The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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THE ELECTIONS.

There seems now to be no doubt whatsoever that as soon as the Governor-General returns to Ottawa, which will be about the 1st of October, the dissolution of the present Federal Parliament will take place. How soon after the elections will occur cannot be stated definitely, but it may be assumed confidently that they will take place in the latter part of November. There is no question about it that the Dominion Government desires to postpone the elections for another year, but the demands of the Grand Trunk Pacific, who did not wish to be held up in uncertainty, between heaven and earth, would not permit it. In a despatch from our well-informed correspondent at Ottawa, it is learned that the Hon. Mr. Emmerson is to retire from the Cabinet and become Chief Justice in New Brunswick. Mr. Emmerson, as everybody knows, was a failure as Minister of Railways. During the last session of Parliament he was placed in an ignominious position on several occasions from his lack of knowledge of the affairs of his department and his want of any idea of policy in regard to it. It is stated that Mr. Pugsley, Attorney-General of New Brunswick, will succeed him. Mr. Pugsley is a very strong man and ought to make a success as a Minister. Hon. Senator Templeman, who is a member of the Government without portfolio, will not be disturbed in the meantime.

A BLOW TO GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

The fact that steps have been taken by the Grand Trunk Railway to acquire the Canada Atlantic, which connects Montreal with Parry Sound, has created a great deal of discussion in Eastern Canada. The independent press, without exception, including the Toronto News and the Ottawa Journal, are denouncing the Government for not taking advantage of the situation to secure as an adjunct of the Intercolonial Railway that particular line, which is a paying and important one. With few exceptions the Liberal Conservative papers confirm the view as above stated. It is a natural corollary of the position taken by the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Borden. The Canada Atlantic would have made the Intercolonial, under proper business management, pay. It would seem to be, however, the policy of the Dominion Government to so manage the Intercolonial Railway as to discredit the theory of Government ownership, and to place it under such conditions of disadvantage that the theory would have no opportunity of being successfully demonstrated in Canada. The Government organs are delighted over the new turn of affairs and assure us that it is the best thing that possibly could have happened. So far as the Grand Trunk is concerned, we say "Yes," but so far as the country is concerned, we say "No." The one thing that the Intercolonial wanted to make it a paying concern was a connection with the Great Lakes in order to give a share of the grain-carrying trade. As the Toronto World argues, even if the Government could not control an all-rail route, is that any reason why it should not by an easy, simple and practical measure, control a railway from the Georgian Bay to the Atlantic? The Intercolonial was extended from Levis to Montreal by the present Government, amid the plaudits of the Government press. The arguments advanced in favor of that measure would have applied with ten-fold force to the extension to Georgian Bay.

The Honorable Mr. Blair, whom our Liberal friends claimed was the best Minister of Railways Canada ever had, said:

"The Montreal extension has done much; but a further extension will do more. While the Government railway has captured the larger part of the traffic originating in Montreal and destined for inland Eastern and even export points, it has no connections west, and is allowed to take only what traffic the two corporation railways do not care to retain themselves. All winter shipments from the West ordinary reach the seaports of St. John or Portland via the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, respectively, and although the Intercolonial is fairly well placed to carry freight to Halifax and St. John, it must always remain excluded from that portion of the business arising west of Montreal, so long as present conditions continue."

Mr. Blair is now head of the Railway Commission appointed by the Government. In the same memorandum from which the above is extracted, he said:

"By the construction of storage elevators on a sufficient scale to hold grain in quantities not going forward until navigation closed, a large and ever-increasing traffic would find its way over Canadian territory and by Government railway to the ocean through the gateways of Halifax and St. John.

"The advantage of such extension to the Intercolonial can hardly be overestimated. If the Canada Atlantic system were acquired a traffic-producing section of the country, with a growing local business already created, would be found on the western portion of the line; while St. John, Halifax and Sydney, at the other end, would equalize the existing conditions and carry the intermediate section, a section which, it is only fair to say, has within the last few years shown signs of considerable progress and before the lapse of many years may be expected to be self-sustaining."

