The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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A SEEMINGLY GOOD SUGGESTION.

Sir Sandford Fleming, the father of the Pacific cable project, now makes, in an open letter, an apparently valuable suggestion to the effect, that for a period at least, a Canadian and New Zealand press telegram service should be established, without cost, under the charge of a properly organized association, and in connection with the Government-owned Pacific cable.

He points out that at present there is no press telegraphic service between Canada and Australia, this being effectively prevented, so far as the leading Australian journals are concerned—which latter would have to pay part of the cost of press despatches interchanged under present conditions—by the fact that the Eastern Extension Cable Company has made a monopoly agreement on the subject.

As Sir Sandford Fleming puts it: "Long before the Pacific cable was completed, its great antagonist, the astute Eastern Extension Company, alive to its own interests, took time by the forelock and made contracts with the leading newspapers of the Commonwealth (who in their turn dominate the lesser papers) for the exclusive supply of press cablegrams. These contracts extend over a term of years, and thus the whole of the Australian papers are tied to the Eastern Extension Company. As a consequence, the people of the Australian states obtain no telegraphic news from England, or from any part of the world, except through the Eastern Extension Company."

And to make matters worse, the Eastern Extension Company in this connection fails to supply any telegraphic interchange of news between Canada and Australia that is worthy of mention.

The results are bad in many ways, for, as Sir Sandford Fleming adds, amongst other remarks:

"As a single illustration of the condition of ignorance respecting current Australian affairs in which we in Canada remain, I may instance the animated discussions in the Australian Parliament on an agreement between the Australian Government and the Eastern Extension Company which required ratification of Parliament. The Governments of Canada and New Zealand and the home Government had protested against the agreement as inimical to the Pacific cable. The discussions in the Australian Parliament were in July, August and September of the present year. They were wholly unknown. Not until the mails arrived in October did we hear of them. Not until November 6th did we learn definitely that the ratification of the measure was not concurred in. Had there been a cable news service between the two countries we would have had intimation of its fate on September 8th. It was nearly two months after that date before we had any certain knowledge of the fact that a measure, held to be hostile to the interests in which Canada is concerned, was abandoned in the Senate of the Commonwealth.

"That is merely one illustration of the need of a news service; cases continually arise; if enquiry be made at the department of trade and commerce it will be found that there is abundant evidence establishing that opportunities of developing various branches of trade are lost for want of that knowledge of what is going on, which a press service would continually furnish."

It is then shown by Sir Sandford Fleming that in a period of from half an hour to an hour a day, the suggested Canadian-Australian free telegraphic service could be carried on over the Pacific cable, which has at present only about a tenth of the day occupied by the paying business, which goes over the line.

The free service would, therefore, not detract from the present earning capacity of the Pacific cable, nor would it add anything worth mentioning to working expenses as the cable staff is only very partly employed. Indeed by directly and indirectly stimulating trade and general intercourse, such a press service would probably add very considerably, in due course, to the general earning capacity of the cable.

These facts have already been recognized by the Dominion Government, which passed an Order-in-Council on the subject in March 7th last, and invited Australian and New Zealand co-operation in the proposal for a free press cable service. New Zealand replied favorably, but Australia raised objections, which have not since been waived or removed on its behalf.

Since, therefore, Australia declines to concur in the complete suggestion, Sir Sandford Fleming now proposes that there be substituted for it a Canadian and New Zealand free press cable service, as both Canada and New Zealand are willing, and Great Britain, a chief partner in the Pacific cable, will presumably, raise no objection.

This would be better than the present absence of regular press communication between Canada and any part of the Antipodes.

Sir Sandford Fleming does not, however, state in his letter whether or not Australia, as a co-partner in the Pacific cable, would assent to the suggested Canadian and New Zealand free press telegram service. But it may fairly be presumed, from his official position, that he has reason to believe that the Australian Commonwealth might waive objections to the modified proposal, which should in due course make easier the larger proposal of a Canadian-Australian service.

