The Colonist.

PUBLISHED BY

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.

NAVAL REDUCTON.

Esquimalt is to be reduced to a Commodore's station, which means a general reduction in the naval armament maintained here. This affects Victoria unpleasantly, although we do not believe that the actual commercial loss to the city will be very great. The way in which it affects Victoria, however, is not by any means its most important bearing, although it has a measure of importance for the people living in Victoria. The commercial and territorial interests protected by the Esquimalt naval station were never before so important as they are now, and they are growing in importance every day. It is, therefore, a somewhat remarkable phenomenon that the adequacy of the means adopted for their protection should be undergoing a sensible diminution instead of expanding. It constitutes a reversal of the ordinary course of things for which there must be an explanation. The explanation currently accepted here, and we believe the true explanation, is that this action of the Imperial authorities is inspired by the attitude of Canada to the general question of Imperial Defence. This is the only explanation which explains. If this is the case it is perhaps a natural course of action for the Imperial authorities to pursue, but it is bad politics just the same. Canada is perfectly prepared to do her duty, and more than mere duty calls for, in the defence and maintenance of the British Empire. This has been proved over and over again. But the subsidization of a navy over which, part of those assisting to pay for it have no control, is a very difficult question. It is a question which ought to be bridged over by loyal compromise, until the general reconsideration of the relations of the different parts of the Empire to one another, which is indubitably coming in the future, has taken place. We have no sympathy whatever with the non possumus attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is not the sort of attitude by which Imperial unity can ever be achieved. But it is bad politics on the part of the Imperial authorities to adopt a similar attitude such as would be indicated, if the explanation of their action at Esquimalt is the true one. Here is a vital and vulnerable point in the Empire presumably not defended as proper considerations of Imperial Defence require. The defence of this point is allowed to slacken because, in the opinion of one part of the Empire, another part is not doing all its duty. Granted that Canada's attitude is unsatisfactory this is hardly the Imperial point of view. Two wrongs do not make a right. But while we may thus regret what appears to be a sectional attitude on the part of the Imperial authorities, upon whom rests a moral obligation to represent Imperial homogeneity until that is placed on a broader representative basis, it is a small matter compared with the fact that on the question of naval defence Canada has refused to accept a bridge of compromise which would recognize naval defence and solidarity as present necessities, without abandoning the position Canada is bound to take up in view of our self-governing institutions. Sir Edmund Barton did this. At the Colonial Conference he committed his country to a certain line of action and he returned to Australia to fight for the ratification of what he had done or retire from office. He has won his fight and the Australian Naval Agreement Bill has become law. When it was introduced the Sydney Morning Herald, a paper hostile to the Barton government, said: "The prospects of passing the Naval Agreement Bill in its present shape are sufficiently doubtful to make the Barton government feel anxious, though we can hardly suppose that the Prime Minister has any misgivings about the position of the Ministry itself. It would take something more than defeat on an important question of policy to force the present holders of federal portfolios into resignation. Yet the surroundings are such that it is difficult to imagine Sir Edmund Barton holding office with even a vestige of self-respect if he is forced to accept an amendment contrary to the spirit of the agreement entered into with the Admiralty. If the bill should be thrown out the situation would become more serious still. Certain pledges were given at the Conference of Premiers last year, although it is true that these were held subject to their ratification by the Commonwealth parliament. The Prime Minister let it be understood that he was in hearty agreement with the policy of more equitably distributing the burden of naval defence, and he returned to Australia to speak and to work as a strenuous advocate of that policy. His first speech in public, on landing at Brisbane from Vancouver, was notable for its handling of this question; and on several occasions since he has gone over the ground of his action in London to show how firmly pledged the government was to the principles of the agreement. Speaking at the town hall in this city nearly three months ago, he said: 'Before parliament meets I shall have completed the discussion of this subject from my point of view; and I tell you I mean to carry that agreement—and I tell you I believe when I have done so I shall have done an enormous service to Australia and to the Empire.'" It went to remark: "The Naval Agreement Bill may not satisfy the ambition of those who desire to see the beginnings of an Australian navy, and much cogent reasoning may be given to prove that no real harm will be done by teaching the Admiralty a lesson. It may also be true that for a long time the attitude of Admiralty representatives towards colonial ideas and aspirations has been one of indifference, if not of contempt. The lesson we have been asked to learn has been that of humility, and naval authorities have scorned to consider whether the meaning of Empire might not need broader recognition on their part. Only in the agreement now before the federal parliament has a modification of this attitude been allowed; and the fact that concessions have been made will doubtless afford room for the contention that Australian sentiment and desire are right and should at once be given full play. It will be urged that if so much has been conceded the rest may be had for the asking. But only arrogance will take such extreme views. A compromise has been arranged; and the Admiralty has met the Commonwealth, if not half way, at least sufficiently in that direction to warrant the endorsement which Sir Edmund Barton asks. We cannot, with any self-respect, refuse to ratify the naval agreement. It represents an advance upon the previous agreement, and it will serve to give a beginning to the actual training of Australians in the navy." It was such a moderate compromise as that for which the Prime Minister of Canada refused to accept the responsibility. Sir Edmund Barton accepted the responsibility and has vindicated his action. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not. It is time a definite line of policy towards this question was adopted by the Dominion of Canada. If ever our shores are threatened, we do not wish to be in the humiliating position of having the Monroe doctrine invoked to protect them.