The conclusions drawn by the Toronto World are as follows: "The live question, the question for the day, was to obtain for the Government railway a share of the western traffic by the rail and water route, and to give the people the benefit of the Government railway in regulating rates for transportation. A splendid opportunity presented itself in the Canada Atlantic, and this opportunity the Government deliberately rejected. The explanation is simply that the Government is hostile to the principle of public ownership, and is doing all in its power not only to check the movement today but to prevent its future progress by strengthening the hold of private corporations on the country."

THE CASE FOR BETTER TERMS.

The case for better terms in the province of British Columbia is founded upon the conditions which exist here, apart from any question of political administration in the past. It is part and parcel of the case of the other provinces, which was presented pro forma by the premiers of the several provinces in 1903, with the exception that the arguments in favor of British Columbia for exceptional consideration are very strong indeed. The case made out by the Prior administration in a letter to Mr. Parent, the leader in the agitation, was endorsed by the other members of the conference of 1903, and was submitted with the memorial to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on that occasion and is today on record in the office of the Privy Council of Canada. With the exception of the representatives from British Columbia and Manitoba every member of the conference was a Liberal supporter of the Government at Ottawa.

It must be understood that what the present provincial Government asked for in connection with the demands for better terms was a commission of the ablest jurists of the British Empire to determine whether there were grounds for the grievances presented in the several memorials to the government at Ottawa or not. The Province was willing to pay half the cost of the expenses of a thorough investigation of the conditions upon which the demands for a readjustment of financial relations are based. It was also willing to assume the responsibility of proving the justness of its claims. Nothing fairer could be imagined. It is all the provincial government now asks for. The claims of the province for increased recognition have been before the Government at Ottawa for three years. There has been no intimation of the authorities there of any desire to deal either favorably or unfavorably with our representations. They have been ignored. If the statements made were correct and founded on fact they were entitled to consideration. If not, it was the duty of the Government to have pointed out the fallacy of the local government's position and stated wherein it was wrong. Even the promises of consideration which were made from time to time were ignored. The Government at Ottawa has not only played with the question, it has even treated the representations of the province with contempt, and for the reason that it felt safe in the support of the representatives from British Columbia, who were prepared to sacrifice any principle for the sake of the patronage distributed through them to their constituents. The time has gone by for further trifling in the matter, and in the present contest these same representatives must face the issues they have heretofore assisted the government in evading. We propose to lay before our readers a complete history of the case, accompanied by arguments and facts in support of our rights as a province. It will not satisfy the electorate of British Columbia to deal with a subject of such vital importance to their interests in a vein of pleasantry, nor will sophistry be of avail.

LIBERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE YUKON.

The following is reproduced from the News-Advertiser, editorially, with reference to the despatch published yesterday morning:

We publish elsewhere a long telegram from the editor of the Liberal newspaper in Dawson, which, from what the despatch says, is an appeal to the people of Canada for aid against the political and official maladministration of affairs in the Yukon district. Certainly the facts narrated in the despatch seem to demand drastic reforms in the administration of the Territory. This is not the first time that reports have come from that remote part of Canada that things were in a very unsatisfactory state there. But the incidents related in the despatch seem to indicate that matters have come to a state that is intolerable. It would appear that things have reached such a pitch that even the law is disregarded, and the decisions of the court ignored when it suits the purpose of an official clique to do so. Certainly the circumstances related in the despatch are without a parallel in the history of Canada since Confederation. They would seem in a more suitable setting if forming details of the history of some little Central American republic. Judicial decisions disregarded; the law ignored; the fair exercise of public opinion—to use the expression of the judge—made impossible—does it not seem almost incredible that such things can be recorded in any part of Canada?

It is noteworthy that the expression of condemnation of the manner in which the Territorial administration is being carried on; the appeal for help which is made to the people of Canada does not come from those who are politically opposed to the present Federal Government so much as from men who belong to the party which that Government represents. Liberals are the leaders in this protest against misrule; even members of the civil service, men appointed by the Government, do not hesitate to join in that protest against the gross maladministration which characterizes the conduct of public affairs.

