NOTE AND COMMENT

As was to be expected, the reckless utterances of a certain group of hot-heads identified with the Asiatic Exclusion League of Vancouver have had the effect of alarming the people of Eastern Canada lest the country should be again disgraced by a riot. We know of course, that these incendiary spirits who have lately been in too great evidence in Vancouver are not likely to be permitted to cause any further trouble, but all the same they have succeeded in working up a very bad adveritisement for the province. We find the following paragraph in the Montreal Herald:

Full reports of the last Exclusion League meeting at Vancouver seem to suggest that if there are more riots in that part of the British Empire, which may the police forbid, they will be directed not against the little brown men who have shown themselves alarmingly able to take care of themselves, but against white employers. That may not be an international matter, but it is quite as alarming as far as the peace of Canada is concerned.

The Toronto Mail and Empire pleads for greater consideration for the poor victims of the dread disease, consumption, making the timely suggestion that those in a philanthropic mood at this season of the year could not do better than arrange to help people of this class. It seems in the universal effort being made to eradicate the scourge a sign that science will ultimately triumph over this greatest foe of mankind. It says:

The scourge which claims one-seventh of the human race is fearful enough and sad enough, but the future shines with hope. The counteracting force of science is at work, but it demands to be backed up by the people. Old and young, including many of our bright boys and beautiful girls, are perishing. The saddest thing is that they are treated as if leprously unclean, and shunned, and even thrust away. Woe betide the friendless one! This ought not to be. There is no need for panic, but only simple precaution, easily understood. Do not forget the poor among those stricken ones. There could be no better Christmas gift than judiciously applied aid in their behalf.

"Offensive and Foolish" is the way the Toronto News puts it, to describe the attitude of the Liberal party in claiming that it has to any extent carried out the platform of 1893. It might have gone further and censured them for stealing the Conservative platform holus bolus, and then having the audacity to declare that it never was any good anyhow. However, the News says:

Liberals continue in the endeavor to show that the platform of 1893 has been carried out. This is a vain and fatiguing performance. The truth is that hardly a pledge made has been fully kept. Some have been wholly disregarded. A few out of regard for the public interest could not be kept. Changing conditions have made it impossible to regard some of the chief planks of the platform. In the main, the Liberal politicians of today have adopted the policy and are practicing the methods of the Conservative party from 1878 to 1896, and any attempt to show consistency is simply offensive and foolish.

We are pleased to observe that the press of Eastern Canada are commencing to appreciate the opportunities for working up a profitable trade with Mexico. We in British Columbia have a very special interest in seeing the venture of a subsidized steamship line between our ports and the republic proving a success, and it is thus gratifying to know that the large business houses of the east are likely to exert every effort in the direction of cultivating trade relations which give promise of proving mutually profitable to an increasing extent as the years roll on. In this connection, the Toronto Star says:

Our people have a very direct interest in the affairs of our neighbors to the far south, not only because of the fact that Canadians have taken a leading part in the creation of Mexico's electrical enterprises, but because a direct line of steamers now connects our Pacific coast with Mexican ports. This line appears, too, from a statement contained in the United States Consular and Trade Reports of December 10, to be having a most gratifying influence in increasing trade between the two countries. It is stated that the last steamer of the new line on her trip south carried 4,000 tons of freight. We are further informed that since the inauguration of this line Canadian manufacturers, because of its lower freight rates now enjoyed by them, are cutting under competitors from the United States in the markets of Mexico. As a result imports into that country from Canada, especially agricultural implements, have already reached marked proportions, and a still greater increase is looked for.

The press from one end of Canada to the other keeps hammering away at the question of the wisdom of the government putting an export duty on pulp, and there can no longer be any doubt as to the temper of the people upon this important matter. The Toronto World puts it this way:

Just now the papermakers of Wisconsin, Michigan and Pennsylvania are reported to be unusually active in arranging for a supply of pulpwood, and there can be little doubt that the requisition on Canadian pulpwood will become more and more severe. This means not only an increasing direct drain on Canadian pulpwood resources, but the loss of the profitable industries which, under proper regulation, would necessary come into existence. The United States has never suffered consideration for the welfare or susceptibilities of other nations to interfere with the policy that furthered the interests of its own people. Canadians cannot afford to be less self-regardful—rather should they keep steadily in view the wisdom of the policy that makes Canadian resources factors in the development of their own country.

