The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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TAMMANY TRIUMPHANT.

The New York municipal elections have resulted in a victory for the Democratic party as represented by Tammany Hall. We observed something in a Fusionist newspaper which led us to believe that that would be the outcome, although we must confess we had but small means of correctly judging the situation. This newspaper accused the smaller Republican bosses of selling out to Tammany. If that was so, if the Fusionists even asserted that it was so, the issue narrowed down to machine politics versus anti-machine politics. Naturally and inevitably machine politics won the day. The point for political observers is this, that if Tammany, in spite of corruption, can beat an administration which gave New York a clean and progressive government, Tammany must contain a principle of political vitality essential to political success in a democratic country. Does that principle rest in the corruption at which Tammany has not been guiltless of conniving? Apparently not. Whenever Tammany has been beaten, it has been its own corruption which has beaten it. And if Tammany relied for success upon blackmail, Tammany once beaten, would be dead, for, out of power, it would have no means of applying the methods upon which it relied. Yet Tammany, having met with crushing defeat but a short time ago, has reorganized its forces and captured the city of New York. What is the explanation of that? It will not do to say that New York Democrats were afraid of a Fusionist victory because of its influence upon the presidential election. People do not sacrifice a regenerated city to a corrupt organization, upon any such issue. It was a clean-cut fight between Tammany, representing all that Tammany stands for, and those who disapproved of all that Tammany means. Tammany won the fight. It is idle to say that a majority of the voters in New York approve of the blemishes upon the Tammany organization. Such a statement would be a libel on the human race. But they do approve of the organization itself. Tammany is popular. Why? We imagine the reason to be that Tammany provides a political order in which every man has his rank, while the forces opposed to Tammany provide a political order in which nobody has any particular rank at all, and that democracy makes as inevitably for the ranking of human beings as the Feudal system did. Let us suppose that some ordinary homespun citizen of New York comes in touch with the municipal government in some way which hurts him. Under the anti-Tammany regime, he finds a law or rule, and an executive officer. That is to him a despotism, it may be a just and impartial despotism, but, so far as he is concerned, it is a despotism just the same. But on the other hand, if Tammany is in power, and he is a Tammany man in good standing, he goes to his ward boss, or whoever is the proper person, and explains his case. Here he comes in contact with a human power which is at his service, according to his rank in the political order. The majority of the people of New York prefer a political order, tainted with corruption, in which they rank, to any political order, however pure, in which they have no standing. The people do not understand the rigidity of rule and order, be it coupled ever so closely with morality and impartiality. They not only do not understand it, but they never believe that it is so coupled. So long as rich men can gamble in their clubs and drink in them on Sunday, the people will never believe that an administration is impartial which prevents them from buying beer on Sunday or gambling in poolrooms or saloons. They think such an administration tinctured with partiality for the rich. No methods of organization which do not copy the essential features of those employed by Tammany have ever beaten Tammany methods permanently. It would be too much, however, to assume that the advantages New York has derived from the Low administration, have all been swept away by the Tammany victory. Some reforms have been instituted which must be respected and continued. In order to win, Tammany has been obliged to accept candidates who were ornaments of the previous administration, and who are known to be upright men.

TREATY-MAKING POWER.

We cannot help thinking that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, under the influence of very just resentment at the treatment received by Canada in the Alaskan matter, took nevertheless a very questionable method of expressing that resentment in hinting at a demand for a sectional power on the part of Canada to make treaties of her own with foreign powers. It is not the disruption of the British Empire that we desire, but its greater solidarity. The Toronto Globe says, dealing with the statements of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and their reception by the British press: "The London journals, which are so ready to accuse Sir Wilfrid Laurier of disloyalty to the Crown, had better inform themselves of the facts, and if they then conclude that we should submit without protest to being made the victims of a court of the loaded dice order we can only say that we cannot agree with them. Under these circumstances the Canadian premier says that we must get the right of negotiating our own treaties. We are quite prepared to agree with the St. James' Gazette, that so long as Great Britain is expected to back up our treaty-making or our failure to make treaties, such powers could not be given. If we undertake the negotiating of treaties we will, of course, not expect Great Britain to implement our efforts. We have come not to expect it now. If we must surrender to every demand made upon us by the United States it would not be so humiliating to see a people of six millions abasing themselves before them as to see the whole British Empire scuttling away." We see no remedy in such a state of affairs at all. We do not see how Canada could by any means be benefited, and we do see how the British Empire would be injured. Surely we do not want a treaty-making power for a section of the Empire, when we claim that injury results from the treaty-making power in the hands of a section of the Empire as it is at present, a section which regards its own interests as paramount over the interests of the Empire as a whole. Our remedy lies in restricting the sectionalism of Great Britain, not in setting up against it a Canadian sectionalism. The one is the only hope of a United Empire, the other the certainty of the final disruption of the Empire that exists now. We admit that the sectionalism of Great Britain endangers the Empire. That is no reason why we should advocate a Canadian sectionalism which would destroy it. The solidarity of the Empire in its relations with all foreign powers is the condition of its continued existence. We object to a treaty-making power exercised by Great Britain for Great Britain and in her interests, exclusive of all others. We should equally object to a treaty-making power exercised by Canada for Canada and in her interests, exclusive of all others. In every relation with a foreign power, the interests of the whole Empire should be considered and not the interests of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, or any one part of it.