Sir Sandford Fleming's open letter will doubtless do good service by eliciting general Canadian opinion on an important matter of much intercolonial interest, and giving as he perhaps intends, something of a lead to the Dominion Government in the case.

CONCERNING WHALES AND SEALS.

Canada has now a big set-off to the Behring Sea seals in the whales of Hudson Bay, on which, by the bye, American hunters have long been poaching, or at least making destructive inroads, without interruption by the Dominion. This state of things may, however, now be disturbed, as the Dominion Government has seemingly decided to assert practically Canada's treaty accorded rights of full control and ownership—under the Empire—of the great sea of Hudson Bay. As a result Canada has, as the Toronto News the other day reminded us, a far stronger claim to the Hudson Bay whales, since they are born and live in Canadian territorial waters that are well enclosed by Canadian land, whilst the seals of Behring Sea are not merely denizens of Alaskan islets, but inhabitants of extra territorial ocean waters, over which no state can claim the sole control.

Seemingly the one point which the American whalers can raise in respect of their Hudson Bay operations, is that they have for some years carried these on uninterruptedly. But Canada can in reply assert that this was only "on sufferance" and not in such state recognized manner, as to create a valid right of continuance. The case would, therefore, seem to be one in which Canada can claim to decide whether or not this American whaling in Hudson Bay is to continue and, if so, on what terms of revenue or other contribution.

The matter is the more interesting for ourselves, as the subject comes to the front just before the time for a resettlement of the terms of the Behring Sea sealing convention, which is an expected event of the early future. Under all the circumstances the Dominion has seemingly excellent vantage ground in this dual concern, and it is to be hoped that in coming negotiations this will not be lost by our rulers. We have suffered from too many bad bargains with our neighbors of the States, and in this respect history should not repeat itself.

It is worth noting that the first ore shipment from what may become a most important producing camp, was made from Poplar last week. The owners of the Marquis and Gilbert group made this record by a consignment of 200 sacks of ore to the Trail smelter. The ore carries free gold in a main body that has the appearance of galena, but the chief reliance of the owners is on the gold values.

One of the most noted, and certainly one of the ablest and most successful Bishops of the Anglican Church of Canada is about to resign the historic See of Nova Scotia, which, founded in 1787, was the first colonial bishopric established by the Church of England. Bishop Courtney now seeks somewhat less exacting duty, although not yet very old, being in his 67th year. He is not only an able administrator, but an eloquent speaker and preacher, and it will not be easy for his church to find an equally capable successor in his charge. His experience has been singularly varied; for, whilst English born and educated, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Courtney served the Episcopal Church in Glasgow, in New York, in Chicago and in Boston ere coming to Canada and becoming, in 1888, Bishop of Nova Scotia. He will in that Province be, for some time, a public man "greatly missed."

There is a lady candidate for the Australian Senate, a Miss Vida Goldstein, who is standing for a seat in the State of Victoria. On opening her campaign at Portland, Miss Goldstein had to refute a serious charge, that of being under thirty. Some cruel opponent—perhaps a bold, bad man—had declared that she was only 25, the lowest age qualification of an Australian Senator being fixed at thirty. Miss Goldstein, however, confesses to thirty-two, and the best way out of the difficulty for the one who ventured to affirm the contrary, will be to say that she really does not look more than five and twenty. Australia's lady candidate for Senatorial honors declares that she is a protectionist, also that she objects to party rule and party organization, as a most serious menace to a young democracy. She does not appear over confident of election, having, she says, to face all the proverbial disadvantages of a political pioneer and not only encounter the prejudice of "mere men," but also that of faint-hearted women. Miss Goldstein, whose name suggests Hebraic ancestry, is seemingly, however, possessed of the tenacity of her race.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier felt himself the other day compelled to write an open letter and send it to the leading English journals, denying a statement made at English public meetings to the effect that his Government had intended to contribute largely to Imperial naval defence, but had abandoned the idea as a result of Mr. Chamberlain's policy alarming French-Canadian members of Parliament. It now appears, and the Toronto Globe vouches for it, that the misstatement which has so much annoyed Sir Wilfrid was not made by any bad Tory, but by a Toronto born and bred Canadian Liberal, Mr. Hamer Greenwood, who is now a salaried lecturer of the English Liberal party, and one of that party's candidates for the ancient city of York. In his candidature Mr. Greenwood has the strong financial support of very wealthy Yorkshire Liberals, who are finding him the sinews of war. Meanwhile it is really too bad for such a Liberal of two lands to libel his former chief, Sir Wilfrid, even though this be done with a view to "down" that bad man, Chamberlain, of Birmingham. Even the Toronto Globe is, in this instance, unpersuaded that in politics the end is apt to justify the means. There are limits to the application of the doctrine, as Mr. Greenwood will have to learn, unless there is to be trouble in store for him should he return to his Liberal friends in Toronto.