A Worm's Work

A teacher was asking the children what trades their fathers followed, but one little girl at first refused to tell. 'Come, Rosie, you must tell,' said the teacher.

"Well, ma'am, he's a worm-eater," said Rosie.

"A worm-eater?"

"Yes, ma'am. A worm-eater in an antique."

The puzzled teacher made a journey to Rosie's home and found it was all true. He father's work was boring life-like wormholes in imitation antique furniture to make it look genuine.—Youth's Companion.

Paris, Dec. 20.—M. Paquin, the famous dressmaker, is dead.

DRIVEN FROM CITY FREEZES ON PRAIRIE

Telegraph Operator Said To Be Harshly Treated by Police of Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Dec. 19.—W. H. Murphy, the telegraph operator, who was brought to this city i na badly frozen condition several days ago, has sufficiently recovered to make a statement regarding how he came to be in destitute circumstances. He asserts that he was arrested for being a vagrant, and was instructed by the court to leave the city within a certain time. Having spent the previous night in a cell, he had no desire to again live in one, and in accordance with the orders of the magistrate, he left the city.

He was without money, having spent a large sum the night before his arrest. Fearing that he would again be arrested and placed in the police cells indefinitely, he did not remain in town long enough to secure money. He walked out of the city, with no place in view, and was overcome with the cold. Murphy states that the morning after he was arrested he requested the sergeant in the police station to call up a friend who would help him, but this request was denied him, and he was thrown into a cell.

Several of Murphy's friends state that he had credentials on his person at the time of his arrest which would convince any reasonable constable that he was not a vagrant. Murphy's mother resides in St. Paul, and will arrive in Winnipeg tomorrow to move for an investigation of the circumstances. She has placed the matter in the hands of the state department at Washintgon.

ABOUT PEOPLE

It has been said that the late Henry Kemble was nicknamed "The Beetle" by his friends at the Garrick because as a young man he wore a long brown cloak. Well, that was part of the reason—but only part. There were other men at the Garrick in those days wearing cloaks besides Henry Kemble and they were not beetles. Kemble was nicknamed so because his cloak had a very large collar, which almost covered his head like a hood when he pulled it up in cold weather; and another thing that contributed to the suggestion of the scarabee was the habit the actor had, even when young, of leaning so far forward as he mounted the club steps that his cloak fell all round him from his large bent back and obscured his legs from view.

Of late years Miss Alma-Tadema has laid aside the palette wholly in favor of the pen, with the result that her signature is to be found appended to a wonderfully versatile collection of essays, poems, plays, novels and short stories. For many years Miss Alma-Tadema has devoted herself to the higher intellectual drama. The influence of Maeterlinck is apparent in her own work, especially in "The Silent Voice," which was first produced at the Coronet theatre, Notting Hill, in aid of the Princess Louise Fund for Wounded Soldiers, and in which the brilliant young authoress appeared and showed still another side to her rare versatility. Add to this inventory of her accomplishments that she is a very good linguist, and one has no difficulty in recognizing in her a feminine "Admiral Crichton." The text from which she will lecture in America is "Happiness consists in managing oneself." On this theme she will give a number of evangelical lectures which she hopes will be productive of great results. In England she has a little place in the country where she retires "far from the madding crowd," when she is desirous of cultivating the Muse, and there she gets through a prodigious amount of work. Like her father, she talks well and has also the invaluable gift of making many friends.

The veteran diplomatist and originator of the Primrose League, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, has nearly finished writing his reminiscences, which will shortly be published in two large volumes. Our former Ambassador to Spain will probably give us some interesting recollections of the Franco-Prussian war, several of the most thrilling phases of which he witnessed. Sir Henry saw the terrible siege of Strasburg from both sides of the walls—from the Prussian lines during the height of the bombardment, and from the interior of the town before the last gun fired had cooled. Two days before the end, he and Lord James of Hereford popped up onto the wall facing the town, to find, forty feet below them, a Prussian battery in full blast. No sooner did the two Englishmen appear upon the wall than a shell from the garrison came whizzing towards them. After the garrison capitulated they made an interesting discovery. They had made themselves targets in a place where the fiercest fighting had been in operation. Accidentally they had stumbled on the spot whence had proceeded the deadliest fire of the Germans, and upon which the garrison had aimed their heaviest cannonade. Their escape was regarded as miraculous by all who witnessed the episode.