STILL SLEEPING.

The Law Times of London, England, must be a sort of legal Rip Van Winkle and is still sleeping, if it gives the following as a serious contribution to the great question of the day. "If we look," it says, "to the letter of the British constitution, as distinguished from the spirit by which its working is prompted, nothing is clearer than that the legislative authority possessed by colonial legislatures is puisne to the authority of the Imperial parliament. By the Colonial Laws Act, 1865, laws cannot be made by colonial legislatures inconsistent with any act of parliament intended by the Imperial parliament to apply to these colonies. It would accordingly be within the competence of the Imperial parliament, to adjust by its own legislation the commercial relations between Great Britain and the colonies." What this legal authority means is that, theoretically, all powers of self-government exercised within the British Empire, are powers of which the British parliament has divested itself by its own act; and therefore, that any powers of which it has not expressly divested itself, remain with it. As against this legal logic, we have always understood self-government to be, not a favor or an act of grace, but an inalienable right, expressed in its main application in the immortal phrase "no taxation without representation." Lawyers may unmake, but they can never make Empires. The British parliament may have a legal right to "adjust by its own legislation the commercial relations between Great Britain and the colonies," but that legal right is one which had better never be exercised because it contravenes the essential spirit of the constitution.

ABSURDITIES.

The Montreal Star is an independent but in the main Conservative newspaper. Of late, for some reason or another, it has taken to publishing editorials which attack the system of party government. In a recent issue it says: "The British constitution is the best constitution in the world for a free people; but it was never made for slaves. Nothing better has been devised for people who have in them the instinct of self-government and who are jealous of the liberty of the subject. Liberty is like most other good things; if it is worth having it is worth guarding. It is a curious anomaly that people will struggle strenuously for, fight for, die for, the right of self-government, and not take the trouble to exercise the right when they have it. The Canadian constitution moulded closely upon the lines of the unwritten constitution of Great Britain, affords the people of Canada the most absolute powers of self-government—whenever they choose to exercise them. The keystone of the popular liberties in Canada, as in England, is the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone in a paper published by him in 1878, entitled 'Kin Beyond the Sea,' said 'it is a cardinal axiom of the modern British constitution that the House of Commons is the greatest of the powers of the state.' The House of Commons of Canada ought to be the greatest of the powers of the state. Is it? For what does the Canadian House of Commons stand? Who thinks of attaching any importance to its opinions? On the first day of a new parliament the faithful Commons meet, they vote the government's nominee into the Speaker's chair, and in that supreme moment they declare by a majority vote their unwavering confidence in all that the government is going to do during the life of that parliament, and by the same vote abdicate all power, all responsibility, all freedom of thought and expression in favor of a parliamentary committee known as the cabinet. What a travesty on representative institutions! The House, which should be 'the greatest of the powers of the state,' is degraded to the level of an assembly of pledged delegates! 'It still talks!' Oh! yes, it can talk. So can a phonograph. But a phonograph, or even a collection of phonographs, can never be a great power in the state. A debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, or in the British House of Commons is still a matter of great public importance; it is some indication of what the vote is going to be. At Ottawa, knowing what the vote is going to be is a pretty good indication of the general character of the debate. So perverted is the idea at Ottawa of the functions of a member of parliament that upon the rare occasions when a member speaks or votes against his party, as Mr Blair did, he is held up to public execration." With due deference to the Montreal Star, which as a newspaper we admire, and as a representative of national opinion we respect, that kind of talk is rubbish. The Canadian House of Commons differs in no particular from any other representative assembly, except that the level of intelligence required in its members is rather higher than in most popular assemblies. Doubtless in Canada, as in Great Britain, the cabinet is becoming more powerful as time goes on. But let any question arise in which the cabinet is vitally opposed to the convictions of the country, and of the party from which it is chosen, and in the House of Commons, there still remains a power capable of bringing the cabinet to a due sense of its responsibility. The Canadian people are not slaves, and it does no good to call them so. The fact is that the Canadian people are not greatly interested in many of the questions which violently agitate the Canadian politicians. In any matter in which the people are really interested, they possess perfectly adequate machinery for making known their wishes, and for seeing that these are carried out. The Star would do more by informing the people, than by abusing their representative institutions. It has done good work in that way, too. Why should it mar its good work by ill-considered petulance?