THE HOTEL BYLAW.

Three things are required to carry the hotel bylaw. The first is that the ratepayers should thoroughly understand what they are giving and what they are getting. The second is that the vote should be got out on the polling day, and the third is that no voter should run away with the idea that his vote is unnecessary to success. No ratepayer thoroughly understanding the proposition would fail to vote for it. The ratepayers of Victoria give the site and freedom from municipal taxation and free water for fifteen years. The gift of the site is directly a good piece of business for the city. The balance of the unreclaimed property left in the city's possession, will be more valuable by reason of the hotel building, than the the whole property would be without it. Just as any man opening up a piece of real estate is only too glad to give away a percentage of the land for a consideration of buildings enhancing the value of what is left. The consideration of freedom from taxation and free water may be looked upon in two ways. First, there is no loss in not taxing something that would not be taxable in any case. True, without this consideration, the C. P. R. hotel would be taxable, but without this consideration the hotel would not be in existence at all, and nobody could tax what did not exist. Second, the taxable character of the property is only postponed. It is not a permanent exemption. The property is exempted from taxation for fifteen years. But it will be there as long after that as the city exists. The same arguments apply to the exemption from water rates, the only difference being that the water costs the city something to procure. Even here we must remember that while the water supply as a whole costs money to procure, it is not a simple sum in division to say what any part of it costs. If a railway company gives a man an annual pass over its system it loses what he would pay in fares, in a sense. But that is not the net economic loss to the company, because the trains utilized by the man would be run in any case. Similarly in any case, the water used by the company would flow to the sea. We do not propose to enlarge just now upon what the city is getting in return. We want the ratepayers first to be quite clear as to what they are giving. As to the second point, getting out the vote, we can only urge all and sundry to second the efforts of the various committees to that end. The third point is the one grave point of danger in this city. We remember on one occasion where a bylaw was not carried on a very small vote; several ratepayers afterwards came to this office, ratepayers who should have been keenly interested in its passage, and expressed their sorrow at the result, explaining it to some extent by the fact that they had simply neglected to vote for it themselves. If enough people do this sort of thing, the hotel bylaw will not be carried. But no amount of newspaper articles will prevent some from simply neglecting, for no reason, to come to the polls. Their friends must get hold of them on election day and drag them out to vote.

A VOICE FROM THE DEAD.

