WILSON'S

For Good Gifts for Ladies and Gentlemen

CLUB BAGS $4.00 to $20.00.—Excellent Bags for $4.00 and exceptionally handsome Bags at higher figures; genuine black walrus Bags lined with high class leather for . . . $20

FITTED CLUB BAGS $22.50. Real alligator, furnished in the most up-to-date style; nickel mounted articles.

SUIT CASES $4.00 to $22.50.—All stylish and serviceable A1 values.

FITTED SUITCASES $25.00.—Splendidly equipped with every needed article; best nickel fittings.

A GREAT BARGAIN, LADY'S HANDBAG, REG. PRICE **$22.00**, FOR **$15.00**.

. . . A very handsome, beautifully fitted Handbag containing silverplated toilet articles, mirror, manicure pieces, etc. A snap for some enterprising gift giver.

Motor and Travelling Rugs, anyone of which would make a fine Xmas Present. $5.00 to $10.00

MERCHANDIZE AND GLOVE CERTIFICATES.

WILSONS MEN'S FURNISHERS

C. P. R. AND CARMEN

Investigation Board Finds for Nine-Hour Day and Increased Rate Per Hour

Winnipeg, Dec. 18.—The board of conciliation and investigation which has been engaged in an endeavor to adjust the differences which exist between the Canadian Pacific and its carmen concluded its labors today.

Prof. Odlum, of Vancouver, will go to Pilot Mound, where he has relatives, and Messrs. McVety, O'Dwyer and Hannah took the through train for Vancouver tonight.

It was learned that the nine-hour day is to be established and that an increase of pay is to be granted to the carmen, so that for the nine-hour day, they would receive almost, but not quite, the equivalent of the sum which they have been receiving for the ten-hour day. The finding of the board is unanimous.

The evidence in the pipe-fitters' case was considered this morning. So far as could be learned, it is the decision of the board that this matter should be left in the condition in which it is at the present time. Pipe-fitters who are at various points throughout the West, connected with the carmen's unions will remain so connected, and will have the benefit of association with the unions already established. The decision of the board in this case is not binding on the men concerned, and the question may be raised again immediately.

It is understood that all that remains to be done is to affix the signatures of the members to the finding, which was done tonight.

The negotiations in connection with the adjustment of the new schedule have been much more prolonged than was expected. The schedule is, however, a more intricate matter than would be supposed, and many questions are dealt with in addition to those of the hours of labor and the rate of pay.

SHIPBUILDING ON CLYDE

A Bad Outlook for the Coming Year in the Scotch Shipyards

The outlook for the shipbuilding trade on the Clyde is bad indeed, according to recent advices. The writer of shipping notes in a city display says: "We are on the eve of the dullest period the shipbuilding industry has known for years. On the Clyde the yards will be a forest of bare poles almost before the year is out, and there is nothing to look forward to for next year. One leading shipbuilder has told me that he sees no alternative but to close his yard altogether at the end of the month, as what work he has on hand will be finished then. I hear of another shipbuilder, who, in his eagerness to secure an order to keep his place going, tendered for a special vessel at some £1,500 under the lowest possible cost of construction. He cut down costs to the baldest minimum, and was prepared to accept a dead loss even upon that to secure the order. But he didn't get it—someone else cut lower—and will of course lose more. But what is to become of the thousands in the black squad and white squad who are being paid off week by week I do not know. The Boilermaker's Society will soon have such an army of unemployed on out-of-work benefit that its funds will quickly run away. There has been far too much overbuilding, of course, during the last two or three years. But the reaction promises very hard times for both masters and men."

Preparing for Seed

Bethune, Sask., Dec. 17.—Some of the farmers of this locality are taking time by the forelock and preparing their land for spring seeding. Among the number, A. W. Dean, was seen harrowing his breaking one day recently. The mild weather of the first part of December left the ground to a large extent unfrozen.

Extradition Wanted.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Governor Hughes has issued his requisition through the State department at Washington for the return to Buffalo of A. R. D. Paulding, under arrest in Toronto. Paulding is charged with having taken $560 from a hotel in Buffalo where he was employed as night clerk.

