

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Alderman Macmillan Resented the Mayor's Imputation of Disgraceful Conduct.

Resolutions Passed in Favor of Admiralty House and Mill Testing Plant.

Immediately after the minutes were taken at last evening's meeting of the Council, at which all the members with the exception of Ald. Farridge were present, Ald. Macmillan rose to a question of privilege and presented certain accusations made against him at the Wilnot investigation. In doing so, Ald. Macmillan pointed out that at the investigation Mayor Beaven charged him with conduct that was disgraceful, and the gentleman who represented Mr. Wilnot said it was a remedy in the matter, that there was a remedy to prevent his doing so, and it might be applied. It appeared as if this language was made use of by the mayor and gentleman referred to for the purpose of intimidating him and thus prevent him from doing his duty as a representative of the people. Ald. Macmillan then pointed out that after the Point Ellice Bridge accident the city council ordered that Rock Bay and James Bay bridges be closed for ordinary traffic pending an examination by the city engineer. The city engineer examined the bridges, had certain repairs made and then reported to the council that the James Bay bridge was safe for vehicular and ordinary tram car traffic. The city council accepted this report at the time, but the tramway company refused to accept Mr. Wilnot's report, as their engineer, who had examined the bridge, had reported differently. By the most recent accident it was then found that there were rotten timbers in the bridge, so rotten as to be apparent on examination to the most unskilled. The bridge at any time was liable to be crowded, and people standing on a bridge supported by such timbers had a very good chance of being the victims of a second bridge accident, but Mr. Wilnot had reported the bridge safe and the council had accepted this report. All these matters were, with the knowledge of the mayor, and his duty was clearly defined by statute. Mayor Beaven—You must confine yourself to the question of privilege. Ald. Macmillan—I am doing so. Mayor Beaven—You were beginning to wander from it. Ald. Macmillan—You said my conduct was disgraceful. I say my conduct was in the public interest and I want to show that.

Ald. Macmillan then quoted the following section from the Municipal Act to show, as he stated, that the mayor's duties were clearly defined.

"The mayor or reeve shall have unrestricted authority and power to inspect and order the conduct of all officers and employees of the corporation, and to direct the method of management of the corporation business and affairs and to suspend the officers and employees of the corporation and, as far as may be in his power, to prevent all negligence, carelessness and violations of duty on the part of the officers and employees to be prosecuted and punished."

The mayor, said Ald. Macmillan, had availed himself of the power contained in this clause, in suspending Mr. Jorgensen, but when it was a question of neglect through which the lives of citizens were endangered, Mayor Beaven acted the partizan and attempted to screen the official.

Mayor Beaven—I must ask you to sit down, Ald. Macmillan, unless you keep in order.

Ald. Macmillan—I say you acted the partizan in endeavoring to screen the city engineer, and for the purpose of drawing public attention away from your own neglect of duty, you heap abuse on my head. I would like to know whose conduct, yours or mine, can be properly described as disgraceful. But I do not intend to be turned aside by any threats or innuendoes while I sit at this council board.

Mrs. Scalfie, corresponding secretary of the Women's Council, wrote with reference to the necessity for proper accommodation for the insane before being sent to the asylum. The communication was, after some discussion, referred to the city health officer to inquire into and report on the matter.

Charles Hayward, president of the B. C. Protestant Orphan's Home, wrote asking for civic assistance for that institution. The sum asked was \$250. The communication was referred to the finance committee to report.

A. O. Roy asked that the building by-law be altered so that buildings outside the fire limits could be moved by paying \$10 for the use of the streets. This was referred to the street committee.

Mrs. Lucy Crull asked for a better water service, and also that the sand pits in Spring Ridge be fenced in. The proper committees will attend to these matters.

A report from the finance committee recommending the payment of \$1,547.02 for current expenses was adopted.

The mayor then recommended the passage of the following resolutions:

**Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR.**

**PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER**

**MOST PERFECT MADE.**

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

sage of the resolution dealing with the establishment of an admiralty house at Esquimalt, which has already been published.

Ald. Marchant moved that the resolution be so amended as to allow the citizens to vote to raise the money by the assessment of one mill on the dollar for one year.