What does the Government propose to do about this matter? It is not the first time that even beyond the confines of the Dominion the report has gone forth that the administration of affairs in the Yukon is a travesty of government; it is a blot on the British name; and a scandal on clean and honest methods. Former complaints have been ignored as indefinite and vague; in one or two instances it was impossible to do this entirely and a pretence was made of an investigation. But in the present instance there is something plain and tangible. The decision of the judge of the Superior Court; his deliberate opinion that the methods adopted made a proper expression of public opinion impossible, speaks for itself. Does the Minister of Justice propose to remain quiescent? to allow his minions to manipulate the ballots and manage elections to suit the ends of designing officials, hungry for political advancement indifferent to the means so long as they secure the end; bold and unscrupulous in proportion to their distance from populous centres and from that public opinion which would utterly condemn such methods? Has the Minister of the Interior no concern about a course which is blighting the district, checking the development of a great gold field, and casting discredit on the government? What is the mysterious influence that seems to check any interference with the acts of an official which have aroused such dissatisfaction and discontent in the ranks of the Liberals in the Yukon and made them the strongest opponents, the bitterest critics of an administration appointed by the leaders of the party to which they are affiliated? Surely, such an incident never occurred before in the history of the Dominion! Assuredly there has never been a page of that history filled with an administrative record as disgraceful as that of Canada's settlement in the Arctic circle!

THE C. P. R. "HOLD-UP."

The daring hold-up which took place on the Canadian Pacific Railway a few miles from Vancouver the other day, was one of the first instances of the kind to occur in British Columbia, if not in the whole of Canada. The facts have created a genuine sensation. The possibility of such a thing occurring really never suggested itself to any person before; but it is easy to see how a set of daring men might easily have accomplished such a feat at any time. The Canadian Pacific authorities and the Provincial Government have taken prompt action in the matter and both have offered substantial rewards for the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has offered a very large sum and the Provincial Government has supplemented that by offering five hundred dollars for each conviction made. Detectives and police are scouring the country, and it seems hardly possible that the men, with the large amount of booty secured, will be able to get clear away. It is not likely either that the incident will be repeated on the Canadian side of the line. It is a fortunate circumstance that such incidents are, and always have been, rare in this country, and when crimes of the kind are committed neither time nor money is spared to bring the offenders to justice. The fear of the Law effectively administered has, throughout these long years, accounted for the immunity we usually enjoy from such outrages.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

The members of the Grand Trunk Pacific party, including the chief officials and others prominently interested in that enterprise, have visited Victoria and are now on their way east again. No announcement of consequence has been made as the result of their visit; in fact, the position is much the same it was with respect to the main matter of a terminus. We understand that the Grand Trunk Pacific officials came, so to speak, to obtain a bird's eye view of the Coast, and will return to develop their plans as the result of their observations while in British Columbia. No assurance has been given that construction will commence at this end, or as to the time and place of construction. Nor is it likely that any definite announcement will be made for some time. The members of the party expressed themselves as greatly impressed with the grandeur of the Coast scenery and the possibilities of especially tourist travel. We understand that Mr. Hays regards the future of Victoria as very promising in this connection and what may transpire in the future as to the relations of the Grand Trunk Pacific and this city will probably, to some extent, depend upon such consideration. It is useless at the present time, however, to speculate upon what is going to happen with respect to a terminus not terminii on this coast. We do not believe that we shall know anything of the intentions of the company until after the elections. We have had, it is true, assurances of an understanding that construction is to commence at the Pacific; and the visit of the Grand Trunk Pacific officials would seem to lend confirmation to such an understanding; but it is only seeming, and Mr. Hays, personally, has refused to either give assent to or deny the proposition. Hence we have every reason to assume that, after the elections are over and the way is clear, in the case of the Liberals being returned to power, for the plans of the company to take effect. Mr. Hays will decide to do what seems best in the interests of his corporation, regardless of any promises of a political nature that may have been made. The whole matter is clouded in the deepest uncertainty, and while Mr. Hays, naturally, does not wish to say anything that will embarrass the Government, the leading strings of which he has in his pocket, it is evidently his policy not to commit his company to any line of action. He is doubtless willing to please his political friends at this end up to a certain point, but will not go so far as to make the interests of the railway subservient to their political interests by promising what he may have no intention to perform.

"BETTER TERMS OR SECESSION."