Lumber Wages Reduced

Toronto, Dec. 17.—A substantial reduction in wages, which applies to all camps, has been ordered by the lumber companies. Last year the wages ranged from $25 to $35 per month; now the highest wage is $28, this being paid to teamsters and top loaders.

BATTLESHIPS' PROGRESS

Movements of Fleet Are Reported to New York by Wireless Telegraphy

New York, Dec. 18.—The following message from its correspondent on board Admiral Evans' flagship was received by the Associated Press, by wireless tonight: "On board U.S. Ss. Connecticut, Dec. 18, noon.—The battleship fleet at this hour is 755 miles north by northwest of Saint Thomas. The weather is fine."

A later message from the fleet received through the DeForest wireless station here this evening: "U.S. Ss. Connecticut, at sea, Dec. 18.—During the 24 hours since noon yesterday the fleet made 240 miles ,the course continuing due southeast."

"The squadron commanders were ordered to align their ships, which had been moving in four perfect columns, in double formation at intervals of 1,600 hundred yards. The movement was splendidly executed, and invoked from the commander in chief the signal 'Well done.'

"We are now beyond the gulf stream and only a moderate swell disturbs the surface of the sea. The weather is magnificent and between the blue of the sky and the blue of the water, the two white lines of battleships moving in stately procession made a magnificent spectacle.

"The squadron scarcely can be said to be shaken down as yet, and still they keep at perfect distances."

ARE LOSING MONEY

London County Council's Steamers on Thames Do Not Pay

The Thames steamboats of the London county council have again proved unprofitable this year when £46,614 was lost, as compared with £50,000 during the previous year. About 900,000 less passengers were carried during the summer than during the previous season. This, it is stated, was due to the exceptionally unfavorable weather. The council has 30 boats and the highways committee state they are advised that in consequence of the altered arrangements now in force for the maintenance and repair, which necessitate fewer boats being out of service as spares, etc., the requirements of the service would be met by 24 boats. In these circumstances they suggest that they should be authorized to negotiate for the sale of six vessels.

Identified

An old gentleman, whose one hobby is the collecting of birds' eggs from all parts of the globe, was asked to give the members of a local society a short lecture upon his collection. He willingly assented, and, on the afternoon preceding his address, arranged a number of specimens from his collection on a table in the meting hall.

A young member of the society, thinking to have a good joke at the speaker's expense, managed to conceal some carefully prepared "dummies" among those placed for exhibition.

A good crowd gathered to listen to the lecture, and when, after describing in most interesting fashion several of the rare specimens, the lecturer came to the "dummies."

A few young fellows, evidently "in the know," began to chuckle loudly at the expected joke. Suddenly it was borne in on them that they were laughing too soon, for the speaker took up one of the "faked" eggs and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to call your attention to the production of a biped generally known as the laughing jackass. These eggs are usually found in tropical climes, but as this specimen has been laid here since my visit this afternoon, it is only reasonable to presume that one of the species has found its way into this hall. Let us see if its owner will come to look for it while the lecture is continued."

The roars of laughter which greeted this sally effectually routed the practical joker.

Only a Reporter.

Mark Twain, at a publishers' dinner in New York, talked of his reporting days in Virginia City.

"We were trying a horse thief one day," he said, "and all of a sudden the big, burly scoundrel pulled off his boot and threw it at the judge. It was a heavy boot, too. It was studded with hobnails.

"I am still rather proud of the way I wrote up that little incident, doing it neatly and at the same time getting back on a rival reporter whom I disliked. I got it all in one paragraph—something like this:—

"'Suddenly the blackguardly thief, pulling off his boot, hurled it with all his might straight at the judge's head. This desperate act might have been attended with most disastrous consequences, but, fortunately, the missile only struck a reporter, so that no harm was done.'"—Washington Star.

SPEAKS ON PROGRESS OF ANGLICAN CHURCH

Rev. R. Connell Lectures on Developments During the Past 200 Years

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Quite a large audience attended the lecture "Two Hundred Years' Progress in the Anglican Church," which was given by Rev. R. Connell, rector of St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill, in St. James church, James Bay, last evening. Mr. Daniells acted as chairman, while the rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, directed the services. R. C. Taylor, organist of the church, presided at the organ. After the lecture envelopes were distributed for a thanksgiving offering to be presented in St. Paul's cathedral, London, Eng., at the meeting in February next, at the time of the Pan-Anglican congress.