Ald. Macmillan thought such an amendment premature, as the incoming council would have to deal with the matter.

Ald. Humphrey was of the same opinion, and as Ald. Marchant's amendment secured no second, the original resolution carried.

Ald. Williams moved that his worship the mayor call a special meeting of the council for Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock in the committee room to consider the advantage likely to accrue to Victoria by the establishment in the city of a plant for the purpose of testing large samples of ore, the works to consist of a small smelter and stamp mill, with chlorination works attached, and, further, to consider what assistance can be granted by the city in aid of such an undertaking.

The motion was seconded by Ald. Macmillan and carried.

Ald. Williams pointed out that Victoria had lost one of her most prominent and enterprising citizens in the person of Mr. Gustav Leiser. He moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Ald. Marchant, who also spoke in laudatory terms of the enterprise of Mr. Leiser. "Resolved, that the council recognize the loss by death of our esteemed fellow townsman, Mr. Gustav Leiser. In his demise the city loses one of its most energetic and valued citizens, whose heart and hand were at all times ready to aid in the advancement of his adopted city; and be it further resolved that we extend to Mrs. Leiser and family our heartfelt sympathy, and that the members of the city council attend the funeral at 2 p.m. to-morrow in a body."

The council passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Condagorge for a present of a peacock and hen to the park committee.

The street committee in a report recommended that a wooden block crossing be laid across Broughton street in front of the Transfer stables; the sidewalk on Esquimalt road be laid six feet in width to the city limits; and that a four foot sidewalk be laid from Broughton street on Devonshire road to Lydia street; on Lydia street from Devonshire road to Edmonton road; and on Edmonton road, from Lydia street to the city boundary. The report was adopted.

The council then adjourned at 9:30.

## FUNERAL OF MR. LEISER.

Was Largely Attended by Personal and Public Friends.

Not only were the personal friends of the late Gustav Leiser present in large numbers, but nearly every public institution in the city was represented at the funeral, which took place from the family residence at two o'clock this afternoon. In accordance with the last wishes of the deceased, the funeral was conducted by the A.O.U.W. The local lodges of that organization met this morning and decided that the services should be held at the Grand Lodge, whose officers were present. The city for that purpose. As the funeral cortege left the residence the long line of carriages was preceded by the Workmen and also the members of the Workmen of the World and the Masonic lodges. The services were all conducted at the Jewish cemetery, where the remains were interred, that of the Workmen being supplemented by the Jewish ceremony. The pallbearers were Ald. R. T. Williams and Gus Hauck, representing the Workmen; C. H. Leiser, Felt and Thomas Earle, M.P., from the Board of Trade, Messrs. Saragison and Spencer from the establishment of Lenz & Leiser, and Messrs. Merman and Marks. There were many beautiful floral offerings.

Besides the resolution passed by the city council last evening, the council of the Board of Trade met yesterday afternoon and unanimously passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that this board having heard of the death of its vice-president, desires to express its sincere regret at the lamentable occurrence, which is no less a loss to the entire community than it is to this board of trade, of which Mr. Leiser was so prominent and useful a member. This board desires to place on record its hearty appreciation of the invaluable service rendered by the late Mr. Leiser to the commercial interests of this province."

Not one in twenty are free from ailments caused by a little laxation of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

Peter Johnson, a Greek fisherman, was found dead in the cabin of his fishing sloop yesterday afternoon. Johnson often complained of pains in the region of his heart. Coroner Crompton held an inquest this afternoon and the jury after hearing the evidence decided that death resulted from natural causes.

## MRS. CAREW COMMITTED.

Conclusion of the Examination at Yokohama—A Duel at Tongking.

The Northern Pacific steamer Macduff, which arrived from the Orient last evening brought late advices. Just before she sailed the examination of Mrs. Carew, the wealthy Englishwoman, charged with poisoning her husband, was concluded. She was committed for trial.

