The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The comfortable belief that the increase in the capitation tax on Chinese immigrants from $100 to $500 would entirely check the influx from the Orient, has been rudely dispelled by the fact that over one hundred Mongolians have just arrived in the Province, the full amount of the increased tax having been paid before they left China. This is another proof, if proof were wanted, of the great shrewdness of these people in their dealings with the "barbarians" of the West. They were careful to spread the idea that no more Chinese would come here if such an increase were made in the tax. On that basis they have made new contracts at a higher scale of wages. Upon this new and higher scale there is a margin available for gradually defraying the heavier tax now imposed. As we pointed out some months ago would probably be the case, the Chinese intend to make those who have imposed the tax bear the burden of it. That they are succeeding in this everyone who has to do with the employment of Chinese is well aware. The greater wages demanded by them will, of course, tend to bring their scale of remuneration nearer to that demanded by white people and pro tanto diminish the inducement or reason for the employment of Chinese. Even if the scales of wages paid to the two classes of labor approximated, it would not necessarily imply that white labor had supplanted that from the Orient and that a great economical and social problem had been satisfactorily solved. There are several reasons for that view. One is that there is not sufficient white labor available in British Columbia, nor is there likely to be for a long time to come of the kind that is required. The fact is that white men will not undertake a good deal of the work of the kind that has hitherto been chiefly done by Chinese labor. Another reason is that in the present state of things much of this work cannot be carried out at the cost that the employment of white labor would involve. In the cleaning of heavily timbered lands, in the making of drains and ditches on lands that require such works for their reclamation, it is impossible to pay the rate of wages that white labor requires. As it is even with the low-priced Chinese labor the margin available is very small. Nor do we look for any change in the situation for some time to come. If a certain number of Chinese still come notwithstanding the heavier capitation tax, higher wages will be demanded by them and the greater cost of their labor caused by that fact will tend to circumscribe the amount of improvements on land that will be undertaken. In some respects there is a similarity between the conditions here and those which prevail in the Transvaal. There is a certain class of work that white men do not care to do, except under the pressure of urgent necessity. Even if they were compelled by the force of circumstances to undertake such work, the wages that it is possible to pay for it would not be regarded by them as sufficiently remunerative or adequate to the cost of living.

THE G. T. P. CONTRACT.

The debate in the Dominion House of Commons on the agreement between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has been a long and somewhat tedious one, since on both sides of the House it consisted in a great measure of merely a reiteration of the views expressed on the subject during the previous session. Even the speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier explaining the details of the proposed amendments to the agreement failed to arouse much interest among members, while but few strangers were present to hear an exposition of the Government's policy on a matter involving, either directly or indirectly, sums running into the hundreds of millions. The Premier did not have a very pleasant duty to perform, as, from the very nature of the case, he had to retract, either verbally or tacitly, many of the assertions made by himself or his colleagues during the previous session. Then the Government asserted that the company would carry out its contract to the letter and that if it did not, as Mr. Fielding said, the Government had the means to compel it to do so. Now they have been obliged to come to the House and request that very important modifications should be made in the agreement as otherwise, the company could not, or would not, carry out the agreement. But let that pass. British Columbians realize that this railway is necessary for the opening up of a vast territory, not a little of which is within the boundaries of this Province. We still think, as we have always thought, that many of the details of the agreement are either defective or are not drawn so as to safeguard as well as they should do the interests of British Columbia.