In his address Rev. Mr. Connell said in part:

"The year 1908 will be an eventful one in the history of the Church of England and the daughter churches. It will see the fifth Lambeth conference of bishops assembled from all parts of the world and all in communion with the See of Canterbury. It will see the first Pan-Anglican conference, when delegates, clerical and lay, from every diocese from the Yukon to Ceylon, and from California to Caithness will meet to discuss the great problems pressing on the conscience of the church. And last, but not least, it will see the solemn presentation in St. Paul's cathedral, London, of the united thank offering for the divine blessings 'granted to the Anglican communion in its growth and spiritual development at home and throughout the world,' an offering to be used for the 'extension of the kingdom of Christ in the colonies or abroad.'

"The Anglican communion has much to be thankful for. It has been proved in the history of modern times to be not that dead or coldly formal body it is thought by some to be, but rather a growing organism potent with all the energy of life and vigor. And there's no religious body from Roman Catholicism to Plymouth Brethrenism that has not profited somewhat by that vitality.

"We recall the fact that the three great religious movements of the past two centuries were nurtured in the bosom of the Church of England, and found in her their most typical representatives. George Whitefield, John and Charles Wesley, John Beveridge, Richard Grimshaw, John Newton, William Romaine, Richard Cecil, Charles Simeon, these men, a few representatives of the first and second generations of the Evangelical revival, were for the most part beneficed clergy, and all lovers of the church.

"The Oxford movement, too, which has affected the non-Episcopal churches as much as, if not more than, the Church of England originated with her clergy, and it is enough to say that far beyond the borders of Anglicanism John Keble and the "Christian Year" are household names, and that the church has taken on a new glory in the eyes of men through the enthusiasm and devotion of the tractarians.

"And the Broad Church, leaving the camp of all Protestantism and at length forcing itself upon the notice of the supreme pontiff himself, is it not characteristically Anglican? Synonymous with names like those of Hare and Thirlwall and Stanley and Maurice and Robertson? As in all things human there were faults in these movements, but behind all there was a purpose truer and wider than the minds of men.

"Two hundred years ago the first two great church societies came into existence, the society for promoting Christian knowledge (S. P. C. K.) in 1698; and the society for the propagation of the gospel (S. P. G.) in 1701. Out of a multiplicity of societies, for it was an age of them, these survived, to be the great upbuilders of our Colonial churches. In jungle and on prairie, by land and sea, these have gone out to aid and to sustain ministrations of the gospel among our pioneer people, and among the various heathen nations and tribes of the world.

"A hundred years later in 1799, they were joined by a new society, the Church Missionary society, which has had enrolled amongst its missionaries men like Krapf, Rebmann and Erhardt, who in 1846 began the serious exploration of eastern Equatorial Africa, but which is most celebrated for its wonderful missionary success and power of arousing enthusiasm and devotion. Many other societies, such as the South American, the London Jews, and the Church of England Zenana, are joined to these in making a way for the missionary activity of the Church of England.

"In the middle of the eighteenth century, it was possible for an English bishop to hold in addition to his see eleven livings and to reside a hundred miles outside his diocese. Today that state of things is so far swept away as to be almost in the realm of the incredible. English bishops today are quite as hard-worked as the ordinary professional man, and in some dioceses, London for example, greatly overworked. Their number are steadily growing, as almost every year now sees new dioceses formed, and the general trend is towards smaller incomes and the abolition of "palaces," etc. There are now in the Anglican Communion, 58 bishops in Great Britain and Ireland, 103 in the Colonies, and the mission field, and 92 of the American Episcopal church. Not only has the Episcopate numbered amongst its members great scholars like Butler and Westcott, and statesmen like Wilberforce and Selwyn and Machray, but it has given us heroic names like those of Mackenzie and Hamington and Smythies, Patteson, Bompas and Whipple.