The Colonist the other day reproduced an article from the Independent, of Vancouver, with the above heading, which heading was in quotation marks. For this reason it has been stated that the Colonist is advocating secession from the Confederation, which, of course, no person seriously considers at the present time. But, assuming that the Colonist did favor secession from the union of Provinces in case the demand for better terms is not acceded to, it would have very good precedent indeed for such action. The Hon. Joseph Howe, who was a typical Liberal, and one whose name is honored throughout the Dominion, was a secessionist. He did not believe in the terms upon which Nova Scotia entered Confederation and he labored tooth and nail to secure a readjustment of relations, in which he succeeded after a very vigorous agitation. There is, however, a much more modern instance, one which ought to carry weight with our Liberal friends who are now turning their eyes up with such holy horror at the very suggestion of secession. The Hon. Mr. Fielding, the present Minister of Finance of Canada, was Premier, and the leader of the Liberal party in Nova Scotia about 1884. He resuscitated the Howe agitation and in the election which followed went into power sweepingly on the cry of "Better Terms or Secession." Mr. Fielding carried a resolution through the Legislature of Nova Scotia in 1885 in which it was resolved that at the time of union the financial terms were wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the various services of the province; that after seventeen years it was found that the objections first urged applied with greater force than in the first year of the union; and that if better Provincial terms were not made the House affirmed the advisability of taking steps to secure a severance of the political connection between the Province and the Dominion. Sir John A. Macdonald was in power at the time, and owing to the rebellion in the Northwest it was a somewhat critical time in Canadian history. Although the claims of Nova Scotia were not formally recognized, an arrangement was made whereby the construction of the Extension Railway was taken over in Nova Scotia, together with the acquisition of certain wharves, for which the Dominion paid, and the agitation was at an end. Nova Scotia's case was not at all as strong as the one which has been formulated in the interests of British Columbia, and, therefore, if the Colonist, even by inference, be guilty of disloyalty to Confederation, it is travelling in the footsteps of one who is the present Minister of Finance in a Liberal administration. Liberal leaders have never been noted for their too great loyalty to an existing state of affairs. William Lyon McKenzie, Papineau, Howe, Fielding and Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself may be mentioned. In connection with the debate on the Northwest Rebellion it will be remembered that Sir Wilfrid stated that, had he been on the banks of the Saskatchewan, he would have shouldered his rifle and fought on the side of Riel. Therefore, the Colonist could afford to go a long way in the utterances of such sentiments before members of the Liberal party would be justified in crying "traitor." So far as the question of better terms in British Columbia is concerned there is a constitutional method of procedure. No doubt every measure will be taken that is possible in order to have Provincial relations readjusted upon strictly constitutional lines. The Ottawa authorities, however, must not imagine that the demand for readjustment is a "political" cry, even though advised to that effect by the Liberal supporters in the House. It represents a movement which is founded upon right, justice and indisputable facts. Its consideration cannot forever be postponed. The question must be faced, as one of the most important that has ever occupied the attention of the electors of British Columbia.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE GAME LAW.

Sir—I have read Mr. Shrapnell's letter in your issue re the killing of grouse in the Goldstream district before the opening of the shooting season. What Mr. Shrapnell says about the Goldstream district applies equally well to every district on Vancouver Island. As secretary of the Vancouver Island Fish and Game Club, I have had complaints from Sooke, Cowichan, Salt Spring Island, Cobble Hill, Shawnigan, etc., asking if something could not be done to stop the illegal shooting of game. The consequence of this shooting before the opening of the season is that the law-abiding sportsman gets a poor bag, while the pot-hunter and "game hog" gets the pick of the game. To give you some idea of the extent to which this illegal shooting is carried on, I may mention that over 250 brace of grouse were placed in cold storage before 6 p. m. on September 1 by two game dealers in Victoria. As it takes several hours to bring these birds from where they are killed to Victoria, besides the time occupied in shooting them, it is hardly possible that they were killed on the morning of the first.

A gentleman who was on the hills at Sooke at dawn on the 1st told me that he found quantities of empty cartridges which had evidently been used within two or three days previous to the opening of the season. Better far, as Mr. Shrapnell remarks, have no game law at all than one which can be abused with impunity.

J. MUSGRAVE.

Victoria, B. C., September 13, 1904.

MR. SHRAPNEL'S STATEMENT DENIED.

Sir—In yesterday morning's Colonist you published a letter from Mr. Ed. Scrope Shrapnel, in which he makes two assertions in regard to the killing of game out of season.

