The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1904

PUBLISHED BY

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year $5 00
Six months 2 50
Three months 1 25

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year $1 00
Six months 50
Three months 25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

THE SITUATION IN THE ORIENT.

Although the reports from Tokio are of a very grave character, nothing official has been made public in regard to the reply that Russia has made to the last note from Japan. It is quite possible that the outline, given in a despatch from Tokio, of the character of the reply from St. Petersburg is generally correct. It is about what the semi-official Russian press has indicated would be the position that Russia would assume in regard to Manchuria and Korea. As regards her occupation of Manchuria, it seems as though it is considered at St. Petersburg that, as far as the European powers and the United States are concerned, no further efforts will be made to compel Russia to fulfil her pledges and evacuate the Province. Should she remain there, the security of Japan would be seriously menaced, while such a course would plainly indicate that she intended to pay no attention to the commercial rights of other nations in Manchuria. In order to strengthen her position Russia has recently used all her influence at Pekin to get from the Chinese Governments its consent to her occupation of the Province, nominally for the purpose of protecting the railway, but actually in order to have something to show as an excuse for not carrying out her promise to evacuate that country.

During the last two months Russia has, to a considerable extent, thrown off the mask and taken such action as seems to show very plainly that she is prepared to go a long way rather than abandon the foothold that she has secured, not only in Manchuria but in Korea. Indeed, she has treated Korea as though it had already lost its independence and was under her control. By the treaties between China and the United States and Japan one city and two ports in Manchuria were to be opened to foreign trade. Mukden, one of these ports, was actually evacuated by the Russian troops, when, under the pretext that the Chinese authorities could not keep order there, it was reoccupied by the Russians, who have thus prevented it being opened to foreign trade, as it was to be by the treaties referred to. A very similar state of things occurred in Korea. Great Britain, the United States and Japan asked Russia to permit the Yalu river region to be opened to foreign commerce. Russia refused and emphasized her intention in regard to the request by occupying the only port in Northern Korea, thus effectually preventing the project being realized.

All these things show that Russia considers it unlikely that a concert of the powers will insist on her carrying out her agreements or interfere even should she proceed to deal with a considerable part of Korea as she has dealt with Manchuria. Nor does it seem that she has gauged the situation incorrectly. But Japan, as we have pointed out on previous occasions, cannot with safety to her existence, permit Russia to carry out her ambitions projects. In order to avoid war Japan at one time agreed to recognize Russia's particular interests in Manchuria if Russia, on her part, would recognize Japanese interests in Korea. The only reply to this was the suggestion that a neutral zone should be created, embracing nearly one-third of the country and the division of the remainder into two protectorates, under Russia and Japan respectively. To this it was impossible for Japan to agree, and if it be true that Russia has refused to modify her proposals or to accede to the propositions made by Japan, it would seem that the latter has no alternative but to fight for her existence as a nation.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

One of the indirect results of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal proceedings seems to be that the Dominion is receiving more than usual attention in the press of the United States. Among other forms that this attention to Canada and things Canadian takes, is that of reference to the large business that, in spite of hostile tariffs, is carried on between the two countries. It is pointed out that Canada, according to the United States' trade returns, bought of the United States during the fiscal year that ended June 30 last, commodities to the value of no less than $126,000,000. That is equal to more than $20 per head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion. It is shown that the sales from Great Britain to Canada only amount to about $12.50 per head, although British exporters have the advantage of the preferential tariff of 33 1-3 per cent. reduction in the duty. The sales by Canada to the United States only amounted to about one-third of her purchases from our neighbors, and in that respect contradict the argument that a country can only sell to another if it is able to buy an equivalent amount in return. The same inequality exists in a still greater degree in the trade between the United Kingdom and the United States, the former being the latter's best customer, although the almost prohibitive American tariff has greatly curtailed the imports from the United Kingdom. It is, however, not a fair comparison to show that Canada's imports from the United States are so much greater than those from the United Kingdom, in spite of the preference to the latter in the Canadian tariff, because the former consist to a large extent of raw materials required in our manufactures and other articles not produced in Great Britain. Many of these things, however, are produced in one part or other of the British Empire, and it is tolerably certain that one result of the development of Mr. Chamberlain's idea of preferential trade between all parts of the Empire would be the diversion of a considerable portion of the import trade from the United States to various Colonial dependencies. Such a result could not but be beneficial to the Imperial commercial fabric.