The Pennsylvania Rubber Co., of Jeannette, Pa., filed an increase of stock from $75,000 to $1,500,000.

A. G. Farquharson, a well known Hamilton citizen, dropped dead on the street. He was about 70 years of age.

London collected $49,428 for its Fresh Air Fund, and sent 233,520 poor children on country outings last summer.

Plenty of Hot Water

Boarding House Keeper—A glass of hot water! What can the man want with a glass of hot water? He doesn't shave.

Cook—He wants ter drink it.

"To drink it? Well, I never."

"Oh, all the boarders is sending for hot water now, three times a day."

"Goodness me! What for?"

"For to drink. They calls it the hot water cure. It beats all the new-fangled notions what come up."

"What does it cure?"

"Oh, they say it do cure everything most splendid."

"Thank fortune, it's cheap. Give 'em all the hot water they want, Maria."

"Yes'm."

"So hot water is a great cure, is it? Well, I shan't let any of my boarders get ill for want of medicine. Just put another gallon of hot water in that onion soup, Maria, and I think you'd better take out the oxtail now; it might get too rich."—Tit-Bits.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist,
Monday, Dec. 23, 1867.

From the river—The steamer Enterprise returned from New Westminster at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The river being full of floating ice. Capt. Swanson fearing another blockade by which he might be forced to remain at New Westminster until April, prudently started on his return at 6 o'clock Saturday morning. There had been no communication with Yale or Hope for a week. The Cariboo Express is supposed to be still at Yale.

The bark Prince of Wales, 141 days from London, with a full cargo of general merchandise consigned to the Hudson Bay Co., arrived in the Outer harbor Saturday morning.

The Enterprise will sail for Fraser river at ten o'clock this morning. His Excellency the governor and Mrs. Seymour will be passengers.

Handsome—John Tod, Esq., has presented the inmates of the Royal Hospital with one of the fattest sheep from his flock, for their Christmas dinner.

Mischievous—A rumor was in circulation on Friday to the effect that the members of the Board of Education had sent in their resignations to the governor. This mischievous report, we are glad to state, was without the slightest foundation in fact.

The British Columbian denies there was ice in the Fraser on Friday and says it "is in a position to state" that no telegram was sent to Victoria announcing the fact. We not only repeat such telegram was sent to Victoria from New Westminster, but that there was ice in the river on the day named, and so large a quantity of it, too, that the Enterprise cut away from the place four hours before the usual hour of sailing.

.....How, then, we repeat, should the people of this colony act in order to get rid of a government that fails to redeem its pledge to its own council, and to carry out the well-understood wishes of the people? The people of Cariboo, with commendable promptitude, have in accordance with a suggestion to hold public meetings in the colony, taken the initiatory in the matter and have spoken out manfully. Why cannot the people at this end of the colony act in like manner? And unless our governor will condescend to advise the people through his council, of his actions, and explain the causes of the delay in the matter of confederation, let immediate steps be taken to bring the matter before the parliaments of Great Britain and Canada.

The rules and forms prescribed twenty years ago under the Copyright Act have been revised, and the new act has been gazetted.

Tenders have been called for the new public school in Paris.

DOMINION PREMIER SHARPLY ARRAIGNED

Hon. R. McBride's Exposure of His Trickery on Asiatic Question

New Westminster, Dec. 21—General election 1896, Laurier's historic dispatch—"The views of British Columbia shall prevail."

Session of 1897, Laurier's reply to questions by W. W. B. McInnes as to government's proposed action regarding Great Britain's treaty with Japan—"When the government came into office we found a communication from the Imperial authorities asking us to accept the treaty. The present government considered the matter and determined to answer that we would not be bound by the Japanese treaty."

June, 1898—The federal government disallows various acts passed by the legislature of British Columbia aimed at the exclusion of Japanese from employment in British Columbia on works carried on under franchise granted by private acts, the Japanese consul at Vancouver and the Japanese ambassador at London complaining that these various acts were offensive.

July 20, 1898—Dispatch of Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to Lord Aberdeen regarding the anti-Japanese legislation passed by the legislature of British Columbia approving the disallowance of "that type of legislation," and adding:

"If there is any real prospect of a large influx of Japanese laborers into Canada the Dominion parliament can deal with it on the lines of the accompanying Natal act, which is likely to be generally adopted in Australia."

Dec. 21, 1907, nine years later—No federal Natal act passed, nor even introduced.

