The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director

THE DAILY COLONIST

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BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT IN ENGLAND.

Further details in regard to the exhibition of British Columbia fruit in the show held under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society in London, Eng., go to show that the honors were even more important than they were first understood to be. The details received by cable were consequently very meagre. The Morning Post just to hand contains the particulars. The show consisted of an exhibition of colonial-grown fruit and of home, colonial and foreign preserved and bottled fruits. The Messrs. Philip from the West Indies got a gold medal for a display of tropical fruits and other products, with which of course our display in no way came in competition. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company had another West Indian display, for which they got a silver medal. Says the account in the Post: "Another phase of the colonial fruit industry is shown in the large collections of apples and pears from British Columbia, the Dominion of Canada, and Nova Scotia. To the first-named, a gold medal is awarded, the second time this year that distinction has been conferred on that colony. On the previous occasion, British Columbia was not in competition with the sister colonies; now her produce can be compared with theirs, and the visitor cannot fail to be struck by its superiority." The result of this competition at a show of the character of that held by the Royal Horticultural Society ought to be very encouraging to fruit growers in this province. In fresh fruit, the greater possibilities of British Columbia in the British market will lie in apples and pears. In certain varieties of these it is shown that they can be shipped successfully, and we believe at a price which will render them commercially remunerative. British Columbia is not yet seeking for an export market for her fruit, but when the time arrives she will know where to find one.

THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF 1904.

We are in receipt of the Nelson Daily News, which contains a very complete review of the mining industry during 1904, largely compiled by Mr. E. Jacobs, the well-known mining correspondent. Mr. Jacobs is very careful and conservative in his estimates, and with a familiar knowledge of the mining industry of the Province, we may accept his statement of the output for the year just closed as fairly reliable. Of course, it is impossible to get the actual returns until they have been compiled by the Department of Mines. From the statement published in the News the mineral production of 1904 will exceed that of 1901, which was the previous biggest year, by over one million dollars. Last year's output is exceeded by over $3,500,000, all of which is very satisfactory. The increases over 1903 took place in gold, silver, lead and coal. There was a small decrease in the value of the output of copper, although the tonnage was actually greater. This last named is due to the fact that ores of lower value have been smelted. There has been practically little change in the Boundary and the Rossland camps, where the actual values have been less than last year. Similkameen has entered the list of producing districts. The Nickel Plate mine is credited with about $200,000 worth of lode gold, but it is impossible to get exact returns as yet. The principal increase in silver has come from East Kootenay, the St. Eugene there, after three years being closed down, responding with 540,000 ounces. The tonnage of lead has been disappointing in view of the anticipated results from the bonus of $15 per ton. This is chiefly attributable to the dryness of the season, as a consequence of which there was a shortage of water for the operation of the concentrators. Zinc is assuming some importance as a by-product, and lead and zinc are being mined together, and in some instances the zinc predominates. With regard to Vancouver Island the report states: "The Tyee Copper Company's works at Ladysmith were kept going nearly all the year, but those of Crofton were shut down early in the spring for the lack of ore to treat. The Island smelters feel keenly the effect of the competition of the smelter at Tacoma, Washington, which for some time past has had contracts with British Columbia Coast mines that take away from the local works a tonnage of ore that, had they it, would do much to keep them running the year through." The local situation, so far as copper is concerned, will be rendered much more interesting when the large deposits in the Britannia are worked. We understand that considerable competition among the smelters exists in order to secure the contract for the ore. It will be an important factor in next year's production.

With respect to iron and coal and other minerals the report goes on to say that "nothing of importance was accomplished last year in the direction of turning to account the iron ores known to occur in several widely separated parts of the Province. On Vancouver and Texada Islands some development work has been done and the attention of capitalists has been drawn to the former, particularly to the properties of the Beatty Iron Mining Company, at Bugaboo Creek. The iron smelter at Ironside, Washington, having been closed down, shipments of iron ore from Texada Island have been discontinued. Little change took place at the Kamloops iron property. In the Nelson mining division, the Crawford Bay iron deposits are being prospected. In East Kootenay there are also iron properties, but they are awaiting capital for their development.