But to return to the American journalistic comments on the possibilities of extending trade with Canada. They seem to show that there is a growing sentiment on the other side of the boundary line that it might be sound policy to reduce the United States tariff by the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and in this way open a channel for still larger sales to this country. In making that suggestion these writers urge that the risk of Canada being able to sell more goods in the United States is not so serious as to make it dangerous to try the experiment. Here we have the old fallacious theory that the prosperity of the United States depends on its selling a great deal to other countries but buying very little of them in return. Canadians, in their preferential tariff to Great Britain and in their offer of similar advantages to other parts of the Empire in return for like treatment, have shown that they understand the true principles of international commerce. Sooner or later the people of the United States will learn the same lesson. Through the almost illimitable market for their breadstuffs on the other side of the Atlantic, the American people have been able to export largely while importing to a much less extent. But factors already beginning to operate are likely to make considerable changes in this respect within the next few years. Supposing a reciprocity treaty were negotiated between the United States and Canada, whereby our exports to that country were increased, the benefit would not be confined to Canada. There is profit in buying as well as in selling and the balance of trade in exports is not always a sign that the exporting country is the chief, much less the only gainer by the transaction. That Canada has not lost by the preferential tariff given to the United Kingdom is shown by the returns of the trade between the two countries, and when the politicians of the United States come to understand that the removal of artificial barriers between these two neighboring nations will be of advantage to both of them, we may expect that a more liberal and broader view on these questions will lead to a fairer reciprocity proposal being made to us.

THE JAMES BAY FLATS.

It seems to us that the City's interests require that attention should be immediately directed to the condition of the James Bay flats. Their present condition makes it impossible for the Canadian Pacific Railway company to begin the preliminary operations for the construction of the hotel building. In order to commence work on the foundations, the material deposited by the dredge in the filling up of the flats must be of a much bearing ore there, and J. R. Leask, Dan McDonald, Peter Keiller and John McDonald staked several claims a few weeks ago, and have been doing some work. As a result, they found some very promising ore, and portions of it shows free gold. Assays have been made giving values as high as $28, which means that next season they will do some extensive development work on the property.—Cranbrook Herald.

Forcible instances multiply of the gross injustice under which Revelstoke suffers from inequitable transportation. Freight from Glasgow to Vancouver costs 73 cents a hundred, while the rate is $1.74 from Vancouver to Revelstoke. A shipment of curling stones received by the local club cost more from Vancouver to Revelstoke than from Liverpool to Vancouver.—Revelstoke Mail.

The result of the examination held recently in Rossland for entrance to the High School are at hand. Miss Lavina Weir made the highest percentage of any candidate in the district. Of the fourteen writing in Rossland, only six were successful, and of the six two were Trail pupils. The successful ones were Lavina Weir, 636 marks, and Thirza Merry, 563 marks. Katie Cunningham needed only seven more marks to have passed. So difficult was the examination that at Victoria out of over 80 only 32 passed.—Trail Creek News.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at St. George's church last evening, when Miss Helen Isobel, eldest daughter of John Boultbee, became the wife of Francis A. Hewer, managing director of the Spitzee Gold Mines. Rev. John A. Clelund, rector of the church, officiated. The function was quietly conducted owing to the recent bereavement in the bride's family, only a few intimate friends being in attendance. The bride is one of Rossland's most popular daughters, while the groom is well and favorably known. Mr. and Mrs. Hewer will have the hearty good wishes of a wide circle of friends in the Golden City.—Rossland World.

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited.

Few are entirely free from it.

Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it.

Common indications are bunches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

"The face of my little girl from the time she was three months old, broke out and was covered with scabs. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured her." T. M. CARLING, Clinton, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

THE INTERNATIONAL INTEREST IN JAPAN.

