MARKET PRICES REMAIN STEADY

GOOD TURKEY SUPPLY FOR VICTORIA CITY

The Past Week Has Been Given Over Largely to the Holiday Trade.

The markets show practically no change from last week. The past seven days has witnessed trade being diverted into holiday channels for the most part.

The supply of turkey was up to the needs this year, and was of good quality.

The retail prices are as follows:

Garden Produce—	
Cabbage, per lb.	3
Potatoes (Island), 100 lbs.	1.50@ 1.75
Lettuce	3 1-3
Radish, per bunch	2½
Onions, per bunch	3
Onions (C.-I.), per lb.	5
Onions (Spanish)	6¼
Spinach, per lb.	6
Artichokes, per lb.	6
Carrots, per lb.	2
Turnips, per lb.	2
Sweet Potatoes	6
Squash	10@ 15
Meats—	
Hams (B.C.), per lb.	22
Bacon (B. C.), per lb.	25
Hams (American), per lb.	25
Bacon (American), per lb.	25@ 30
Bacon (rolled), per lb.	19½
Shoulders, per lb.	15
Bacon (long clear), per lb.	20
Beef, per lb.	10@ 13
Pork, per lb.	11@ 15
Mutton, per lb.	12½@ 20
Lamb, hindquarter	1.25@ 1.75
Lamb, hindquarter	1.50@ 1.75
Veal, per lb.	12@ 18
Suet, per lb.	15
Farm Produce—	
Fresh Island Eggs	60
Fresh Eastern Eggs	40
Best Dairy Butter	30@ 40
Butter (Creamery)	50
Cheese	25
Lard, per lb.	20
Hungarian Flour—	
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack	2.00
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl.	7.75
Lake of Woods, per sack	2.00
Lake of Woods, per bbl.	7.75
Okanagan, per sack	2.00
Okanagan, per bbl.	7.75
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl.	7.75
Moose Jaw, per sack	2.00
Moose Jaw, per bbl.	7.75
Excelsior, per sack	2.00
Excelsior, per bbl	7.75
Oak Lake, per sack	2.00
Oak Lake, per bbl	7.75
Hudson's Bay, per sack	2.00
Hudson's Bay, per bbl.	7.75
Enderby, per sack	2.00
Enderby, per bbl.	7.75
Pastry Flours—	
Snowflake, per sack	1.70
Snowflake, per bbl.	6.75
O. K. Best Pastry, per sack	1.70
O. K. Best Pastry, per bbl.	6.50
O. K. Four Star, per sack	1.70
O. K. Four Star, per bbl.	6.50
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.70
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	6.50
Grain—	
Wheat, per ton	40.00
Wheat, per lb.	2¼
Oats, per ton	38.00
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 7-lb. sk.	45
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 22½-lb. sack	1.25
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 45-lb. sk.	2.35
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 90-lb. sk.	4.50
Oatmeal, 10-lb. sack	55
Oatmeal, 50-lb. sack	2.25
Rolled Wheat, 10 lbs.	60
Cracked Wheat, 10 lbs.	55
Wheat Flakes, per packet	40
Whole Wheat Flour, 10 lbs.	45
Graham Flour, 10 lbs.	45
Graham Flour, 50 lbs.	1.60
Feed—	
Hay (baled), new, per ton	27.00
Straw, per bale	75
Corn	35.00
Middlings, per ton	28.00
Bran, per ton	26.00
Ground Feed, per ton	35.00
Poultry—	
Dressed Fowl, per lb.	20@ 25
Spring Chicken, per lb.	30
Ducks, per lb.	25
Geese (Island), per lb.	20@ 25
Turkey, per lb.	25@ 35
Fish—	
Salmon (spring), per lb.	10@ 12½
Salmon (smoked)	20
Halibut	10
Halibut (smoked)	11
Crabs	10@ 15
Smelts, per lb.	10
Flounders	8
Codfish	8
Rock Cod	8
Black Cod	12½
Bass	8
Prawns, per lb.	25@ 40
Fruit—	
Walnuts, new (Cal.)	30
Walnuts (Grenoble)	25
Chinese Nuts	15
Chestnuts	30
Bananas, per doz.	35
Pears, per box	75@ 1.00
Pears, per lb.	4@ 5
Cocoanuts, each	10@ 15
Apples, per box	1.25@ 2.25
Apples, per lb.	4@ 6
Oranges (navel), per doz.	25@ 50
Oranges (Japanese)	75
Grape Fruit (new), per doz.	1.00
Malaga Grapes, per lb.	20
Celery, per bundle	20
Raisins, seeded, new	15
Valencia Raisins, per lb.	12@ 15
Sultana Raisins, per lb.	15
Currants, new, 2 lbs.	25
Figs (Cal.), table, per lb.	15
Figs (Cal.), cooking, 2 lbs.	25
Figs (Smyrna)	20@ 25
Figs (Vleena)	20
Lemons	40
Cranberries, local	15
Cranberries, Eastern	20
Almonds, shelled (Valencia)	50
Almonds, shelled (Jordan)	75
Peel (assorted), per lb.	20
Pratt's Coal Oil	1.65
Eocene	1.75

