English metropolis. The novel occupation brings him an enormous revenue.

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS With WATER GLASS
We will give you full directions.
CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist & Druggist 98 Govt. St. Near Yates St. Victoria B. C.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

Wednesday, August 10, 1859.

Gold Exports.—Wells, Fargo & Co. shipped by the last trip of the Northerner and Porwood to San Francisco $19,419; Freeman & Co., $9,008; the two expresses sent by Pacific, $47,150. This would make the amount of gold exported, as far as positively known, for the month $125,577. We may safely add for private hands sufficient to make it reach $150,000. Allowing there are 2,500 miners, the average for each man per day, for a month, would be $2. This is far more than the average in California. And when we consider that the miners merely spend sufficient dust to pay for provisions, we may safely conclude that the mines are yielding remarkably well, and that by the introduction of facilities for travel and conveyance of provisions, so as to render them cheap, that the yield to each man per day will far exceed the averages in California.

WILL SAN JUAN BE OCCUPIED?

After all the numerous councils, the naval demonstrations, and the message announcing that British force would be landed at San Juan, it appears that nothing will be done towards a military occupation of the island. The altered policy of the government is said to have been adopted since the arrival of the admiral. Had such been the tone or attitude assumed by the government in the commencement of the embroglio, it should not have cause to blush for its consummate inconsistency now, because we cannot avoid perceiving that the country has been rendered perfectly ridiculous. . . . It becomes the duty of every man who claims these colonies as his home and the British flag as his birthright, to represent to the Imperial government the necessity of securing the possession of San Juan at any or all hazards. We owe it as a duty to ourselves and the three millions of British-Americans whose eyes are today turned towards these colonies as the future terminus of one of the greatest works of the age, which will bind Vancouver's Island and Nova Scotia together with an iron band, rendering it the highway of the world. . . . To rest idly by while the Americans plant a colony on the island, to create an additional sympathy with a people whose cardinal doctrine is to extend its boundaries by warlike demonstrations

RETAIL MARKETS

The feature of the week is an all-round rise in the price of flour. There was a cut in all the standard brands a couple of weeks ago, and every reason to hope that it would have been maintained, but on Monday last the figure went up 20c. per barrel, and is likely to remain so until the new wheat yield comes in and the seasoned grain shall have been milled. New potatoes of the earlier class are beginning to come in more plentifully and prices have fallen 25c. per sack. Local berries are getting scarce. Fish is not well supplied, except halibut, which still sells at 8c. per lb. This is an off year with salmon. American bacon and hams have advanced 2c. per lb., doubtless owing to the strike at the big curing establishments of Chicago.

Corn, whole, per ton	$32
Corn, cracked	$37
Corn, feed meal	$34
Oats, per ton	$30
Oatmeal, per 4lbs.	20
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K. per 7-lb sack	25
Hungarian, per sack	$3.55
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.00
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.50
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.50
Three Star, per sack	$1.50
Three Star, per bbl.	$5.80
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.45
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.50
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$18.00
Hay, B.C., per ton	$16.00
Straw, per bale	75
Wheat, per ton	$37.00
Middlings, per ton	$28.00
Bran, per ton	$25.00
Ground feed, per ton	$28 to $30
Vegetables—	
Cabbage, per lb.	3½
Cauliflower, per head	10
Onions, 6 lbs.	25
Carrots, per lb	1½ to 2
Beet root, per lb.	3
New potatoes, per 100 lbs.	$1.25
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	35
Fresh cream, per pint	25
Cheese—	
Best Ontario Cheese, per lb.	20
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian, per lb.	20
Butter—	
Australian butter, per lb.	25
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best dairy, per lb.	25
Victoria creamery, per lb.	35
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	35
Delta, per lb.	35
Fresh Island	25
Fruit—	
Raspberries, 2 boxes	25
Logan berries, 2 lbs.	25
Currants, per lb.	10
Cherries, 3 lbs. for	25
Muskmelons, each	12
Cooking figs	10
Figs, lb.	20
Valencia raisins	10
Lemons, California, per doz.	20
Cocoanuts, each	10
New dates	12½
Beans, per lb	05
New cleaned currants, 3 lbs. for	25
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins	25 to 35
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 35
Oranges, per dozen	25 to 40
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb.	15
Spring salmon, per lb.	10
Cod, per lb.	8
Halibut, per lb.	8
Smoked Halibut, per lb.	12½
Halibut, frozen	8
Flounders	8
Finnan Haddock, per lb.	15
Crabs, per doz.	50
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb.	12½
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$5.50
Salt salmon, each	15
Salmon trout, per lb	12½
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 12
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 15
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 27
Bacon, rolled	16
Pork, per lb.	10 to 15
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's coal oil	$1.50
Eocene oil	$1.60

PURCHASING PRICES.