At this time the attention of the whole world is fixed on the Orient, and in every country the governments and people are anxiously waiting to know whether war or peace is to be the outcome of the long-drawn-out negotiations between St. Petersburg and Tokio. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that sympathy is generally felt with Japan rather than with Russia. It is realized that while with the latter the struggle is for the opportunity to continue that process of aggression and absorption which has been carried on in Asia without intermission since the end of the Crimean war. Foiled, by the result of that contest, in her attempt to annex the Turkish possessions in Europe and establish herself at Constantinople, Russia turned her attention to Asia and the new territory since added in that continent to her already unwieldy dominions, can only be accurately appreciated by those who will follow Lord Salisbury's recommendation and study "large maps." It seemed as though her destiny was to dominate all Asia with the exception of China and the southern part of the continent either owned by Great Britain or under the influence of that Power. But the extraordinary change which within the last quarter of a century has come over the ancient country, Japan, has interposed a check to Russian ambition, not only in the Island Kingdom itself, but in the adjacent countries on the mainland. The European powers, especially Great Britain, which had interests in the Far East, have not been insensible to the dangers which threatened them, especially in their commerce in those regions, from the unbridled ambition of Russia. But international jealousies and the difficulty of establishing an understanding among governments whose interests were not always identical, and sometimes even antagonistic, made any concert of the Powers either impossible or of little effect. This has been seen very plainly in regard to the Russian occupation of the Chinese province of Manchuria. Notwithstanding her most solemn pledges to evacuate that territory, Russia has found one pretext after another for postponing her retirement and now the semi-official Russian press deliberately states that Russian interests will compel her permanent occupation of Manchuria, since the Chinese authorities cannot maintain order and protect Russia's interest in the railway. Besides this the agents of the Russian Government in the Far East make little pretence to disguise their intention to secure such a footing in Korea as shall make their communications between Vladivostok and Port Arthur secure from the attacks of any Power on their flank. It is understood that in the negotiations with Japan, Russia has proposed a practical division of Korea, under the thin disguise of two protectorates over that kingdom, one by herself and the other by Japan.

As we have said no arrangement between the Powers has so far been achieved as to preserve the integrity of China and Keora and secure to all nations that freedom of trade in the Far East, which international commercial competition requires. But the rise of Japan; the appearance of a new nation among the recognized world powers, and the unique position that she occupies among the ancient countries of Asia, has introduced a new factor into the situation in the Orient and produced results that have been felt throughout the world. Who, twenty years ago, would have dreamed that the first alliance to break the state of "splendid isolation" in which England found herself through the course of events, rather than as the direct result of British foreign policy, should be with an Asiatic power, that forty years ago was entirely shut out from the civilized world, and only half that time was not regarded as among the countries which had to be reckoned with in counting the naval or military armaments that might participate in an international struggle? Yet today the maintenance of Japan's position in the Orient is a question that is causing much thought in every foreign office in Europe and at Washington, and there is not a maritime nation that would not be more or less affected by anything that should reduce Japan to impotence and cause her to be no longer an important factor in the Far Eastern problem.

Japan has been called the England of the Orient, and in many respects that appelation is not inappropriate. Like Great Britain she is bent on no career of territorial aggrandizement. Her statesmen are solicitous for the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese Empire. They also desire that the principle of the "open door" for the commerce of all nations shall be secured in China. If Japan's interests in Korea are greater than those of Great Britain it is only because any hostile action that might secure a foothold in the "Hermit Kingdom" would threaten Japan's existence and almost certainly check her industrial and commercial expansion. The world has much to gain by Japan's maintaining the position she has achieved in the Orient. It would suffer in many ways should Russia be able to accomplish her designs in that quarter of the globe.

EMPIRE DAY.

The extract, printed elsewhere, from a letter in the London Times by Lord Meath is commended to the attention of the school trustee board. "The proposal is," says Lord Meath, "that on May 24th in all state aided schools throughout the King's dominions, the morning shall be devoted to examination in such matters as the history, geography, products and manufactures of the Empire and the characteristics of its peoples.....and by ceremonies of a patriotic character such as are practiced in the United States and which are known as saluting the flag." For obvious reasons an out of doors celebration must be a feature of any exercise which may ultimately be decided upon, and no more useful or impressive method could be devised than that along the lines suggested by Lord Meath. Some few years ago military drill was carried out in connection with the local public schools and a most pleasing spectacle was afforded in connection with the education of the rising generation in the periodical drilling competitions which were conducted on the respective play grounds. But a case that must appeal strongly to all and one which will always remain in the memory of those who witnessed it, was the school children's Queen's Birthday celebration which took place at the Caledonian grounds about five years ago. And if something of a similar nature were made an annual feature of Empire day celebration in Victoria there can be no manner of doubt but what it could be made a most successful and impressive adjunct to the day's exercises.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"D. W. H." and SHAKESPEARE.