We referred a few days ago to the omission to insert in the agreement a provision binding the company to commence work on the western section of the line on the Coast simultaneously with the beginning of the work on the prairie section. In the references to the undertaking at the time it was first heard of and before the matter was actually before Parliament, it was distinctly stated that this arrangement about the commencement of construction would be followed. But there was no reference to the matter in the bill as introduced, nor did the representatives of British Columbia make any effort—so far as the records of the proceedings in the House indicate—to get the bill amended in that particular. At last we see that Mr. Ralph Smith in his speech on Monday last, referred to this matter and said that it was one that the people of British Columbia insisted should be provided for in the agreement. We trust that Mr. Smith will continue to press this on the Government and that he will have the united and energetic support of all the representatives of this Province. It is a question of no small importance to the business and trade of British Columbia and the commercial interests of the Province are entitled to proper consideration in regard to it. Its inclusion in the agreement is also of great importance to the development and settlement of that section of the Province which will be traversed by the line. If construction is only pushed forward from the East, there will be little activity seen in that district until the whole line is near completion and the construction approaches the Coast. That may be five or six years hence. On the other hand if construction is commenced on the Coast and pushed forward to meet that from the East, there will be a movement of population to that section and industrial activity will begin. It means, therefore, very much to the general interests of the Province that the request made by us should be acceded to. To ignore it would be to sacrifice benefits that should accrue to the Province from the financial assistance that the company is receiving from the Dominion. As Mr. Ralph Smith told the House on Monday last, there is little difference of opinion as to the important bearing on Provincial interests that the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will have. He can also assert with equal accuracy that there is similar unanimity in regard to the view that construction should be carried on from the Coast eastward. Were it not that with many of the Government supporters in the provincial press anxiety about party interests is considered more than the public interests, there would not be a newspaper of any pretensions in British Columbia that would not be demanding in the most vigorous manner this amendment to the agreement with the railway company.

A CABINET SHUFFLE.

According to reports in Liberal newspapers in the East, there is going to be a great change shortly in the personnel of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet. Three ministers are mentioned definitely as about to leave their seats in the Council for other positions, some of which are to be apparently created as havens of refuge for politicians tired and weary of the fray, or possibly, fearful of the results that a general election may have on the Government and the Liberal party. Sir Richard Cartwright is to be "kicked upstairs" into the Senate, where he will be able to listen to the criticisms which his old-time opponent, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, will doubtless deliver for his particular benefit, on the entirely different attitude that Sir Richard has taken when in office to that which he held in Opposition on financial and other matters. Doubtless the Conservative leader in the Upper House will not fail to remind Sir Richard of the time when he declared that a government which could not govern the country for less than an expenditure of thirty-five millions of dollars was not fit to hold office, and will ask the doughty knight what he really thinks of an administration that can scarcely make both ends meet on almost double that sum. Still, after his long years of public life, Sir Richard is entitled to enjoy the calm and peace of the Red Chamber, and he will doubtless feel not a little relief at being removed from close official connection with some of the colleagues whose methods and views it is to Sir Richard's credit he has regarded with disapprobation and discust.

Mr. Sydney Fisher's retirement will unquestionably be a great relief to some of his colleagues and will put an end to the damaging attacks that the Opposition has been prone to indulge in on the Minister of Agriculture's administrative failures. A new office has been created for Mr. Fisher and its singularity is a conclusive proof of the difficulty which the Premier has found in devising some way of providing for him. Mr. Fisher is to be a kind of peripatetic showman for Canada, and will travel around the world making neat little speeches to the visitors to national fairs and exhibitions. The idea opens a vista of usefulness to played-out Cabinet ministers that will doubtless be copied in other countries, unless Mr. Fisher has taken care to have it prevented by the ordinary label of his Department—"Patent applied for."

But the greatest surprise of all to a world that is able to take the measure of statesmen at their own estimate, is the report that the "Young Napoleon of the West"—as the Winnipeg "Tribune" described him before its proprietor became disgusted at the lack of appreciation with which he was regarded by the Government—Mr. Sifton, is to retire from a sphere in which he has found time to add to his own fortunes while directing the destinies of the West. Still while lamenting the disappearance of the Hon. Clifford Sifton from a position that he so adorned (to quote the words of Mr. Joseph Martin, or some other admirer), it is some consolation to think that Western Canada's loss will be the Empire's gain and that in the highest court in the realm his profound legal knowledge will be utilized for the benefit of suitors before that august tribunal. Perhaps, the atmosphere of the sombre chamber in which the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council calmly delivers judgment on the appeals from Greater Britain, will have a depressing effect on the statesman from Manitoba. But who knows what compensations may be in store for this enforced moderation! He may become "Sir Clifford" or he may become "Baron Brandon!"

PROVINCIAL AID TO ENTERPRISES.