FOR PRODUCE

Corrected Daily by Messrs. Sylvester & Co.

The following prices are being offered to the producer by the local dealers for delivery in round lots on the dock or in the car at Victoria:

Hay (old) per ton	$12.00
Hay (new) per ton	$13.00
Straw	$10.00
Oats	$27.00
Barley	$27.00
Fowl per 100 lbs.	$1.50
Wheat	$30.00
Oats	$3.50

[illegible] in the market; there [illegible] demand for old, dealers [illegible] prices very shortly. [illegible] in about ten days; [illegible] demand at the stiff [illegible]

[illegible]CIAN KNOWS [illegible]scrit of Dr. Hamiltons pills of [illegible] and butternut which cleanse the system cure constipation and piles. Use only Dr. Hamilton's pills.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Each Bottle of this Well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.
Bears the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle
Sold in bottles, 1|1½, 2|9, 4|6, by all Chemists.
Sole Manufacturers. DAVENPORT, LIMITED, LONDON

GOLD LION COCKTAILS
$1.25 Bottle
Martine, Manhattan, Vermouth, American, Whisky, Gin
DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,
The Independent Cash Grocers.

GARDEN TOOLS
LAWN MOWERS, HOSE, ETC.
The Hickman - Tye Hardware Co., Ltd
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 59. P. O. Drawer 613

R. Cunningham & Son
General Merchants
Port Essington and Hazelton, B.C.
"GENERAL STORES.—A large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc., always kept on hand.
HOTEL ESSINGTON.—First-class accommodation, good cuisine, terms moderate.
ESSINGTON STEAM SAW MILL.—Prepared to supply at short notice all classes of rough and dressed lumber, Spruce, Red and Yellow Cedar; box lumber and shingles.
STEAMER HAZELTON.—Connecting with Mail Boats for Victoria and Vancouver for Hazelton, the head of navigation on the Skeena River.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.—A large and powerful tug boat, open for charters.

FOR COLD LUNCHEONS
TRY OUR—
Celebrated Jellied Veal, per tin 20c
Cambridge Sausage, large tin 25c
Ham Sausage, per lb 15c
Armours's or Swift's Boiled Ham, per lb 35c
Victoria Pickled Walnuts, very choice, jar 25c
THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD. PHONE 28. 39 & 41 JOHNSON ST.
THE "WEST END" GROCERY CO., LTD. PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT ST.

ANGEL HOTEL Temperanc Hotel. Family trade a specialty. Comfort of guests assured. From $1.00 per day up. Mrs. Cerne, Prop., Langley S

FARMER'S EXCHANGE

Advertisements Under This Head One Cent Per Word Each Issue No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Cheap; a three-quarter Jersey cow, an excellent milker. Apply "D.," this office. au10

FOR SALE—Grade Jersey cow, calved six weeks ago, fourth calf; good milker, very gentle. Apply Archerdale, Sidney. au6

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cows. R. C. McRae, Cedar Hill Road. au6

FOR SALE—Small grey horse, $20. London & Vancouver Bakery. au5

FOR SALE—Pure bred Shropshire rams and ewes, of best breeding. John Campbell stock. Apply Geo. Heatherbell, Colwood P. O. au5

FOR SALE—White Australian Cockatoo, 9 months old; magnificent specimen; just beginning to talk; will sell at actual cost. Apply Montana Restaurant, Outer Wharf. au4

OXFORD DOWN RAMS—B. C. Oxford Down rams, 3 years old and under, acclimated, registered and ready for service. The best sheep for the islands. Prices, etc., on application. J. D. Reid, Metchosin. au3

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cow with second calf. A. G. Snelling, Royal Oak. au4

FOR SALE—Three English setter pups, 4 months old. Apply 39 Quadra street. jy19

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Jersey heifer calf. Dr. Hartman, 247 Yates street. jy19

DIED.

WINCHESTER—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Lines, No. 236 Yates street, on the 8th inst., Lodisa, beloved wife of Henry Winchester, aged 49 years, and a native of Metlakatla, B. C.

BORN.

ARUNDELL—July 22, at Lifton Cottage, Lifton, Devon, Eng., the wife of Constantine H. Arundell, of a son. au9

HARTLEY—On the 6th inst., the wife of A. H. Hartley, of a son. au9

LANGWORTHY—In San Francisco, on the 4th inst., the wife of Edward Langworthy, Esq., of a daughter.