It is a strange thing that two great Imperialists like Sir John A. Macdonald and Cecil Rhodes, the one dominating the larger part of North America and the other South Africa, by the force of their ideas and personalities, should have realized the present struggle of the Empire as completely as the one did in his National Policy, and the other in his instant appreciation of the essential meaning of that policy. That the present agitation, which is rending Great Britain in two, is a mere extension to the Empire as a whole of the policy by which Sir John Macdonald consolidated the separate provinces of the Dominion of Canada, is a commonplace to Canadians who know the affairs of their own country. But that Cecil Rhodes should have recognized the meaning of the Canadian National Policy and should have foreshadowed its bearing upon Imperial politics, and the situation destined to arise, in spite of the obscuring effects of distance and of contemporary opinion, is a fresh tribute to the commanding genius of the man. Of no statesman could it be more emphatically stated, "He being dead yet speaketh," when we find in a letter written twelve years ago, of which nobody suspected the existence, words so applicable to the present situation as these, "England's curse lies in English politicians who cannot see into the future, and who think that England will always be the manufacturing centre of the world, but do not understand what a system of protection, coupled with reciprocal relations among the different parts of the Empire means." Cecil Rhodes sleeps on the lonely site of one of his greatest and purest triumphs. No sound disturbs the silence of his grave except this voice across the world to Canada, which, in one word, vindicates his character and ideals from the aspersions of his meaner attributes, and calls us with insistent force to the duty before us all as patriots today.

LAURIER REFUSES.

Why does Sir Wilfrid Laurier stand in the way of a full report of the proceedings at the late Colonial Conference being published to the world? Mr. Chamberlain says that, "It was decided at the Conference of Premiers not to publish the full report of the whole of the proceedings in deference to the wishes of Canada." This decision which was arrived at by the Premiers was come to "in deference to the wishes of Canada." Canada then, that is, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, did not wish the whole of the proceedings made public. The others present had no objection. Caanda still blocks the way and objects to "any alteration of report of proceedings as published." Why is such an incomprehensible attitude taken up by Sir Wilfrid Laurier unless there are some of the proceedings in which he figured, which he wishes to conceal from the people of Canada. Is he afraid of the political bearing in Canada of his actions at the Conference? He is evidently unwilling to submit his bearing there to the judgment of the people of Canada, whose representative he was. What possible reason could he have for such unwillingness except fear that many of them might not approve of his doings.