Although but a few months have elapsed since the Provincial Legislature was engaged in passing measures designed to discharge liabilities incurred by reckless financial administration, and although that object could only be achieved by increasing the burdens of the Provincial taxpayers, it would seem that there are people who have already forgotten these circumstances. At least, if they have not forgotten them, they must ignore the lessons that they should teach. We are impelled to make these remarks by the statements which are current throughout the Province of the number of demands that are said to have been made on the Government for financial assistance to all sorts of projects. Of course, they are based on the old and threadbare argument that it is the Government's duty to open up and develope the resources of the Province and that millions of dollars disbursed from the Treasury for these various schemes will be returned manyfold in the somewhat misty future. We do not know what is the Government's view on these matters and we have no authority to speak on its behalf. We have no more information than that which is open to every reader of the Provincial press, nor do we make the least pretense to have any better data on which to base an opinion than is possessed by anyone who has followed the course of Provincial affairs during the last three or four years. But this is a matter which interests the people of British Columbia; one in which every taxpayer has a concern and it seems to us that there should be no hesitation or backwardness in discussing it.

If there is one thing connected with Provincial affairs more than another, and especially in regard to the Provincial finances, that must be plain and clear to every intelligent person, it is that the Province can embark in no enterprise involving either a cash outlay or some charge on the Provincial credit, unless it is of such a character that the risk or obligation is really infinitesimal. We are entirely agreed that the opening up of the country by railways and other means, so that the latent natural resources of the Province can be developed, is a matter that should, and from the Premier's assurances, doubtless will, receive the careful consideration of the Government. But that does not imply that the Government can prudently involve the Province in liabilities running into millions in order to assist in financing projects of a comparatively speculative character. The Provincial creditor has the assurance that this will not be done, and the Provincial taxpayer relies on the Government incurring no immense obligations that will bring about a recurrence of deficits with their inevitable concomitant of more loans and higher taxation. Every project that is put forward must be submitted to the closest scrutiny and unless it is found to be a sound business proposition that will ultimately cost the Province nothing, it must be rejected. That is the view taken by the large majority of the taxpayers and we think by the Government also.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

Sir,—The question of the importation of Chinese labor into the Rand, mines is one which should arouse in every true patriot an unqualified protest, and a continued and determined opposition. A more flagrant insult to the intelligence of the British people would be difficult to find, even though the tyrannous records of early history were overhauled. And the insult is enhanced by the fact that it comes from those who enjoy the peculiar advantages of British law! In fine, sir, the British parliament is asked to contradict the very principles for which her noble sons gave their lives in the late war with the Boers, by a few wretched men who have evidently lost their sense of freedom and justice, either the lustful anaesthetic of wealth, and the sordid diabetes of an oligarchal combine. We have been delivered from one Oligarchy, but we are in immediate danger of being taken captive by another, if possible, more subtle than the last.

Last April, Sir George Farrar, who seems to be the leader among the mine owners, said that the attempt to supply native labor for the mines had failed, and the recourse must be made to Asiatics, preferably Chinese. He said that about 90,000 would be required, and in five years' time 200,000 could be employed. Indignation and protest was at once aroused in the Transvaal, but the powerful schemers—the mine owners shut the mouths of the people by capturing the larger part of the press, and secured the dismissal of the most able, independent journalist on the Rand. The people justly called for a referendum on the subject, but this was refused. A labor importation association was started by these titled money-grubbers, and the Home Office has, by the weakness of the new Colonial Secretary, been practically converted to this disastrous policy. The only thing which stands in the way of this becoming law, is the public opinion of Greater Britain.

British Columbia should not be silent at such an hour. The province gave her sons for the redemption of South Africa; surely she will continue to utter with no uncertainty, her protest against the Home government being hood-winked into allowing the Chinese to invade this blood bought land!

In my judgment, it is not a question of the morals of these yellow invaders, but fundamentally, a question of justice to the Britisher. When London has no thousands of unemployed, and Liverpool and Manchester has nothing to say about their destitute poor, and the large cities of Ireland and Scotland are free from the blight of poverty-stricken families huddled together like cattle—when the Poor law—the most costly in existence—is no longer the burden of the British taxpayer, and every time-expired-soldier and reservist out of employment has been given work at a fair wage—then, sir, it will be time to cast about in other latitudes for foreign labor, but surely not ill then.

We hear of no ships, safe, commodious, and well appointed, waiting in the Thames and the Mersey to embark all volunteers for mine work in South Africa.