(A Correction.)

Sir,—By an awkward inadvertency in second paragraph of my remarks on above in yesterday's Colonist, I am made to say that . . . "Shakespeare knew 'nothing' about writing." This should have read, "Shakespeare knew 'something' about writing," as my typewritten copy shows.

E. I. T.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Sir,—Now that the civic contest will soon be on, I think it is necessary to draw the public attention to some of the actions of the council, notably to the vote of the council on the matter of the eight hours by-law, which at the last election was decided by a vote of 2,083 to 600, that eight hours should be the standard work-day on all corporation works. At the council meeting on January 27th, Alderman Yates moved that eight hours be the standard work-day for all corporation day laborers. Alderman Grahame moved in amendment, seconded by Alderman Stewart, that eight hours be the standard work-day for all corporation laborers, either day or contract. The amendment was lost on the following division:

For.—Ald. Grahame, Stewart Cameron and the Mayor. Against.—Ald. Barnard, Vincent, Kinsman, Dinsdale, Yates, Goodacre. It is now up to the voters to know who are their friends.

WORKINGMAN.

PRESS COMMENT.

While taking steps to provide that theaters are properly constructed, equipped with every possible facility for escape and always prepared for emergencies, it might be well to see if some way may not be devised for suppressing the imbecile who yells "fire." It is probably the part of good judgment to notify people when they are in peril, but so many idiots sound the danger signal when it is unnecessary and thus needlessly bring on a panic, that some means should be found for dealing with these public nuisances.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Great Britain is not the only country in which the alarm of "physical degeneration" has been sounded. The German war office reports that 54 per cent of the men enrolled in the army are physically unfit. One cause ascribed is the necessity for boys working beyond their powers. Is Germany paying too heavy a price for its industrialism ?—Portland Oregonian.

Ottawa is getting electric energy for $16 per horse power, Orillia for $16, Peterboro for $14, Bracebridge for $14, and St. Catherines for $12. This is much lower than the cheapest steam power or the cheapest electric power generated by steam. It is no wonder that municipalities within the range of Niagara power are bestirring themselves.—London Advertiser.

Russia explains that it's too cold to evacuate Manchuria just now, and Japan, under the circumstances, may pretend that this is an invitation to make it hot for her. —Toronto Star.

Ross defied public opinion in North Renfrew for eighteen months but when the people got an opportunity he and his government were dealt a heavy blow. The same may happen in the province. He will refuse to face the electorate as long as he dare, but when the time comes the people will deal with him and his party as they deserve.—Ottawa Citizen.

Within the last generation a difficulty has sprung up which the schools of an earlier generation were not embarrassed with. We refer to the enormous divergence between spoken and written English, which is characteristic of the present day, particularly in the United States. Formerly people spoke substantially as they wrote; today they talk a kind of impressionist jargon consisting largely of slang. By the aid of gesture, expression, emphasis and a partnership in knowledge of the matter discussed, they manage to understand one another well enough; but ask a man or a youth to develope in standard English the substance of one of these impressionist conversations, and you really ask him to translate it into a language which he understands when heard, but of the forms of which he really has no effective command. —Montreal Star.

Deranged Nerves AND Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N.S., Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble is

"GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

The amounts disbursed by the mines are divided under two headings, one embracing the sums distributed among the salaries paid to managers and office staffs. Following are the figures:

Mine.	Wage Roll for Year.
Le Roi	$ 385,000
Centre Star	162,500
War Eagle	136,700
Le Roi Two	102,000
Kootenay	45,000
Jumbo	25,000
Spitzee	12,000
Giant	4,000
Velvet	25,000
White Bear	50,000
I. X. L.	3,000
Other mines	25,000
Total	$975,200
Mine salaries (estimated)	$ 45,000

Total sum disbursed by Rossland mines for labor and management $1,020,200. This does not include the payroll of the Northport and Trail smelters nor the amount expended in prospecting.—Rossland Miner.