GAME PROTECTION.

We do not wish to urge the preservation of game in the interests of sportsmen. Sportsmen are quite capable of doing that for themselves. A great deal can be said for the sportsman's point of view and a great deal can be said for the ordinary pot hunting point of view. There is perhaps more of the pot hunter about the ordinary sportsman, and more of the sportsman about the ordinary pot hunter than is generally supposed. Sport, says the sportsman, is valuable because it inures to hardship, trains the eye and nerve, and teaches accurate shooting, all of which is perfectly true and not to be overlooked in the preserving of game, from unwarrantable extinction. On the other hand the pot hunter may say that he kills to provide an agreeable change of food for those who cannot provide it for themselves, and to bring the wild animals and birds of the earth to the service of humanity. There is something in that point of view also. We know a river in British Columbia from which sportsmen (so-called) would take more fish than they could eat or dispose of and leave them to rot on the banks. Because they did this for the pleasure of capturing and killing fish were they to be called sportsmen? Not by us. From that same river a man, cunning in the nature of fish, used to capture large quantities of trout which he sold to people to whom fresh fish at any price were a valuable boon. He was a pot hunter. It may be said, and we hope it is true, that no sportsman worthy of the name would kill that for which he had no use—would not, in other words, engage in wanton destruction. That is the abuse of sport, just as the extirpation of game is the abuse of pot hunting. Still, if sport and pothunting are regarded by themselves, and if wanton destruction in the name of the one, and the extirpation of game in the name of the other, be prevented by law, there is an arguable question between their comparative merits and advantage to the community at large. In British Columbia, however, there is no necessity to go into this question in urging the preservation of game by the most stringent possible methods. It may not be very high ground to take, but it is the best and most practical ground to take, that every bird, beast and fish preserved for sport in our woods and streams is a valuable commercial asset. The value of a buck roaming about our forests is not the value of its hide, horns and meat. It is the value of what the outside sportsman will give for the privilege of hunting that buck. That value is going up every year, and the rarer game becomes elsewhere, and the more plentiful it remains in British Columbia, the greater that value will become. This may appear to be a very matter of fact way to look at sport. We expect sportsmen will look down upon us for such a conception of the dignity of game as such. But if all men were true sportsmen game would require no restrictions to preserve it. The point is to get those who are not sportsmen to see the advantage of protecting game for those who are, against those who are not sportsmen, but destructive hunters, either from the lust of it or for money. That can only be done by pointing out the general advantage of the strict preservation of game.

AN ARTISTIC SWINDLE.