We hear of no attempts by systematic advertising throughout the Old Country to induce men and women to seek a home in our hardly-won colony. Why not? To every man who thinks the question is obvious. The Britisher will not submit to conditions, arbitrary requirements and low wages like the Chinaman. The sons of John Bull want suffrage and not serfage. Thus, it is very apparent that the mine owners who want a certain amount of raw energy, the more mechanical it is the better, will certainly try to avoid the danger of having behind that energy men who will think, and speak, and if need be, assert themselves. The mighty doctrines of the freedom of the will, ethics and moral philosophy generally, have evidently had no place in the education of Sir George Farrar and his immediate disciples.

We have to decide then, whether the Transvaal shall be at the mercy of these self-lords, whether it shall be over-run by a yellow horde who will certainly make the federation of the South African colonies well-nigh impossible, or whether it shall be peopled by the owners by right and conquest—the Britishers.

British Columbia could say a good deal about the Chinese, and could speak with authority; but as I have before intimated, the question seems to me to be one of heritage rather than anything else. The sons have a greater right by the ties of blood than the children of a stranger land to this new inheritance. I would suggest then, sir, that concerted and immediate action be taken to secure the Home Land that this western side of the empire respectfully protests against this great injustice. At this season of the year, annual gatherings of various orders will take place. Labor unions, church conferences and synods, benefit societies, clubs and associations, all of which taken together, represent no small number. Resolutions against the introduction of Chinese labor into the Transvaal would serve a good purpose at this critical period in South Africa's history and would certainly enlighten the eye of the Colonial Secretary to whom a copy should be sent, via the proper authorities.

Let us all who are truly patriotic become self-appointed members of the "White League" and bring all the energy and influence we possess to bear against this terrible sacrifice of national honor upon the altar of modern Mammonism. A recent Blue Book very fortunately discloses that the real opinion of South Africa is dead against the scheme, while the Cape parliament has stated most emphatically that it is totally opposed to it. In the face of all this shall we allow this new addition to the empire to be dominated by an unprincipled Plutocracy? Every true and patriotic Britisher can only have one answer.

If there are some who are in "honest doubt" about this measure, they may be surprised to know that although more gold is now being taken from the mines than before the war, the general wages are very much less. The outlook is one of great commercial promise, and yet the cheapest and most unwholesome labor is sought.

If this is not the clearest proof of the most depraved selfishness, then the recent Blue Book of the British government is not true, and Lord Milner has not spoken the truth. No man in whose blood flows the keen sense of right will ever assent to this abdication of national honor in order to satisfy the impudent demands of a few bloated capitalists who are trying to "corner" the new colony for their own miserable ends.

I have written at this length, sir, because I have had previous experience of your gracious treatment regarding any matter affecting the general welfare of our country and empire.

ROBERT HUGHES,

Nanaimo, April 17, 1904.

INDIAN PRIVILEGES.

Sir,—I noticed in your paper recently a letter signed "Earlplay" re fishing in the Cowichan river. In referring to the letter the Colonist suggests that the law as applied to the netting of fish in the Cowichan river be done away with. If this were done the Indians would make it a business to net fish for the purpose of selling to the white man. It certainly is hard upon Indians, at least those past work which would bring them money, to deny them the privilege of taking a few salmon for food. Would it not be a good idea to allow them to put out nets once a week, or a certain number of times in each month. This is one side of the question. Allow me to say something on the other. I can write from a knowledge of the Indian. As to the white man getting good baskets of trout in the Cowichan river, what is to stop the Indians from getting food in the same way? They know the river thoroughly, also where, and when, and how to catch the trout better than does the average white man. They know, as I have seen the attractive power of the angleworm, the spoon hook and the salmon roe. I have seen with my own eyes a dealer send to Victoria large shipments of trout caught and sold to him by the Indians. But how many strings of trout do Indian boys sell to white people for a mere nothing? My opinion is that the Indians (except those past work) have quite enough privileges as it is. How is it that an Indian can go out any time during the close season and knock over a deer, a grouse or two, or a few dozen ducks. I have repeatedly seen this done. Only a few days ago I saw two Indians, each with a gun and what looked suspiciously like a grouse or so tucked under their sweaters. The Indians had just come out of the bush when I saw them. The constables found two white men last year under similar circumstances in a nearby neighborhood. The arm of the law searched, found, and fined these men.