"On Vancouver Island the Wellington collieries made an excellent showing last year, both at Extension and Cumberland (Comox), their output of about 750,000 tons having been larger than 1903. Developments and permanent improvements recently made at these collieries and their seaboard shipping wharves, indicate that the alleged 'impending exhaustion' of the workable coal seams of Vancouver Island is not anticipated by the Wellington Colliery Company, which claims to have ample coal yet undeveloped to last at least until the close of the present century. The year's supply of coke at Comox was in excess of the local demand. The Western Fuel Company, of San Francisco, successors to the New Vancouver Coal Company, is operating the Nanaimo collieries, the output of which was curtailed last year by the destruction by fire of the headworks at No. 1 mine. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company produced more than a million tons of coal in 1904. Of this quantity 718,000 tons were disposed of as coal, and the remainder made into 245,000 tons of coke. This company is successfully seeking an enlarged market in the Northwestern States—Washington, Idaho and Montana—for coal, and, in the last mentioned State, for coke as well.

"No developments of note took place in regard to other minerals commercially valuable excepting, in small measure, the shipment of some of the excellent building stone occurring in variety on Vancouver Island and neighboring smaller islands, and on the coast of the Mainland. This valuable natural resource is, to a large extent, neglected, little persistent effort being made to turn it to profitable account. The lime quarries at Marble Bay, Texada Island, exported a lot of lime. Cement works are being established near Saanich, on Vancouver Island, and will probably be in operation early in the new year."

By quantities the following is the estimate:

	1903.	1904.
	ozs.	ozs.
Gold, placer	53,021	57,050
Gold, lode	232,831	256,135
Total, gold	285,852	313,185
Silver	2,996,204	3,505,805
	lbs.	lbs.
Copper	34,359,921	36,688,580
Lead	18,089,283	37,000,000
	Tons.	Tons.
Coal	1,168,194	1,668,000
Coke	165,543	272,400

The value of the output is shown to be:

Gold, placer	$ 1,060,420	$ 1,141,000
Gold, lode	4,812,616	5,123,000
Total gold	$ 5,873,036	$ 6,264,000
Silver	1,521,472	1,898,000
Copper	4,547,535	4,540,000
Lead	689,744	1,415,000
Zinc and iron	.....	100,000
Total metallic	$12,631,787	$14,217,000
Coal	$ 3,504,582	$ 5,994,000
Coke	827,715	1,362,000
Building Materials	531,870	550,000
	$17,495,954	$21,133,000

Taking the production by districts, the following results are arrived at:

	1903.	1904.
Cariboo	$ 475,200	$ 500,000
Cassiar	480,368	520,000
East Kootenay	1,951,128	4,813,800
West Kootenay	6,498,981	6,266,600
Lillooet	31,283	25,000
Yale	3,707,552	4,025,900
Coast (mainland and Vancouver Island)	3,819,572	4,431,700
Miscellaneous	531,870	550,000
Totals	$17,495,954	$21,133,000

A YANKEE PLEADING FOR RECIPROCITY.

A rather interesting paper has been received containing two addresses of Eugene Noble Foss before the Canadian Club of Boston. It is entitled "Trade Relations between the United States and Canada, with some words of recognition also of the value of our trade with the British Empire." Mr. Foss has been taking a very active part in promoting reciprocity sentiment in the United States. He sympathizes with the Canadian view of the case and says with a good deal of sense that "we have no right to ask of Canada anything that is not for her interest." He believes in ample protection, but is in favor of reciprocity in those articles which both countries can sell to each other with advantage. Exclusion, he says, is not protection. Protection on the other hand carried to the point of exclusion is imposition. A basis of tariff revision, or reciprocity, Mr. Foss holds, so far as Canada is concerned, must rest upon those classes of articles which each country must buy of the other, duty or no duty, or in which they make a mutually profitable interchange under natural conditions. A list of such articles is given, and they include horses, sheep, breadstuffs, eggs, fish, fruits, hay, hides, iron ores, dairy products, vegetables, wood unmanufactured, wood pulp and gypsum. Any of the articles mentioned show on either one side of the line or the other a very large demand over the other and in the aggregate represent a trade of $55,000,000. "Here," he says, "is a natural and necessary trade of $55,000,000, and which might be two, three or four times that amount, hampered and harassed by tariff restrictions, which are of no possible benefit, but, on the contrary, work absolute injury to every interest concerned." Some of these products he regards as more important and urgent than others in relation to the necessity of tariff revision. His idea as to the way the United States should deal with some of those products is not to wait for Canada, but to place them on the free list at once. One result of this would in all probability be to so increase the sale of Canadian goods in the United States as to cause the Canadian Government to seek for a greater extension in other lines. The idea is ingenious.