The House of Commons at Ottawa has passed the Toronto and Hamilton Electric Railway Bill, thereby making a serious infringement upon the "provincial rights" of the province of Ontario. The Toronto Globe says that "it is monstrous on the face of it, and it is disgraceful to a parliament in which the Liberal party has a majority, that such indefensible legislation as this should have reached its third reading in spite of an almost solidly hostile public opinion. When we find parliament acting against all reason, we must look for ulterior motives for its action." That is pretty strong language from the party organ in Toronto, but a touch of comedy relieves the situation when the Globe appeals to the Senate to protect the province and dilates upon the advantages of a second chamber.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Peace reigns throughout British Columbia. We think we are correct in saying that there is not a symptom of industrial trouble anywhere in the province. The happy condition of affairs has not been long in existence, but we hope that it will be of long duration. But, although it is but a short time since peace unfurled her wings, brooding over this long disturbed province, the results are already manifest in a tone of greater confidence among all classes of the community, and very general reports of improvement in commercial conditions. We think this is due to a general anticipation that peaceful conditions will not be disturbed for a long time to come. No country can prosper without industrial stability. This alone gives capital, the reserve force of a country, an opportunity to accumulate. By capital we do not mean the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few immensely rich individuals. However rich these may be, their wealth bears no sort of a relation to the capital of a country. Provided it is wisely handled, it performs its economic function just as well, sometimes better, than any other form of capital. The owners of it, if they are honest men who realize their duty to society, work harder than anybody else, and for their toil-worn days enjoy nothing of their wealth save the sight of it with their eyes. The real capital of a country is the accumulations of its industrious workers. Those maintain the institutions of the state, provide for the education of the rising generation, and give, in a thousand ways, the opportunity of a higher level of human existence. Without industrial stability a country cannot be built up as the home for increasing generations of happy, prosperous and progressive people. Let us hope that after trying various short cuts to the millenium, British Columbia has settled down to a better realization, both of the limitations and opportunities of life in this much favored province. The present may, perhaps, be a good time for the cool consideration of what the years of industrial unrest, through which we have passed, have done for the people of the province as a whole. If we take the silver-lead strike for a beginning, we find that, after being fought to a finish, it was settled by means of a compromise which might have suggested itself to a sensible man within five minutes of its beginning. Yet the financial and industrial wreckage from that strike was enormous. If we look back we are amazed that any community of sane human beings should agree to pay the price exacted for the very trifling resultant satisfactions on either side. It certainly paralyzed our silver-lead industry at a moment when it required to store up every possible reserve against the unfavorable economic conditions arriving, in order to save itself from total extinction. The Rossland strike took place over the introduction of the contract system in the mines. The contract system was introduced. The trackmen's strike on the C. P. R. resulted in the gain of nothing which could not have been gained without a strike. It has always been suspected that the grievances of the men were fomented and bad blood stirred up between them and their employer, a company which has always had a good name for just dealing with its employees, by outsiders for ulterior purposes. The fishermen's strike was, at the best, a pathetic revolt against the displacement of white fishermen by Japanese, through economic causes a thousand times too strong for the means set up to defeat them; at the worst, a trouble stirred up by outside interests hostile to the Canadian canning industry. The strike at Fernie followed upon the removal of the United States duty on coal. No justification of it has ever been advanced. Even labor leaders were amazed at the flimsiness of the excuses made for it. Grievances were there, but they were grievances being eradicated by the company from its operations at the very time the strike took place. The U. B. R. E. strikes this summer, with their sympathetic features, which would soon have involved every human being in the province as either striker or struck, were a wild and purposeless ebullition of social unrest, which, but for the human interests involved, would have been a veritable farce comedy. The coal strikes at Ladysmith and Cumberland were against no oppressive conditions of labor, but for the recognition of the Western Federation of Miners. They failed. Well, there is the record. We may not have mentioned all of the strikes, but we have mentioned some of them. Any we have omitted present no different features. In what way have the conditions of life been improved for any man, woman or child in British Columbia by all these strikes? We know it is often argued that the principle of collective bargaining for the improvement of working men's condition must have the strike power behind it as its ultimate sanction, just as diplomacy is backed by armies and navies. There is a good deal in this argument, but the experience of British Columbia shows that this power is effective in the inverse ration to that in which it is exercised. In other words, force resisted is force destroyed. The trade unions of this province are weaker today than they have been at any time since the strike epidemic began. They are weak in the allegiance of their own members. Masses of men, made malleable by their loyalty to the union idea, have been hurled this way and that in various evolutions but with the increasing purpose on the part of their leaders, of attempting to re-organize the framework of society, not to better the condition of the individuals affected. The results have been dreadful. But common sense, not being extinct among the generations of men, they have been arrested. For a sane trade unionism, guarding the interests of the various trades we have the highest respect. But for an insane trade unionism, which arrogates the right to regulate the destiny in every particular, of a race of beings who live primarily by agriculture, and not by industry at all, we have no respect whatever. One half of the trade unionists in the world are the employers of the other half. Those who are called employers of labor merely regulate their mutual interchange of services. To band employers and employed together for the elimination of the regulators is an idea hatched in hell for the destruction of society through internecine strife. We hope that saner counsels will, from now on, prevail in the industry of this province, and that future strikes will at least have the justification of a specific and otherwise irremediable grievance, and that they will not be entered into without careful consideration of the loss and misery these industrial wars involve whatever be the ultimate outcome.

THE GREAT SWINDLE.