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Squash	2
Pumpkin	2
Pears	1.00@ 1.50
Onions, per lb.	3½
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	1.25
Bananas, per bunch	1.50@ 2.50
Onions (Spanish), per crate	1.80
Lemons	4.50@ 5.00
Walnuts, Cal.	22
Walnuts, Eastern	15
Garlic, per lb.	10
Apples, per box	1.25@ 2.00
Pineapples, per doz.	4.00@ 4.50
Comb Honey, per lb.	25
Cabbage, per lb.	2
Cocoanuts, each	10
Ham	19
Bacon	22
Potatoes	1.25@ 1.50
Butter (Creamery), per lb.	50@ 43
Butter (Dairy)	26@ 30
Eggs (ranch), per doz.	50
Eastern Eggs (selected)	30@ 31
Hay, per ton	20.00
Oats, per ton	20.00
Peas (field), per ton	45.00
Barley, per ton	25.00
Corn, per ton	29.00
Sweet Potatoes	3¾
Persimmons	2.25
Cranberries	13@ 15
Figs, Cal., per lb.	10@ 12
Figs (new), bulk	8
Grapes (Malaga), per bbl.	8.25
Figs (Smyrna)	11@ 15
Figs (Vleena), per doz.	1.75
Chestnuts, per lb.	15
Grape Fruit (new)	5.00
Oranges (navel)	3.75@ 4.00
Oranges (Japanese)	60
Dates, per pkg.	8½@ 9
Dates, bulk	7½
Lettuce, per crate	75

WAS SHE POISONED?

Thamesville, Ont.—The wife of a prominent citizen of Thamesville was the heroine of a mysterious case which has just been successfully solved. About a year ago, Mrs. J. W. Dulong began to suffer with headaches. There was no apparent cause for them. After trying the ordinary "headache remedies," and failing to get relief, Mrs. Dulong consulted several physicians, who pooh-hooed the idea of anything out of the ordinary and told her she "would be all right."

Vague hints became rumors. Was Mrs. Dulong being poisoned? Yes, she was—and strangest of all, by herself. Not intentionally—nor with drugs—but nevertheless, she was slowly poisoning herself. Headaches are always a sign of blood poisoning. Bowels, skin and kidneys should rid the system of tissue waste. If one of these organs are weak or not acting properly, this waste stays in the system—is absorbed by the blood—and irritates the nerves and makes the headaches.

"I have tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and found them splendid for headaches," writes Mrs. Dulong after her recovery. "I feel so much better since I commenced taking them. I think they are splendid medicine and" (note this) "I am recommending them to my friends." Everybody, who takes Fruit-a-tives, is grateful for the cures they affect. It is wonderful how quickly "Fruit-a-tives" give relief in all cases stomach, liver, kidney and bowel trouble. If you suffer, get a box to-day; 50c. 6 boxes for $2.50. At your druggist or sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

FATHER JOHN ILL.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—Father John, of Cronstadt, is seriously ill with the recurrence of an old malady in an aggravated form. He is unable to eat, and on account of his great age and debility his recovery is problematical.

HOLIDAY EFFECT ON STOCK MARKET

Transactions on Wall Street Insignificant--Decline in New York Central.

New York, Dec. 26.—Wall street 10 a.m. Opening—Business in stocks after the holiday was insignificant. The decline in New York Central affected the general tone, and Missouri Pacific fell ⅝. There was a sufficient mixture of small gains, however, to give the market an irregular appearance. The London stock market remained closed, and this subtracted from the usual source of business.