Session of last year, Jan. 31, 1906—Japanese treaty adopted by government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier with this clause—

"The subjects of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the Dominions and possessions of the other contracting party and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

. . . . . .

in all matters connected with the administration of justice, rights of residence, travel, etc., they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges by native subjects."

Evening of Dec. 3, 1907—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in supporting the nomination of J. B. T. Caron in the Russel theatre, Ottawa—"We would not apply the law of exclusion to the Japanese. There is a strong prejudice amongst the white population in that province against all kinds of Oriental population. I do not want to speak offensively. I know my words will be reported in British Columbia. But I speak here as I would speak there if it were my privilege to be there.

"Perhaps my words will be unwelcome there, but I will tell them: "You may have your views upon this question. You are hostile to the immigration of the Oriental races. I do not care for your sentiments and I believe you are making a mistake."

Great applause from all parts of the Russell theatre, according to the Ottawa Free Press, the organ of the Liberal party of the capital.

That applause in the Russell Theatre was equalled if not eclipsed by the rinsing cheers of the Young Conservatives of New Westminster in Cunningham's hall last night, when Premier McBride read these dispatches, that clause in the treaty, and quoted Sir Wilfrid's words "the views of British Columbia shall prevail," and the latest from the lips of the Federal premier, "I do not care for your sentiments. I believe you are making a mistake."

Severe Arraignment

In all the political history of the peaceful city on the banks of the Fraser it has never before had such a remarkable meeting. And perhaps, not in his whole political record has Premier McBride ever so arraigned the Federal premier, particularly upon the Oriental question, tracing, with the proof at every step, the inconsistent words and actions of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, from the day of his famous dispatch which won him British Columbia on his first return to power in 1896, to his latest utterance in the Russell theatre at Ottawa, two weeks ago last Wednesday.

In addition to the virile yet calm and dispassionate criticism of Sir Wilfrid upon the question of Asiatic immigration, the premier, in a review of the policy of his government by way of contrast held out strong hopes that British Columbia would yet win in the battle for remedial legislation "against the hordes of Asiatics now entering our province," just as it will eventually win its fight for Better Terms.

The cheers which greeted this rattled the windows in their rain-soaked casements.

Not since last February has the Hon. Richard McBride put so much fire in his words as in his review of Sir Wilfrid's previous and present position upon the question.

"I have been blamed for the action of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor upon this question," said the premier, "but no man who knows my record can say or believe that. I stand today for a white man's country, to keep British Columbia a white man's country, and against the Asiatics. That was my stand when I took office, and it is the stand I take tonight. I have never once changed and every man who knows me or has followed my record will agree.

"Now," continued the premier, with a gesture of enthusiasm, to put the blame where it properly belongs, at Ottawa, let me refer you to the records.

Then and Now

Each as given above, was loudly cheered. The applause to Laurier was ironical; to Premier McBride it was in the nature of the approval of the "Bar of Public Opinion" to the lawyer-Premier proving his case.

But the premier of the province, still pursued the Premier of the Dominion after the verdict.

"Now Sir Wilfrid says he intends to visit us soon. I think he should (Laughter.)

"We have urgent business with Sir Wilfrid just now in British Columbia. (Renewed laughter.)

"He can't come too soon. (Hear hear, and cheers.)

"And let him bring Mr. Templeman and his other lieutenants with him. (Loud and continued applause.)

"It will indeed be interesting to watch Sir Wilfrid extricate himself from these fatal despatches, and his own conflicting statements. (Laughter and cheers.)

"The views of British Columbia shall prevail. That was in 1896 when British Columbia was against Oriental immigration as the whole province is today. And then this speech of his Sir Wilfrid's in the Russell theatre at Ottawa the other night, as I have read it to you from the Liberal paper, the Ottawa Free Press, which would, of course, report him favorably. 'I do not care for your sentiments—that is he no longer cares what the people of British Columbia say or think—'I believe you are making a mistake. (Ironical cheers and laughter.)

"That is Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896, upon Oriental immigration; this Asiatic influx which is doing such injury to British Columbia, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier today."

Political Treachery

The were among the premier's significant political spear points which followed:

"There is no room for explanation, no room for apology by Sir Wilfrid Laurier upon this question."

"If there ever was political treachery, political betrayal I think it is to be found in the conduct of Sir Wilfrid and the Liberal members from this province upon this Oriental question."