We suppose there are large numbers of people who, like ourselves, have been continually reading about the great Humbert swindle and the mysterious Crawford millions without in the least understanding what it has all been about. We have recently come across a graphic description which explains some things but does not explain others. The Humbert swindle began with an old farmer, in poor circumstances, called Auguste Daurignac, who claimed he had documents in his possession which would one day make his children very rich. The initial question is whether this was a monomania, or had any foundation in fact. Whatever it was, a neighbor called Gustav Humbert, a man poor, but of good position, believed it. This man, Humbert, afterwards became Minister of Justice in the French government, and a life senator. He believed the story, to the extent of marrying his son Frederic to Therese Daurignac, and agreeing to marry his daughter Alice to her brother. Now that, to begin with, an amazing thing, that a man clever enough to become a cabinet minister and life senator should enter into a double alliance of this kind under the influence of an old farmer's monomania. The young couple, Frederic Humbert and Therese Daurignac, were evidently nurtured upon the thought of the mysterous inheritance, but they found little immediate sustenance out of it. They were in great poverty. It was in 1884 that the Humbert swindle began. Madame Humbert invented an American millionaire, named Crawford, who had left her $20,000,000. It was indicated that this Crawford had borne a romantic attachment for her mother, and that for family reasons the matter had been kept secret up till that time. This, however, was not the sort of story which would impose upon a hard-hearted world in the absence of any signs of the cash. So Madame Humbert invented two nephews of this Crawford, with whom negotiations, and finally legal proceedings were begun. The fortune in the meantime remained sealed up in a safe in Madame Humbert's possession. There was then nothing for her to do but to keep the lawsuit going and expand her credit. Europe was presented with the extraordinary spectacle of a lawsuit going on in the French courts, with the highest legal talent on both sides, in which one of the parties was entirely the fictitious creation of the other. From 1885 to 1902 the Humberts discounted $140,000,000 worth of notes of hand. They kept annually an amount of about $8,000,000 in circulation. They lived in great style, entertaining and being entertained by all the chief functionaries of the Republic. When creditors became impatient they were told to wait until the mysterious safe was opened, when the solid foundation of the whole display would be revealed. At last, in 1902, after fourteen years, it occurred to one of the creditors to ask the court to open the safe and inspect the treasure. This was done with due pomp and solemnity, when it was discovered that the safe was empty. The Humberts are reputed to have stolen more than $10,000,000. The penalty inflicted of five years in prison seems ludicrously inadequate. Crawford was an invention and the Crawford nephews were an invention. But was the original mystery, out of which the whole swindle was evolved, an invention? Madame Humbert says it was not. Maitre Labori, one of the ablest lawyers in France, says it was not. Auguste Daurignac, the father of Madame Humbert, evidently knew or believed something. But the most extraordinary fact, to our mind, is that Humbert, the elder, allied himself with the Daurignac family long before any possibility of utilizing the story to swindle the world could have crossed anybody's mind.

A REPORT ON LABOR.

If Sir William Mulock appointed the Royal Commission on industrial disputes in British Columbia in the expectation that the report it would make would help out the Department of Labor and the Labor Gazette as vote producing agencies, he has received a sad awakening. This is what the commission, a synopsis of whose report appears elsewhere in this issue, has to say of the unions responsible for the strikes it was appointed to investigate:

"With regard to these organizations we think they ought to be specially declared to be illegal, as their leaders have shown that they care nothing about the obligation of contracts or about the interests of their employers, against whom they are ever fomenting discontent; that they ignore the constitutions and rules of their own organizations whenever it suits them to do so; that they at all times preach the doctrine of confiscation of property without compensation, and that society is divided into classes, the toilers and the spoilers; that they justify the use of the boycott and the sympathetic strike; that they do not disapprove of violence and intimidation; that they are wholly indifferent to the loss and damage which they inflict upon the public; and that they recklessly allow suffering and privation to befall the families of their misguided followers, with regard to whom they are constantly guilty of deception and concealment."

This is not the denunciation of a bitter hatred of organized labor; it is the calm, judicial utterance of a Royal Commission, every word founded upon sworn evidence presented during its sessions. Not one single allegation is made in that denunciation which was not proven beyond a doubt in the evidence. The worst feature of the whole unhappy business is that it was all the work of a foreigner, aided and abetted by foreigners, one and all striving not for the betterment of the conditions of the men who had entrusted their interests to their hands, but for pelf and self. It is no wonder that after having so thoroughly uncovered the footsteps of the man, Bates, and his associates, the commission should recommend in detail the enactment of legislation for the purpose of keeping foreign labor leaders out of Canada, compared with which the much abused Lougheed bill now before Parliament is comparatively mild and innocuous. If the members of the House of Commons will diligently study the report of this commission the passage of the Lougheed bill through the lower chamber should not be attended with any great difficulty. In addition to this recommendation there are many others mainly in the line of the arguments which have been made from time to time in these columns, which are worthy of consideration, for their can be no doubt that their enactment would do much to remedy the strike evil.