I will take my oath that this is true:

One morning early (in April it was), I happened to come upon an Indian with a gun and a canoe. In the bottom of the canoe were exactly twenty-two wigeon ducks. I questioned him about them and he said he had shot them (at two shots) in the early dusk of the morning. I have reason to suspect that he was often thus in the habit of defying the law.

How is it that Indians are allowed to keep horses, cattle, and dogs and starve them (at least in the winter)? The Indians take the privilege of leaving their dogs behind to starve when they go fishing of hop-picking. I know one white man who had no less than 40 lambs killed by Indian dogs last year. Is this fair play? The Indians were directly responsible for greatly reducing the white man's fishing ground in Cowichan bay. I have seen Indians using nets, not only on this forbidden ground, but doing so without a licence. I agree with D. W. H., who said that the Indians "are yet a treacherous, sneaking lot." D. W. H. also stated that since the advent of the white man the Indians have been tremendously thinned, directly and indirectly, through intoxicating liquor, or rather a special manufacture of Indian "fire water." Can we doubt that this (though we may be sorry to say so) was a blessing in disguise? If there were as many Indians now as there were 40 years ago who knows the trouble and expense they would be?

FAIRPLAY, No 2.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

"It takes us just a week to get an answer from Nelson after a letter is sent from Poplar creek to this city," said R. L. Masterson, general merchant of Poplar to a reporter for the Daily News, at the Hume hotel last evening. "It is this way: A letter leaving Poplar on Monday goes to Kaslo and lays over there until Tuesday, while a letter leaving here on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock lays over in Kaslo until Friday and gets into Poplar at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. What we should have is a mail sack for Poplar which would be sent right through and not lay over in Kaslo. Freight from Nelson beats the mail sometimes two and three days.—Nelson News.

This week has seen one continual round of slides on the C. P. R. tracks west of here. No trains on the west have reached Golden since Saturday and none from the east since Monday. Sunday's and Monday's west-bound passenger trains are tied up at Glacier and Tuesday's train is held at Field. Wednesday's No. 1 was diverted over the Crow's Nest line. Slides were reported yesterday on the line south of Revelstoke, thus causing a complete tie-up of all through trains. Telegraphic communications with the coast is constantly being interrupted by slides breaking the wires.—Golden Star.

Charles Sandberg, who has been an industrious and honored citizen of Phoenix for some four years, took to his heels Tuesday, and is no more, so far as this community is concerned. His departure was soon discovered, his creditors, to the extent of $700 of $800, were soon alarmed, and then began an effort to cut off his flight before he reached the asylum for the oppressed, and criminals of all nations, in Uncle Sam's domains.—Phoenix Pioneer.

Our lines of communication are cut and we are isolated. No scarcity of provisions; have beans, potatoes, canned goods and beer to hold out indefinitely. Should meat supply fail us, we have a number of risky mules to fall back on. The puckachasers of the town gave a grand ball last night; sentries and officials quit their posts to attend. Everybody well and no cause for alarm. Hotels full, and an orderly though hot time in the old town tonight. Business good, jail empty, and the needed flume repairs going merrily on.—Sandon Standard.

With the completion of the Great Western silver mill at Five Mile, which is at present receiving its finishing touches, there will be inaugurated a new era in the mining industry of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada, that is, the milling, amalgamation and conversion into bars of the silver and gold ores of the Silver Cup and Nettie L. mines.—Trout Lake Topic.

The Presbyterian church was crowded on Wednesday night, the occasion being a public reception given to the retiring pastor, Rev. J. C. Stewart and his amiable wife, whose term of residence in Kamloops is so nearly ended. After an address by the choir an address was given by E. Stuart Wood, which was followed by the presentation of a Bible, hymn book and a purse containing $230 in gold to the pastor. The presentation was made by J. M. Harper.—Kamloops Standard.

M. K. Rogers, manager of the Nickel Plate mine, at Hedley City, British Columbia, has for a long time been trying to secure a site for the smelter plant near the company's mine. An Indian reserve covers the ground that is wanted for this purpose, and Mr. Rogers has offered to pay a good round price for sufficient territory to accommodate the works he desires to instal. The Dominion parliament has turned a deaf ear to his supplications, and he is considering the advisability of securing the ground and erecting a smelter on the American side of the line, in the Similkameen valley.—Nelson Tribune.

Mr. John Marshall, of Lillooet, a visitor here for the last week in connection with the Anderson Lake mine affairs, says that the mining interests are looking up in his district. Besides the success of the gold dredge several mines in the neighborhood are developing very satisfactorily, though in a small way. He has faith in the Lillooet district, that it will yet be a great producer of metals.—Ashcroft Journal.

Last week we stated that J. J. Hill paid $3,500,000 for his stock in the C. N. P. Coal Company. The figures given were those of the whole capital stock of the company, Hill buying his three-tenths interest at two and a half times par, paying $2,625,000 for $1,050,000 stock.—Morrissey Despatch

Mrs. McMullan left Wilmer Monday evening for Nelson, having received word that her husband, who underwent a surgical operation there was worse. She intended going to Fairmount that night and making Cranbrooke next day, thus she would ride over 100 miles in two days from Pinehurst to Cranbrooke to catch the train Wednesday morning for Nelson. This is a long ride on horseback for a lady to make all alone, but all who know Mrs. McMullan do not doubt that she caught the train. Mr. McMullan was formerly foreman at the Paradise mine.—Wilmer Outcrop.

RETAIL MARKETS

There are no changes of note to chronicle in the retail markets. Hay is liable to come down in price there being so much grass now in the country. Potatoes and wheat are still very dear.

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
Hungarian, per sack	$1.85
Flour—	
Hungarian, per bbl.	$5.50
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.50
Three Star, per sack	$1.50
Three Star, per bbl	$6.00
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.40
Drifted Snow, per bbl	$5.60
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's coal oil	$1.60
Eocene oil	$1.70
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$20.00
Hay, B. C.	$18.00
Straw, per bale	75
Wheat, per ton	$37
Middlings, per ton	$30.00
Bran, per ton	$29.00
Ground feed, per ton	$28 to $30
Vegetables—	
Beans, per lb	5
Cabbage, per lb.	3½
Cauliflower, per head	10
Onions, per lb.	5
Carrots, per lb	1½ to 2
Beet root, per lb.	2
Potatoes	$1.25
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	25
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
Best Ontario Cheese, per lb.	20
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian, per lb.	20
Butter—	
Australian butter, per lb.	30
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best dairy, per lb	20 to 25
Victoria creamery, per lb	35
Cowichan creamery, per lb	35
Delta	35
Fresh Island	35
Fruits—	
Cooking figs	10
Figs, lb	20
Valencia raisins	12½
New cleaned currants, best Patras	12½
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins	25 to 35
Rhubarb, 3 lbs for	25
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 35
Oranges, per dozen	15 to 25
New dates	12½
Cocoanuts, each	10
New navel oranges, dozen	10 to 25
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Local apples, per box	$1.25 to $2
Currants, per lb	10 to 12½
Raisins per lb	12½
Malaga raisins	40
Sultanas	17½
California	12½
Loose Muscats	8 to 10
Mixed peel, per lb	20
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	15
Halibut, frozen	8
Flounders	6
Finnan Haddock, per lb.	15
Crabs, per dozen	50 to 75
Bloaters	10
Kipers	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 14
Lamb, American, per lb	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 2[illegible]
Bacon, rolled	18
Pork	11 to 12

MARRIED.

SMITH-PEDDLE—At St. Saviour's church, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. W. D. Barber, Stanley McBaire Smith to Elizabeth Beatrice Peddle.

HAYNES-HARDIE—At Victoria, B. C., on April 19th, by Rev. W. D. Barber, Wm. Barrington Haynes, of Osoyoos, B. C., to Mary Evelyn, daughter of the late Henry Hardie, of Manchester, Eng., and Mrs. Hardie, of Esquimalt road, Victoria, B. C.

O'CONNOR-WILLIS—At Greenwood, on April 4th, by Rev. Father Bedard, D. O'Connor and Miss Minnie Willis.

DIED.

FORD—At Nanaimo, on April 11, Stewart Ross Ford, aged 20 years.

CLEGG—At Vancouver, on April 11, Benjamin Clegg, aged 20 years.

RITCHIE—At Kamloops, on April 10th, John Ritchie, aged 68 years.