During 1903 there were 195 county court actions tried in Nelson for an aggregate of $25,287.42. In 1902 there were 218 similar suits, the total involved amounting to $31,490.84. In 1903 there were three county court probates or administrations of estates for deceased grantees, amounting to $2,862, as compared with 13 in 1902. There were six applications for probate or administration, amounting to $54,200 in 1903, as compared with eight in 1902. During 1903 there were 132 supreme court actions in which $620,203.57 was involved, as compared with 134 actions in 1902 with $498,640.79. Nelson News.

The finding of placer gold on Lamb creek that flows into Moyie lake, convinced a few Cranbrook people that there should be paying bold-bearing ore there, and J. R. Leask, Dan McDonald, Peter Keiller and John McDonald staked several claims a few weeks ago, and have been doing some work. As a result, they found some very promising ore, and portions of it shows free gold. Assays have been made giving values as high as $28, which means that next season they will do some extensive development work on the property.—Cranbrook Herald.

Forcible instances multiply of the gross injustice under which Revelstoke suffers from inequitable transportation. Freight from Glasgow to Vancouver costs 73 cents a hundred, while the rate is $1.74 from Vancouver to Revelstoke. A shipment of curling stones received by the local club cost more from Vancouver to Revelstoke than from Liverpool to Vancouver.—Revelstoke Mail.

The result of the examination held recently in Rossland for entrance to the High School are at hand. Miss Lavina Weir made the highest percentage of any candidate in the district. Of the fourteen writing in Rossland, only six were successful, and of the six two were Trail pupils. The successful ones were Lavina Weir, 636 marks, and Thirza Merry, 563 marks. Katie Cunningham needed only seven more marks to have passed. So difficult was the examination that at Victoria out of over 80 only 32 passed.—Trail Creek News.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at St. George's church last evening, when Miss Helen Isobel, eldest daughter of John Boultbee, became the wife of Francis A. Hewer, managing director of the Spitzee Gold Mines. Rev. John A. Clelund, rector of the church, officiated. The function was quietly conducted owing to the recent bereavement in the bride's family, only a few intimate friends being in attendance. The bride is one of Rossland's most popular daughters, while the groom is well and favorably known. Mr. and Mrs. Hewer will have the hearty good wishes of a wide circle of friends in the Golden City.—Rossland World.

EMPIRE DAY FOR SCHOOLS.

Lord Meath, in the London Times: "The idea of establishing a day on which all information acquired by scholars attending State-aided schools throughout the dominions of the King in regard to matters appertaining to the Empire shall be focussed by examination and emphasized and impressed on their minds by loyal and patriotic exercises has taken very firm root in many parts of the British Empire. It is now established in four out of five of the self-governing colonies and in seven crown colonies and dependencies. The proposal is that on May 24, in all State-aided schools throughout the King's dominions, the morning shall be devoted to examination in such matters as the history, geography, products, and manufactures of the Empire and the characteristics of its peoples, of their religion, habits, and customs, and that the afternoon shall be a half-holiday as far as lessons are concerned, but shall be enlivened by magic-lantern lectures, addresses, music and singing, and by ceremonies of a patriotic character, such as are practiced in all the schools of the United States, and which are known as 'saluting the flag.' It now remains for the Mother Country to follow the splendid example of her colonies, and I trust that your readers will use any influence they possess with the school authorities in their own localities to induce them to take such steps as may be necessary, so that the next anniversary of our late beloved Queen's birthday may find 'Empire Day' celebrated in a large proportion of the schools of Great Britain as well as those of other portions of the Kings Emperor's dominions."

RETAIL MARKETS

On account, it is said, of the war scare, the Eastern millers have advanced the price of flour 20c. a barrel. The millers themselves allege that the advance is owing to the scarcity of hard wheat. Those who are well-informed say that it is simply the millers taking advantage of an opportunity to run up prices. It is expected that in the event of war flour will go from $4.75, or even higher. The local retailers have, so far, made no increase in the price of the important staple, but, of course, they cannot long refrain from doing so. Fresh butter is exceedingly scarce since the unfortunate destruction of the Victoria creamery on December 24th. It is satisfactory, however, to report that the Victoria Creamery Company have completed arrangements with the Salt Spring Island creamery, having sent their butter-making expert up there, and that the first consignment of this peerless butter will arrive in town tomorrow. Fresh butter has gone up to 40c. per lb. It is coming from the Mainland mainly, but a lot of cold storage stuff is coming from the Northwest, where it was put up in September last. It is good enough to wait on for better, but is greatly inferior to Victoria, Cowichan or Comox butter. California dried fruits are coming in steadily in good quantity and of excellent quality. Local apples are still plentiful and of fine quality. Following are the retail market prices for the week:

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 2
Beet root, per lb.	3
Potatoes, per sack	$1.25
Potatoes, per ton	$15
Sweet potatoes, per lb	5
Green peas, per lb., local	10 to 15
Celery	6
Tomatoes, per lb.	5
Cucumbers, each	2
Artichokes, per lb	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	40
Shantan eggs, per dozen	30
Fresh cream, per pint	40
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	20 to 25
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb	30
Best dairy, per lb	20 to 25
Victoria creamery, per lb	40
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	40
Delta	40
Fresh Island butter	40
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
Oranges, per doz.	25 to 60
Plums, per lb	4
Watermelon, each	40 to 50
Squash, each	5 to 10
Apricots, per lb.	15
Pears, per lb	3
Grape fruit, each	5
Peaches, per lb	12½
New dates	12½
Cocoanuts, each	10
Japanese oranges, box	40
New navel oranges, dozen	30
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Local apples, per box	$1 to $1.25
Baldwins	$1.25
Lemon Pippins	$1.25
English Kings	$1.50
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	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

New Shipment of Cheese JUST ARRIVED

CANADIAN CHEESE, lb	20c.
BRICK CREAM CHEESE, lb	25c.
IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, lb	40c.
GERMAN BREAKFAST CHEESE, each	5c.
ISLAND CREAM CHEESE, each	10c.
LIMBURGER CHEESE, each	50c.
McLAREN'S IMPERIAL CHEESE, jar	35c.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,

THE ONLY GROCERS NOT IN THE COMBINE.

GALVANIZED

POULTRY NETTING

We have a full stock on hand from 1 to 6 feet wide.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., LIMITED.

82 and 84 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

These are the Goods People are Looking for After the Holidays!

Seville Oranges, per box	75c.
The only Oranges suitable for Marmalade.	
Finest Manitoba Jersey Creamery Butter, 1 pound blocks	25c.

The "West End" Grocery Co. Lt.

'PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

The Saunders Grocery Co. Ltd.

'PHONE 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

New Year's Resolutions

Resolved, that we will sell more shoes in 1904 than we did in 1903.
Resolved, that we will sell better shoes, if possible.
Resolved, that we will satisfy each customer so well as to make him come again.
Resolved, that our prices will be the lowest consistent with honest methods.
Come and put our good resolutions to the test.

James Maynard,

85 Douglas Street. Odd Fellows' Block

We Get Some Every Day

We get a fresh supply of Butter and now laid Eggs every day. No need to run around looking for the kind you want. You know what quality to expect there. It's the best and our prices are always the lowest.

RED DEER CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb	30c.
GOVERNMENT CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb	30c.
ALBERTA DAIRY BUTTER, per lb	20c.
STRICTLY FRESH EGGS, per dozen	40c.

MOWAT & WALLACE,

Leading Grocers. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Bloaters	10
Kippers	15½
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb	10
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	25
Salmon bellies, per lb	15½
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 18
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 18
Lamb	11 to 17
Ham, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 2
Bacon, rolled	16
Bacon, long clear	20

French Hair Brushes!

We have to hand a fine assortment of

MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES, LADIES' HAIR BRUSHES, Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Etc.

Any of which would prove suitable for Xmas Presents. We deliver to any part of the city.

Phones 425 and 450.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist.

98 Government St. Near Yates St.

BORN.

BUTLER—McKAY—At Victoria, on Saturday, 19th inst., Miss Frances Butler to William McKay.

PAIN—At 47 Ontario street, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Fred Pain, of a son.

JENKINS—On 4th inst., at 212 Cook street, the wife of D. J. Jenkins, of a son. (Dawson papers please copy.)

SWANSON—At Kamloops, on Dec. 30th, the wife of J. D. Swanson, of a son.

BULL—At Vancouver, on Dec. 30th, the wife of Alfred E. Bull, of a son.

TAIT—At New Westminster, on Dec. 30th, the wife of C. W. Tait, of a son.