The length of the report and the limits of space make it impossible to give the reader more than a somewhat imperfect synopsis of the report. Those in any way interested in the labor problem will find the report itself well worthy of careful reading.—Montreal Gazette.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can read it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

RECUPERATIVE EFFECTS.

Considered with reference to its recuperative effect, there is not so much good in the ordinary vacation as there is in a single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The latter costs $1.; the former—well, that depends; how much did yours cost last year?

Hood's Sarsaparilla refreshes the tired blood, sharpens the dulled appetite, restores the lost courage.

Yellow Tide Is Pouring In

Nearly Half Million Dollars Collected As Chinese Head Tax in 14 Months.

Anticipated That Mongolians Will Demand Increased Wages Shortly.

The enormous sum of $424,891 has been collected at the port of Victoria as Chinese head tax during the period from July, 1902, to August 31st last. This easily beats all records within years when immigration from Oriental ports has been at all normal.

Just why such numbers of the almond-eyed immigrants are pouring into the country at the present time is not hard to understand, when it is remembered that on and after January 1st, 1904, there will come into effect a Dominion statute virtually prohibitive against the Orientals in its operation, raising the tax from $100—as at present—to $500. That such a tax will prove absolutely prohibitive is the opinion of the best informed; but from now on, until the first of the new year, the influx of the "yellow horde" is likely to result in the pouring in of a steady stream of shekels into the coffers of the Dominion government.

A detailed statement of the receipts for the past fourteen months is as follows:

1902.	
July	$24,249
August	20,643
September	12,861
October	14,580
November	19,078
December	10,220
1903.	
January	17,758
February	31,660
March	17,621
April	40,235
May	51,257
June	69,732
July	63,944
August	31,053
Total	$424,891

A phase of the situation not less interesting than the unusually large revenue derived from Chinese immigration just now, is the circumstance that there is, in the opinion of the best informed, an absolute certainty of a marked increase in the wages of all Chinese laborers being demanded as a result of the imposition of the new prohibitive head tax. Mong Kow, the federal government's interpreter, and Wing On, a Chinese merchant, were questioned about this point yesterday, and they agreed that within a very few months a movement for better wages among the Chinese employed in British Columbia might be expected. Mong Kow was of the opinion that this would prove a very serious matter to the cannerymen, who employ large numbers of Chinese. Already there are indications that the latter are getting ready to inaugurate a demand for higher wages next year—safe in the knowledge that there is a dearth of the necessary labor. It appears that the Chinese employed in the canneries have grown expert at the work of soldering cans, and as this is a very delicate job, requiring a considerable amount of experience, it would not be the easiest thing in the world to suddenly replace the Chinamen with green hands. The Chinese are quite well posted on this detail, and may soon be found utilizing union methods "allee same white man."

Not only are the large employers of labor throughout British Columbia likely to be decidedly inconvenienced owing to the sudden shutting off of Chinese immigration and the consequent cornering of the yellow labor market by the local Chinese bosses, but the pinch is almost certain to be felt quite severely also by the individual patrons of the services of the slant-eyed servants—the hoteikeepers, the employers of Chinese cooks, and the families who have general household duties and washing done by that class of labor.

When asked yesterday if there would be any sudden rise in the price demanded by the Chinese for their labor as a result of the new law, Wing On, a very intelligent Cormorant street merchant, said: "Why, of course. There is a scarcity of Chinese labor now, and it will be felt more keenly in a few months. Just now no Chinamen are available for the fall wood-cutting, and this is likely to prove a decided inconvenience to householders. I anticipate that all Chinese workers in British Columbia will make a demand for better wages, now that they have an assurance that no more Chinese are to be allowed into the country."

5c. Family Corkscrew

No Home Need be Without One. Strong and Durable

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist.

Phones 425 and 450. Open All Night. 98 Government St., near Yates St.