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THE GROWING COST OF OUR EDUCATION.

The Provincial Education Department is, as usual, confronted by numerous demands for school accommodation in newly developing districts. It is consequently practically impossible, under present conditions, to keep its expenditure stationary without neglect to meet the educational requirements of more or less important districts. Hence the best that can be done is to administer the department carefully and avoid waste and extravagance, though a somewhat considerable increase of aggregate expenditure cannot be avoided, for there are many new and growing districts in widely parted regions of the province urgently demanding further school provision.

Thus to quote but one instance in point, Southeast Kootenay, is in particular, as Inspector Wilson has descovered, likely to justify a number of new educational demands, due to the rapid growth in that section of lumbering and coal and lode mining. Cranbrook and Fernie both call for additions to their schools, and Coal Creek, Marysville and other places—at present unprovided—want schools. The want is, however, a good sign, for it indicates large industrial progress, which is in some sections, coal mining especially, likely, in the immediate future, to increase considerably Southeast Kootenay's return contributions to Provincial revenue.

And what is true of Southeast Kootenay is true also, in more or less measure, of a number of the other districts of the province calling, under our educational system, either for larger schools or for more new schools. Hence the increase of educational expenditure thus involved will be partly counterbalanced by corresponding local gains of Provincial revenue.

However, making due allowance for this, there will probably still be some net increase of the proportionate demand of education upon the Provincial revenue.

But in this regard in an age when the country which fails to educate its people well is lost or losing in the world's industrial struggle, and lost or losing also in other attributes that are more moral and less material, a progressive land is bound to increase its educational expenditure.

This is the case of the United Kingdom, where such cost is increasing almost by leaps and bounds; it is the case of the United States, and it is in more or less measure the case of Germany and France. And, coming nearer home, it is the case of all the growing Provinces and Territories of our Dominion.

We, therefore, cannot hope, and ought not to expect, to be an exception to the general rule, but look to our educational administrators to do the best that is practically possible with the means at their command, to make more and more efficient the general public instruction of the future men and women of our Province.

More money has to be spent on British Columbia's education; it is for the department, its superintending staff and its goodly regiment of teachers to secure full value for that money.

A MISLEADING REFERENCE.

A despatch quoted from the Toronto Mail and Empire in our Sunday's issue referred to the likelihood that Lord Dundonald's visit to Port Simpson is in part to report upon the strategic surroundings of that town, in view of its possible selection as the western terminal of the transcontinental line which the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is to build. It is more than likely that the suggestion of the Mail and Empire is, in this regard, correct.

In another item of importance in the same despatch, a gross blunder is, however, made as to the effect of the Boundary Award, it being stated that all the islands about Port Simpson are within at least two or three miles of that port, the inference being that the small islets left in possession of the United States might command that port. The low-lying barren isles thus conceded, Sitklan and Kounaghanut, are, however, not two or three, but at least fourteen miles from Port Simpson, four miles further than is San Juan from this port, whilst the American islets are absolutely commanded by the far larger and more important islands of Wales and Pearse, which are adjudged Canadian, and are several miles nearer to Port Simpson.