There is always a certain pleasure in having anything adequately characterised. When the receiver of the Shipbuilding Trust described that corporation as an "artistic swindle" we do not see anything further to be desired except perhaps a little less emphasis upon its "artistic" character. When the City of Glasgow bank failed, a professor in that city who had not the fear of libel before his eyes, delivered himself of the following splendid sentence of denunciatory irony: "Call a spade a spade and not an agricultural implement; call a bank director a bank director and not a swindler." This injunction the receiver of the Shipbuilding Trust has disregarded in the case of trust promoters, and instead of referring to them simply as trust promoters has not hesitated to include them in the larger category to which they also belong. We do not, however, see anything particularly artistic about the swindle. The public was in a very receptive, otherwise gullible, mood. The Shipping Trust had in the perfervid imagination of that most sentimental of all individuals, the average American, wrested from Great Britain the empire of the sea and guaranteed it to the United States. By the way we observe that at the first breadth of hard times in the shipping business that corporation became waterlogged and that the independent companies withdrew from all dealings with it. So far as we have yet seen its only effect has been to force away a certain amount of business from the port of New York, and it has also been proved to be quite incapable with its large fleet of second-rate steamers purchased at absurd prices, of competing against companies whose capital is represented dollar for dollar by a well-balanced equivalent of ocean tonnage. However, at its inception, the most extravagant claims were made for it. Newspapers and magazines were full of Mr. Morgan and his project of the consolidation of the shipping of the world in the hands of the "captains of industry" of the United States, or rather of Wall street, New York city. The time was ripe for the United States also to control the shipbuilding business of the world. Glasgow and Newcastle and Belfast were to become mere ruinous deserts, awakening only at night to the clamor of spectral riveters celebrating bygone glories. The all-conquering industry of the United States, united to the untrammeled genius of Mr. Schwab, would accomplish all that very easily. That was the dream which the artistic swindlers referred to by the official receiver had to work upon. They used this attitude of mind on the part of the American people in order to rob them. They appealed to ignorance in order to rob the ignorant, they appealed to patriotism in order to rob the patriotic. It is a nice discrimination to describe as artistic such a method of procedure. How was it done? In the same way in which it is always done. First of all the corporation was created for the purpose of buying in certain concerns. The controllers of the corporation's destiny also controlled these concerns. The directors of the great trust that was to revolutionize the industry of building ships were clerks who received twenty dollars each for their services. They proceeded to purchase for the sum of $67,997,000 in stock and bonds of the trust property actually worth $12,441,516. This stock and those bonds then became the private property of those interested in promoting the trust. So that while investors imagined that they were providing capital to carry out a lucrative undertaking and a patriotic enterprise, they were really purchasing certain going concerns at an overvaluation of six hundred per cent. That was chapter number one. But unless some of the details were fraudulent, its general features appear so similar to those characteristic of the organization of most trusts that we should not expect them to bring the promoters under the condemnation of the law. But chapter two developed certain features which even the conventional morality of finance could not overlook. It appears that certain funds were deliberately withheld from this corporation in order that it might default, and the bondholders, the real beneficiaries of the original transaction, re-enter into possession of the real assets of the corporation, while the public who had subscribed their money in good faith got nothing at all. The development of this intention made the whole trust appear to be only a scheme for relieving investors of their money and giving them nothing in exchange. The investors have a remedy in the courts they are given to understand. Much good may it do them. They have awakened to the fact that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and are keeping away from Wall street until it has been purged of such fraudulent concoctions in the way of joint stock companies.

THE COMING WAR.

Others apparently, besides the Colonist, are convinced that war in the Orient, is a certainty, when the war correspondents are hurrying to the scene of action. We have maintained for some time that war could not be avoided. The general sentiment of Europe, as reported through press despatches, has maintained exactly the reverse. We have based our conclusion upon the forces involved, the contrary objects aimed at by Russia and Japan, and the fact that neither could withdraw, the one from a necessary outlet to her expansion, the other from a position vital to her continued existence. It is impossible to recognize the inevitability of war, without approaching the combat with very mixed feelings. For either Russia or Japan we care not a snap of the fingers. The interests of Western civilization alone are ours, and it is quite certain that the issue of the fight has a vital bearing upon those, but with which combatant its interests lie, is not so easy a matter to determine. We have a prejudice against the Mongol as the mute, deadly, irreconcilable and inconvertible enemy of Western civilization. We have a prejudice against the Russian as against a man threatening the British Empire in its most artificial and most vulnerable defences. But whether the apparent and immediate advantages to the British Empire lying with a check given to Russia by the triumph of Japanese arms, or the radical dangers confronting Western civilization through that triumph, and the subsequent Japanization of China, give a preponderance of interest in the combat one way or the other, would be hard for us to say. For the futilities of English and Canadian statesmen, speaking of relations with Japan, as if she were admissible, or desired to be admitted, into the hegemony of Western nations, we have the most unspeakable contempt. Between the Caucasian and Mongolian in race, history, religion and conception of human life, there is a great gulf fixed. Why is it that the alliance of our royal family with the Imperial family of Japan is a thing unthinkable, while our royal blood is so inter-allied with the Romanoffs that our Prince of Wales might almost be mistaken for the Czar? When an answer is given to that question, we shall be able to realize whether the antagonism we bear to Russia is merely different in degree or absolutely different in kind from the gulf, without antagonism, which exists between the Mongolians and ourselves. The Japanese are a more civilized people than the Russians, but Russian barbarism is that from which we ourselves emerged, while Japanese civilization is that into which we can never enter, and do not desire to enter. No wonder, then, that the storm brewing in the Far East is one we regard with mixed feelings knowing not whether it may not be the forerunner of convulsions such as change the history of the world, and submerge whole cycles of civilization as Atlantis was buried beneath the envious ocean.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Buckley river at N. W. corner of land staked by one Albert Freeman, running thence southwest along said Freeman claim 80 chains, thence about N. W. 20 chains, thence back to Buckley river, thence up said river to initial post.