A duel with pistols at thirty-five paces was fought, says the China Mail, by a couple of hot-headed Frenchmen at Tongking a fortnight ago. One of our French contemporaries says that "everything passed off correctly." Unlike most French duels this one resulted in a dangerous injury to one of the duellists. M. Remery fired first and missed his adversary; M. Wiens then fired and the ball from his pistol hit M. Remery in the right side, traversing the body and lodging finally in the left hip. At the desire of the wounded man, General de Badens telegraphed to Hanoi for the necessary dispensation to enable him to marry, in extreme, a "conceal" with whom he has lived for some time and to legitimize his child. The quarrel between the men arose out of a series of attacks contributed to L'Evénir du Tonkin by M. Remery on colonial expansion.

## THE REASON WHY

Hon. Mr. Justice Drake's Judgment in Regard to the Small Debts Act.

Provincial Government Has the Power to Appoint Judges for such Court.

Hon. Justice Drake, one of the judges presiding in the full court, when the small debts court act was held to be intra vires has handed in a written judgment. It is as follows:

"By the terms of the union the Dominion government contracted with this province to defray the salaries and allowances of the judges of the Superior and County or district courts. Under the B. N. A. Act the province may exclusively make laws for the administration of justice, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of the civil and criminal courts. This included the power to abolish existing courts, with or without an enlarged or restricted jurisdiction."

"At the time of confederation the only courts existing in this province were the Supreme, County and Gold Commissioner's Courts. By section 103 of the B. N. A. Act the appointment of judges to the Superior, County and District Courts is vested in the Governor-General, and the obligation to pay the salaries and allowances of such judges is imposed on the parliament of Canada."

"But neither the terms of union nor the principal act imposed an obligation on the Dominion to pay the salaries of any other judges than those mentioned, or as I understand the scope of the act, of any other judges except such as would fairly represent the courts mentioned with regard to the extent of their jurisdiction, because the province could not by abolishing the existing courts and establishing others under a different nomenclature, with equal jurisdiction, escape from the supreme power vested in the Governor-General of appointing judges. The obvious desirability of making the higher judiciary independent of provincial politics is evident. It is entitled by section 92 exclusively to a local and restricted jurisdiction, the same reasons do not have equal weight, for the legislature must be presumed to act for and in the interests of the province, and would properly safeguard the administration of justice by well considered limitations."

"The B. N. A. Act by sec. 101, gives power to establish courts for the administration of Canadian law. This would only be exercised in extreme cases such as are not likely to arise."

"The question is one of limited jurisdiction up to \$100 in cases of contract, and although the machinery for carrying on the court is similar to the procedure in force in the County Court it does not thereby make it a County or District Court."

"The chief argument addressed to us by Mr. Cassidy was that the appointment of all the judges was an exercise of the Royal prerogative and the Royal prerogative could not be taken away without express words. That may be, but it is not the business of the province to exercise the functions as representing the crown to the extent necessary for giving effect to the laws which give province is entitled by section 92 exclusively to legislate upon. This principle was clearly recognized by the privy council in the liquidation of the Maritime Bank of Canada and the receiver general of New Brunswick (C. A. 1892, 427). Therefore the appointment of judges of the peace and stipendiary magistrates is within the provincial prerogative."

In the case of Jagon vs. Bailey (2 Cartwright, 509) a very similar case to the present, the majority of the court held that the establishment of a court with a limited but not exclusive jurisdiction was intra vires.

"The dissentient opinions appear to be based on the ground that it was an interference with the prerogative of the crown to hold the establishment of a court with a limited but not exclusive jurisdiction was intra vires."

"In holding this particular act intra vires, I do not intend to lay down any principle as to the power of the Dominion government to have the power of appointing and paying the judges, and those other smaller and inferior courts which the provincial legislatures may establish. These cases are to be decided on their merits and on the particular circumstances and will be dealt with when the necessity do so arise."

## KILLED AT NANAIMO.

Murdoch McLaughlin Sustains Fatal Injuries on the Costa Rica.