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The Hickman - Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 59. P. O. Drawer 613

A SNAP
Washington Prunes, 40-50s, 5 lbs. for 25c
For Thursday and Friday only.
The Saunders Grocery Co Ltd
Phone 28. 39 and 41 Johnson Street.
The "West End" Grocery Co. Ltd.
Phone 88. 42 Government Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

TEACHER WANTED—For Hornby Island Public School. Apply at once. Geo. Heatherbell, Hornby Island. a10

"Farmers Exchange"

Advertisements Under This Head One Cent Per Word Each Issue. No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Hatching eggs from Buff Orpingtons (1st hen Victoria). White Wyandottes (winners Victoria and of gold and silver medals Seattle) and Single Comb White Leghorns (winners Victoria) $6.00 and $8.00 per hundred. Write for eggs or birds. Victoria Poultry Yards, Victoria, B. C.

HEAVY HORSES FOR SALE—One bay team, weighing 1400, with harness and 4-inch Arm wagon; also two Clydesdale colts, two and three years old. Apply Geo. A. Jaynes, Cadboro Bay. a3

FOR SALE—300 Egg Incubator and two Brooders in good order. Owner leaving town; will be sold cheap. 116 N. Pembroke street. a22

FOR SALE—Quiet young draught horse for sale cheap. Apply 55 Johnson street. a20

WANTED—Three dozen good laying pullets; also three cockerels, any breed. Apply Brendon & Saunders, Maywood P.O. a20

WANTED—A good farm horse. Apply at Queen's Hotel. F. J. Dawley. a19

FOR SALE—Two Jersey cows in calf; one coming in at once; also horse. Holmes, Strawberry Vale. a18

FOR SALE—The winning young St. Bernard, "Ch. His Highness," registered, A.K.C.S.B., 69,393, winner of 24 firsts, twelve specials and championship. No reasonable offer refused. Write or call on W. F. Hall, "Glencoe," 304 Richmond avenue, Victoria, B. C. a19

FOR SALE—A first-class standard bred mare, with rubber-tired buggy and harness. Apply T. A. Barlow, 101 Fort street. a17

FOR SALE—Small sound horse; also good family cow, making nine pounds of butter a week. McAnally, Mt. Tolmie P.O.

FOR SALE—Silver Spangled Hamburgs—A fine pen for sale, including 1st cock at late show, scoring 91; 1st hen, 93½; 1st pullet, 94; 2nd pullet, 93½. Will sell cheap, as I have no room for them. W. A. Jameson, 71 Fort street. a17

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpingtons, $2.00; special mating, $3.00; White Wyandottes, $2.00; Black Langshans, $1.50; Brown Leghorns, $1.50 per setting. Leave orders at W. A. Jameson's, 71 Fort street. Nothing sent C.O.D. Quick Bros., P.O. Box 187, Victoria, B. C. a14

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Barred Rocks (Hawkins strain) $1.50 for 13. Silver Spangled Hamburgs (great layers) $1.50 for 13. Good results guaranteed. W. A. Jameson, 71 Fort street. a3

FOR SALE—Spaniel puppies; thoroughbred; very handsome. Major MacFarlane, Cobble Hill. a9

FOR SALE—Eggs from prize birds. White Leghorns, from best English imported eggs. Black Leghorns, prize winners in Toronto. Eggs $1.00 and 50c. per setting. J. E. C. Holmes, Chemainus. a8

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorns, "Queen Anne" strain. Bred exclusively for heavy laying. H. P. Johnson, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—Pure White Leghorn hens, cheap. Must be sold before the first of April. Inquire at 15 St. Louis St. m25

FOR SALE—Canaries. Fine singers. Mrs. Lange, 84½ Douglas street. Upstairs.

FOR SALE—Good family cow. Jersey; also express wagon, light cart and set of harness. Apply Mrs. Bond, corner Cadboro Bay avenue and Foul Bay road. a12

LOCA

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Smelter Returns.—The Tyee Co Company made a good showing du the month of March. Following are smelter returns: Smelter ran 21 d 4,701 tons of Tyee ore smelted, gi a return, after deduction of freight refining charges, of $35,565.35.

County Court.—Yesterday the Co court had a session. The principal was Brethour vs. Baker. James Be had made an agreement with Breth to haul 1,015 cords of wood, and h ing received only 846 cords refused pay balance of account. In evidence came out that the railway company mitted having taken some of it. case is still pending.