"The Liberal press would have you believe that there is danger of imperial if not international complications in the attitude of British Columbia upon Asiatic immigration. Their statements are without foundation. If Natal and Australia can enjoy the rights and privileges which we seek in remedial legislation against the Asiatics, what excuse is there for withholding these rights and privileges from British Columbia and from the people of the Dominion?"

"Is this British fair play? Is this justice? Is it right?"

"Our critics may say "The Conservatives at Ottawa voted for the ratification of this treaty with Japan. Well, two wrongs do not make a right. Nor do the Conservatives at Ottawa make the law. It would be cowardly of the Liberals to seek shelter under that excuse, that no one raised his voice against this at Ottawa, with the exception of Mr. Kennedy. It is only fair to him to say that he entered a protest. But Sir Wilfrid paid no attention to it."

"Ralph Smith, Macpherson and Templeman and Gallagher and Ross? Where were they?"

"Where has Hon. Mr. Templeman been on any important question? In the way of departmental or official action the record of Hon. Mr. Templeman is a blank."

"Hon. Mr. Templeman and his paper the Times, have pursued a course which will make it exceedingly difficult indeed for that honorable gentleman to put up even a decent fight in Victoria in the next federal election, and particularly since we have turned out four provincial Liberals and elected four Conservative members in that city."

"I do not think that Sir Wilfrid expects us to take Mr. Templeman seriously."

"We are not going to be humbugged, we are not going to be trifled with upon this Asiatic question. It is serious business, and we want to know what Sir Wilfrid Laurier intends to do?"

If ever a party was gold-bricked, it was the Labor party of British Columbia when it left the Conservatives in 1896 and went over to the Liberals, lured by that promise of Sir Wilfrid which every Liberal standard-bearer waved before the electors, that famous despatch, the views of the people of British Columbia will prevail. That was eleven years ago, and they haven't prevailed yet.

"If ever there was a serious question, this is the question. If ever there was necessity for protection, that necessity exists now. The provincial government has gone as far as it constitutionally can.

"But we always knew that there was no finality to this question in the powers of the Legislature. We know that there was the prerogative of disallowance at Ottawa, and Ottawa has never failed to exercise it even in the face of the wishes of the great majority of the people of this province, and the despatch of Mr. Chamberlain in July, 1898, which I have read you, I might almost say the recommendation of the then Colonial Secretary that there should be a federal Natal act, for Mr. Chamberlain went to the trouble of sending to Ottawa a copy of the Natal act adding that it was to be generally adopted in Australia."

The premier commenced the Asiatic Exclusion league. It would do a good work, although its mission was not new. The question of Asiatic immigration had traveled the whole Pacific coast, and was many years old.

Then the premier had this to say of the riots:

They were most deplorable. They have done Vancouver and the whole of British Columbia great harm. We are a British people, and we do not need those spasmodic outbursts to gain our constitutional rights. No matter how keen and how ardent we may be on any question, we should always remember that we are on British soil, that the rights of others under the British flag must be protected, whether they be black, yellow, brown or white, and that law and order must prevail."

Government's Record

Referring to the recent "wiping out" of the million dollar loan, he said, after reviewing the state of bankruptcy in which the government found the province on taking office less than five years ago:

"We were compelled to pay pawnbroker's prices for that loan. Nor could we get the privilege of paying it off in larger amounts or in a shorter period than $100,000 a year for ten years. Well, gentlemen, it's not yet five years and it's paid off. Strangely enough, the financial stringency in the east helped us out. The stringency is not here. And we regret that it is anywhere. But as it did exist we took advantage of it and as those in the east who had loaned us the money at an interest of 5 per cent were willing to accept it, we were able to pay off the loan before maturity. I think that this not only speaks well of the conditions prevailing in our province as compared with those in the east, but also that the government may justly claim credit for the judicious and careful administration of your financial affairs."

These were but two of many features of the premier's two-hour address, the spirit of which President Hansford characterized as "enthusiasm which we shall never forget."

"The Conservative member-elect for New Westminster Electoral District," as J. D. Taylor, of the Columbian, the nominee of the party for the Federal House, was introduced and him A. Lee added to the premier's prophecy of a sweeping local and general victory for the Conservatives in the next Federal election their reasons for the coming change as they see it.

"We lost New Westminster in the last election," said Mr. Taylor, with an audible sigh, "by just 104 votes. