The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 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

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ONE YEAR OF CONSERVATIVE RULE.

The writ for the election in Lillooet has issued. Nomination will take place on the 8th and elections on the 16th of August. This is the first contested byelection that has been held since the advent of the present Government. Owing to the circumstances of the case we think that the Opposition would have shown better judgment by allowing the return of Mr. McDonald unopposed. His election was voided by the merest technicality, and no one has ever ventured to suggest the shadow of wrong-doing on his part. However, all is fair in love and war, and while we think the Opposition has made a mistake, no serious objection can be taken to the course which is being pursued. Certainly the Government has nothing to fear in facing a fight in that constituency.

With the end of the fiscal year on June 30th last was completed the first year of Liberal-Conservative rule on straight party lines, and it is a most opportune occasion to review the results of administration. Many dire things were predicted twelve months ago about the present Government. We were told that with so slim a majority it could not stand and that it would only be a very short time before it would be swept out of existence and be replaced by Liberals, who unctuously asserted that in the very nature of things, Tory rule meant vicious and corrupt rule. After and during the passing of the financial legislation of last session, we were more particularly assured that the people only required the first opporunity afforded by an election or two to register their wholesale condemnation of measures that spelled ruin to the country. Instances of business firms that were to leave the country to avoid inevitable failure were given, and the bogey of frightened capital surmounted with skull and crossbones, ghastly and grinning, was held up to our affrighted gaze. One of the firms, in particular, has been more strenuous than ever in proclaiming prospects of increased dividends and expanding business. All the other hobgoblins have vanished. We have in their place intelligence from all parts of the province of satisfactory conditions in business, increased output of mines, and a general feeling of confidence. This Government is not silly enough to claim that what has happened is the direct result of its administration; but it is justified in claiming that stable government and the satisfaction felt over the restoration of public credit on account of safe and economical methods of finance has done much to stimulate industries that have for several years experienced the evil effect of political change and unrest. The interviews with the Premier and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, who have covered a large area of the interior, reflect the feeling of the people in that respect. Independent of these expressions of opinion we have published from time to time the views of those opposed to the Government, and of others who have no particular bias in any direction. There is not only hopefulness in every quarter, but there is the actual increase of business and the circulation of money to justify it. Hopes for the future are founded upon what exists at the present time. The first opportunity to emphasize fanciied indignation of the electors occurred when Hon. Mr. Fulton, Provincial Secretary, was before the electors of Kamloops for re-election. It was pointedly expressed by his return by acclamation.

It is quite unnecessary to remark that the chief cause of complaint against the Government was its financial programme. It involved increased financial burdens on ratepayers of all classes. Hence very naturally there was more or less discontent, which the Opposition sedulously cultivated. With the evident necessity that existed for increased revenue to meet the absolute requirements of the Provincial treasury, that feeling soon passed away. The people of this country are eminently sensible. They recognized that with over one million dollars more money to raise to meet current requirements, and the impossibility in view of the condition of the money markets to float another loan, two things were open to and imperative upon the Government in the circumstances. One was to raise more money by way of direct taxation, and the other was to reduce the expenditure to its lowest limit possible consistent with an efficient public service. Both of those things were done. The measure for increasing taxation might not have been perfection in all its details—no Government composed of fallible men should claim infallibility for their acts—but in its practical working out we have heard of few cases of hardship. Any defects that exist as demonstrated by actual experience of its operations can be amended by legislation during the coming session, and we are assured by the Minister of Finance that as soon as can be determined from the first half-yearly returns under the new Act, its provisions will have his most careful consideration with that end in view. The one class to which a special appeal was made was the farmer. He was led to believe that he was the worst used individual of all. Of course, in a scheme of general taxation calculated to increase the revenue it was necessary to include all interests. In other words, that the burden should be shared by all classes proportionately so far as that was possible. As a matter of fact, the rate of taxation on farm lands in British Columbia is much lower than it is in Ontario, for instance, notwithstanding that the cultivated land there is in a very large and compact area and thickly populated. In Ontario there is no taxation of lands except on the part of the municipalities, which are directly under the control of the people themselves. In fifty-five counties, the average rate of municipal taxation is 16.75 mills on the dollar. In British Columbia the new Government rate is only 10 mills, with a rebate of 10 per cent allowed for prompt payment. In addition to that the principle of favoring the man least able to pay taxes has been maintained throughout, so that the poor, struggling rancher may become practically exempt. To the man whose farm is less than $1,000 in assessed value there is a provision for a reduction of forty per cent. In addition to that a farmer is exempt on the income from his farm, and on homesteads and pre-emptions to the value of $500. Pre-emptions are not assessed at all for two years after the date of pre-emption. So that altogether the farmer, who is now more prosperous than he has ever been in the history of British Columbia, is not so badly treated after all. If he has more taxes to pay on his land he is in a better position to pay them. Since, therefore, men of large interests in the province have come to think it over carefully and to observe results so far produced by the new policy of Provincial administration, they are perfectly willing to pay the extra impost. What they are more particularly interested in knowing is that the money shall be spent to the best possible advantage and without waste.

The present government had practically nothing to do with the preparation of the estimates for the past fiscal year, as the Legislature was on the point of dissolution when it came into power. It was necessary to have supply, and that was granted as the result of the recommendations of a committee of ten chosen from both sides of the House. In spending the money voted, however, a great saving was effected, amounting in all it will probably be found to be between $50,000 and $100,000. As to the present fiscal year the prospects are that for the second time in the history of the province there will be a surplus of revenue over expenditure. It may not be large, but nevertheless a surplus. That, too, without Chinese revenues to help out.

In line with financial reform has been that of Civil Service reform. The present Government promised to reduce the expenditure. In addition to a policy of retrenchment the Government was pledged to reorganization. Such vacancies as have occurred have been filled, in nearly every instance, from the ranks in the line of promotion. Justice has been done and a large saving to the country has been effected. It must be remembered, however, that there is a limit to the application of the principle. The country is going ahead and expanding very rapidly and the official business is increasing in a similar ratio. It has been found necessary to put back some of the men whose services were at first dispensed with in order to keep up with the work. Hereafter, new appointments will be necessary to fill vacancies, but the Government is pledged, wherever possible, to appoint them at the bottom and promote those above. This cannot always be done, but it is desirable to the fullest practical extent.

In the matter of trails and roads and bridges, which is always a pressing one, while there has been a necessary reduction in the amount of money spent there has been an honest endeavor to give the country the very best value for the outlay. We are promised a new era in the system of expenditure, and hereafter the electors will expect less in the way of appropriation but more in the way of results.

There are three things regarding which there has been a very persistent campaign of misrepresentation of the acts of the Government, viz., coal and oil lands of East Kootenay, railways, taxation and the survey of public lands. We have already dealt with the question of taxation satisfactorily, we think, and in former issues petroleum and coal rights have been fully dealt with. In respect to the latter, however, we may say that the Government took the only course possible, without, on the one hand, laying itself open to the charge of extreme favoritism in attempting to adjudicate upon prior claims, or, on the other, of mulcting the Province in a very large sum on account of litigation in determining the rights of rival claimants. There is no earthly reason why the people who have no interest at all in these claims should be asked to stand the expense involved in a lot of speculators rushing in and staking claims right and left in defiance of each other. The Government has carried out its pledge to retain unimpaired the rights of prospectors as they existed when it came into power. That is all that was reasonably incumbent upon the administration.

The failure of the McBride Government to build railways is another item of complaint. During the last session of the Legislature the Government had some fifteen or twenty different proposals before it, each one dependent for success, in a large measure, upon liberal support from the Government in the way of cash or land subsidy or guarantee. All of these are more or less meritorious. It would be an easy thing to build railways if there was money to build them; but there is not and railways are most expensive. It is true that the Premier promised a special session of the Legislature to consider some of these, but that promise was conditional upon a well-matured scheme being submitted to the Government backed up by evidence of the ability of the promoters to carry a large enterprise through to successful completion. The Government is wise in refusing giving its official sanction and support to schemes which would enable promoters without other backing to go from one financial centre after another with them. The fact that no summer session has been held is very good proof that nothing has come of these proposals so far to justify the Government in incurring the expense involved.