All this, of course, will be learnt by Lord Dundonald. Meanwhile it is just as well to correct the misleading geographical reference of the Mail and Empire to the very unimportant islets, which have, under the award, caused so much trouble throughout Canada and in Great Britain itself.

A most interesting bye-election takes place in the county division of North Renfrew, Ontario, on the 26th inst. The Liberal Government of Ontario only the other day screwed up its courage to the sticking point and actually fixed a date for the election, after permitting the constituency, despite numerous protests from its electors, as also from Mr. Whitney as leader of the Opposition, to be disfranchised for no less than 549 days. Such an unconstitutional evasion of public duty as regards the right to the franchise, is believed to be almost, if not quite, unprecedented in the history of our Empire for two hundred years. Thus the late Liberal member, Mr. J. W. Munro, died in May, 1902, a few days after election, and ere he even took his seat, and so small and precarious has Mr. Ross' majority since been in the Ontario legislature that he has only now—perhaps under justifiable pressure from the Lieut.-Governor—caused the necessary arrangements to be made for North Renfrew's renewal of representation. Two candidates, both young and popular and under thirty, will contest the seat, a Mr. Dunlop for the Conservatives and a Mr. Hale for the Liberals, but under the circumstances of its long disfranchisement and general political conditions in Ontario, it is possible that the Conservative may win, though he must fight most vigorously to do this and miss no legitimate opportunity of the fray.

The leasing of metal mines on sharing terms, as between lessors and lessees, is reported to be steadily gaining ground in the Kootenays, especially where ore veins are small and their ore high grade. In such cases mines will often fail to pay under more costly company management, yet will make fair returns if handled by skilful lessees on sharing terms. As a rule the leasing company receives as its share from 10 to 25 per cent. of the smelter returns, the lessees getting the remainder, which yield them, where they have made a good selection and satisfactory agreement, profit returns which exceed ruling rates of wages. The leasing system is not at present very popular with the ordinary Kootenay miner, as properties thus worked by econnomic lessees usually employ less labor than company owned mines which are actually worked. But many of the latter are—especially in the Slocan district—closed down, and in some of these cases the only real alternative to a continuance of this is the adoption of the leasing system, which should, therefore, in the end, if taken up extensively, tend to the employment of more labor than is engaged under present conditions, when many Kootenay properties lie idle.

At one time it was the wont of men to explain many climatic peculiarities in some parts of the world, especially the British Isles, by reference to the Gulf Stream. Later, and up the present, sun spots held and continue to hold, the field in explanation of extraordinary vagaries of the world's climate. And now a small but very self-assertive body of scientists—not, however, including any great names, declares that recent cycles of bad years for weather, which have affected much of the civilized world, may be partly due to the taking from natural sources of so much electricity for industrial purposes. This they say has created a void in atmospheric conditions, a state of frequent storms resulting from the disturbance of nature. Considering, however, the hugeness of the world's unappropriated stores of latent electric force, there would not seem to be very much in the latest theory. But it is fantastic enough to raise no little comment in the columns of some well-known English journals.

The British free importers who so angrily oppose a policy of Imperial preference, are seemingly divided into two groups, leading exponents of each of which recently "found voice" in a discussion at the National Liberal Club, London. The more eminent of the two, Lord Brassey, held that Great Britain's commercial future depended mainly upon trade development with tropical countries, and doubtless largely with crown colonies, such as British India, his Imperial vision being apparently that of an Empire protecting and developing, partly for higher, partly for selfish reasons, lands occupied under the British flag by many millions of natives, mostly colored. Another speaker, Sir Henry Collins, was a pronounced Little Englander, who declared his opinion that the colonies must become great states and drop, like ripe fruit, from the Empire. The larger visions of a federated Empire, in which such great states would have a full share of control, is unfortunately not his, and it would seem to loom rather dimly even before Lord Brassey, who has, or had, Imperialist tendencies.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AS TO EDUCATION.