Ruling Prices.

New York, 11 a.m.—The stock market opened irregular with the following prices: Amal. Copper, 45⅛; Amn. Smelting, 71¼; Atch., 70¼; Bando, 81; Brooklyn, 38; Mop., 47; N. Y. C., ⅞; Nor. Pac., 115½; Penna, 10½; Reading, 97⅞; St. Paul, 102¾; Sugar, 99; So. Pac., 73; So. Railway, 22⅝; Up., 116½; Uss., 25⅝; U. S. pfd., 87⅛.

POWERS' TRIAL.

Howard Declares He had Nothing to Do With Assassination of Governor Goebel.

Georgetown, Dec. 24.—James Howard took the stand this afternoon in the Powers' trial. He said that at the time Governor Goebel was shot he (Howard) was in the public room of the Board of Trade hotel at Frankfort. Howard said he did not know he was charged with the assassination until he saw in the newspapers that he had been indicted. He at once surrendered to the sheriff; since then he has not had a day's freedom. He declared that he had absolutely nothing to do with the assassination. Howard stated that he and Youtsey were in jail together at Frankfort. Before Youtsey made a confession, Youtsey said: "Howard, so far as I know, you are innocent of any connection with the Goebel assassination, but Arthur Goebel is cruel and is willing to see the Kentucky river run with innocent blood."

Howard was not cross-examined. The only question asked him being whether he had not been tried and convicted three times and his case appealed to the Supreme court.

CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA.

Pekin, Dec. 26.—An edict has been issued by the throne expressing the earnest hope that eventually a constitution will be given to the people, but no date is fixed. It asserts that the people's voice must not be raised higher in its demand for a constitution, but that the people must be satisfid that the first step looking to the formation of a parliament has been taken by the recent creation of the government council together with the provincial assemblies.

MOVING CROP.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—W. B. Lanigan, general freight agent of the C. P. R. to-day said: "We are moving from 150 to 200 cars a day eastward from Fort William and the exceptionally fine weather has aided us considerably during the past few weeks. We expect to get all damaged grain out of the country before the beginning of the warm weather."

RESUMING WORK IN SHORT TIME

TYEE SMELTER IS UNDERGOING CLEANING

Shipments of Ore Arriving Constantly and Operations Will Soon be Renewed

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The overhauling of the Tyee smelter at Ladysmith is now in progress and within a short time the works will blow in again and commence the treatment of ore.

Every year it is found necessary to close down for the cleaning up process and the making of the necessary repairs. This done the smelter is in first class shape to proceed with the treatment of the supply.

Ore is being received steadily at the works so that when the company starts up work again there will be a good supply on hand to begin with.

The Tyee company ever since the smelter was erected has had a very successful history.

The works have been kept going almost continuously, the only interruptions being the stoppage as at the present time for necessary repairs.

YELLOW AND WHITE WILL NOT MIX

(Continued from page 1.)

number of Japanese to our shores, and apparently we were helpless to stop the influx. People living east of the Rocky Mountains cannot understand or appreciate the position we took. We saw coming to our shores these numbers of Japanese, apparently prepared to come in thousands more, who would oust our people from our country. That may be said to be a strong view and the average man will tell you that it is a very extreme one.