Fruit Packages

A full line of packages consisting of strawberry crates and baskets, cherry boxes, plum crates, apple and pear boxes, etc., are carried in stock by

F. R STEWART & CO.,

Wholesale Fruit Merchants. 40 Yates St.

Here are Some

Items for Thursday's selling that are priced away below the regular worth. They are little needfuls that will interest all who are economically inclined. Read the list—you may need one or more of the items mentioned.

Genuine Old Brown Windsor Soap, 5 cakes	10c.
Genuine Old English Toilet Soap, per box	10c.
Farnfield Pepper Sauce, per bottle	25c.
Boulton's Baked Beans, 4 tins	25c.
Magic Soda, in tins, each	10c.
Warblers, per dozen	10c.

The Saunders' Grocery Co. Ltd.

PHONE 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

—AND—

The "West End" Grocery Co. Ltd

PHONE 88 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

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IRON AND STEEL — IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
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MINING SUPPLIES — GARDEN TOOLS.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONE 59 P. O. DRAWER 613

RETAIL MARKETS

With the opening of the month some important changes in price, especially in the flour department, fall to be recorded, the wholesalers having advanced the price, the retailers of necessity have had to follow suit. As will be seen by the subjoined list, there are not many differences in price except in that staple. Island plums and apples are coming in plentifully, and it is to be noted in much better condition than heretofore. Some of the apples now on exhibition in the store windows would be a credit to the best districts in Ontario. Plums are going to be well up to the standard quality for which the Island districts are famous. Oregon peaches are very scarce, and consequently high in price. Other southern fruits, such as California canteloupes, are arriving in good quantities. The list is as follows:

Corn, whole, per ton	$30
Corn, cracked	$32
Corn, feed meal	$32
Oats, per ton	$30
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K. per 7-lb sack	35
Flour—	
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per sack	$1.50
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl.	$5.75
Lake of the Woods, per sack	$1.40
Lake of the Woods, per bbl.	$5.50
Moose Jaw, per sack	$1.50
Moose Jaw, per bbl.	$5.75
Excelsior Flour, per sack	$1.50
Excelsior Flour, per bbl.	$5.75
Hudson Bay Co. Flour, per sack	$1.50
Hudson Bay Co. Flour, per bbl.	$5.75
Enderby Flour, per sack	$1.50
Enderby Flour, per bbl	$5.75
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Snow Flake, per bbl	$5.50
Three Star, per sack	$1.35
Three Star, per bbl	$5.00
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.35
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.25
Sugar—	
B. C. Granulated, per sack	$5.50
China or Scotch, per sack	$5.40
Yellow, per sack	$5.00
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's coal oil	$1.75
Eocene oil	$1.85
Feed—	
Hay, baled, per ton	$16 to $18
Straw, per bale	75
Middlings, per ton	$30
Bran, per ton	$28
Ground feed, per ton	$28
Vegetables—	
Beans, per lb	5
Chili peppers, per lb.	30
Cabbage, per head	5 to 10
Cauliflower, per head	10
Onions, per lb	3
Carrots, per lb	1½ to 3
Beet root, per lb.	3
New potatoes, per sack	$1.25
Sweet potatoes, per lb	5
Green peas, per lb., local	5
Celery	10 to 15
Tomatoes, per lb	12½
Cucumbers, each	5
Artichokes, per	2
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	35
Eastern eggs, per dozen	25
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	20 to 25
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb	30
Best dairy, per lb	20 to 25
Victoria creamery, per lb	35
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	30
Fresh Island butter	20 to 25
Fruits—	
Bananas, per doz.	30 to 40
Oranges, per doz.	25 to 50
Plums, per lb	4
Watermelon, each	40 to 50
Scuash, each	5 to 10
Apricots, per lb	8
Pears, per lb	6
Peaches, per lb.	10
Cocoanuts, each	10 to 15
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Local apples, per lb	5
Currants, per lb	10 to 12½
Raisins, per lb	12½
Sultanas	17½
California	12½
Loose Muscats	8 to 10
Mixed peel, per lb	15
Jams, Assorted—	
Cross & Blackwell's, 1-lb. jars	25
Local jams, 5-lb. pails	75
Local jams, 2-lb jars	35
Local jams, 1-lb jars	25
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb	15
Spring salmon, per lb	10
Cod, per lb	6
Halibut, per lb	6
Smoked halibut	12½
Halibut, frozen	6
Flounders	6
Crabs, per dozen	50 to 75
Bloaters	10
Kippers	12½
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb	10
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	25
Salmon bellies, per lb	12½
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 18
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 18
Lamb, per lb	12½ to 20
Pork	11 to 17
Lipton's bacon	27
Lipton's ham	22
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 25
Bacon, coiled	22
Bacon, long clear	18