PAYNE—At 47 Ontario street, on the 4th inst., the wife of Fred Payne, of this city, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

RUSSELL—DONALDSON—At No. 64 Dallas road, Mr. A. Russel of Vancouver, to Helen Johnston Donaldson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson.

GREAVES—CAMPBELL—At Kamloops, on Dec. 30th, by Rev. J. C. Stewart, J. B. Greaves and Miss Henrietta Campbell.

BARKER—HINCHLEY—At Vancouver, on Dec. 30th, by Rev. J. Wilson, E. A. Barker and Miss Sadie Hinchley.

KIDD—HALE—At Vancouver, on Jan. 1st, by Rev. W. E. Pescott, Isaac Thomas Kidd and Miss Minnie Hale.

SHARPE—McDOUGAL—At Vancouver, on Dec. 30th, by Rev. G. A. Wilson, G. R. Sharpe and Miss Catherine McDougal.

HART—CLENDENNING — At Vancouver, on Jan. 1st, by Rev. R. L. Wilson, Dr. Joseph B. Hart and Miss Margaret A. Clendenning.

MUIR—STEWART—At Vancouver, on Jan. 1st, by Rev. R. G. MacBeth, James F. Muir and Miss Rose Stewart.

FOY—KENER—At Revelstoke, on Dec. 29th, by Rev. A. E. Hetherington, Ellsworth Foy and Miss Florence May Kenner.

ROSENBURG—WARD—At Revelstoke, on Dec. 25th, by Rev. W. C. Calder, Frederick Lamont Rosenberg and Annie Ward.

ROSENBURG—WARD—At the Manse, Revelstoke, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. W. C. Calder, Frederic Lamont Rosenburg, to Annie E. Ward, both of Ashcroft, B. C.

TOMKINSON—MAYNARD — In San Francisco, December 29th, 1903, Edward P. Tomkinson, retired lieutenant R. N., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Tomkinson, 16th Lancers, and of Willington Hall, Cheshire, England, to Grace Maynard, only daughter of James Maynard, Esq., of San Francisco, California, and granddaughter of the late Hon. Josiah Webb Maynard, of Nevis, West Indies.

JONES—BLACKBURN—At Christ Church Cathedral, on Thursday, December 31st, 1903, by the Rev. Robert Connell, Charles Hartley, son of Samuel Foulkes Jones, of Colquitz, to Maggie Susanah, daughter of Joseph Blackbourn, of Victoria.

BERRY—RAE—At Vancouver, on December 28th, by Rev. R. J. Wilson, W. S. Berry and Miss Susan Rae.

COLTON—GURD—At Cranbrook, on December 21st, by Rev. Mr. Beacham, S. E. Bolton and Miss Eleanor Gurd.

DIED.

HARINGTON—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. G. Tiarks, Oak Bay Ave., on the 3rd inst., Ada Harington, aged 74 years, and a native of Clifton, Bristol, England, and widow of the late Rev. Edward Temple R. Harington, vicar of Axmouth, Devonshire, England.

HARVEY—At Comox on January 3rd, Agnes Marie Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harvey.

FRASER—At Vancouver, on Dec. 31st, Andrew Fraser, aged 60 years.

HANSELL—At Vancouver, on Dec. 31st, John Hansell, aged 22 years.

BRACKMAN—On the 30th instant, at his residence, Catherine street, Victoria West, Henry Brackman, a native of Hamburg, aged 71 years.

HOBBS—At her residence, 175 Johnson street, on the 30th December, Sarah Hobbs, relict of the late George Hobbs, a native of Maryland, U. S. A., aged 86 years.

BOWMAN—At his residence, No. 83 View street, on the 30th instant, Louis Bowman, aged 32 years, and a native of New Orleans, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 5.—In the Senate a resolution requiring the commissioners of the District of Columbia to report upon the safety of theatres in Washington was agreed to. Mr. Lodge then began his speech on Panama. He quoted a number of authorities in support of his position that the President had not departed from beaten paths in recognizing the independence of Panama and laid down the general proposition that "A revolted state may be recognized as sovereign independent by the neutral power without departing from its attitude of neutrality." He also contended that such an act could not be construed as provoking war.

When the House convened today it adopted a resolution extending sympathy to the "Grief stricken citizens of Chicago" and condoling with the maimed and stricken in the theatre fire.