Mr. Foss recognizes Great Britain as the greatest and best customer the United States has, and views with some alarm the Chamberlain programme, which, even though it has not been successful as yet, has made wonderful progress in a free trade country like Great Britain in a very short time. It is pointed out that the trade of the United States with Great Britain—exports to—is $213,000,000 in excess of imports to France, Germany and Russia. It is also pointed out that the trade of Great Britain with her colonies, though increasing, is only a small proportion of what it is with foreign countries, and that chiefly with the United States. These facts would seem to indicate natural lines of trade, and Mr. Foss argues: "Blood is thicker than water, and it is not in the interest of civilization, of industry, of commerce, of prosperity, that we should have a commercial war within the British Empire, that there should be a hostile Canada, a hostile Great Britain, a hostile United States, each striving for advantage for itself at the expense of the other."

The gentleman in question treats the whole subject with a good deal of frankness, and does not fail to acknowledge that the arguments he now uses were once despised by the people of the United States, who spurned with contempt the offers made by Canada. He recognizes the mistake made by his country in that respect, and that now the people of the United States are virtually coming to the attitude once taken by Canada. Two things impel in that direction, one being that they require many of the things Canada produces; and the other is the prosperous and expanding condition of Canada's home market. That thing has now become valuable because it can no longer be had for the asking.

FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

General Stoessel made a most heroic resistance to the attempt of the Japanese to take Port Arthur. He demonstrated the stuff of which his soldiers were made, and his own ability and bravery as a commander. He did all a man could have done. It would, however, have been sheer folly to have sacrificed himself and his men in an effort that was hopeless. By an honorable surrender, under such circumstances, he has added lustre to his record as a soldier, in that he was impelled by considerations of humanity and not alone of military glory. Had General Stoessel stuck to his guns and died with his garrison he would doubtless have earned unending fame, not only in his own country, but throughout the world. Statues would have been erected to him by fellow-patriots, songs would have been sung in his honor, and his deeds would have been recorded in many volumes. To a military hero a death like that is dearer than life. The very suggestion of surrender is wholly repugnant to such a man. Personally, without any question, General Stoessel would sooner have died than given up, more particularly as under the terms of capitulation his military career so far as this war is concerned will be at an end. His decision was undoubtedly arrived at out of consideration for the garrison. Therefore, we say his surrender was more creditable to him than dying at his post in a cause that was hopeless.

What effect the fall of Port Arthur will have on the war is difficult to say. Russia is in a most perplexing position. Even if she were now to be offered and accepted terms of peace that were not inimical to national honor, she has a more serious problem at home to deal with. She has there an army of revolutionists to face. While national honor is at stake the party will remain loyal to the government, and assist in defending the empire; but once peace is declared all restraint will have been removed, and the weakness of the government, which has been revealed by the war, will afford the opportunity for a movement for reform. Resistance by the government would lead to rioting and demonstrations of force—possibly to civil war.

Apart from all considerations of domestic policy, the surrender of Port Arthur is a serious blow to Russia. There had been a growing feeling that Russia, despite the many reverses of last year, would eventually win. By massing an immense army in Manchuria it was thought she would by sheer numbers overpower the forces of Japan and drive them back to the sea and finally out of the country. Had Russia been able to hold Port Arthur and to have kept a firm footing in Southern Manchuria, her task in the future would have been greatly lightened. As it is, her armies will have to fight their way back and recapture positions of great strength taken by the Japanese at immense loss of life. Her Pacific naval squadron has been destroyed. If she risks her Baltic fleet and it is beaten she will be practically without a navy. She cannot occupy lost ground within the next twelve months. The immensity of the army required for the purpose and the time necessary in which to complete the work would bankrupt the richest nation in the world. Russia, while rich in natural resources, is not rich in ready money and her credit is almost exhausted at the present time. It is questionable if Russia could provision, at that distance from the base of supply, an army as large as would be required. Conditions are against her, not to speak of the superiority of the Japanese army in organization, generalship, and esprit de corps.