1. He states that he heard from 70 to 80 shots fired within a radius of a mile from the Goldstream railway station on the morning before the first. This statement is quite correct, as shooting was to be heard everywhere in this vicinity that evening.

2. He also states that he was informed by residents of this district that grouse and other game had been indiscriminately hunted for fully ten days before the season opened; and this I deny emphatically. Mr. Shrapnel through his informants states what is absolutely untrue. I have had as good an opportunity as any other resident in the district to know if any illegal hunting had taken place, and I state without fear of contradiction that there had been none. The only exception has been some deer that were killed by farmers, not for the value of the meat, but in order to protect the crops from their ravages.

If Mr. Shrapnel and other sportsmen wish to protect the game of this island let them endeavor to stop their sale for a number of years; also let them advocate the putting on of a gun license of not less than $5 per annum for every person who shoots over the public lands.

If the government could be influenced to adopt this license system a good revenue would be raised thereby, and if this revenue were devoted to the protection of game, it is my humble opinion we would have in a very few years plenty of it.

JAMES PHAIR.

Goldstream House, September 13, 1904.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Ottawa Journal.

The Grand Trunk's gain is the Dominion's loss. The Canada Atlantic should have been secured by the government. It is the natural complement to the Intercolonial railway system. It would have apparently cost the country probably nothing. Nothing? What do we mean by that? We mean just that exact word. We mean that by all accounts the Canada Atlantic is now earning profit enough to pay interest or dividend upon its cost. It is a paying road. If it is a paying investment for private capital, it would assuredly be a paying investment for the government, which can borrow money at far lower rates than any private interest can. The money the government might have had to borrow to pay for the Canada Atlantic would have cost the government nothing, for the profit of the road, if the road is paying now, would have met the interest on a government loan, and lift a handsome margin to face any deficiency due to the possible government mismanagement of which many people are fond of talking. So the acquisition of the Canada Atlantic by the Dominion government would have probably cost Canada nothing in money first or last. That it would have been of vast public value otherwise goes without saying.

THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES.

London Daily Express.

The male relatives of the Czar consist of one brother, four uncles, four first cousins, ten cousins of the second degree, thirteen cousins of the third degree and one great-uncle. His brother, his great-uncle, his uncles and his cousins of the first and second degree are all grand dukes with the prefix Imperial Highness, while the cousins of the third degree are only princes of Russia, with the prefix Highness.

This makes a total of thirty-three male members of the imperial house, in addition to the Czar himself, who are a serious burden on poverty-stricken Russia, for each one of them receives as his birthright an income of £100,000 approximately a year from the moment he sees the light of the world till the hour of his death. The present sum paid to the grand dukes and princes of the Russian imperial house thus amounts to a total of about £3,300,000 per annum.

The grand dukes have little need of the money, for they have contrived to accumulate immense estates all over the country. Between them these 33 grand dukes and princes of the Russian imperial house own 5,000 square miles of land, or about one-fortieth part of the entire territory in European Russia. Besides these vast estates, they possess no less than 325 palaces and castles, and employ some 20,000 domestic servants.

Nerves Exhausted, Head Ach'd,

But These Troubles Disappeared Before the Restorative Influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. George Fuller, Lakeland, Man., writes: "I am very glad to be able to state that I have received great benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has cured me of nervous headache, from which I used to be a great sufferer, and I am no longer troubled with twitching of the nerves in the arms and legs that I used to have as soon as I went to bed. I am grateful for this cure, and shall always recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to any one suffering as I do."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, of all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt-book author, are on every box.

WAR WILL BE BOYCOTTED BY THE CORRESPONDENTS.

Montreal Gazette.

The newspaper correspondents continue to quit the Japanese army for home. Even the great Melton Prior was not allowed within eight miles of the battles he was sent out to picture, and when a protest was made to the generals who are causing the Russians so much trouble all that could be secured was a promise that at the next battle the scribes would be permitted to go as near as four miles from the fighting line. This was too much. When a war next breaks out the average newspaper will start to save money from the first.

JUST MISSED IT.