Local Produce Market

(Corrected by the Sylvester Feed Co., 87 and 89 Yates St.)

The following wholesale prices are offered by dealers for hay, grain, etc., at Victoria:

Wheat, old	$ 32 00
Wheat, new	30 00
Oats, new	25 00
Oats, old	30 00
Hay, Island	11 00
Hay, Fraser river, $11 to	12 00
Potatoes, per ton	15 00
Straw, per ton	10 00

There is no change in the grain market. Dealers are anxiously waiting the new crops to arrive, when prices will weaken. Dealers are finding it very difficult to get any straw, and are not quoting it at present.

The Coal Market.—According to Harrison's San Francisco report there is no likelihood of a coal shortage for some time. He states, under date of August 27, that 36,873 tons of coal have been received from Australia since the Ventura sailed. There are at present on the chartered list from Newcastle and Sydney, with coal for that port, 52 vessels with a carrying capacity of over 150,000 tons. The twenty-seven vessels arriving from Australia during the last six weeks have reduced the coal list from that port very considerably, as new names are not being added to replace the names being taken off. Furthermore, the port is not desirable to seek for outward business with 54 disengaged vessels seeking charters. Then again, foreign coals will be dropped from the free list, and become again dutiable on January 15, 1904.

COMFORT FOR THE AGED.

Judging from the letters of people up in years, there is no medicine which so promptly frees them of aches and pains and insures regularity of the liver, kidneys and bowels as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Even when all other means have failed, old people can turn to this great medicine with full assurance of relief and cure.

St. Ann's School

Quamichan, B. C.

A Boarding School for girls, with department for orphans, pleasantly located at three miles from Duncans Station. Primary and Preparatory English Course. Competent instructors for piano and needle-work. Cutting and fitting also taught. Board and tuition, $9.00 a month. For particulars, address

SISTER SUPERIOR,
Tzouhalem P. O.

CROFTON HOUSE

VANCOUVER, B. C.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls.

The Michaelmas Term will begin on Wednesday, September 2.

For all particulars apply to the principal,

MISS GORDON,
(Late of Newnham College, Cambridge.)

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cow with calf. Apply A. G. Wrigley, South Saanich. sl

FOR SALE—Three yoke work oxen, with yokes; also tackle suitable for small logging camp. Address "T.," P. O. Drawer 613, Victoria, B. C. sl

STRAYED—From Millstream on August 18th, one black and white setter bitch, one half of face black, the other white. Owner's and bitch's name on collar. Reward for information leading to recovery. Address George Bernard, P. O., Millstream.

BORN.

WILSON—At Victoria, on Sunday, 30th of August, the wife of J. W. Wilson, of Dawson, a son.

HARDIE—At Fairview, Okanagan, on the 26th inst., the wife of A. D. Hardie, of a son.

MARRIED.

GOURLAY-LANG—JENNS—At St. John's church, on the 26th, by the Rev. Percival Jenns, James Gourlay Lang, of Beechwood, Crief, Scotland, to Rose Arden, youngest daughter of the Rev. P. and Mrs. Jenns, of St. Johns Rectory, Victoria.

DIED.

POINTER—At the family residence, 102 Johnson street, on the 30th instant, Nathan Pointer, a native of Milford, Delaware, U. S. A., aged 81 years.

PELLOW—In this city on the 26th instant, Horace James Pellow, a native of Victoria, B. C., aged 15 years.