The question of the survey of public lands suitable for settlement has been much discussed recently, as though it was one new to the Province, and for which the present Government was peculiarly responsible. We have discussed this somewhat fully in previous issues. With one year in office it is hardly possible under our present system to do much towards supplying what is undoubtedly a want. The Government has at the present time the whole matter under consideration with a view to submitting amended legislation at the next session of the Legislature. With the subject of surveys is allied that of immigration. So far this has been the most successful year in point of settlement that the Province has experienced. A good class of settlers are coming in, and land open for sale is being purchased and much improvement is going on as a consequence. The literature sent out, while conservative in its representations, has been effective. The policy followed has not been to go into the highways and byways of continental Europe, or even in Great Britain, for immigrants. The policy pursued has been, so far as possible, one of selection for purposes of agricultural development and for investment.

The Conservative administration has had some troublesome problems to deal with—a stock of political heirlooms. The best evidence of success is the financial position in which the Province finds itself. It has a comfortable cash balance in the bank not derived from loans. Revenue at the end of the fiscal year came in more freely than it has ever done in the past and without involving that process of collection which is commonly understood as "pulling teeth."

THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

In connection with the opening of the New Westminster bridge on Saturday, which was so successful, it is pleasing to be able to announce that the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works has practically completed arrangements with the Great Northern Railway for running arrangements over it for a term of years. While we are not in a position to state fully at the present time the exact terms, we believe them to be very favorable and such as will meet with general approval. The Great Northern will pay a rental that will meet a considerable portion of the annual interest on the cost of construction, based really on what it would have cost that corporation to have constructed a bridge of its own to meet its traffic requirements. That is a basis that ought to be eminently fair and satisfactory to all concerned.

AN UNEASY SITUATION.

The rumors of a belligerent attitude being assumed by Great Britain have created a most uneasy feelings as to the prospects of serious complications arising from the seizures of ships by the Russians. There is really not enough information at hand yet to found an opinion as to the action that is likely to be taken, or indeed, as to how far Great Britain would be justified in going. As the greatest naval and commercial power in the world, the policy she may pursue will form precedents governing naval warfare that may be used against her ships some time in the future. Naturally, the Imperial Government will move very cautiously, and it may be assumed that any action taken will be well grounded on right. Once taken it will give the Russian Government pause, unless, as has been asserted, it is the deliberate intention to bring about wholesale complications among the nations of Europe. It was stated the other day that the rights of nations at war in respect to the ships of neutral powers were by no means clearly defined. Lord Stowell, a great authority on the subject, has laid it down that "the rights of visiting and searching ships on the high seas, whatever be the ships, whatever be the cargoes, whatever be the destinations, is an incontestable right of the lawfully commissioned ship of a belligerent nation." He further states that the searcher is entitled to examine the ship's papers, and in case of reasonable suspicion that the cargo consists of contraband of war destined for the military use of the nation with which his own is at war, it is right to detain the vessel for the decision of a prize court.

In the case of the Malaccа, for instance, the question arises whether the seizing ship, the Petersburg, was a "lawfully commissioned ship of a belligerent nation," and that would probably be one of the questions to be decided by the prize court. That the Petersburg was irregularly and wrongfully in the Red Sea is held to be without question. In the present strained attitude of the British mind, seizures, whether legal or otherwise, produce indignation and extreme irritability. The Government may be influenced by the public feeling to take steps that otherwise might not be taken so readily; but as already intimated, it is not likely to precipitate a conflict so serious in its consequences without having ample justification. We cannot, however, believe that the Russian Government will seek to be embroiled with Great Britain, or any other great power, at the present juncture, or that it will not readily make reparation for a wrongful exercise of the right of seizure and search.

THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY.