R. H. KIDD.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Buckley river at N. W. corner of land staked by one R. H. Kidd, running thence S. W. along said Kidd's claim 80 chains, thence about N. W. 20 chains, thence back to Buckley river, thence up said river to initial post.

A. BAAR.

Mr. Landells, principal of the public school, has started a night class for High School work. His pupils at present are scholars who have passed the entrance examination. Classes are held three nights a week, and the subjects taught are Mathematics, Latin and English Literature. This is a very good thing for Golden, and Mr. Landells deserves great credit for establishing such an institution.—Golden Era.

Tommy Mastel is back in the lock-up for ten days. The old charge, drunkenness.

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RETAIL MARKETS

This week there is not much change to note in prices current in the local retail market. Flour and sugar are steady at last week's rates. The other staples show no disposition to fluctuate. Coal oil, however, has advanced 10c. per tin. Christmas fruits are coming in plentifully, and of excellent quality, currants, raisins, peels and nuts. Butter remains the same price as last 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	$1.35
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl	$5.40
Lake of the Woods, per sack	$1.40
Lake of the Woods, per bbl.	$5.50
Moose Jaw, per sack	$1.50
Moose Jaw, per bbl.	$5.75
Hudson Bay Co. Flour, per sack.	$1.50
Hudson Bay Co. Flour, per bbl.	$5.75
Enderby Flour, per sack	$1.50
Enderby Flour, per bbl.	$5.75
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Snow Flake, per bbl	$5.50
Three Star, per sack	$1.35
Three Star, per bbl.	$5.00
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, baled, per ton	$16 to $18
Straw, per bale	75
Middlings, per ton	$30
Bran, per ton	$28
Ground feed, per ton	$28
Vegetables—	
Beans, per lb	5
Chili peppers, per lb.	30
Cabbage, per head	5 to 10
Cauliflower, per head	10
Onions, per lb	
Carrots, per lb	1½ to
Beet root, per lb.	3
New potatoes, per sack	$1.25
Sweet potatoes, per lb	
Green peas, per lb., local	5
Celery	10 to 15
Tomatoes, per lb.	6
Cucumbers, each	5
Artichokes, per lb	2
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	50
Eastern eggs, per dozen	35
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	20 to 25
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb	30
Best dairy, per lb	20 to 25
Victoria creamery, per lb	35
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	30
Delta	35
Fresh Island butter	20 to 25
Fruits—	
Bananas, per dozen	35 to 40
Oranges, per doz.	25 to 50
Plums, per lb	4
Watermelon, each	40 to 50
Squash, each	5 to 10
Apricots, per lb	8
Pears, per lb	3
Grape fruit, each	5
Peaches, per lb.	10
Cocoanuts, each	10@15
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Local apples, per box	$1 to $1.25
Currants, per lb	10 to 12½
Raisins per lb	12½
Sultanas	17½
California	12½
Loose Muscats	8 to 10
Mixed peel, per lb	15
Jams, Assorted—	
Cross & Blackwell's, 1-lb. jars	25
Local jams, 5-lb. pails	75
Local jams, 2-lb jars	35
Local jams, 1-lb jars	25
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb	15
Spring salmon, per lb	10
Cod, per lb	8
Halibut, per lb	8
Smoked halibut	12½
Halibut, frozen	6
Flounders	6
Crabs, per dozen	50 to 75
Bloaters	10
Kippers	12½
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb	10
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	25
Salmon bellies, per lb	12½
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 18
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 18
Pork	11 to 17
Lipton's bacon	27
Lipton's ham	22
Lipton's American, per lb	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 23
Bacon, rolled	16
Bacon, long clear	18

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PROVINCIAL PRESS.