"From 1717 to 1852 the Church of England was deprived of a voice in its internal government. Convocation for all practical purposes was silenced, and became an empty name. Bishop Wilberforce of Oxford won back some measure of its power by his faithful persistency. But the Colonial churches led the way, in real self government, which, however, had become the privilege though under different circumstances of the American church half a century previously. The credit for the solution of the problem of Colonial church government is due largely to Bishop Selwyn of New Zealand, although the first Synod with lay representation was held by Bishop Perry of Melbourne in the fifties. Today the organization of the Colonial churches seems to be superior to that of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States, combining at once the best of the past with the elasticity suitable for new and fluid circumstanmes. In England the representative church council is paving the way for better things, while the experience of the Church of Ireland has enabled English churchmen to face the possibility of disestablishment with something of equanimity. Indeed, disestablishment has distinguished advocates within the establishment itself.

"And then the long tale of the development of congresses and conferences from the first church congress organized by Archdeacon Enrory in 1861 and meeting in Cambridge to this year's congress in Yarmouth, and from the first diocesan conference in the Ely diocese in 1864 down to today, with their universal adoption at home, and from the first Pan-Anglican or Lambeth conference in 1867, the fruit of a suggestion of Bishop Lewis of Ontario, to next year's gathering with its attendant congress and solemn thankoffering: all tell of growing Catholicity and brotherhood and the breaking down of party lines.

"Time would fail to tell of the immense growth of all methods of work; of the development of Parochial missions from the time of the great Twelve Days' mission in London in 1869; of the great growth in importance and usefulness of laywork; of the world-wide extension of the Sunday school since Mr. Raikes and the Rev. Mr. Stock of Gloucester organized the first in 1781.

"And what shall we say of the mighty increase in the liberality of church people during these two centuries? Take as an example the S. P. G. already referred to. In 1701 its income was about $75,000, in 1751, $17,500, in 1801, $32,500, in 1851, $505,000, and in 1901 over a million dollars! And this is true of all church societies, to say nothing of the British and Foreign Bible society and the Religious Tract society, largely supported by the contributions of Church of England people.

"And then the roll of martyrs and saints, the heritage of devoted character and consecrated learning. The members of the Anglican Communion have indeed no reason to be anything but proud of their historic church, and every reason for a te deum and for a material testimony of its reality. Important as the Thank offering is, the sense of what we owe for the past and all its fruitfulness is what most of all needs cultivation, for with a willing mind all else comes in its time and place. In the touching little tale of "Jackanapes" Mr. Ewing says: "There is a heritage of heroic example and noble obligation, not reckoned in the wealth of nations, but essential to a nation's life, the contempt of which in any people, may, not slowly, mean even its commercial fall. Very sweet are the uses of prosperity, the harvests of peace and progress, the fostering sunshine of health and happiness, and length of days in the land. But there be things—Oh, sons of what has deserved the name of Great Britain, forget it not!—the good of which and the use of which are beyond all calculation of worldly goods and earthly uses; things such as Love and Honor, and the Soul of Man, which cannot be bought with a price, and which do not die with death."

CITY WILL CONDUCT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Will Afford Chance for Employer and Unemployed to Get Together

(From Thursday's Daily.)

With a view of bringing together the employer and the man seeking employment, and making it easier for those seeking work and affording the man looking for help to find it with the least possible delay and trouble, a public employment bureau will be opened in the city hall. The suggestion that something along this line should be done was made by A. Johnson, vice-president of the Victoria Exclusion league, at a meeting of that organization held at Spring Ridge on Tuesday evening.

Mayor Morley some time ago made a similar suggestion to the provincial government. His idea was that such bureaus should be opened in all the leading cities and towns of the province, so that those requiring help could readily get into touch with those seeking employment.

There is no thought of affording charity to such as are out of employment and all seeking the medium of the bureau must be willing to work. Until the first of the year the bureau will be under the personal supervision of the mayor, and if it proves a success other steps will be taken towards its conduct.

At the meeting held at Spring Ridge Mayor Morley, in answer to questions, stated that at present all local residents are finding work, about 300 being on the city pay roll. Owing to the lack of equipment, no more than this number could very well be kept at work, though he thought that it would be possible to keep this number at work throughout the winter.

COAL MINE FATALITIES

Appalling Loss of Life in American Collieries Subject of Investigation

Washington, Dec. 18.—The coal mines of the United States are killing three times as many men per 1,000 employed as all the European countries. In the last seven years 22,840 have given up their lives in the mines o fthe United States. The number of fatalities each year is double that of the year 1895. There were 1,869 killed or injured in mines during the past year. These facts have been gleaned by government experts acting under orders from Secretary Garfield, of the interior department, to investigate the nature and extent of mine accidents, the conditions under which they may be used safely, and the general conditions which make for health and safety. Such information may serve as an intelligent basis both for legislative enactment and for arguments among persons associated with the mining operations.