But, Sir, we have in British Columbia a country rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Its mines are rich, it has fertile valleys and teeming fisheries, all of which are waiting to be developed. It is a country with a territory of 387,000 square miles and less than one person to every square mile. Within two weeks journey of that country across the Pacific is another country, with a territory of only 10,000 square miles, and a population of 46,000,000 people, or 400 people per square mile. They see in British Columbia a country in which they can make as much in one day as they can in their own in a week, and where they will enpoy every privilege, a country only waiting for the hand of man to develop it. It has been said that the Japanese will not come to us because they have Korea and the southern Manchurian peninsula to go to since the Russian war. But Korea is a poor country and Manchuria is already in the hands of the Manchurians and the Japanese cannot oust them. There is nowhere any country in which they can do so well as the Pacific coast, and that country is the El Dorado, where they hope to make a great deal of money and still remain Japanese. You may say that is no reason why we should object to them. Well, I am not objecting to them because they are industrious and diligent, but on broader grounds. In this Dominion the white people are as yet but a small community. We have an immense heritage and a great future, but no country can be great which depends solely upon the riches of its soil and its mines and its wealth in lumber and fisheries. No country can become great whose people are not great. You cannot build up a great country by mixing the Occident and the Orient together. It is impossible to bring about synthesian between races which are so directly opposite in views as the Oriental and the Caucasian. It is just as impossible to do this as to mix oil and water. Perhaps in two hundred, three hundred or four hundred years, some amalgamation may take place, but in that time your history will be written in bloodshed, and we cannot afford to allow any considerable number of people to come to our shores out of whom we cannot make good Canadian subjects. That may seem to some members of this House to be exceedingly strong language, but I am convinced that if we are to have a great nation in Canada, if we are to have such a country as we would wish to leave to our children and our children's children, it must be a country developed by the white races of our land; it never can be done by letting down the bars to the free and easy access of the hundreds and thousands and millions of Orientals who are ready to some to our shores.

Reverting to the position in Canada at the time the treaty became effective, it may be said that there was then no Oriental question bothering us in British Columbia. It may be said also that the local legislature in every session for the last eight or ten years has passed and repassed an act which practically prohibited Orientals coming into the country. I accept that as a fact. It has been passed, but there are few men in the British Columbia legislature who are manly enough to get up and say that they were merely embalming laws on the statute books, because that was an act entirely beyond the purview of the local legislature, and for that reason was of no effect. The British Columbia legislature can pass Natal Acts, which are only educational tests, until the crack of doom; they will never stop one Oriental from coming into the country. To carry that question to its logical conclusion, they may watch the border line of our country and our seaports, but they must not forget that British Columbia borders on the province of Alberta, and they cannot prevent Orientals from coming into the province from another province. I do not think it requires the training of a constitutional lawyer to recognize the fact that the province of British Columbia was entirely outside its jurisdiction when it passed the Natal Act; the only authority that can handle this question is the federal government at Ottawa, and to the federal government at Ottawa we look for the solution of this problem.

The British Columbia government in passing the Natal Act arrogated to itself a power entirely outside their sphere, that is, the regulation of immigration into the province. Now, Sir, the passing of the Natal Act has become a hardy annual in the province of British Columbia. There have been very few members in that province who would care to get up and declare they were wasting their time and going outside their prerogative in passing such an act, for the reason, apparently, that they were afraid their action might be misconstrued when it came to the point of facing their electors at a reelection. However, I maintain that the Natal Act, so far as British Columbia is concerned, is just so much waste paper. The only authority who can satisfy us on this question is the federal government at Ottawa.

The reason why the people of British Columbia are so strongly opposed to Oriental immigration is not far to seek. I remember very well when I first went to British Columbia twenty years ago that the fisheries were entirely in the hands of white men and Indians; there were very few Orientals engaged in that industry. Mining also was in the hands of white men, and the lumber industry was entirely in the hands of white men. These are the three principal industries of our province, and we have endeavored, so far as we possibly could, to keep them in the hands of men who would help to build up a white Canada. The fisheries upon the Fraser river, that one time employed five or six thousand white men and Indians, are to-day entirely in the hands of the Japanese; you will see three or four thousand Japanese engaged in that industry and very few white men. The canneries are entirely in the hands of Orientals; so far as the fisheries of British Columbia are concerned they are to-day entirely at the mercy of Orientals. If these people were to take it into their heads at any time to stop work, there would be no fish caught and no fish canned in Canada. This is a rather serious phase of the question, that one of the biggest industries we have in our province is entirely in the hands of Orientals, when it might just as well be entirely in the hands of white men who would build up the country. It is the same way in the lumbering industry. A few years ago it was a rare thing to see a Japanese of a Chinese in the lumber woods, but to-day it is becoming a rare thing to see a white man there.

Yet the people in the rest of Canada tell us that we must have cheap labor, we must have Oriental labor or we cannot carry on the industries of the country. Now, if that is so, why is it that no other part of this great Canada has been obliged to bring in Orientals to develop their industries? Why does not the province of Alberta require them? Why does not the province of Saskatchewan require them, or the province of Manitoba, or the old province of Ontario? None of these provinces ever attempted to bring in Orientals to build up any other part of Canada. I think the cry that you must have cheap labor by Orientals to work in the different industries in the province of British Columbia, is the curse of our country to-day. I maintain that we have as much right to say to the rest of Canada that they shall have orientals as the rest of Canada has to say that British Columbia shall have them.