The many Victoria friends of Murdoch McLaughlin, third mate of the collier Costa Rica, will be shocked to learn that he was accidentally killed at Nanaimo last night. No particulars of the accident have been received, excepting that he was seriously injured on board the collier. He was afterwards taken to the hospital, and there died. McLaughlin was well known in Victoria. For many years he was a trusted employee of the C. P. N. Company, and it is only a few months since he secured a position on the collier on which he met his death. He leaves a wife and two small children, who live in Victoria West. He was a member of the St. William Wallace Society in this city, and was also one of its best players.

## LYNCH LAW.

Murderers Taken from a Jail and Lynched by a Mob.

Lexington, Mo., Dec. 8.—At one o'clock on Monday morning a mob of Ray county farmers broke into the county jail here, secured Jesse Winner and James Nelson, held here for the murder of Mrs. Winner, and lynched them. Details of the affair are meagre. The mob broke into the jail with little difficulty and speedily accomplished their object of meeting out punishment to the alleged butchers.

Lon Lackey, who has also been in jail

here under a charge of complicity in the murder, was taken to Richmond Saturday, which fact alone saved his life, as he would certainly have been lynched with the others. The probabilities are that vengeance will be meted out to him later possibly before morning.

Several attempts were made to lynch Winner and Lackey while they were in jail at Richmond, which led to their removal here for safe keeping. Nelson has been in jail here only since Saturday, having been arrested on the strength of a confession made by Miss Kattron, who made a sworn statement that she, Winner, Lackey and Nelson committed the murder. The crime for which Winner and Nelson were lynched was the brutal butchery of Mrs. Winner, wife of the lynched man, and of Clara Winner, aged three years, and Pearl Winner, aged 18 months.

The Winners lived northwest of Richmond. On October 28 Winner left home for a day or two and the next day Mrs. Winner and the other children were found with their throats cut. Mrs. Winner's head also been split open with an axe. Her body lay just outside the house and was frightfully mutilated by hogs before it was discovered.

## Catarrh in the Head.

Is a dangerous disease. It may lead directly to consumption. Catarrh is caused by impure blood, and the true way to cure it is by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh, because it removes the cause of it by purifying the blood. Thousands testify that they have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists.

## MACHINERY COMBINE.

All the Companies in the United States go into a Big Trust.

Cincinnati, Dec. 8.—At a secret meeting here last night all the woodworking machinery manufacturers in the United States were consolidated, but no terms can be learned. About \$200,000 is invested. The five gentlemen who conducted the negotiations are Nelson J. Waterbury and Henry Nelson, of New York; Thomas P. Egan, of the Fay & Egan Company of this city; and G. B. Allenburg and Henry B. Morhead, representing a number of other large woodworking machinery concerns in other parts of this country. It is understood all of the leading manufacturers in this line have consented to go into the consolidation, and that the deal, while many details are not yet arranged, is a go.

## AS SEEN FROM THE HILLS.

To one who spends most of his time in a big city it is pleasant to get out into the country occasionally for the sake of the sense of enlargement and expansion it gives. In the summer of 1892, being down in Lincolnshire, I chanced to visit a place called Normanhay-on-the-Wolds, situated in the highest part of that country. The landscape lay like a map beneath me. Lincoln Cathedral, over twenty miles distant, was distinctly visible; the German Ocean marked the boundary of our country, and various towns and other objects of interest seemed almost within call. Such a view simplifies things; you apprehend their relations one to another better than you can from reading an armful of guide books. To-day when I read a letter written from that place, I will show you what I mean. "In the early part of 1890," says the writer, "I fell into a low, weak state of health. Before this I had always been a healthy man, but at this time I was taken with a constant feeling of sickness and of dizziness in the head. The blood appeared to rush to my head whenever I rose to my feet quickly, or made any sudden movement."

"My appetite, which used to be strong and keen, now began to give way, until by-and-by I had no relish for anything. What I did eat gave much pain at the chest and around the sides, and a feeling of tingling or smarting between the shoulders. I used to get to bed at night, then cold and thought that some kind of fever was coming upon me. Sometimes cold, clammy sweats would break out all over me, making me feel so prostrated and exhausted that I seemed on the point of fainting away."

"I took pills and other medicines, but they had no effect beyond giving a slight relief for perhaps a day or two, when I would be as bad as ever. I seemed to require something more than mere purgative medicines as they made me weaker every time I used them. But I knew not where to look for a cure, and so I suffered from the malady month after month, until I concluded there was no help for me."