Colonel Cleary was a noted character in Chicago a quarter of a century ago. In his latter days he got to be quite a society man. One evening at a reception he noticed a beautiful girl, and on inquiry found that her name was O'Brien. "He-dad," he said to his host, "I know her! Introduce me." That formality having been gone through with, the old colonel declared to the young lady: "Your name is O'Brien and your mother was a Flannery." "Yes," Miss O'Brien assented. "Well! well! well!" the colonel exclaimed; 'am' that's strange. D'ye know, young lady, that jist twinty-wan year ago I came in wan o' bein' your father!"

WHEN A PRESIDENT IS NOT A PRESIDENT.

It is said that when President Polk visited Boston he was impressively received at Faneuil Hall Market. Secretary Rhodes walked in front of him down the length of the market, announcing in loud tones: "Make way, gentlemen, for the President of the United States! Fellow-citizens, make room!" The chief executive had stepped into one of the stalls to look at some game, when Mr. Rhodes, the secretary, turned around suddenly, and, finding himself alone, promptly changed his tone, and exclaimed: "My gracious, where has that darned idiot got to?"

HOW MAINE VOTES.

The country at large has always watched the Maine state elections with interest. Ever since 1840, when Maine

"Went hell bent
For Governor Kent,
And Tippecanoe
And Tyler, too,"

and foreshadowed the Whig national victory of that year the early Maine contests have been considered by many as prophetic of national results. The forecast has not always proved reliable, and no doubt the importance of the election has frequently been exaggerated; but it can hardly be denied that in a close year the effect on other states is not inconsiderable.—Exchange.

RETAIL MARKETS

Prices in the retail line are about the same as last week. The various small fruits have about gone off the market, but apples and pears are plentiful. The former are selling at $1.25 per box, the latter, owing to poor keeping qualities, can be had for 50c. Eggs are becoming more expensive, the strictly fresh ranch being 40c. per dozen. Hungarian flour per bbl. is stiffening. The price this week is $6.20. Snow Flake is a little cheaper, $1.50 per sack. Local prunes have dropped from 5c. to 3c. per lb.

Corn, whole, per ton	$32
Corn, cracked	$37
Corn, feed meal	$34
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 bbl.	$6.20
Hungarian, per sack	$1.50
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.50
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.60
Three Star, per sack	$1.55
Three Star, per bbl.	$6.00
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.50
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.60
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$18.00
Hay, B.C., per ton	$16.00
Straw, per bale	75
Wheat, per ton	$37.00
Middlings, per ton	$26.00
Bran, per ton	$25.00
Ground feed, per ton	$28 to $30
Vegetables—	
Cabbage, per lb.	3½
Cauliflower, per head	10
Green corn, per doz.	15
Tomatoes, per lb.	8
Cucumbers, per doz.	25
Onions, 6 lbs.	25
Carrots, per lb	1½ to 2
Beet root, per lb.	3
New potatoes, per 100 lbs.	$1.25
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	40
Fresh cream, per pint	25
Cheese—	
Best Ontario Cheese, per lb.	20
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian, per lb.	20
Butter—	
Australian butter, per lb.	25
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best dairy, per lb.	25
Victoria creamery, per lb.	35
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	35
Delta, per lb.	35
Fresh Island	25
Fruit—	
Apples (Island), per box	$1.25
Prunes (local), per lb.	3
Muskmelons, each	12
Cooking figs	10
Figs, lb.	20
Valencia raisins	10
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Cocoanuts, each	10
New dates	12½
Beans, per lb	05
New cleaned currants, 3 lbs. for	25
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins	20
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 35
Oranges, per dozen	25 to 35
	25 to 40
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, per lb.	12½
Flounders	8
Finnan Haddock, per lb.	15
Crabs, per doz.	50
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb.	12½
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	15
Salmon bellies, per lb	12½
Meats—	
Beef—	
Mutton, per lb.	10 to 12
Hams, American, per lb.	8 to 15
Bacon, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, rolled	22 to 27
Pork, per lb.	16
Coal Oil—	10 to 15
Pratt's coal oil	$1.50
Eocene oil	$1.60

MARRIED.

BRIGGS-McALPINE—In this city, on the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, Harry C. Briggs to Jeanne Craig McAlpine.

DIED.