A great deal of trouble has arisen in Ottawa in political circles over Mr. Macoun's report of his investigations of last year, which has been largely discredited by evidence taken before committee. This refers, of course, not to Prof. Macoun, the elder, who is most enthusiastic about that country, but to his son. There is a lot of independent evidence on the point given by the late Dr. Dawson, Prof. Macoun himself, the surveyors who went in in early days to spy out a route for the C. P. R., and many others, including the late Malcolm McLeod, of Ottawa, whose father's journal while he was in the Hudson's Bay Company's employ gives many interesting particulars of the country. Added to these is a letter in the Western Progress, of Melita, Man., by Mr. H. H. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence has a ranch at Vermilion, where he first turned the sod in 1897, and he speaks from experience of that district. It is too long to be given in extenso here, but an extract will be interesting. After relating how efforts were made to discourage him from settling there and referring to Mr. Macoun's statement "that there never would be any grain to amount to anything raised on the north side of the Peace River," and that the best he could hope for was "a good crop now and again, but nothing sure," he says:

"Once only have we had grain killed outright by frost in July, that was in '98, some on low land, wheat and barley, a few acres of which was cut for feed and proved a paying crop even for this, as it made extra nice feed, being cut soon after the frost. This frost was only local and only on part of the farm. At other times we have been visited by the same in August, on late sowing, making some good pig feed.

"In all these years we have not lost a harvest, nor missed having a crop of grain and potatoes, and since the first crop after the flood, plenty, yes, abundance; starvation driven out of that part entirely, never to return. Children do not call for bread, nor pigs squeak in vain for their rations. You would listen a long while on Sunday morning before hearing the call of hunger from the cow stable. Long oats have not been so much in vogue for the teams. Our customers, not disappointed for the next year's supply of flour, bacon, butter, beef, eggs, etc.

"And it does seem strange after what Mr. Macoun saw at Vermilion, such prosperity on every hand, peace and plenty, the ability to keep up the standard of our live stock, horses, cattle, pigs, hens, etc., without much inbreeding, with so few settlers taking an interest in these on right lines, and the fresh supply so far away. Nothing was said about the dairy interests, while thousands of pounds of butter are made yearly at Vermilion, and the Indians love this article, as well do the white men; but he does say that flour and beef are cheap. The cause of this is not explained, nor the part the small mills played in lowering the prices of flour. And, also at the time of the Klondike rush in '97-98, when so many were wintering all along the way from Athabasca Landing to Fort Simpson. He does not tell why these that were out of reach of the influence of these antiquated grist mills that used the tallow candle instead of the electric light, should pay 25 or more for 100 pounds, and beef also at a high rate, while within reach of these same mills cheap flour. We have frequently known bacon to be selling at Little Slave Lake for 25 cents per pound; at Peace River Landing, 76 miles further on, at 27 cents per pound; while here at Vermilion, 276 miles still further away, a better class of bacon selling at 15 cents per pound; yes, I say a better, for all classes and conditions of people call for the ranch bacon and hams, and will hardly take the imported at any price, if the native, as they call it, can be procured. This growing demand for bacon, and as our ranch is the only place it is made at Vermilion, has caused us to prepare for a larger output, a large pig house was built last fall, 125 spring pigs wintered."

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

There is an agitation on foot, favored we believe, by the Gun Club, to form a new association to be known as the Ashcroft Gun and Rod Club. The idea being to further the interests of both branches of sport in creating advantages by union, which otherwise cannot be had. One thing suggested is the building of a cabin at Fish lake and the maintaining of suitable boats there. A meeting will be called shortly to discuss the matter.—Ashcroft Journal.

After 11 years' residence in the Slocan, Jim Bowes is leaving Silverton next month for Kelowna, where he has secured and will operate a first-class hotel. Jim has always been one of the boys, ever taking a leading part in all kinds of sport, and he feels the blow of parting. F. Fletcher and H. Thorburn will take over his Silverton hotel.

W. F. Tranter has resigned his position as provincial policeman, his resignation to take effect August 1. He has accepted a position in Red Deer, where his father-in-law, Mr. Nopeland, recently purchased a hotel.—Morrissey Mines Despatch.