Dead on Street

Toronto, Dec. 17. — Joseph Giles, aged 60, dropped dead of apoplexy at the corner of Arthur street and Palmer street, while returning from work tonight.

Hanged Himself

Toronto, Dec. 17.—The body of Geo. Markworth was found tonight hanging behind his door at the Elgin apartments on King street. He had been drinking heavily of late.

GAINS TRIUMPHS AT HOME AND ABROAD

British Columbia Repeats Its Successes of Former Years

The triumphs of British Columbia fruit have been so continuous during the past four or five years that British Columbians have begun to take them as a matter of course. Not only in Great Britain has the fruit from this province demonstrated its superiority but at the recent fruit exhibit held in Vancouver, apples from Grand Forks was awarded the decision over fruit from Hood River, Ore., which centre has been regarded as the producer of the finest apples in the world.

British Columbia was awarded the highest stand for its exhibit at the recent Colonial exhibition held by the Royal Horticultural society, taking the gold medal of that body. According to later reports Nova Scotia received second place and Ontario third place, each receiving the society's silver Knightian medal.

A letter received from R. M. Palmer, provincial horticulturalist, now in England in charge of the provincial fruit exhibits gives the following list of prize winners at the famous show in London:

Province of British Columbia, gold medal; Thos. G. Earl, Lytton, silver gilt Banksian medal; Mrs. J. Smith, Spence's Bridge, silver Knightian medal; Messrs. Stirling and Pitcairn, Kelowna, silver Knightian medal; J. R. Brown, Summerland, silver Knightian medal; Oscar Brown & Co., Vernon, silver Banksian medal; Kaslo Fruit Growers' association, Kaslo, silver Banksian medal; A. Unsworth, Chilliwack, silver Banksian medal; J. A. Ritchie, Summerland, bronze Knightian medal; Grand Forks district, bronze Knightian medal; Salmon Arm Fruit Growers' association, Salmon Arm, bronze Knightian medal.

At the recent fruit display held at Vancouver in which the states of Oregon, Washington, Utah and Idaho took a part, nearly all the first prizes were captured by fruit from British Columbia. The following is the list of awards:

Class 1—For the best five boxes of apples, five varieties, first prize gold medal, value $100; second prize, gold and silver medal, value $50; third prize, the "Birks" silver medal, value $25. In this competition J. D. Bonsherger of Grand Forks, B. C., won the gold medal, A. I. Mason of Hood River, Ore., the gold and silver medal, and T. G. Earl of Lytton the "Birks" medal.

Class 2—For the best display of fresh fruit any design of stand not more than ten feet high and occupying a floor space of not more than five feet square), first prize, gold medal, value $100; second prize, gold and silver medal, value $50; third prize, the "Birks" silver medal, value $25. The Kelowna Fruit Growers' association won the first prize in this class, Bonsherger and Hope of Grand Forks, B. C., the second, and the Chelan County Horticultural association of Wenatchee, Wash., the third.

Class 3—For the best box of commercial apples. Each exhibitor, or his representative, to have the privilege of addressing the convention and the judges for seven minutes on the merits of his exhibit and the district in which it was grown. First prize, the "Birks" silver medal, value $25; second prize, bronze medal, value $15; third prize, bronze medal, value $10. The first prize was captured by A. I. Mason of Hood River, Ore., (Yellow Newton Pippins); the second by E. A. Sheppard of Hood River, (Spitzenbergs); and the third by T. G. Earl of Lytton, (Spitzenbergs).

The following account of the fruit exhibit appeared in the London Daily Telegraph, November 10, 1907:

An exhibition which opened yesterday at the Royal Horticultural Society's hall at Westminster is one of the most interesting ever held under their auspices, demonstrating the surpassing excellence of our colonial products. The contributing colonies are British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Canada, West Indies, and South Africa. The principal objects of the exhibition are the encouragement of colonial and home industries, the advertising of special products, and the providing of useful lessons to be learnt from the excellence of the packing of colonial fruit. The pre-eminent section was that of British Columbia, with a superb display of magnificent apples, consisting of 275 cases, the fruit being entirely grown out of doors on standard trees. These apples, although having been gathered and packed in the ordinary way, and having stood a journey of 6,000 miles, present an appearance which would justify the belief that they had been freshly taken from a local hothouse. This exhibit was placed first amongst the colonial fruits. Next to British Columbia came the show of fruit from Nova Scotia.

"Both these colonies are producing varieties of apples well known in England, and it is but fair to add that, excellent as are the exhibits, they may be taken as a true sample of the fruit sent by them to our markets in the ordinary way of business. This year's crop of apples in Nova Scotia is estimated at 750,000 barrels, valued by the growers at about £400,000.

"The West Indies were strongly represented, not only by such fruits as bananas, limes, oranges, grapefruit, shaddocks, and many kinds of yams, but by liqueurs, viz., Jamaica rum, Barbados rum, bay rum, and a liqueur named Philerun; also by very sweet, luscious preserves and exceptionally hot pickles. Jamaica cigars and cigarettes from the little colony of Cyprus were, likewise, interesting features. Mrs. W. H. Sharpe, of Grenada, has contributed some interesting sweets made in the West Indies, the most notable being cacaocheese, which is obtained from the cocoa-bean.

"South Africa was chiefly represented by food products of a sweet nature, called 'Komfyts,' made from melons, figs, naartjes, apricots, peaches, and pears. These are rather too sweet to suit British palates, and arrangements have been made to lessen the amount of sugar used in the manufacture in future. Very interesting were the South African calabash pipes, made from the Cape gourd, and lined with meerchaum, which are of light weight, and will probably become very popular among pipe smokers. Two extraordinary kinds of tea from the same colony attracted much attention, the Rool-Bosch and the Cape Clopia, the former having a wiry or fibrous and the latter a dusty appearance. Cape tobacco, Cape wines and liqueurs were also in evidence.

"The British section of the exhibition consisted chiefly of bottled fruits, the most attractive display being that of Mr. W. Poupart, of Twickenham, who was awarded the first prize in his particular class. The exhibit consisted of 114 bottles of beautiful fruit. Mr. A. C. Wilkins, of Messrs. Tiptree, was awarded a silver-gilt Knightian medal for bottled fruits, for a small exhibit, very perfectly bottled, with glass stoppers. Dried vegetables were shown by Messrs. McDoddies, along with an order received by them for the supply of these to the Antarctic exhibition of 1907. Messrs. Gillard & Co., Limited, whose condiments are prepared from recipes by the King's chef, have staged an interesting collection of their aids in the culinary art, consisting of pickles, sauce and chutnee. Among the principal awards were:

Colonial Fruits and Vegetables

Gold medals—British Columbia government, West India Produce Association, West India committee.

Silver-gilt Lindley (highest award for botanical specimens)—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

Silver-gilt Knightian—Nova Scotian government.

Silver Knightian—Government of Ontario.

Home Bottled Fruits

Silver-gilt Knigthian — McDoddies (dried British vegetables), A. C. Wilkins, Tiptree.

Silver Knightian—W. Poupart, jr., Swanley Horticultural, C. Lunn & Co., Hereford Preserves, Limited, and Gillard & Co., Limited.

It sometimes happens that a man doesn't show bad taste in dressing because he can't afford it.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Flour.

Royal Household, a bag	$2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	$2.00
Royal Standard	$2.00
Wild Rose, per bag	$1.75
Calgary, a bag	$2.00
Hungarian, per bbl.	$7.75
Snowflake, a bag	$1.75
Snowflake, per bbl.	$6.80
Moffet's Best, per sack	$2.00
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	$7.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.75
Three Star, per sack	$2.00

Foodstuffs.

Bran, per ton	$30.00
Shorts, per ton	$32.00
Feed Wheat, per ton	$42.00
Oats, per ton	$37.00
Barley, per ton	$31.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$25.00
Cornmeal, per ton	$38.00
Chop Feed, best, per ton	$27.00
Whole Corn, best, per ton	$36.00
Middlings, per ton	$30.00

Vegetables.

Celery, four heads	25
Lettuce, hot house, 3 heads	10
Garlic, per lb.	10
Onions, local, per lb.	6
Tomatoes, outdoor, 3 lbs.	25
Potatoes, local, per sack	$1.75
Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs.	25
Vegetable marrow, each	10 to 25
Green peppers, each	3
Chill peppers, per lb.	30
Squash, per lb.	4
Pumpkins, per lb.	4
Cauliflower, each	15 to 25
Cabbage, local, per lb.	5
Red Cabbage, per lb.	5

Dairy Produce.

Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	70
Cooking, per dozen	40
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	25
Neufchatel, each	5
Cream, local, each	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best, dairy, per lb.	40
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	50
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	50
Delta Creamery, per lb.	50
Butter, cooking, per lb.	20

Fruit.

Quince, per lb.	10
Grape Fruit, per dozen	1.00
Oranges, per dozen	30 to 50
Lemons, per dozen	30
Figs, cooking, per lb.	8 to 10
Apples, local, per box	2.00 to 2.25
Grapes, California, per basket	60
Bananas, per dozen	25
Figs, table, per lb.	25
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	15
Raisins, table, per lb.	25 to 60
Grapes, Con., per basket	1.00
Pineapples, each	50
Pears, per box	1.25 to 1.50
Cranberries, per lb.	20

Nuts.

Walnuts, per lb.	20
Brazils, per lb.	20
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.	20
Almonds, California, per lb.	20
Cocoanuts, each	10
Pecans, per lb.	20
Chestnuts, per lb.	20

Fish.

Cod, salted, per lb.	10 to 12
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	10
Cod, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb.	15
Salmon, fresh, red, per lb.	10 to 12
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	20
Clams, per lb.	20
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	40 to 50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	40 to 50
Shrimps, per lb.	25 to 30
Smelts, per lb.	20
Herring, kippered, per lb.	10
Finnan Haddie, per lb.	10

Meat and Poultry.

Lamb, per lb.	15 to 25
Mutton, per lb.	12½ to 20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.00 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb.	12½ to 15
Geese, dressed, per lb.	15 to 20
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb., live weight	12½ to 15

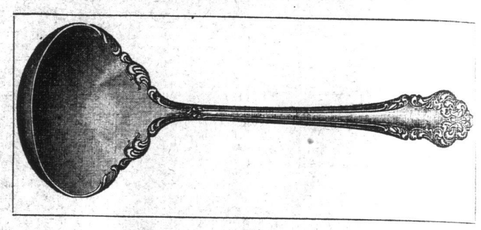
Ask Any Woman

And she will tell you that she cannot have too much Silver for her table. As a Christmas Gift

COMMUNITY SILVER

In the New Avalon or Colonial pattern is sure to please. These new designs have a beauty and "style" hitherto found only in the best sterling.

IT IS MORE THAN TRIPLE-PLATED AND IS GUARANTEED FOR 25 YEARS.



Community Silver Knives, in sets of half dozen, set	$3.25 to $3.50
Community Silver Spoons, in sets of half dozen, set	$3.00 to $10.00
Fruit Knives, in sets	$4.00
Coffee Spoons, in sets	$3.00 and $4.00
Orange Spoons, in sets	$4.00
Berry Spoons	$2.50
Butter Knives	$1.50
Sugar Shells and Tongs	$1.25 to $1.50
Pie Servers	$3.50
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FOR SALE—Xmas cards, $4 worth for $1, postage paid, every card different, money returned if not satisfactory. Address Butler's Prescotville, Saanich Road.

APPLICATIONS for teacher at Reid's Cove school will be received until Jan. 1st, 1908. John Georgeson, secretary, Retreat Cove, P. O.

ANY PERSON knowing of the whereabouts of Joseph Dupuis would oblige him, as well as me, a great favor by calling his attention to this ad. or informing me where a letter would reach him. He is a Frenchman and usually works on a farm or in the woods. Was last heard of at Victoria, B.C. J. F. Alden, Hillgard, Oregon.

PURE BRED LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—2 choice Ayrshire bulls, a number of Suffolk Down rams, also some choice Yorkshire boars and sows. All the special prizes given for swine at the 1907 Exhibition, New Westminster, were won by this herd. Fairview Stock Farm, Jos. Thompson, proprietor, Chilliwack, B. C.