RUSSELL—At the Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 12th inst., James Russell, aged 23 years 6 months, and a native of this city.

DIASTASIC MALT EXTRACT

A Tonic for Nursing Mothers and Convalescents.

Try it for Sleeplessness.—25c. Bottle.

CYRUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST.

98 Government Street, near Yates Street.

HOTELKEEPERS

If you want to know something about the finest ware on the market for your table

READ THIS

We make a specialty of catering for hotel wants of every description, and in the crockery line we think we have just about the swellest and most serviceable thing yet produced in

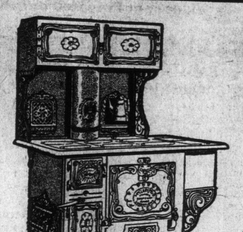
Boote's Patent Roll-Edge

Tableware. We carry a very large stock of this in plain white, and also in a neat border design called "Kimberley," printed in the daintiest of greens, at a slight advance on price of white—splendid body—non-crazing—non-chipping. If you are interested, let us hear from you, or we will be pleased to send sample and quote prices.

WEILER BROS.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Kootenay Steel Range



VENTILATED OVEN

The health of a family depends greatly upon the hygienic nature of the cooking.

The oven in the Kootenay Range is ventilated, and every dish baked in it is entirely free from the effects of pent-up cooking gases.

A perfectly ventilated oven is one of the most important features of a range, and yet it is given very little attention by most makers, and none whatever in most of the cheaply gotten-up ranges now offered to the public.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

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London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John, N. B., Vancouver

CLARKE & PEARSON, Sole Agents.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO., London,

ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S WHISKEY

and on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and Signature:

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request Attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on all Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son" Ltd.

SEND A 2 CENT STAMP to cover cost of Mailing a

Free Sample

OF EITHER OUR "Tooth Powder" or "Toilet Soap," and our Illustrated Booklet describing

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET Specialities.

These high-class English preparations are distinguished by purity of materials, careful manufacture, and antiseptic properties.

Their value is further proved by their large sale, both at home and in the colonies.

F. C. CALVERT & Co. (of Manchester, England), 807 Dorchester Street, Montreal.

FARMER'S EXCHANGE

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEAD ONE CENT PER WORD EACH ISSUE, NO ADVETISEMENT TAKEN FOR LESS THAN 25 CENTS.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—One bay mare, harness and light cart; also one Jersey cow and calf, and 2½ tons of fine hay. Apply S. Carter, near Cedar Hill church. s13

FOR SALE—Fine heifers, due to calve in October, price from $25 up; also Magoon and Royal Sovereign strawberry plants, $7.50 per thousand. Apply A. E. Gale Keating P. O., South Saanich. s11

FOR SALE—A general purpose mare, 7 years old. Apply "Mare," Colonist office. s9

WANTED—200 pullets; state when hatched. Cameron, 19 Catherine street, W.

FOR SALE—Bull-terrier puppies, male or female. Apply after 5 p. m., 33 Heywood avenue. s1

FOR SALE—Irish setter puppies by Mickey Green; also Irish setter bitch, good hunter. Apply evenings, except Saturday or Sunday, Wm. H. Peter, Harriet road, off Burnside. au24

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—A first-class farm, 160 acres, divided if wanted; good house and outbuildings; two creeks cross the farm; a well of water; all kinds of fruit trees; a market boat daily; 20 minutes to boat landing or cars; every convenience for rent or sale; prices moderate; (not flooding land). Address Whonnock P. O.

NOTICE.

I GIVE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situated on the North shore of Douglas Channel (and about twelve miles below Kitamaat village), Range 5, Coast District, commencing at a post marked S.E., thence west 40 chains, north 40 chains, east 40 chains, thence 40 chains, more or less, following the meanderings of shore line to point of commencemnt.

A. W. JONES.

Per his agent, George Robinson.

Kitamaat, B. C., August 29, 1904.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

DISTRICT MANAGER WANTED—Permanent position; rapid advancement; salary and expenses; full instructions free of charge; clean, desirable business. The J. L. Nichols Co., Limited, Toronto. (Mention this paper.) s10

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—Teacher wanted for Matsqui school, to begin October 1 next. H. P. Page, Sec'y Trustees. s13

GAME CHICKENS

Wanted, of the Cornish Indian breed, preferably from imported stock; either grown or young fowls. Address

A. P. ARMSTRONG

Business College, Portland, Oregon.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system, through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, sleeplessness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

WHOLESALE—HENDERSON BROS; LTD; VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

Sold by Lamans & Bloom Co. Ltd., Toronto; S. G. Fougera & Co., New York. Price 1 dollar. Postage 6d.