Henry's Nurseries
100,000 Bulbs to arrive soon from Holland, France and Japan. Thousands of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Rhododendrons, Roses, Greenhouse and Hardy Plants. For Fall Planting. Home Grown and Imported Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Always in stock in season. Eastern prices or less. White Labor. Fertilizers, Bee Hives and Supplies. Floral Designs.
Buy Direct and Save Agents Commission.
Catalogue Free. M. J. HENRY.
3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B.C.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK
This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
Sold by Lymans Bros & Co., Ltd., Toronto, & E. Fougera & Co., New York. Price 4 dollars. Postage 4 cents.
Wholesale—Henderson Bros., Ltd., Vancouver and Victoria.

LOCA

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A Unique Colony.—On Nelson i a short distance up the coast, ther unique colony of Angora cats. A whose husband is a rancher settl the island many years ago, bring pair of Angoras with her from E As the island is practically in the erness, and as the lady lives far human habitation, the cats were all to multiply until the strange, long ed, wild-looking felines overrun ranch.

The Chinese Emperor.—Some of local Chinamen yesterday celebrate birthday of their august emperor. imperial flag floated over a few ness houses while others were deco with gay-colored lanterns. Judging the outward display the Chinese of Aoria cannot be accused of intense ity to their emperor, as it was here and there that any display apparent. The house of Muncha is popular with Chinamen in this qu of the globe.

Klondike Corporation.—At a r meeting in London of the Klondike poration, Limited, with Hon. R Grosvenor as chairman, he said he unfortunately believed in the futur the Klondike and had consented t come chairman of that company. T steamers had earned $270,000, and were astonished when they found those profits were unobtainable British Columbia. After some discus it was resolved for the company t wound up voluntarily.

B. C. Oysters.—Fine big oysters been discovered at Malispena, B. C short distance up the coast from couver. Several prospectors had to the beach for a bath, when on them dislodged a large oyster from neath a rock. It was opened and fo to be about the size, or a little sma than a Tooke point oyster. The t prospectors then made a search of beach and picked a large bucketful these oysters. They were going to them, but found them so delicious that they ate them uncooked. It is known where these oysters origin came from, but they must have b originally transplanted from Eas beds. How they got located at M pena is a mystery as, as far as kno none had been planted in that vicini

Promising Properties.—In a small the most successful mining operations the coast have been carried on by Marble Bay Mining Company at Anda. The Tacoma Steel Compa through Hy. Hewett, has since Feb ary, 1902, paid over $110,000 of the p chase price of $150,000 to J. J. Palm the former owner, every dollar of money being taken out of the mine. mine is copper, gold and silver and mineral is deposited in cones. Its s cess has been due largely to good m agement. A depth of 560 feet has b attained, which is a mere hole in ground beside the Montana mines. Golden Slipper, on the western port of the island, owned by C. R. Mill has been sold to Seattle parties for good price. This is a developed pr pect, the mineral is rich and the m very promising.

Fish in Abundance.—There is gre fishing along the coast of British C lumbia just now, and big money is b ing made by the Indians and crews coasting steamers. As one illustrati of this it might be mentioned that Ca French, of the towing steamer St. Cla while waiting for a tide called the chi engineer and mate to the side of t boat and suggested that they fish f the big cod which abound in the wate of Nelson island, a day's run from Va couver. They all dropped there lines noon, fishing with "jiggers," or le fish with hooks attached, which th pulled up and down. At 4 o'clock th had landed 536 pounds of fish and lo as many as they landed. The fish ave aged about 25 pounds each. Ca French, not knowing what to do wi so many fish, boxed them up and se them on ice to the meat market in Va couver aboard a passing steamer. O arriving in Vancouver next day he wa handed a check for $37.50 in paymen for the fish. The Indians are at presen boxing up and shipping large quantiti of salmon and cod by the coast steamer

First White Woman.—A despatc from London says: "Mrs. W. N. Mac Millan of St. Louis reached London t day after traversing Abyssinia at th head of her own caravan. She is th first white woman to cross Empero Menelik's country from west to east. Sh accompanied the expedition organized b her husband as far as Pokum, at th base of the Abyssinian hills. Then Mr Macmilian started for Lake Rudolf an his wife went to Adis Abeda, the capita of Abyssinia, where she had a special audience with the Emperor. Mrs. Mac Millan's caravan took seven weeks t journey from Pokum to the capital. She met with every courtesy by the Abyssinian chiefs while on her way." Mrs. MacMillan's husband is a Canadian and a near relative of the Misses Jean and Jessie Orr, of the Jubilee Hospital.

The Late Rev. Mr. Swartout.—A very interesting service was held in the First Presbyterian church on S