Sir,—We are most interested I am sure, in the articles in the Semi-Weekly Colonist for December 1st, by W. John Foster Fraser, entitled, "Why the American Youth is More Successful in Business Than His English Brother." I should like, if you will allow me, to make a few observations as an Englishman, in reply to some of Mr. Fraser's statements. He evidently knows his subject well, and I do not question all the assertions he makes. In regard, however, to his remarks upon the American business youth compared with the English boy, Mr. Fraser appears to think that the love of manly games and sports in the English youth keeps him out of the positions of trust, which are always held by elderly men. This is not the reason at all. In England firms are much older established than in America, and have men grown old in their service. It is only just to advance these when opportunity occurs. I do not think that an intense keenness in games will keep back a nation in trade or prosperity. It was not so with the Olympian games and the ancient Greeks.

Then Mr. Fraser goes on to give remarks not in praise of Oxford and Cambridge. These universities were never intended to give their students a business training. They were established for the advancement of learning for the sake of learning, not as a means of obtaining "coo." This latter idea strikes one as the most thought of in America. In England we have our technical schools, but it is not everybody's aim to make money. Some have it, and these rightly are at the universities for education and culture. It was Charles Kingsley who said, "There is very little plain living and high thinking now-a-days." There are people yet in England who believe in this. The English great public schools, though they may not teach all their boys to keep ledgers, aim at making them good citizens and honorable men, giving them an education in the highest sense of the word. There is a distinct moral tone about these schools, for which it is difficult to find a parallel in the United States.

Mr. Fraser appears to think that the technicality of training at the American universities is entirely a matter for congratulation. I do not dispute for a moment the value of a business training in its proper sphere, but when it is universally substituted for, and passes under the name of education and moral training, that the danger begins. And this seems to be the tendency in America at the present day. Man was not sent into the world to "tear himself to pieces for the sake of money," to use Mr. Fraser's words, but to "seek first the Kingdom of God that all these things might be added unto him."

CECIL O. THOMAS.

Fawley Farm, Somenos, V. I., Dec. 5, 1903.

THE DOUGLAS STREET EXTENSION.

Sir,—In reading your paper of Sunday, I noticed that the Bertucci estate were asking over $27,000 for two lots to complete the Douglas street extension. Now, sir, this brings to my mind an incident which happened in 1887. It was to the effect that the same property (which I believe contained the same number of buildings) was offered to the City Council for $900. Mr. John Braden, who was then a member of the City Council, made a motion to accept the offer, but no seconder could be found. The offer was filed with the general remark, that the city would never be in need of them. Many Victorians even at that time, saw the advantage that was to be gained by the city ownership of this property.

PIONEER.

Victoria, Dec. 8th, 1903.

CHORAL SOCIETY.

Sir,—With reference to Mr. J. G. Brown's letter in today's issue. There is no question about any one conductor wishing to monopolize the baton. I am sure Mr. Gideon Hicks does not. What is wanted is the right man and the best building. Mr. Brown only refers to part of my reasons why I say the Metropolitan church is the most suitable. We all know it is willing services. I never raised any objection to helping other churches, but now he has put it in rather a striking manner (as much as to say, you are not bound to come.) I will relate a few facts, and facts is facts, as the Irishman said: Now, sir, I have been in the choirs which gave the "Messiah" in St. Andrew's church. "The Creation" (first time) in Metropolitan church; "Judas Maccabaeus" in First Presbyterian church; "The Creation" (second time) and the Festival; in every case the majority of the choir has been different. Why, some people's conscience are so thin that they won't sing away from their own place. The Metropolitan church has become a sort of flag of truce between all creeds, a common ground, which seems to suit everyone. Myself, and others I have met, who should know, cannot see any impracticability about it at all. What is the difference between having a special musical service in a church and giving the collection to a missionary society, or having an oratorio and giving the proceeds to something local? Perhaps Mr. Brown knows some things we do not.