Coal Mines Act.—At Vancouver terday morning Chief Justice Hun and Mr. Justice Irving concurred in Full court decision, and Mr. Just Martin dissented on a stated case as the Coal Mines Regulation Act, two judges decided it was ultra vires the provincial government to pass leg lation prohibiting the employment Chinese underground. Mr. Justice M tin held it was intra vires. This ca was argued before the chief justice, M Justice Irving and Mr. Justice Mart some months ago. A. E. McPhillip K. C., presented the case for the prov ince, assisted by Attorney-General Wil son. Pending this decision the appeals taken by the Wellington Colliery Company against the judgment delivered by the courts were delayed. The Dominion government has disallowed the act in question.

Marine Ways.—Good progress is being made by the Victoria Machinery Depot in building the large marine ways in connection with their establishment in the upper harbor. When completed they will be able to cope with any sized vessel which may offer, and be a decided acquisition to Victoria's facilities for docking and repairing ships.

To Hear Claims.—The claims of the commissioners who inquired into the contractors' estimates of extras in connection with the construction of Government House are to be heard before the registrar of the Supreme court this week. The commissioners have been subpoenaed to appear.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Interviewing Government.—A delegation from the lower mainland, consisting of Robert S. Kittson, reeve of Ladner; N. A. McDiarmid, clerk of the municipality; and Messrs. Chris. Brown, of Surrey, and Daniel Johnson, of Elgin is here to interview the government in regard to a number of necessary improvements to the district. They are making their headquarters at the Dominion.

Floods in Interior.—Alarming flood conditions prevail in the Kootenay country and the interior exchanges just to hand are full of reports of mishaps. The Red Mountain railway, running between Rossland and Northport, is blocked by snowslides, and a similar condition prevails on other lines. The cause has been a very heavy fall of snow without any chinooks late in the winter. The rise of the Fraser river has not been extraordinary.

Inspector Promoted.—Mr. John R. M. Greenfield, assistant post office inspector at Vancouver, is to be appointed inspector, vice William H. Dorman, deceased. The office of inspector at Vancouver is at present filled by Edward H. Fletcher, postmaster at Vancouver island offices. Upon the appointment of Mr. Greenfield the Vancouver island inspector will return to Victoria. Mr. Greenfield has been in the postal service for about twenty years. He has been attached to the Vancouver office for many years.

Yukon's Output.—A special despatch from Dawson to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "The harvest of millions in gold in the Klondike, Nome, Tanana, Koyukuk, Rampart, Atlin, Big Salmon, Alsek and other northern fields is on for the season of 1904. The Klondike alone will produce at least ten millions this season. Work has done more work this winter than ever before and will swell the total several millions more. Rampart and Tanana have eclipsed anything that have ever done. The first sluicing of the year in the Klondike began today. Water is running freely on most of the creeks. The clean-up will be in full swing in about three weeks. Many big hydraulic and dredging plants will work this year.

A Monster Mail.—The ouatest body of men in the city of Victoria last night was the staff at the local post office, for the Charmer on her trip from Vancouver brought over no less than 200 sacks of delayed mail, representing the accumulation of seven days at the point in the mountains where the C. P. R. service was put out of business by the immense snowslides. Special arrangements had been made for handling the letters, however, two clerks working hard at the task of sorting during the trip of the Charmer from Vancouver, and by 8:30 all the letter mail was in the boxes. The staff were required to work all night on sorting the papers, however, and it will be well along towards noon today before a final clean-up will be made.

Harry Solloway Dead.—The death occurred at the hospital, New Westmin-

50c.
When Medicine Fai
Medicine must fail in a germ trouble, because medicine never kills germs. Any germ-killing drug is a poison to you, and it cannot be taken internally.
Liquozone—liquid oxygen—is the only way that any man knows to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Its results in a germ trouble are absolutely certain, for it always destroys the cause of the trouble. To prove this—if you need it—we will gladly pay for a bottle and give it to you to try.
Only Oxygen.
Liquozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Pauli, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in stapple form into the blood that no germ could live in any membrane or tissue.
Liquozone does that. We spend 14 days in making every bottle, but the result is liquid oxygen—a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a germ that it cannot kill.
Oxygen