Another reason why we object to Orientals is that we are the buffer province of Canada. It seems when we go east to the Rocky Mountains that we find a different view point prevailing; everything is viewed from a different standpoint west of the Rocky Mountains. They appear to be the dividing line. During the troubles we had in British Columbia this summer we found little or no sympathy, either from public men or from the press, east of the Rocky Mountains. The sympathy that we found was entirely along the Pacific coast. We found a lot of sympathy down on the American side, and the Americans found sympathy on our side when they had the same troubles that we had. The American people on the Pacific coast did not find any sympathy east of the Rocky Mountains, neither did we in Canada find any sympathy east of the Rocky Mountains. Now, Mr. Speaker, when I state that the people of eastern Canada fail to grasp the seriousness of this question in British Columbia and as it affects the Pacific coast, I make a statement that is well backed up by facts. Had there been a few more ship loads of Oriental immigrants, such as we saw in the city of Vancouver when 1,100 were landed in one day, had we had a recurrence of that four or five times, I myself, Mr. Speaker, am afraid to say what the consequences might have been for the rest of Canada. I am afraid to say how long we would have stood quiet seeing our country flooded with Orientals, and being told that we must submit to it because it was necessary in the interest of British connection. I am of the opinion that there is no British connection strong enough to justify any part of Great Britain, or any dependency of Great Britain, sacrificing itself for the sake of such connection. Now that may be a strong statement to make, but we have an evidence of that fact in the history of British people. The man who says that we must endure this for the sake of an ally of Great Britain, that we must sacrifice any part of Canada for that purpose, is saying something which is not borne out by the facts of history. I say that no part of Canada should be sacrificed on account of that treaty, and I do not believe the treaty calls upon us to make a sacrifice to that extent. We believe that legislation can be passed by this government which will remove for all time any danger of a further influx of Orientals into our country. The Japanese are not the only people we object to, we also object to Hindus, but we are told we must allow them to come in because India is a British possession. Well, Sir, Hindus cannot go into Australia, and that is a British possession. Hindus cannot go into New Zealand, and that is a British possession. They cannot go into Natal, and that is a British possession. Surely we in Canada can afford to make laws against the influx of Orientals as any other part of the Empire.

This is a question, Mr. Speaker, that I have a great deal of difficulty in approaching in a calm and satisfied manner. I think I could make myself a little better understood if I were outside of this House. I find that I have a little difficulty in restraining myself when we are told that we must, for the sake of peace and quietness, accept the situation and that we are powerless and helpless. I say that we are neither helpless nor powerless, and so long as I have a voice in the public affairs of this country so long shall I raise up my voice against any further Oriental immigration into this Dominion. We have at the present time, Mr. Lemieux, one of our ministers, over in Japan treating with the Japanese government, seeing if proper arrangements can be made and seeing if the Japanese government will pass such legislation themselves as will stop any further influx of Japanese into Canada. I maintain that we have to do our part as well. I maintain that we have to keep our fence up and meet them half way in their keeping their fence up. If the Japanese government say they will not allow any more Japanese to come to our country beyond a certain number, as they said in a letter to the government in 1902, then, there is no reason why the Japanese government should object to our saying that none but those who are holding passports from Japan to Canada shall be allowed to land; so that it would be impossible for us to have a recurrence of the practice of using the Island of Honolulu as a bridge from Japan to Canada. If we do not stop the influx into Canada I maintain that we will soon find a greater number of Orientals in British Columbia than white people. I maintain that in a very short time, we would lose a very important part of Canada if any trouble should ever arise between the Orient and Great Britain. The Japanese, Chinese and Hindus would have a surplus of population as compared with the white people in our province, and they would have no difficulty in taking possession of the Pacific coast. It is my opinion that the yellow peril is much closer than the people of this country have any appreciation of. Even if it is not, it is a wise precaution, on the part of our government in view of what has taken place in the last few months, to take such measures as shall practically and thoroughly stop any further influx such as we have had during the last few months. The city of Vancouver has given an object lesson to the rest of Canada. I am not in sympathy with popular outbreaks, which suggest the idea of a riot, because we are a law-abiding people, and we endeavor to protect those who come to our shores, but if a few more shiploads of these orientals come it will only intensify that feeling and an intensification of that feeling would work disaster for the rest of Canada.