The extension contractors are overcoming the trouble in the wagon road from the junction to Fernie, and it will be completed in about a week. For a distance of about 2,000 feet the wagon road will be on the right-of-way.—Morrissey Mines Despatch.

A. Morrison and W. Shaefer of Vancouver were in Princeton Monday after having made a tour of Cariboo, Chilcoten, Nicola and a portion of the Similkameen. They are agriculturists. The Similkameen suited them all right, especially the range country about Dog Lake and Osoyoos. They intend to go into cattle raising and home market within a short period, a conclusion which seems amply justified by the evolution in prospect from pack horse to locomotive.—Similkameen Star.

Chief of Police McMullin and Constable Walker were at the Junction on Wednesday looking up some bad money. On Sunday they arrested Ed. Bryant, an all-round crook, in Cranbrook, with $15 of defunct Charlestown, S. C., bank bills on his person. They also found $1,241 of similar bilif in an outhouse, where he had concealed them. The crook passed $5 of the money at Gillis' store in Morrissey, and receiving good money in change for small purchase. Obtaining money under false pretenses is the charge, and the preliminary hearing will take place in Fernie today where the man is confined in jail.—Morrissey Mines Despatch.

W. T. Shadford & Co. have announced that they will close their Slocan branch owing to depression in business in that section of the province.

Excellent profits are being realized on the Le Roi ores now being shipped to the Northport smelter. In June $20,000 absolutely net profit was realized from 6,055 tons. The Le Roi No. 2 also reported a handsome income for June.—Rossland Miner.

A local canner said today that on Puget Sound there are practically no sockeye salmon running at the traps. Dealers are of the opinion that the interruption to the run makes it more than certain that the coming pack will be greatly decreased as compared with last year's figures. So far the run has been from 40 to 50 per cent behind the figures for 1903. Everything up to the present time seems to confirm the anticipated shortage.—Vancouver World.

J. S. Lawrence, local superintendent for the C. P. R., returned yesterday from a visit to Rossland, where he says there is a decided improvement in the mining situation. The War Eagle-Centre Star concentration plant at Trail has started and this will at once increase the output of ore by 300 tons per day. There are large quantities of low grade ore in both mines suitable for concentration, and it is anticipated, he says, that the concentrator will easily be kept in constant operation.—Nelson Daily News.

The assays from the Mount Ida silver properties owned by Messrs. McLeod, Currie and Seaforth near Salmon Arm, show silver values of $105 per ton in the surface rock.—Inland Sentinel.

It would perhaps be too much to say that times were never better than they are today in southern British Columbia, but it may fairly be stated that we are now enjoying a period of industrial activity in mining, lumbering and railroad construction that affords the best indication possible of healthy progress and substantial prosperity. As a matter of fact, in all branches of industry things are getting down to a business basis. There is not so much boom talk, but an infinitely greater amount of bona fide work going on than was the case in days gone by when this section of the province was supposed to be on the front wave of prosperity.—Nelson Daily News.

The lacrosse and hockey club meeting was well attended last night and a good deal of enthusiasm was manifested when a proposal to send the team on a trip to the Sound and Coast cities was considered. Notwithstanding that the grounds are not available for practice, the players agree to train hard on the C. P. R. flats or elsewhere, being willing to take some chances with such a trip in sight. If satisfactory arrangements can be made the team will leave Nelson the latter part of August and play games in Seattle, Everett, Tacoma, Portland, Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster.—Nelson News.

The people of this part of the province do not look for philanthropy from railroad corporations, they have no foolish imaginings that J. J. Hill is invading this province for the purpose of making them rich at his expense. They know Hill is after traffic and they believe that the impetus he will give to the opening up and development of the mining interests of this section will inure greatly to the benefit of the mining industry in particular and to the business interests generally of the whole province.—Nelson News.

P. Welch, of J. W. Stewart & Co., who have the contract for construction of the new railway to Phoenix for the Great Northern, states that he expects to have the grade ready for the laying of steel by September 15. He came to this conclusion after a careful inspection of the work. In several places the work is being done by night and day, where there is considerable rock to be moved.—Phoenix Pioneer.

Bruce White has put a force of ten men at work on the Mollie Gibson in the interests of the newly organized company. It will be some time before actual development work can be commenced. The mine has been closed down since December 24, 1902, and it will take some time to straighten up and clean out the workings so that actual work can be commenced.

Wm. Burton and Joe Jackson caught 988 trout on their fishing excursion to Goat river, and, as Mr. Burton expressed it, "we did not fish very hard either."—Trout Lake Topic.

Harry E. Macdonell of Nelson, general C. P. R. freight agent, has gone into the Similkameen and Okanagan sections for the purpose of spying out the land, paying particular attention to Hedley. From Midway he makes a horseback tour of the country to Hope on the C. P. R. main line.—Phoenix Pioneer.

C. M. Crouse, proprietor of the Midway Advance, is seriously ill with typhoid fever in the hospital at Nelson. Mr. Crouse went to the Northwest with a carload of horses some time ago. He was taken ill in the Territories and endeavored to get home. Upon reaching Nelson he was delirious and was taken to the hospital. Mrs. Crouse is now with him and while dangerously ill there are strong hopes of his recovery.

RETAIL MARKETS.

There are few changes to note in prices this week.

Large shipments of plums, apricots and peaches still continue from California. Strawberries and raspberries are becoming very scarce, the latter retailing at 2 boxes for 25c. Onions are up to 6 lbs. for 25 cents; fresh Island eggs and creamery butter still hold their prices of 35c.

Corn, whole, per ton	$30
Corn, cracked	$32
Corn, feed meal	$32
Oats, per ton	$35
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K. per 7-lb sack	35
Flour—	
Hungarian, per sack	$1.50
Hungarian, per bbl.	$5.80
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.70
Three Star, per sack	$1.40
Three Star, per bbl.	$5.60
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.40
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.30
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$18.00
Hay, B. B., per ton	$20.00
Straw, per bale	75
Wheat, per ton	$37
Middlings, per ton	$26.00
Bran, per ton	$28.00
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	$1.50
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. for	25
Currants, per lb.	10
Cherries, 3 lbs. for	25
Muskmellons, each	10 to 25
Strawberries, 2 lbs. for	25
Cooking figs	10
Figs, lb.	20
Valencia raisins	10
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Cocoanuts, each	10
New dates	12½
Beans, per lb	05
New cleaned currants, 3 lbs. for	25
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins	25 to 30
Rhubarb, 6 lbs. for	25
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 35
Oranges, per dozen	25 to 40
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb.	20
Spring salmon, lb.	12½
Cod, per lb.	8
Halibut, per lb.	8
Smoked Halibut, per lb.	12½
Halibut, frozen	6
Flounders	8
Finnan Haddock, per lb.	15
Crabs, per dozen	50 to 75
Bloaters	10
Kippers	15½
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb.	12½
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	15
Salmon delicacy, per lb	15
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 12
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 15
Hams, American, per lb.	20
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 25
Bacon, rolled	18
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 (green), per ton	$13.00
Straw, per ton	$10.00
Oats, per ton	$28.00
Barley, per ton	$27.00
Potatoes (new), per 100 lbs.	$1.50
Wheat, per ton	$30.00
Onions, per 100 lbs.	$3.50

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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.

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POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.
FOR SALE—Quiet family cow, part Jersey. 33 Green street. jy28
FOR SALE—Cocker spaniels, blacks and reds, both dogs and bitches; any age from 2 to 12 months; suitable for show or hunting. Price from $7 up. Apply J. W. Creighton, P. O. Box 526, or 30 Broad street, Room 2. jy28
FOR SALE—Fresh calved cow, second calf; also grade Jersey heifer calves, just weaned. A. G. Snelling, Royal Oak.
FOR SALE—Two fresh calved cows. G. J. Bagshaw, Fairfield Road. jy27
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

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.
WANTED—Ten to 50 acres and house, 5 to 10 miles from Victoria; near sea preferred. Apply "Newcomer," care of Colonist office. jy24

BORN.

CARTER—At William Head, on the 21st inst., the wife of Clarence Carter, of a son.

HOPKINS—At Sylvia street, in this city, on the 20th inst., the wife of C. H. Hopkins, of a daughter. jy23

WOOD—On the 22nd inst., the wife of Alfred Wood, of a daughter.

WHELAN—In this city, on the 25th inst., the wife of Capt. Thomas Whelan, of steamer Victorian (White Horse & Yukon Navigation Co.), of a son.

(Dawson and White Horse papers please copy.)

DIED.

COCKRELL—At Vancouver, on the 20th inst., Jane Cockrell, formerly of this city.

COCKRELL—At Vancouver, on the 20th inst., Jane Cockrell, formerly of this city.

JAMES—At St. Joseph's hospital, on the 21st inst., Elizabeth, beloved wife of Alfred Prior James, aged 39 years, and a native of St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A.

AIKMAN—At his residence, "The Gables," Gorge Road, on the 25th instant, Hugh Bowisby Willson Aikman, K. C., a native of Hamilton, Ontario; aged 68 years.

CHRISTIE—At Halifax, N. S., on July 24, 1904, after a long illness, Annie Sinclair, beloved wife of William Christie, manager of the C. P. R. Co.'s Telegraph, Victoria, B. C.; aged 27 years 11 months.

MARRIED.

DENISON-WALBRAN—At St. James' church, Victoria, on July 21, by the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, rector, assisted by the Rev. David Dunlop, F. Napier Denison, son of the late Lt.-Col. R. B. Denison, of "Bellevue," Toronto, to Ethel Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Captain J. T. Walbran.

ROGERS-OBERTEUFFER—In Tacoma, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. D. M. Rogers, barrister, Victoria, to Mary Adeline Oberteuffer, daughter of J. M. Ferriss, Esq.

LOC

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Bound for the North.—Am[illegible] passengers on the steamer Al[illegible] day night was a detachment [illegible] Royal Northwest Mounted Pol[illegible] Calgary and Regina. They ar[illegible] for White Horse, where they [illegible] inforce the present detachment [illegible] point so as to allow more me[illegible] available for duty in the new [illegible] in the Atlek country, near Whit[illegible] Sergt. R. Myblitt, of Calgary, [illegible] charge of the party. The me[illegible] all from headquarters at Reg[illegible] comprise Constables Ashworth, [illegible] ham, Brooks, Exley, Farrow, [illegible] Hocking, Hewitt, Robson and L[illegible]

Sun Rock Does Not Exist.—[illegible] partment of marine and fisheri[illegible] notice that information has b[illegible] ceived by the British admirali[illegible] Commander J. F. Parry, H. M. [illegible] ing vessel Egeria, that a care[illegible] exhaustive search has been m[illegible] Sun rock, North channel, withe[illegible] cess. The soundings taken gave [illegible] dication of shoal water, and no k[illegible] visible; the position was obser[illegible] all kinds of weather and at d[illegible] times of tide, but no break of [illegible] any sign of danger was seen [illegible] rock, in consequence, has been [illegible] ed from the charts. On or abo[illegible] June, 1904, a beacon was to be [illegible] lished on Minor island, Juan d[illegible] strait, about one mile northeast [illegible] Smith island lighthouse. The [illegible] consists of a white, concrete, tru[illegible] pyramid, 10 feet square at the [illegible] 4 feet square at the top and [illegible] high, surmounted by a black iro[illegible] dle 12 feet in height, carrying a [illegible] spherical cage 3 feet in diameter.