National pride will probably prevent the Russian government from considering terms of peace, leaving out of the question the serious problems which confront it, peace having been declared. We believe that the Japanese, though victorious, would be willing at any time to negotiate reasonable terms. These would, of course, include the exclusion of Russia from Manchuria, the giving up of Port Arthur and fair indemnity. By restoring Manchuria to China, and maintaining the independence of Korea, the Japanese would justify the position they took at the outset and would place themselves high in the esteem and confidence of the powers. The world would hail peace-making with pleasure. A horrible slaughter has been going on and must continue to go on for a long time yet if the issue is to be decided by force of arms alone. The only principle at stake is the right of Russia to remain in Manchuria. That right is untenable and, therefore, the war she is carrying on is on moral grounds wholly unjustifiable.

A LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

The Vancouver World interprets certain editorial references in the News-Advertiser, whose editor is the President of the Council, as looking to another deficit in the Provincial finances. It is stated that the educational and public works appropriations have unavoidably been exceeded. In addition to that fact the Province does not get any more revenues arising out of the Chinese restriction Act. Since the increase of the tax from $100 to $500 per head no Chinese are coming in. The 50 per cent. of that revenue allowed to the Province by the Dominion Government for the past two years amounted to a considerable sum. We do not know to what extent the News-Advertiser is speaking by the book, but presume that at all events expectations of a surplus will not be realized. The World, and the Liberal press generally regard the statements of the News-Advertiser as "preparing the country" for some other form of taxation. In this connection the commission to enquire into the operations of the Assessment Act comes in for notice. Upon its meeting an opportunity will be afforded those who have been complaining of the "inequalities" and "hardships" involved to give evidence, either personally or in writing, and we trust to see the whole question thoroughly threshed out.

If in the increase of taxation which has occurred, the reduction in public works of the Province, and the economies that have been effected in the service generally there is still to be a deficit, it is very serious indeed. The money must be raised somehow, and if no new sources of revenue can be discovered it means more taxes. This is apart from the demands everywhere heard for increased expenditure in public works and for more railways. The situation, however, is one which, though serious to the taxpayer, is the logical result of our conditions. The truth of the matter is that no government in British Columbia can make ends meet with the financial sources we have at present. The Maritime Provinces, for instance, find it difficult to get along, and yet they have a population four and a half times greater than we have in an area one-eighth of that of British Columbia. When you come to consider the cost of administering the government for so few people spread over such an immense area, we can easily see how much more each man has to pay than he would under other circumstances. It is not, however, the extent of the country, but the rugged character of its surface, which accounts for the expensive character of our undertakings. However rich our resources may prove to be, or to what extent they may be developed, this relatively great cost of administration of our affairs must always remain. You cannot populate the country thickly, and settlements and communities must be widely separated. These remarkable conditions were not taken into consideration at the time of Confederation. Financially we were placed practically on all fours with the other Provinces, where an entirely different set of conditions exist. The only solution of the financial problem for this Province is a larger allowance from the Dominion to make up for the disadvantages under which we labor as the result of physical conditions. Even if it were not true that we have in the past contributed very largely to the Federal treasury in excess of what our appropriations by the Dominion in the Province have been, and out of proportion to what the people of other Provinces, per head, have paid, we would still be entitled to increased allowances towards the cost of government. While our appropriations to the Dominion are really not part of our case for Better Terms, they serve to make our claims for consideration all the more valid and irresistible. What the amount of that allowance should be in dollars and cents is capable of demonstration in several ways, and has been actually demonstrated. By and by, as the pressure of taxation increases, and the inability of governments becomes manifest to avoid it by any possible means, our claims on Ottawa will, by common consent, be the one, supreme issue in politics. Our taxation is the logical result of the nature of our relations with the Dominion.

HON. MR. SIFTON ON THE "WEST."

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, gave to Mr. E. W. Thompson for the Toronto News, a rather remarkable interview on the subject of reciprocity with the United States. It is remarkable as illustrating the changed attitude of the Liberal party with respect to the whole subject of our relations with the United States, and to matters of tariff. Mr. Thompson sought the views of Mr. Sifton, whom he describes as the political "boss of the vast prairie between Ontario and the Rocky Mountains," also on the subject of the United States duty on wheat, now rather a live one on the American side. The interview is too long to print in full, but, in brief, it may be described as strongly protective throughout. The Minister said he had changed his views considerably regarding reciprocity. He once favored it, but does not now. The West (and by "The West" he means only Manitoba and the Northwest, as usual), was not, he said, dying for it. It all depended on the conditions attached. He should certainly very strongly object to any short term treaty, similar to what existed in 1854. "We have," he said, "adapted our production and business to the independent and self-sufficient policy that has been pursued for many years now." On the question of the United States taking off the duty on Canadian wheat, he said he did not know that the farmers of the West favored it. The present arrangement was favorable to the Northwest, as it encouraged the milling of wheat into flour in our own country, and not in Minneapolis. We wanted to export as much of our wheat in the form of flour as possible. The paragraph of greatest interest to British Columbians, and possibly the most significant passage in the whole of the interview, is as follows:

"As to the advantage our West would gain by taking the duties off American agricultural machinery and other United States manufactures, I tell you that the people of our West are willing to stand the present Canadian tariff. The elections surely showed that. They are not kicking. This Government has got the people of Canada everywhere to recognize that the country can't be developed without a tariff, and the West is aware of getting a fair share of the expenditure that customs taxation enables us to make."

The strongest National Policy advocate in Canada could not have expressed more decided views on the subject. Our interest in this declaration of policy, however, arises principally from the fact that it augurs well for placing lumber on the list of protected industries. If the people of Manitoba and the Northwest do not object to duty on their agricultural implements and other United States manufactures, they cannot reasonably object to having a duty placed on lumber, the manufacturer of which is the only person in Canada the product of whose factory is not protected.

However satisfactory Hon. Mr. Sifton's views may be on the question of tariff, they do not represent the views of all "The West," if we are to believe a correspondent of the Montreal Herald, who says:

"The voice of the West is for low tariff. And it will be for less before it will be for more protection. That is the opinion of observers who are in touch with the best sources of information on the subject. Men who have always lived in the West, and who have made it their business to know what the West thinks, affirm that the majority of the farmers and the ranchers of the prairies and the foothills want as few tariff restrictions and as many railroads as possible. The agents of the Dominion who are working the sources of immigration declare that the men they are sending in to settle the western portion of the Dominion are generally believers in low tariff or free trade."

Further on in his letter the same correspondent says:

They (officials) are unanimous in testifying that the English or Scotch newcomers cannot see why they should pay duty for the benefit of the Eastern manufacturer on the things that they have to import, while their wheat goes to an open market in competition with the world. One of these immigrants put his case thus during the recent election: 'What do I want to tax myself to build up a market for my stuff in the Eastern Provinces, when the Old Country will take all that I can produce? I will sell where I can, and for as much as I can, and buy where I can, as cheaply as I can. I will look out for myself. Let the men in the East do the same.' That is the sort of sentiment that is said to be arriving by the shipload, and going to the West by the trainload. It is poor stuff for the Eastern manufacturer to expect to raise the tariff with."

THE FUNCTIONS OF A TRUST COMPANY.

At the present time there are eleven trust companies doing business in Canada, and the one recently formed in Winnipeg—the Northern Trusts Company—will complete a round dozen. Of these no less than five have their homes in Toronto. Australia has more companies doing a trust business than Canada. In the United States they are especially numerous. In each country, however, the companies have their distinguishing features, as has been pointed out very clearly by Mr. E. Heaton, B. A., in a brochure he published recently. (The Trust Company Idea and Its Development, Hunter, Rose Co., Limited, publishers, Toronto.)

"In the United States," he says, "a trust company can undertake a banking business, the guaranteeing of land titles, the underwriting of stock, and practically everything and anything of an agency description that will pay." Recent years have furnished an abundance of trust companies in the United States for the special purpose of floating advantageously vast quantities of watered stock. The investigation of the courts has cast upon the name "trust company" in the United States a certain amount of suspicion, and at the present time a lively agitation is taking place in the financial journals and amongst responsible financial men for the purpose of effecting a better regulation of such companies, and also for a definition of their functions.

In Canada, however, the conditions are different and the character of the trust company is different. Mr. Heaton says that the manager of a well-conducted trust company in either Canada or Australia, if asked whether all the privileges enjoyed by the United States companies should be exercised by their companies, would answer that "there are some things which ought not to be done by a company to which the government grants a charter for the purpose of attending to the interests of its wards, the orphan, the helpless and insane. It must not incur obligations to the public except in its capacity as trustee; and the invasion of the financial department store must be repelled, because the company which is confined to the functions of executor and trustee needs protection from the competition of the general agent."