BROKEN HEARTED HE ENDED HIS LIFE

Brooding of Medical Student Over Death of His Father Led to Tragedy.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 23.—After brooding for two years over the death of his father, John Grafton Herald, a young medical student of Queen's university, Kingston, Ont., shot himself through the head in a room in the Strathcona hotel on Saturday night, and died a few hours later in the general hospital.

The deceased came to Winnipeg from Morris on December 9th, and registered at the Strathcona hotel together with his chum, Lewis D. Lawson. They were assigned to room No. 52, on the second floor of the hotel, and have occupied the room since December 9th.

The deceased was the only son of the late Dr. John Herald, of Kingston university, and was student at the same institution. He had one more year to study until he secured his degree of M. D., but was broken hearted at the loss of his father. He gave up his studies and came to the west in the endeavor to forget his troubles. He came to Winnipeg and obtained a clerkship in the city, but did not keep the position long, and left for Grandview, where he took a situation on a ranch. From there he left for Morris, Man., where he went in for farming, and until December stayed on the farm. A fire broke out in Morris, in which he lost all his belongings, and he came to Winnipeg with the intention of again taking a position in the city. His mother and sister in the meantime had been on a trip to Europe, and on their arrival home at Dundas, Ont., sent for him to come home for Christmas, which he intended to do. He made up his mind to return to the university and finish his studies, and was to leave for the east last Monday. He had all arrangements made and had his bill at the hotel paid up to date.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

Magistrate in Vancouver Found No Evidence Against J. D. Williams.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

J. D. Williams, steward of the Princess Victoria, charged with the theft of $815 from Joseph Gauthier, a passenger, has been honorably acquitted in Vancouver police court. Mr. Gauthier stated that he had put the money in a pocketbook under his pillow slip, but when he landed in Vancouver had gone out in the morning and forgotten it. When he went back to the boat the money had disappeared. Williams was the steward in charge of the room, and he had him called in. He said it was strange that he could have gone through the room and removed the bedclothes without seeing the money, and offered him $100 if he had it and would return it, and at the same time promised to keep quiet about it. But Williams only became angry at having such reflections cast up on him, and threatened to fight.

Lambert Bond, who appeared for the accused, said the only suspicious circumstance was that Williams had offered to carry another passenger's grip ashore, saying that he wanted an excuse to get off the boat. He could show that his reason for that was that he had promised another man to get a bag from the St. Francis hotel, and wanted an excuse to get ashore that he might carry out his promise. He could bring the landlord of the St. Francis to give evidence that he had actually gone for the bag. He could also bring witnesses to testify to the high character borne by the accused.

Magistrate Williams said it was not at all necessary, as there was not a particle of evidence against the prisoner. It was admitted that the door of the room had been left open while Mr. Gauthier had been ashore, and a hundred persons might have been in the room. He was simply unfortunate in being steward of the room, and falling under suspicious circumstances which justified his arrest.

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Cambric, Linen and Mercerized; plain and fancy; all qualities. Suitable for holiday trade.

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For Children

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.

Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, Etc.

Preserve a healthy state of the Constitution.

CONTAIN NO POISON.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

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Close Shave and an Easy One

Gillette's Safety Razors $5.00

Ward's Safety Razors $5.00

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Are conspicuous all over this store. In Biscuits I have a very large and choice assortment. Particularly good are the new consignments of the famous makes of

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A nice variety of each.

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING BLACK OR YELLOW

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A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼-lb. and ½-lb Tins.

FOR SALE—10 acres of rich land, mostly cleared, 5-roomed house, well of good water, stables and chicken houses, 40 fruit trees; enough timber for firewood for years; mile and a half from city limits and car. Price, $12,500. T. Morley, Swan Lake.

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"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."
CANADA:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 410.