"One day a small book was sent to our house full of advice about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and how it cured different complaints after even the cleverest doctors had failed. Among them was a case almost exactly like mine, written word for word by the very woman who was cured, giving all the symptoms, dates and all other details, and signed with her name and where she lived."

"Convinced by this plain testimony, I got a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup from Mr. William Beistow, the grocer and postmaster at Claxby. After using it two or three days I found great relief. I felt the return of my appetite, and my food agreed with me; and after a few weeks' further use of the Syrup I was well and strong as ever. Two years ago my daughter suffered much in the same way as I had, and the same medicine cured her completely. I desire merely to add that the reading of the little book showed me that both my ailment and my daughter's was indigestion or dyspepsia, and nothing else. I now recommend Mother Seigel's Syrup to all I meet. (Signed) Ellen Barker, The Dales, Normanhay-le-Wold, near Market Rasen, Lincs, May 10th, 1896."

Now the reading of that little book was to Mrs. Barker like looking out over the country from a hilltop. It showed her the way, just as she says. From having been puzzled and confused by the numerous so-called diseases she saw that most of them were nothing more than the names of symptoms of the one prevailing disease—dyspepsia. The one remedy for that disease soon set her right and left her with a valuable bit of knowledge. Hills may be hard to plow, but they are good to see from.

Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## THE AINOKO'S CASE

Hon. Justice Drake's Judgment Ordering Condemnation of the Schooner.

Held Guilty of Violating the Provisions of the Behring Sea Award Act.

Following is the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Drake in the case of the seized sealing schooner Ainoko:

This is an application to condemn the above vessel for breach of the provisions of the Behring Sea regulations in force in Chap. 2 of the Imperial Act, 1894.

The provision which it is alleged has been violated is the first article which forbids the citizens of the United States and Great Britain, respectively killing or pursuing at any time and in any manner far seals within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribilof Islands in Behring Sea.

The vessel in question was seized by the United States vessel the Perry on the 3d of August, 1896, about 7:40 land time in latitude 55 degrees 57 minutes north, longitude 170 degrees 30 west, a point fourteen miles within the zone.

Capt. Heater, the master of the schooner, states that he got no observation after the 1st of August. On the 2nd of August he was boarded by the United States cruiser Rush and then positions were exchanged and he found his vessel nearly identical with that of the Rush that he was satisfied with the accuracy of his observations. On the 3rd he went south S.E., and then tacked to the westward, the wind increasing. On the 4th there was a strong gale from the south with thick fog and high seas wind S. by E. The boats were off at 5 a.m. and returned at 6 p.m. with 108 seals. At the time the Ainoko was first sighted by the Perry she was coming southerly by westerly about six miles off. This would bring her out of the zone apparently at the nearest point—the wind was very light according to the log, and according to Captain Heater he had directed his boats to seal south and west, as she intended to follow in that direction. According to the position given by the United States navigating officer he must have been some considerable way within the prohibited limit at the time the boats were put over and they gradually sealed southwards. A fresh killed seal was on the deck when the vessel was seized. I therefore find as a fact that the Ainoko was sealing and killing seals during this day within the prohibited zone. Captain Heater's defence is that he was unwittingly carried by a northerly current and a southerly gale into the zone, and according to his reckoning he was seventeen miles outside. He had calculated his course by dead reckoning, allowing two points for leeway.

It is remarkable that the Perry was able and did get observations on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of August, but Captain Heater said the fog prevented him. Captain Heater stated that he was not aware of a northerly current setting up towards the islands, but it appears to be generally known to sealers that there was such a current. He had been sealing around the islands before on the north side and had met northerly currents then, but he says he had not sealed south of the islands.

His remuneration was \$50 a month as master and fifty cents a skin. This inducement to make as large a catch as possible may possibly have had something to do with his inability to take observations.

A good deal of stress was laid on an error in the chronometer both of the Ainoko and the Perry. This error in no way caused the mistake in the reckoning of the position of the schooner, because no observations were taken after the 1st of August; the chronometer is not used in estimating dead reckoning.