I am pleased to hear the "Elijah" is to be our next trial. For my own part I shall be only too willing to do my humble share, and many others, but I may say, put a choir of 150 voices and an orchestra with organ in either of the churches mentioned, where would the people want to be? Outside, I should say. Even with the Metropolitan church I have been told, in the big choruses the sound was bounding back from the end of the building. If we had a town hall, not as now, a place more fit for a barn, there would be no question about the most suitable place. So we should choose the best there is.

Our last effort has put new life in the musical circles of the city, and I am sure the next audience will be a large one, only two pleased to hear, even a better performance than the one just given.

As I said before, form a choral society and let the members have a say in how it should be worked.

ONE OF THE CHOIR.

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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—	
Hungarian, per sack	$1.40
Hungarian per bbl	$5.60
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Snow Flake, per bbl	$5.50
Three Star, per sack	$1.40
Three Star, per bbl.	$5.60
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.35
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.25
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's coal oil	$1.70
Eocene oil	$1.80
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$16
Hay, B. C.	$15
Straw, per bale	75
Oats, per ton	$27
Wheat, per ton	$30
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	
Carrots, per lb	1½ to
Beet root, per lb.	3
Potatoes, per sack	$1.25
Potatoes, per ton	$15
Sweet potatoes, per lb	
Green peas, per lb., local	5
Celery	10 to 15
Tomatoes, per lb.	6
Cucumbers, each	5
Artichokes, per lb	2
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	60
Eastern eggs, per dozen	30
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
Delta	35
Fresh Island butter	25 to 30
Fruits—	
Shelled Jordan almonds	75
Walnuts, lb.	25
Filberts, lb.	25
Almonds, lb	25
Brazils, lb.	25
Pecans, lb.	25
Valencia	60
Figs	20
Valencia raisins	12½
New cleaned currants, best Patras	12½
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins	25 to 35
Bananas, per dozen	35 to 40
Pineapples, per doz.	25 to 50
Plums, per lb	4
Watermelon, each	40 to 50
Scuash, each	5 to 10
Lemons, per lb	4
Pears, per lb	3
Grape fruit, each	5
Peaches, per lb.	10
New dates	10
Cocoanuts, each	10
Japanese Oranges, box	65
New navel oranges, dozen	50
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Local apples, per box	$1 to $1.25
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	8
Halibut, per lb	8
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
Pork	11 to 17
Hams, American, per lb	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 2
Bacon, rolled	18
Bacon, long clear	18

The San Francisco Argonaut finds in the fact that there is now a great demand in that city for the coinage at the local branch of the United States Mint and for the subsequent local circulation of one-cent pieces, where until recently anything under a nickel was scorned, a proof that the city has really become nationally great. A sure proof of this, according to the Argonaut, is entrance into a one-cent belt of country, for that journal quaintly says: "These changes are an indication that San Francisco is getting rid of her provincial airs and may soon take rank among the large cities of the nation." And this is not "wrote sarcastic."

MARRIED.

BARRY—GARNETT—At Duncans on Dec. 2, 1903, by the Rev. W. C. Schlichter, Mr. Tierney P. Barry and Miss Letitia Rose Garnett, both of Shawnigan, V. I.

HUCKELL—DRAISEY — In St. James' church, Victoria, B. C., on December 3rd, 1903, by the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, B. W. Huckell, of Fort Steele, B. C., to Elizabeth (Lilie) Draisey, of Toronto, Ont.

ROCHON—RADCLIFFE—At Nelson, on December 2nd, by Rev. W. W. Baer, Joseph Rochon and Miss Lilie Radcliffe

DIED.

ASTLE—At Esquimalt, on December 2nd, 1903, Christina, wife of Thomas Astle, a native of California, aged 45.

CRAFT—At the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, on the 3rd instant, Gertrude Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Craft, in her sixteenth year.

KENNEL—On the 6th inst., Godfrey Kennel, aged 68 years, and a native of the U. S. A.

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