New Inventions.—Following is [illegible] of patents recently granted by th[illegible] adian Government, through the [illegible] of Messrs. Marion & Marion, [illegible] attorneys, Montreal, Canada, [illegible] Washington, D. C. Information [illegible] ing to any of the patents cited w[illegible] supplied, free of charge, by ap[illegible] to the above named firm: 87,945, [illegible] Nelson, Napier, Hawkes bay, N. [illegible] frigerating machinery; 87,980, E[illegible] Willows, St. Henry, city, rail[illegible] 87,992, Robert P. Imrie, Live[illegible] Eng., improvements in office furn[illegible] 87,999, Daniel M. Kennedy, V[illegible] Ont., cream separating apparatus [illegible] 000, Philip Moon, Brandon, Man., [illegible] cleaning and separating machine [illegible] 014, Edouard P. Dupius, Hanover, [illegible] many, automatic and hand s[illegible] brake; 88,061, Eric Ericson, Stock[illegible] Sweden, friction gears; 88,125, A. [illegible] C. Smith, Mohawk, Ont., improve[illegible] in gramophones; 88,133, Wm. Th[illegible] London, Eng., pipes and method[illegible] jointing same.

No Fish on the Sound.—The ren[illegible] ably poor returns from the soc[illegible] traps on the Sound so far this se[illegible] seem to warrant the belief whic[illegible] gaining ground that the traps on [illegible] couver island are going to work har[illegible] the Puget sound traps. Canners [illegible] have frequently expressed the op[illegible] that the traps at Otter point and S[illegible] Vancouver island, have broken up [illegible] schools of fish heading in through [illegible] Straits, with the result that few o[illegible] fish circle around the Sound on [illegible] way to the mouth of the Fraser r[illegible] as has been the practice of the sal[illegible] before, and ever since fishing [illegible] menced in those waters. It is [illegible] that when once a school is broken [illegible] through any cause, the fish separate [illegible] make more directly for their goal t[illegible] would be the case were the schoo[illegible] remain intact. In the case of sch[illegible] broken up by traps the free fish [illegible] thought to bolt for the Fraser with [illegible] loss of time, circling the shore line l[illegible] ing to that river.

WILL OF SIR JOSEPH TRUTC[illegible]

Total Value of Estate About $145,[illegible] —The Various Legacies.

By his last will and testament [illegible] late Sir Joseph William Trutch, K. [illegible] M. G., formerly of Fairfield, Victor[illegible] but lately of Willett, Somerset, En[illegible] who died on the 3rd of March last, [illegible] testator left legacies amounting to $8[illegible] 575.00. The sworn value of the est[illegible] in the United Kingdom is $24,166.[illegible] the value of the personality in this pr[illegible] vince is sworn at not exceeding $4[illegible] 744.29, and the value of the real p[illegible] perty in the province is stated to [illegible] $74,855, making the total value of t[illegible] estate $144,766.22.

The real property of the deceased [illegible] British Columbia consists principal[illegible] of the Fairfield farm estate, other p[illegible] perty being city lots in Victoria a[illegible] New Westminster. The personality [illegible] cludes various mortgage and other [illegible] curities and shares in local industri[illegible] concerns.

The principal legatee is the testato[illegible] grand niece, Josephine Emily Pind[illegible] (daughter of his nephew, William Pi[illegible] der, C. E.), to whom is bequeathed th[illegible] sum of £2,000, or $9,700, to be pa[illegible] immediately and in priority to all othe[illegible] legacies. To her also the testator b[illegible] queathes all of his plate, trinket[illegible] jewelry, linen and other household e[illegible] fects, as well as carriages, horses an[illegible] other outdoor effects, and the residu[illegible] of the estate after the other legacie[illegible] have been paid.

The executors of the will are th[illegible] testator's brother, John Trutch, hi[illegible] brother-in-law, Peter O'Reilly, and hi[illegible] nephew, Francis Joseph O'Reilly, t[illegible] each of whom is bequeathed the sum o[illegible] £1,000, or $4,850 for their trouble.

The other legatees are: Sarah Emily [illegible] Ashley, niece of the testator, $9,700; [illegible] Grace R. Davey, niece, $9,700; Joh[illegible] Trutch, brother, $14,550; Charlotte E[illegible] C. Trutch, niece, $4,850; Emily White[illegible] sister, $12,125; Kathleen C. O'Reilly [illegible] niece, $9,700; Arthur J. O'Reilly [illegible] nephew, $4,850; George H. Preston [illegible] nephew, $4,850; Louis Hyde, nephew [illegible] $4,850; George P. Hyde, nephew [illegible] $