LOCA

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY

Hunt Club.—There will be a ... of the Victoria Hunt Club at ... on Monday, 19th inst., at the ... Messrs. Pemberton & Sons, Fort ... As there will be several importa... ters for discussion, members are ... larly requested to attend.

Police Court.—Philip Chalk, ... in the Police court of having ... disturbance in Store street while ... the influence of liquor, acknow... that he was drunk, but denie... he had made any disturbance ... stable Carson gave evidence as ... condition of the accused when ar... and Chalk was fined $8.50, ... amount he paid.

Gorge Tram Line.—A. T. G... local manager of the B. C. E... Railway Company, is conducting ... tiations looking to the acquirem... a parcel of land fronting the Arm... the Gorge bridge, for park and te... facilities for the proposed tram ... sion to that section. If the negot... are successful, work will be com... very shortly and vigorously pros... all winter, so that the line may ... operation by May next. It is in... to build a mile and a half, running ... Esquimalt road, along Craigflower ... to the property mentioned. The ... son's Bay Company have possess... a big acreage between the Gorge ... Craigflower road, and the piece of ... desired is part of their holdings.

Fall Fair Notes.—Secretary St... ton, of the B. C. Agricultural As... tion, was a busy man yesterday ... soon when a Colonist reporter dr... in and asked if there was anything ... to report in connection with the ... show. He said entries were pouri... in a most gratifying fashion, and ... thing indicated that the fair wou... an immense success. He desired ... be noted that entries for exhibits ... on September 20. "The Perriots," ... have been giving performances at ... Dallas hotel, have been engaged ... they will give their charming enter... ment each afternoon and evening ... ing the progress of the exhibition. ... E. & N. Railway Company is arr... ing a cheap excursion from Island ... as far north as Comox. The mi... drilling contest promises to be a ... ture of unusual interest. Among ... competitors in this event will be ... eral men who have been working ... the sewers in Victoria. Spaces are ... being alloted the various exhibitor ... the Main hall. The attractive com... cial fruit exhibit will be found jus... the right of the main entrance.

(FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY)

Lieut.-Governor's Return.—His Ho... the Lieut.-Governor has returned f... Quebec and taken up his residence ... Government House.

The Game Case.—The hearing of ... charge against four Victorians of k... ing grouse in their possession on Aug... 31 at Fulford harbor, will be resum... today, probably at 2:30 p. m., in ... Provincial Police court.

Police Court.—In the Police court ... terday the hearing of the charge of ... sault against Wong Coy was adjour... until the 16th inst. An old Indian, ... cused of having liquor in his posses... in the shape of a bottle of gin, w... remanded to the 15th inst.

Replacing Track—The work of pavi... the south end of Government street ... progressing rapidly and the workm... are now busily engaged in removing ... track across the embankment in order ... connect it with the new one further ... the street.

Fire Insurance.—The date of the p... posed conference between the local f... insurance men and the City Council h... not yet been fixed. Secretary Elliott, ... the Board of Fire Underwriters, is u... able to give any information to the pre...

The Fall Fair.—Entries are coming ... well for the exhibition and everything ... points to a most successful fair. Comp... titors are reminded that Tuesday, t... 20th is the last day upon which the ... entries will be received. The work ... decorating the building has commenc... and there are a number of men engage... in clearing the grounds. A meeting ... the transportation committee was he... at the Tourist Association office, whe... arrangements were discussed for excur... sions from Cumberland, Nanaimo, th... Sound and mainland. For some tim... past negotiations have been made fo... cheap rates for passengers, and th... transportation of stock from thes... points. Capt. Troup has settled that th... Yosemite will leave New Westminste... about 6 or 7 a. m. on Monday the 26th... The return trip from Victoria will b... made on Saturday afternoon, Octobe... 1st.

Odd Fellows for 'Frisco.—A party o...