The error in the case of the Perry's chronometer made a difference of five miles, but still left the Ainoko fourteen miles within the prohibited ground, and instead of the seizure taking place in longitude 170 degrees, 25 minutes, it took place in longitude 170 degrees, 30 minutes west, a difference of thirty-one miles between the schooner's actual position and the position she thought she was in.

It is the duty of the master to be quite certain of his position before he attempts to do so.

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## baby growth

The baby's mission is growth. To that little bundle of love, half trick, half dream, every added ounce of flesh means added happiness and comfort! Fat is the signal of perfect health, comfort, good nature, baby beauty.

Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, is the easiest fat-food baby can have, in the easiest form. It supplies just what he cannot get in his ordinary food, and helps him over the weak places to perfect growth.

Scott & Bown, Ballville, Ont.

18.00

## A SCHEME THAT FAILED.

Sporting Men Tried to Purchase Reports of the Recent Election.

Cleveland, Dec. 8.—The story of an audacious and gigantic scheme of a syndicate of London speculators to control the European cable offices the night of the presidential election is printed here to-day on authority of a prominent local character. The plan was to secure the issuance of a report from all the European cable offices to the effect that Bryan was elected, which it was believed would send the stock market rapidly tumbling down. It is alleged that the schemers thought they could then buy everything their available means could obtain and realize fabulous profits after the public had received the correct news and a reaction set in.

The information, it is stated, came from John C. Covert, a veteran Cleveland newspaper man, formerly editor of the Leader. The story came to him from a Cleveland physician who heard it from men acquainted with the promoters of the scheme, who have been at the head of the enterprise. According to his statement some twenty stock jobbers and speculators were interested in the scheme, which might have come near success had the undertaking been started a week sooner. A fund of \$500,000 had been subscribed toward carrying the conspiracy into effect when the enterprise was abandoned.

—Ed. Fearon, M.P.P., of Maple Creek, Assn., and George Ritchie, barrister of Toronto, who have been at the Oriental for several days, are interested in what is known as the W. Thos. Newman gold saving machine. This machine is the invention of Mr. Newman, of Kamloops. Its purpose is to extract gold from refractory ore. Should it prove successful it will pay to mine ore that could not otherwise be mined to advantage. Messrs. Fearon and Ritchie and a number of Victorians will take one of these machines to Goldstream to-morrow for the purpose of testing its usefulness in extracting gold from the ore of that locality.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The family signature of Dr. H. H. Plummer.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date of intended to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of the Province of British Columbia, for a duplicate of the following described land: Commencing at a stake marked "A" on the shore line of the east coast of Prince Rupert Island; thence westerly to the point of commencement, and containing 10 acres, more or less.

J. HOJANES, October 7th, 1896.

## Land Registry Act.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of Certificate of Title to the South-west Quarter of section 18 (T-1216), Mayne Island, in the Province of British Columbia.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title of William Tomkins (consort) to the above lands, dated the 2nd day of June, 1892.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., Nov. 16th, 1896.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General of Titles.

## J. PIERCY &amp; CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

FULL LINES OF...

BLANKETS, FLANNELS,

UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS and

WINTER CLOTHING . . . . .

IN STOCK AND ARRIVING.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Lard, 10c. per lb.

Hams, 15c. per lb.

Bacon, 15c. per lb.

Coffee, 25c. per lb.

Pure Coffee, 40c. per lb.

M. M. Tea, \$1.35 5 lb. box.

Finnan Haddies.

Kippers, Bloaters.

Choice Black Tea, \$1.00 per box.

Granulated Sugar, \$5.00 per cwt.

Dry Salt Bacon, 9c. per lb. \$8 per cwt.

We are giving 35c. per dozen for strictly fresh eggs in trade.

See the above Prices are Strictly Spot Cash.

R. H. JAMESON,

33 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

## Twice

## VOL. 14

## KEEPING

Mr. Charlton Negotiated

Report That Sir Will Visit

Laurier, Green

Ottawa, Dec.

Charlton, who

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thing about his

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