An unfortunate accident occurred at the Granby mines. It was the first fatality of any kind for a number of months here. By it two men were instantly killed in the Knob Hill mine. A force of men were working on night shift about 400 feet from the portal in the No. 2 tunnel, when without warning of any kind a portion of the roof broke away, and covered Thomas Malloy and James Crabb with tons of rock, death being instantaneous. One man who was in a mine car had just jumped out, and the car was filled with the falling ore, his escape being narrow. A large force of men, led by Supt. Williams, at once set to work getting out the unfortunates, the remains being taken to the undertakers.—Phoenix Pioneer.

Some months ago the Granby mines installed a steam shovel in its ore quarries at the Knob Hill here. Now two more will be put to work as soon as possible. Later it expects to use one of the machines underground in the large stopes. The present shovel has a dipper capacity of three-quarters of a cubic yard, while a new one already ordered will have a capacity of a yard, equal to 1,500 tons per day. This shovel is expected next month.—Grand Forks News.

Mayor Smalles left for the East today for the purpose of interesting capital in the Midway & Vernon railway. He will visit Montreal and New York and his trip may possibly be extended to England. The Dominion bonus for the road will be about $6,000 a mile, and this with the provincial aid should encourage capital in the enterprise. This is particularly true when it is considered that the railway will open up one of the most promising mining districts of the province, and at the same time connect the rich Okanagan farming country with the boundless Boundary, thus giving the very best market for Canadian products. By connecting with the C. P. R. at Vernon the road will also afford the shortest route to the Coast, and is 24 hours shorter than the circuitous route via Revelstoke.—Greenwood Times.

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Agent for Geo. A. Slater Invictus Shoes; also C. P. Ford & Co., Rochester, Rubber Boots, 20 per cent less than regular prices.

JAMES MAYNARD,

85 Douglas St. Odd Fellows Block.

BORN.

WINTERBURN—In this city on October 28th, the wife of F. C. Winterburn, of a daughter.

STOKKEBY—In this city on the 27th inst., the wife of Capt P. M. Stokkeby, of a daughter.

WILKINS—At Nelson on the 25th inst., to the wife of Ensign A. A. Wilkins, of the Salvation Army, a son.

GORMLEY—At Nelson, on October 27th, to the wife of George H. Gormley, of Silica street, a daughter.

HARRIS—At Kamloops, on the 27th inst., the wife of J. Harris, of a daughter.

CRAW—At Vernon, on October 27th, the wife of Rev. R. W. Craw, of a daughter.

SHIELDS—At Vernon, on 23rd inst., the wife of J. S. Shields, of Annis, B. C., of a daughter.

SWIFT—At Vernon, on 24th inst., the wife of Reuben Swift, of twins, a son and daughter.

SMITH—At 24 Cadboro Bay road, Victoria, on Saturday, October 31st, to the wife of Arthur G. Smith, of Dawson, a daughter.

MILLER—At Cowichan Station, B. C., on November 2nd, the wife of Edward F. Miller, of a son.

DIED.

RUSSELL—At the family residence, Russell street, Victoria West, on the 28th instant, Robert John Russell, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 78 years.

GROVES—At Vernon Jubilee Hospital, on the 20th inst., Richard Groves, of Cranbrook.

HEWISON—At the Jubilee Hospital, on the 30th October, Annie Hewison, a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 64 years.

JONES—On the 2nd inst., Frederic Harold, infant son of Geo. J. and Harriet Jones, aged ten months and sixteen days.

MARRIED.

CARTER—BARNSWELL — On the 28th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, 292 Johnson street, by Rev. J. P. Westman, Herbert Carter to Henrietta Barnswell.

RIGGLES—SIMCOE—At "Breadalbane," in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, on the 22nd inst., Frank Riggle to Margaret E. Simcoe, of Columbus, Ohio.

SPOONER—COLE—At "Breadalbane," in this city, on the 28th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Orville Ernest Spooner, to Sadie Lillian Cole, of Tacoma.

KNOTT—WHITTINGTON—In this city at the residence of the bride's father, Stanley Ave., by the Rev. E. S. Rowe, R. Percy Knott to Miss Alice C., eldest daughter of Wm. Whittington.

DODD—BUNE—At Nelson, B. C., on the 29th inst., by Rev. Dr. Wright, Daniel Dunn Dodd, of Sandon, to Miss Claribel Bune.

BALL—HAFFEY—At Revelstoke, B. C., by Rev. Father Roy, of Vernon, on Oct. 27th, Louis J. Ball, of Vernon, to Miss Mary Haffey, of Brantford, Ont.