According to the printed prospectus of the Northern Trusts Company, which is at the present time being distributed, they are empowered by their act of incorporation "to exercise all the functions of a trust and loan company, to act as agent, trustee, executor, administrator and liquidator of estates, make investment of trust funds committed to its care, or act as agent for any person holding any such office." These powers seem broad enough but are not as extensive as those held and exercised by some companies in Canada. They do not include, for instance, the flotation of stocks. Speaking with the managing director of the new trust company, Mr. R. T. Riley, the impression was gathered that the company will confine itself solely to trust business. In doing so he claims they will do a very large business and that such a company is needed in Western Canada. This may be taken to reflect the opinion of the other directors who have subscribed largely for the stock, and their influence alone will place a large amount of purely trust business in the hands of their company.

There is no reason why the capital of the West should not have its own trust companies, and these as strong as those of the East. The Northern seems to be laid out on a plan to become so. Not only will it start out with a large paid-up capital, but the directorate itself is a guarantee of that essential stock-in-trade of a trust company—special skill, constant vigilance, permanence, reliability and, most important of all, good management. The latter qualities are those enumerated in a little book published by Mr. Heaton, who adds: "The advantages in selecting a well-managed trust company to act as executor and trustee are written in large letters in the literature of every company. The trust company does not die. This is a substantial advantage, because trusts frequently last for twenty five or fifty years. The creator of a trust may select the original trustees with the greatest care, but it is impossible for him to control the selection of their successors. The trust company is always available; it is never ill, and never takes a vacation; its officers are experts in the management of estates; the execution of trusts is their primary concern, and not subordinate to other interests, as is sometimes the case with individuals. These officers know how to meet each emergency as it arises, and how to make the best of estates committed to their charge. It is in constant touch through its manager and directors with the financial world, and is constantly on the watch in the interests of its clients to procure new investments and advise when a change of investment is desirable. A trust company cannot abscond. Its clients have the whole capital of the company as security for the faithful performance of its duties, and it keeps a separate account of each trust, so that no trust funds can be imperilled in the possible event of disaster. It has proper vaults for the keeping of securities, and regular departments for every detail of the work to be done. Its advice is wholly disinterested, and as the custodian of family secrets it is as impersonal and secretive as the Egyptian sphynx. It costs no more to employ a trust company than an individual."

Mr. Heaton's book has certainly appeared at a time when it will give, in comprehensible form, a lot of information regarding the growth of trust companies that cannot fail to interest a large portion of the public. Trust company business is likely to grow to large dimensions in Canada as it has done in the United States, and sooner or later the laws governing them will have to be made uniform as in the case of the banks. When this is done the information which has been reduced to such excellent order by Mr. Heaton will be valuable, and the author cannot fail to be regarded as an authority on the question.

Canada having given birth to a Chadwick and a Lawson, can almost afford to chuckle over the period of the exodus which took them south of the boundary line.

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FOR SALE—A few pullets and cockerels, Buff Orpington, Plymouth Rock and others. Ekins, Oak Bay avenue. ja5

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FOR SALE—One fancy driving horse, Jersey cow, two seated top buggy, heavy saddle. Apply 10 San Juan avenue. d16

FOR SALE—One first-class black driving horse, 5 years old; quiet and gentle. Apply 165 Douglas street. J. W. Goss. d13

WANTED—To purchase a good working team, not less than 1,100 pounds. Apply Box 43, Colonist Office.

FOR SALE—Jersey bull calf; registered. Apply Quick Bros., Royal Oak. d13

BORN.

ATKINSON—At 16 Stanley avenue, on the 30th inst., the wife of Mr. Ernest Atkinson, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

DEMPSTER-PARBERY — At Seattle, on December 29, by Rev. M. A. Matthews, J. Dempster to Miss E. C. Parbery, both of Victoria.

DIED.

MASON—Entered into rest, on the 29th December, 1904, Sarah Emilie Mason, aged 51 years, beloved wife of George Edward Mason, late of Montreal and Hamilton.

COLVIN—At the Jubilee Hospital, on the 1st inst., James B. Colvin, a native of the Shetland Isles; aged 51 years.

ATKINSON—On the 1st inst., at 16 Stanley avenue, infant daughter of Mrs. Ernest Atkinson.

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