This is to certify that "The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of New York.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at the City of Victoria, and L. U. Conyers, Insurance Agent, whose address is Victoria, B. C., is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this thirtieth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are:

To make insurance upon the health of individuals and against personal injury, disablement, or death resulting from travelling or general accident by land or water, and guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding places of public and private trust, and upon the lives of horses, cattle and other live stock; and also against loss, damage or liability arising from any unknown or contingent event whatever, which may be the subject of legal insurance, except the perils and risks included with the Departments of Fire, Marine and Life Insurance.

APPLICATIONS for teacher for Mayne Island public school will be received until January 1st, 1908. Geo. Georgeson, Secy., P. O., Mayne, B. C.

Take notice that I, Helga Jacobson, of Bella Coola, B. C., intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the N. E. side of the South Bentick Arm, Coast District, known as Crown Grant Lot 6, reverted to the Crown: Starting at the N. W. corner of said Lot 6, ½ mile more or less from the entrance of Nooeek River, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to S. W. corner, thence following shore line of South Bentick Arm 40 chains more or less to point of commencement. Containing 160 acres more or less.

HELGA JACOBSON.
B. F. Jacobson, Agent.
Dated 18th of October, 1907.

DOMINION HOTEL, Victoria, B. C. Maintained on the highest standard; rates $1.50 to $2.50 per day. Free bus.

$1.00

No. 26

COFFIN C
BODY

Exhumation in Lo
Brings to a
Po

London, Dec. 30.—The body
Charles Druce in Highgate
was exhumed this morning,
years to a day after its bu
coffin was found to contain th
of a human body, thus expl
romantic tale told by Robert
well and others who swore d
recent hearing of the Druce
case that it contained a roll
The official statement give
representatives of the home
others who were officially p
the exhumation, not only defi
poses of the lead myth, but
fectively to confirm that the bo
in 1864 was actually that of T.
The authorized statement
"The coffin was opened and
contain the body of an age
man. The plate on the coffin
name Thomas Charles Druce
The scene at Highgate cem
morning when the vault wa
was remarkable. Constables
spring from everywhere; ev
apparently hid an officer. En
the cemetery were surrounde
dons of police. Only those pe
had passes from the home o
admitted to the grounds.
George Hollamby Druce, w
is the rightful heir to the
dukedom and its vast esta
twice to get into the cemetery
met with a stern refusal.
The operation began at

COAL OIL TRAGED

Husband Left Cup on Stov
Exploded Killing His W

Napinka, Man., Dec. 30.—
Yeomans, wife of John Yeo
of Medora's most promisin
farmers, died suddenly this
as a result of injuries rece
the explosion of a cup of co
Mr. Yeomans, before going
his chores, lighted a fire in th
range, leaving a cup of coa
of, which he had used to lig
upon the top of the range.
mans was in the act of dr
side the range, when wit
warning there was an expl
an instant she was covere
mass of flames and before h
be secured was so badly bu
she died soon afterwards.
Mr. and Mrs. Yeomans
married about a year and th
has cast a gloom over the
trict. John Yeomans, the
husband, is the son of S. Yeo
of the oldest farmers in th
The late Mrs. Yeomans was
zie McKay, formerly of Sea

CIRCUIT OF HORSE SH

Movement on Foot to Include
Calgary, Seattle, Portl
and Denver.

Calgary, Dec. 30.—A numbe
breeders, American and Cana
set a movement on foot look
organization of an annual
horse shows, beginning in 19
W. B. Linn, the big horse
Lafayette, Indiana, who is t
large exhibition of horses i
the Dominion fair next June
suggests that such cites as
Calgary, Seattle, Portland an
make up the circuit for the
shows.

INCENDIARIES AT W

Three Fires, Totalling Loss
Occur Within Two Da
North Battleford.

North Battleford, Sask., De
old town of Battleford was
a serious fire on Saturday ni
a number of business hous
heart of the city were destr
The fire is believed to be
as there were two others
all pointing to the same ca
total loss will be in the ne
of $50,000, while the insuran
some $10,000.

CHINESE TELEGRA

Amoy, China, Dec. 30.—A
struction work has begun o
graph lines which are to con
with the two other cities of
fecture, the Unjoufu, fifty m
north, and Chang Chou F
miles to the west. The co
and operation of these lines
ly under the control of the
government.

DIED AT FOURSCO

Montreal, Dec. 30.—Made
Bruchesi, mother of the Arc
Montreal, died yesterday,
years.