The Colonist.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 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.

JOHN OLIVER ON TAXATION.

This is not the title of a new law book, but refers to an open letter which Mr. Oliver, member for Delta, wrote to the Minister of Finance on the "legalized robbery" of the farmer occasioned by the Assessment Act. Mr. Oliver, during the Parliamentary recess, has been cogitating upon things he might have said while the Assessment Act was before the Legislature, and has come to the conclusion that the class to which he himself belongs is the most down-trodden in British Columbia. That is the natural thing for us all to think. Nine out of ten men believe that they are worse off than their neighbors. Mr. Oliver in his case attempts to prove it by figures, and adroitly remarks that it is an old saying that "figures will not lie, but that liars will figure." We are not informed, however, as to the particular application of the adage in this case.

As the set of figures which Mr. Oliver puts before the Minister are purely hypothetical, and do not pretend to refer to any concrete instance which he has in mind, we do not quite see their object, unless it is that the Lillooet election is on and he providing himself with political ammunition on the hustings. Certainly it does not refer to his own case or any of his neighbors, because, residing in a municipality, the tax on realty is collected by the municipality in which he resides. As it is not, evidently, for home consumption, it must be intended for the good peopele of Lillooet. Talking of figuring, it may be pointed out that Mr. Oliver bases his argument mainly on the supposition that farmers are taxed on the assessed value of their growing crops. As farmers are not, and never have been, assessed on the value of their growing crops, there must necessarily be a sad flaw in his conclusions. We do not know that there should be any logical connection between that fact and the application of the old adage, but Mr. Oliver is open to have fun poked at him by his Delta friends as a consequence.

We pointed out the other day that farmers were specially exempted from certain clauses of the Act which apply to other classes of the community. For instance, a farmer is not taxed on his income. Mr. Oliver sees it quite the other way, and attempts to show that if a farmer is assessed for his farm at $10,000, and for personal property at $4,000, his taxes would be $160, whereas his net income would be probably only about $1,500. He would really be taxed at the rate of 5.33 per cent. on his net income. If you apply the same kind of reasoning to a merchant, a manufacturer, a lawyer, or financier, or any other person in business with taxable realty, you can get almost any results you like. A merchant may, for instance, be running his business at a loss, and would, therefore, be without any net income at all. As Mr. Oliver is an adept at figuring, it would be interesting for him in such a case to work out the rate on the net income supposing the merchant were to be taxed on property used in connection with his business assessed in value at $16,000. What a man's net income may be depends upon such a variety of circumstances and conditions that it is scarcely worth the while to discuss the subject seriously, though we hope to devote further attention to the "open letter" in a future issue.

KILLING NO MURDER.

The peculiar problems involved in the Nihilistic propaganda, which every now and then manifests itself in the assassination of men in power in Europe, are apparently far from being solved. To us, born and reared in a free country and nursed in the traditions of responsible government, the mental attitude of men taught to regard the taking of life as a meritorious act is not understandable. We cannot enter into the spirit of the thing which engenders what to us is a horrible crime, but to the perpetrators a holy and a sacred deed. In the case of the Nihilist, the true Nihilist, killing does not arise from a lust of murder; it is not even the object of the act itself; it is part of the scheme of reorganizing, or unorganizing, society. We are told that it does not aim so much at the individual, although the more objectionable "tyrant" is often selected as the immediate victim. as the system, the object being not to kill but to inspire terror in the hearts of rulers so that reorganization may be the more easily accomplished. The men who do the deed are zealots who expect to die either in its performance or as a consequence of their act. In the estimation of their fellows from among whom they have been selected, they are martyrs and patriots, whose fate is to be envied rather than deplored. So far from it being murder, it is esteemed as a noble act of self-sacrifice in a holy cause. Many such acts are recorded in history before there were Nihilists or Anarchists in the world so called; but they have been for the purpose of avenging a crime or ridding the world of an enemy. They have been individual acts as a rule. Killing with the Nihilists is the outcome of a system, a general plan of action.

There are many schools of Nihilism, whose followers, in various countries and at various times have been classified as Nihilists, Anarchists, Socialists, Communists, etc. There has been and is a wide diversity in their teachings. Modern Socialism, as we understand it, while holding many tenets in common with the advocates of all these referred to, as to the brotherhood of man, equal opportunities and the like, does not hold to the destructive methods of the Anarchist, which are repudiated and condemned. Its weapons are political, and it aims to reorganize solely by political methods the entire social fabric. The name, however, is made to include many theories of social reform. Russia is the home of the Nihilist, and he owes his origin to the last century, during the middle and latter portions of which he reached his greatest development as a force. Owing to stern, repressive police measures Nihilism in its most active phases, although we are popularly led to understand that educated Russia is honeycombed by its teachings, has latterly not been prominent.

Such a system in the British Empire, dominated by teachings and institutions founded on civil and religious liberty, is not possible of development. The time must come when the political system of Russia must bend before the civilizing influences by which it is surrounded or break by revolution. One of the methods of Peter the Great was to keep the empire constantly employed in wars of aggression and thus divert the attention of the common people from their own social grievances. This he enjoined upon his successors; but there is a limit to such methods; and it will sooner or later be borne in on the ruling classes of Russia that the best and only sure method of preserving internal peace is by making the people happy and contented. Necessarily the process must be a slow one. The masses of the Russian population are unsuited to the introduction of a system of responsible self-government. Government of the provinces must be paternal for many years to come, and paternalism with a view of ultimate betterment will gradually assume a milder form until the leaven of reform has leavened the whole mass. The educated Nihilist with his grasp of modern ideas and his undigested theories of government burning within his soul in the meantime remains impatient, and we may look for outbursts from time to time in the future. As in China and Japan the need of reform, however, is apparent in the upper as well as the lower strata of the nation to make it better. The present war, whatever may be its issue as between the two nations involved, will be a rude awakening to the whole of Russia. The eyes of the Moujik will be opened as to the sacredness and invincibility of the Czar, and the Czar and the nobility will have just cause to consider the advisability of revising their ancient traditions, and adapting their modes of government to modern conditions. As to the assassination of Governors and cabinet ministers, and it may be the Czars, there is nothing to say, except that it is a lamentable commentary on the internal economy of a great power, which no amount of sermonizing on the part of the outside world can alter or amend. The remedy, like the disease, is of Russia's own making.

A NATIONAL IRRIGATION SCHEME.

The Toronto Globe, in discussing the irrigation policy of the United States Government in relation to the possibilities to be achieved in Canada on similar lines, says that the problem in the two countries is not entirely the same. It points out that the lands which are sought to be reclaimed in the United States are really arid lands, upon which, without artificial means of supplying moisture, no crops at all can be grown; but that in the Western lands of Canada, which it is proposed to bring under irrigation, there are years in which the rainfall is quite sufficient without irrigation. Or, in other words, they are only semi-arid. We know that as a matter of fact in the vicinity of Calgary, where they formerly had a series of dry years of late they have had in some seasons too much rain. But the Globe had only in mind land in the Territories and not in British Columbia. There are parts of the Interior of this Province in which the conditions are identical with those of the United States. That is to say, they are perpetually arid without irrigation, and are capable of being made very fertile with irrigation. It is with this fact in mind that we have chosen to call attention to the subject in a general way.

It doubtless it has never entered the minds of the Dominion authorities to consider the arid lands of British Columbia in connection with the enterprises that are in view in the Northwest. If we suggested it we would at once be met with the statement that our lands are within the jurisdiction of a Provincial Government that has full powers to deal with them after the methods of the United States. As, however, the example of the United States Government has led to what is in contemplation in the Northwest, there are at least grounds on that score to urge the careful consideration at Ottawa of the conditions which exist here as well. There were certain grave objections at first raised in the United States against the Federal Government embarking upon irrigation enterprises in the several states and territories of the Union. It was proposed that the work should be carried out by the United States Geological Survey, and W. E. Smythe, if we mistake not, Secretary of the Irrigation Congress, who in articles in the Century and elsewhere tended to greatly popularize the idea in the public mind, in the Review of Reviews for July points out that the forebodings as to the result of Federal enterprise have so far not been realized.

What we wish to particularly draw attention to is the fact that in entering upon these irrigation schemes in the arid states, or in the states with arid lands, the United States Government did so as a matter of general benefit and without reference to any scheme of reimbursement other than the indirect revenues which would flow from development and the bringing into cultivation of large areas of otherwise barren land. They did it on the same principle that induces governments to develop the fisheries of a country. Canada, for instance, spends a large amount of money annually on fishery development without any reference to a direct revenue from the fisheries, a fact that has been referred to several times in the Colonist in discussing fishery matters. In the same way Canada spends a large sum of money on railways and canals, which may be wholly or in part within one of the Provinces. The Globe, on the authority of Mr. Smythe, states that there are thirteen states and three territories embraced within the climatic influences that produce arid lands, and the problem of reclamation has been considered with reference to them all. Works have already been begun, or are planned, in seven states and one territory, and it is expected that the Idaho lands will be ready for the settler next spring. At the present moment we can think of no constitutional limitation that would prevent the Dominion of Canada undertaking large and comprehensive irrigation schemes in British Columbia.

This Province, with the responsibilities it has to assume in connection with the ordinary very expensive character of its administration, is not in a position, financially, to undertake such schemes at the present time. The Dominion Government, having in view the rights for special consideration which have so fully been represented at Ottawa, might well consider the advisability of irrigating our arid lands. There are difficulties in the way of private lands which would be included, but these could, we imagine, be overcome by arrangement with the owners and the Provincial Government. The direct benefit to the Dominion Treasury as the outcome of increased development would repay it for the outlay. For the purposes of fruit growing, in particular, the lands within the dry belt are especially adapted and the industry in this Province would be enabled thereby to grow to immense proportions. This is all we have to say on the subject for the present. We submit the subject well worthy of most serious consideration on the part of the authorities at Ottawa and the representatives of the Province in the Dominion House of Commons and the Senate.

IMMIGRATION LITERATURE.

There was a time when it was considered an effective form of advertising to send out highly-colored "write ups" of a city, a district or a country. The time was, too, when such literature was effective; but it has long passed away, although many go on printing it. It has become so common and has so frequently led to disappointment on the part of those who "were deceived thereby" that it more often than otherwise creates suspicion. What the home or investment seeker looks for now is something definite in character and detail. It must have the stamp of some official authority to vouch for its authenticity and reliability. To be effective it must also be attractive—appropriately illustrated and well printed. Hon. R. G. Tatlow at the Board of Trade meeting recently referred to the character of the literature issued by the Provincial Governemnt from the various departments, which is sent to enquirers. A gentleman in this city to whom an enquiry from St. Paul was sent caused a number of these publications to be forwarded to him and received in reply a letter which has been handed in to this office. We make the following extract:

"I want to thank you for your attention and say that the literature exceeds in value and interest anything received from any of the land departments of the several Western States to whom I sent similar requests for information about publications (Washington Oregon, Montana, etc.). Apparently your people are much more thorough in anything undertaken, or else you are more in earnest in seeking actual settlers."

Many such letters as these have been received by the Government, and the fact is encouraging even though many imagine that the facilities for supplying information to outsiders is defective. There is one respect in which an improvement can be made, but that is not possible until proper reconnaissance surveys are made of the several districts in which there is land available for settlement. This is under the consideration of the Government and we hope to see provision made for it at an early date.

WHERE THE GOLD HAS GONE.

The Wall Street Journal has been publishing some very interesting statistics about the production of gold. It estimates that since the discovery of America in 1492 until the year 1903 the total of the world's production was $10,985,181,000, an incomprehensible sum. Of that amount America produced 30 per cent, and $8,903,400,000 was mined since the year 1800. Into the arts and industries went $2,746,295,250. This would leave a balance in hand of $8,238,885,750; but as a matter of fact the world's stock of gold on the 1st of January, 1903, was only $5,382,600,000. We say "only," because we are dealing with a matter of comparison. Then we have to consider all the gold that was coined and in the world somewhere since that metal began to be used by the Lydians as a medium of exchange. The question as what has become of all the nearly three billions to be accounted for. Making due allowance for the imperfection of statistics covering a period so extensive and for the loss by destruction and in the sea, and hidden treasure, there is still an immense sum which should be somewhere in the world. The Wall Street Journal discussing this phase of the question says:

"Has this vast wealth been lost in the past four centuries, or is any large proportion of it still in existence, a hidden reserve upon which drains may be made in times of special demand? Various answers, it is evident, might be made to such an inquiry. Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, of Chicago, last year hazarded a guess as to the disappearance of this large sum of gold, which he estimated in 1901 as amounting to $1,500,000,000, but which, on the basis of the estimate which we have made for 1903, should be more than $2,800,000,000. Professor Laughlin suggests that this immense sum is largely held in reserve by great financial houses in Europe, and by many other private bankers, the character of whose business does not require them to make public reports of their specie holdings.

"If Professor Laughlin's guess is correct, this is a fact of enormous importance. One thing is certain, that the amount of gold in the world must be very much larger than the estimates made by the director of the mint show. In view of the immense needs of the various governments of the earth during the next few years, and of the efforts that are being put forth to put China and Mexico on the gold basis, the probability that there is more gold in reserve than appears in the records should inspire increased confidence."

DUNDONALD WAS RIGHT.

It makes very little difference to the merits of the case whether Dundonald was constitutionally wrong or not. The constitution has stood worse strains before. All reformers have had, to some extent, to violate conventionalities to achieve their object, and it is only a man who is strong enough to brave the authorities when they are decidedly wrong who ever accomplishes anything worthy of the name of reform. William Lyon Mackenzie, though a rebel, is held in high esteem in the traditions of the Liberal party in Ontario; and Papineau, another rebel, stands equally high in Quebec. Sir Wilfrid Laurier practically exonerated Riel as a rebel and said in effect that if he had been on the banks of the Saskatchewan at the time of the rebellion there he would have shouldered his rifle in the same cause. It is curious what a zeal for the forms of government all these gentlemen of the Liberal ranks have developed since they have been in power. Any kind of insubordination against Tory rule was considered meritorious, but now that they have sway it is really sacrilege and treason to hint at what in their days would have been glorious, notwithstanding that the Toronto Globe still clings to its motto from Junius: "The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures."

Acting on that motto, which ought to be good gospel in the Liberal ranks, we believe that Lord Dundonald, no matter whether he was wrong or not in his methods, was right in what he did. The great and spontaneous demonstrations to him at Toronto and Ottawa and Montreal are proofs that the people recognize the justice of his cause. It is no use to say that the demonstrations were the work of Liberal-Conservatives. They were not. No demonstration or movement can be a success as the one at Toronto, for instance, was unless the people are at the back of it and their hearts are in it. The people are right and Lord Dundonald is right.

The Globe and other papers think Dundonald exhibited bad taste and worse judgment in dealing with the subject the way he did while addressing those meetings called to do him honor. These papers profess to sympathize with him and express admiration for him as a soldier, but assert that it was bad form for him to discuss his dismissal. "Bad form" has now got to be a great crime in the eyes of our Liberal friends. It is very difficult to imagine what Lord Dundonald could do in the circumstances except discuss the details of his dismissal. The Toronto Telegram rather wittily suggests the following:

"It is a beautiful evening.

"I will confine my remarks to the weather, which is not a political subject, although it is just about as hot as politics."

"Thanking you again, I will now close by reading you a series of extracts from my friend Colonel G. T. Denison's brilliant work on Modern Cavalry."

THE CHAMBERLAIN PROPOSALS

We had not observed it elsewhere, but we notice by the St. John Daily Sun that the report of the Imperial Tariff Commission has been made, and that according to that paper fifty-eight of the commissioners have signed a statement supporting the generally accepted view that the United States and Germany have been beating Great Britain in the industrial race, and that they have been greatly assisted in their development by their protective tariffs, supported by the British free trade policy.

The commissioners propose a remedy which is partly an imitation of the French and German systems. They recommend several classes of tariffs to be applied in varying circumstances.

Lowest of all would be the tariff on goods from those colonies or parts of the empire over sea, which give a preference to goods from Great Britain.

Next would come those parts of the empire which do not give a British preference. A third scale would be applied to foreign countries which reciprocate by concessions to Great Britain. Finally it is proposed to establish a maximum tariff on goods from foreign countries which protect themselves against Great Britain and refuse to make concessions.

This looks very much like a business arrangement. It is, in fact, eminently sensible. There are some persons in Great Britain so irreconcilably prejudiced in favor of absolute free trade that nothing but actual clubbing in the region of their gray matter would move them to a reconsideration of the present fiscal policy of the United Empire. The plan suggested is so simple and so automatic in its operations that it cannot help to appeal to the great majority of the British public. We do not believe that in the settlement of the question the views of the class we have just referred to will count. They will, like all Englishmen with prejudices, fight hard, but without avail.

THE SONGHEES' RESERVE.

A delegation waited on the Government this week in connection with the settlement of the Songhees' reserve question. The members of the delegation were, we believe, a number of gentlemen representing the City Council and the Victoria Board of Trade, who some time ago were appointed a joint committee for the purpose of dealing with this subject. The committee virtually asked that the negotiations between the Government and the Dominion should be turned over to them, and that the city should be placed in the present position of the Province in respect to the whole matter. The grounds for making this somewhat extraordinary demand upon the Provincial Government are that as the reserve is within the city and its value as real estate has been created by the growth of the latter, the largest share of benefit arising out of the settlement should accrue to the city. We do not know exactly the nature of the reply received, but understand that as Mr. Dunsmuir was practically a party to the agreement entered into between the Province and the Dominion the members of the delegation were referred to him to see if he would be a consenting party to what was proposed.

While the matter is certainly one which affects the city of Victoria in several ways, at the same time it is one which is purely Provincial, and we think it is sailing rather close to a certain line of action to ask the Provincial Government to surrender its rights to a committee of citizens and allow them to conduct negotiations with the Dominion Government and the Indians. The reversionary rights of the people in the Songhees' reserve land are an asset of the whole of the people of British Columbia, and the Provincial Government has no right to delegate its authority in respect to it to an irresponsible committee of citizens. We use the word "irresponsible" in the sense of not possessing any legal or constitutional status. A committee of citizens might as well have asked that the construction of the Parliament buildings, because they were within the city limits, and had a deep personal interest for the citizens of Victoria, should have been placed in the hands of a citizens' committee in order that the latter might have supervision over them. We do not believe that the Dominion Government would be inclined to reopen the subject after the details of settlement had, with some difficulty, been mutually agreed upon between the two Governments, but in any event, we should certainly very strongly oppose the Provincial Government's handing over any vestige of its authority to any other body or set of men. The people of the Province will not object to the city of Victoria being liberally treated when the land is divided after the removal of the Indians, but they certainly would object seriously to the arrangement proposed by the committee. As to the Indians, their removal will not be hastened by anything the city can do. Rather will the intrusion of a third party to the dispute tend to complicate and delay matters. There is nothing which a committee can do which the Government cannot do, and we see no reason for what practically amounts to interference on the part of the city and the Board of Trade.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Jas. Harvey, postmaster at Indian Head, Assa., passed through the city Saturday on his way home from Kelowna, where, it is understood, he has invested $15,000 in the property owned by the Okanagan Fruit Land Co., Ltd., and better known as the Knox property. This speaks well for Kelowna and particularly for the land of the company, as Mr. Harvey is one of the most successful investors and largest land owners in the territory. He is delighted with the Okanagan and thinks that no other part of Canada has such a combination of desirable features.—Vernon News.

B. B. Harland, mining expert, of Chicago, visited the Cherry Creek mines last week. Mr. Harland was sent out to report on the prospects of the property. It is understood that his report has been altogether favorable, and that the company may be expected to start work vigorously in the near future.—Vernon News.

The other day a bear was seen reading the epitaphs on the tombstones in New Denver's cemetery. This is a sight that few towns can offer to the tourist trade.—New Denver Ledge.

Mr. and Mrs. Shatford left on Monday for an extended visit to points in the East. Mr. Shatford is combining business with pleasure in this trip and will visit the principal fashion centres of Canada and the United States, taking note of all the latest ideas in connection with the millinery and ladies' furnishings' trade. Mr. and Mrs. Shatford will also take in the St. Louis exhibition.—Vernon News.

We have been informed on good authority of the untimely death of Mrs. David Wells, widow of the late David Wells, formerly a rancher at Upper Sumas. Mrs. Wells, it is said, was murdered at Grant's Pass, Oregon, about ten days ago. The victim was done to death by a blow on the head from an iron pipe.—Chilliwack Progress.

Rev. Joseph Hall, principal of the Coqualeetza Institute, left Point Atkinson yesterday morning where he will spend a week, and from there he will journey to Victoria. The sudden departure of this rev. gentleman is due to imperative orders from his medical adviser, who considers that immediate rest is essential.—Chilliwack Progress.

From a gentleman who arrived recently from Trout Lake City, it was learned yesterday that an important strike had been made on the Lucky Boy mine, situated only a short distance from Trout Lake City. The ore in the ledge on the Lucky Boy occurs in lenticular masses. A pay chute of ore eight inches wide that runs $2,000 to the ton has been met. One miner recently took out $800 worth of this high grade ore in one day.—Nelson News.

The Armstrong correspondent of the Kootenay Mail is wrong in stating that the flour mill at Enderby will be moved to Lethbridge. We have made inquiries about the matter and have been assured that it is the intention of the Enderby Flour Mill Company to erect a mill at Lethbridge, but it will not interfere with the Enderby flour mill. The main purpose of the Lethbridge mill, it is stated, will be to act as a feeder for the Enderby mill. —Armstrong Advertiser.

A report is in circulation that a syndicate, backed with $400,000 capital, is trying to buy up all the available land in the Lansdowne district. If successful they will go into fruit raising on scientific principles. What lends additional color to the report is the fact that several farmers in that section have given the syndicate a three months' option on their properties. Lansdowne can hardly be excelled as a site for fruit growing operations and one can easily imagine a second Coldstream in that beautiful district. Neither Enderby nor Armstrong can touch Lansdowne in point of beauty of situation.—Armstrong Advertiser.

Enderby is likely to be the headquarters for a big mining company in the near future. The recent find on the Mount Ida group, situated near Salmon Arm, owned by Messrs. McLeod, Currie and Seaman is said to be something of very great importance. Those who have seen it say that a 14-foot ledge, carrying a big chute of galena ore, has been uncovered in the channel of the creek, and that it can be traced into the mountain on both sides of the creek. The ore is rich in silver, and carries a good amount of gold.—Edenograph.

Contractor G. Moberley commenced on Monday morning the erection of the new fire hall for Armstrong. The size of the building will be 16x24. The hose has arrived and the reel is expected daily. The building will cost $245 and is being put up by the municipality. This marks another step in Armstrong's progress.—Armstrong Advertiser.

The meeting of the board of trade on Tuesday morning was largely attended. The possibility of getting the railway commission to hold a session in Vernon had been suggested to Mr. S. C. Smith by Duncan Ross of Greenwood, and formed the subject of discussion. It was finally decided to invite the commission to Vernon, and to use every endeavor to get them to deal with the question of a daily train service. Messrs. Megaw, Billings and Hankey were appointed a committee to collect statistics and information to place before the commission with regard to the proposed service.—Vernon News.

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 sound lots on the dock or in the car at Victoria:

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

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—Thoroughly broke young Gordon setter bitch, very handsome; good retriever, $25; grand pointer dog, $35; English setter puppies, $15. T. P. McConnell, 53 Johnson street. jy31

FOR SALE—Good gentle pony. Apply 34 South Turner street. jy30

WANTED—10 dozen Brown Leghorn or Black Minorca eggs, at once. S. G. Hanson, Crofton. jy30

FOR SALE—Single-comb White Leghorn cockerels, 3 months old; from prize stock, celebrated Wyckoff strain. Splendid opportunity to improve next spring's matings. $1.00 each; 30 to choose from. First come first choice. Apply P. O. Box 143, City. jy27

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

FOR SALE—Six young cows, just calved. G. Vantreight, Gordon Head. jy12

FOR SALE—Grade Jersey heifer, just fresh. Thos. Plimley, Metropolitan Block, opposite Post Office. jy13

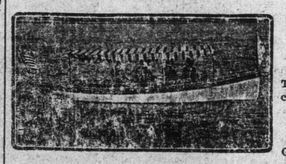
NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of August Stuhr, Deceased, and in the matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made by the Honorable the Chief Justice, dated the 28th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, was appointed the administrator of the estate of the above-named deceased. All creditors of the estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 28th day of August, 1904, to send particulars of their claims to me duly verified, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 29th day of July, 1904.

WILLIAM MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.



Truscott Launches

The Acme of Excellence. Used exclusively at St. Louis World's Fair.

R HUTCHISON
Gen'l Agt. for B. C. VICTORIA.

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.

30,000 KILLED!

So the Russians said. It wasn't true, but TWICE THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE are more than astonished at the CONTINUED BARGAINS we are offering from our Grocery Store. The price of SUGAR HAS GONE UP, so we have to do the right thing by LOWERING THE PRICE OF THE BEST B. C. GRANULATED SUGAR to our many and numerous customers, who are just beginning to realise that we sell only the Best, and in consequence Our Bargains are getting more popular than ever. Just look at these Fancy Goods!

LIST NO. 1.

1 lb. of Tea, any brand ..... FREE
12 lbs. B. C. Granulated Sugar 0.50

1 Bar 3 lbs. French Castile Soap	35
1 Pkt Ramsay's or Smith Cream Sodas	25
1 12 oz. tin Baking Powder	40
1 Corn Broom, regular 50c.	45
1 tin Two-in-One Shoe Blkg	10
1 Bot. Malt Nutrine	35
1 tin Pineapple	15
1 2 lb. tin Davies Tenderloin or 1 bot. Pellier Freres Whole Anchovies	35
1 tin Sardines au Truffes	20
1 tin Pate De Fois Gras	25
1 tin Genuine Russian Caviar, or one-half gallon Genuine Maple Syrup	65
1 Sk B. & K. Rolled Oats	35
4 lbs. Split Peas	25
1 pkt Germea, 4 lbs.	25
1 tin Spice, any kind	10
2 pkt Matches	05
	$5.00

LIST NO. 2.

2 lbs. of Tea, any brand ..... FREE
25 lbs. B. C. Granulated Sugar $1.00

1 Bar 3 lbs. French Castile Soap	35
1 Pkt Ramsay's or Smith's Cream Sodas	25
1 tin Baking Powder, 12 oz.	40
1 Corn Broom, regular 50c.	45
1 tin Two-in-One Shine	10
1 Bot. Malt Nutrine	35
1 tin Pineapple	15
1 2 lb tin Davies Tenderloin, or 1 bot Pellier Freres Whole Anchovies	35
1 tin Sardines au Truffes	20
1 ti Pate de Fois Gras	25
1 tin Pate de Fois Gras	25
half gallon Pure Maple Syrup	65
1 Sk. B. & K. Rolled Oats	35
4 lbs. Split Peas	25
1 Pkt Germea, 4 lbs.	25
2 lbs. Our BEST 40c. COFFEE	75
5 lbs. Cleaned Currants	50
3 Pkts Fairy Soap	25
5 lbs. Seeded Raisins	50
3 Pkts Fry's Cocoa	25
1 Large tin Cream	15
1 tin Spice, your choice	10
1 Bot. Royal or Snyder's Salad Dressing	35
1 Pkt Shredded Cocoanut	20
1 Bot C. & B. Curry Powder	25
3 doz. Clothespins	10
1 Bot. Stuffed Olives	40
1 Bot. C. & B. Pickled Onions	35
1 Bot. C. & B. Mushroom Catsup or 1 Bot. Piccalilli or Chow Chow	35
1 Pkt Players' Smoking Tobacco	15
	$10.00

A MONTH'S SUPPLY FOR LITTLE MONEY!

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is growing larger every day, because we pay great attention to the smallest orders, thereby ensuring entire satisfaction. CASH TO ACCOMPANY ALL MAIL ORDERS.

Carne's Cash Grocery
P. O. Box 329 VICTORIA, B.C. Phone 586

Silver Spring Ale	-	2 qts. 25c
Victoria Lager Beer	-	2 qts. 25c
French Claret	-	1 qt. 25c
St. Augustine Port	-	1 qt. 50c
Catawba Wine	-	1 qt. 50c
Sauterne	-	1 qt. 50c

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

MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS

The Celebrated Massey-Harris
20th Century
Wide Open, Steel Frame
BINDER
Is Undoubtedly
The King of the Harvest Field

Wherever it is known (and that is the world over) it is acknowledged to be the STRONGEST, LIGHTEST and BEST binder on earth. No crops are too heavy or too tall for this machine to handle. If you require a new binder be sure and see this machine, or send for descriptive catalogue and prices to us.

As the price of BINDER TWINE is so high this year, we have only bought about sufficient for our regular customers. We therefore advise you to order early if you will need any.

F. G. PRIOR & Co., Ld., L'y
Sole Agents for B.C.
VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS

ANGEL HOTEL Temperance Hotel. Family trade a specialty. Comfort of guests assured. From $1.00 per day up. Mrs. Carne, Prop., Langley St

LOC

(From Friday's Daily.)

Wold-Croft.—At the Dominion yesterday Miss Croft was marr Mr. P. J. Wold by the Re Adams. The bride and bridegro residents of Port Angeles and w companied here by Mrs. A. T. son.

Lord Ranfurly's visit.—It is that Lord Ranfurly, for the past or eight years Governor of New land, will arrive here next we the steamship Miowera, which to arrive from the Antipodes on nesday or Thursday morning. Lor rurly is on his way home to En He is one of the most popular Gov New Zealand has had of late ye Court Columbia.—The regular ly meeting of Court Columbia, ian Order of Foresters, was very ly attended last evening. Some i ant business was transacted. among other things, it was decide as the court was in such a flou condition, the dues should be re Mr. E. C. Hart was appointed ph to the court.

North Saanich Wedding.—The riage of Miss Julia Jessie Muen Victoria to Mr. Charles Alfred bury of Chemainus took place afternoon of July 27th, at the res of her brother-in-law, Mr. Chris Moses, North Saanich. Rev. Wright of Sidney performed the mony, which united the couple i wedlock. The bride was given aw her brother-in-law, Mr. Moses. Margaret Jones of Victoria act bridesmaid and Mr. Henry W Muench, brother of the bride, a ed the groom. The bride was dress cream silk and orange blossoms. the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Bra received the hearty congratulatio their friends and well wishers an amid showers of rice en route for toria and other points to spend honeymoon, after which they will in Chemainus.

Robbery in Vancouver.—In Vanc on Wednesday afternoon between 5 o'clock, the residence of Mr. Ross, corner of Cardero and Ha streets, was entered by a burglar, the family was absent. The thief ceeded in securing no less than $ in cash and jewelry. He had evid found entrance by a back win whence he made his way upstairs bedroom, and, by means of a ske key, opened a chest of drawers, secured $1,100 in eleven $100 of British North America notes, about $1,100 worth of jewelry, in ing a pair of diamond earings w at $395, a diamond and pearl br valued at $150, a diamond ring, and other less expensive trinkets. mark of a large hand was found the back windowsill and on the b trades of the stairs. The police su the Chinaman, but Mrs. Ross think is innocent. Mr. Ross is at prese the East.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Deadman's Island.—The Full c yesterday delivered judgment in case of the Attorney-General vs. gate, allowing the appeal without The result of this is to reverse Mr. tice Martin's decision, giving the to the island to the province, and the title in the Dominion Governm from whom Mr. Lindgate secured property as a mill site.

Assessments Set Aside.—The court yesterday allowed the app taken by the Nelson and Fort Shep and the Kootenay and Columbia rail companies against the assessment their lands made by the provincial sessor for taxation purposes. The sessments are therefore set a costs of appeal being allowed the c panies.

C. P. R. Wharf.—Mr. Armstrong Messrs. Armstrong, Morrison & Bal who is in the city, states that the P. R. officials hope to have the wharf completed by the end of Au and are most anxious to have it re at the earliest date possible. The driver has commenced and a rush o is out for the lumber. The wharf, w completed, will be a very fine struct

Refused Admittance.—Tuesday's Francisco Call says: "Edi Young of Victoria, B. C., who arrived yes day on the steamship City of Pue was denied a landing by the immig tion authorities on the ground that was suffering from trachoma. If ing the trip Youngren is said to h tried to jump overboard, but was strained by a bluejacket from B erton navy yard, who was a fellow p senger."

Ladysmith Notes.—The public me ing to be held tonight on the Pavil grounds promises to be very intere ing from more that one point of vi The excursion on Sunday next to St

Travellers

Travelling from place to of Bowel Complaint on diet and temperature.

Dr. F E Wild St

is a sure cure for D Cramps, Pains in the Sto Cholera Morbus, Choler plaint, and all Fluxes of Adults.

Its effects are It acts like a Relief is alm

Does not leave the Bowel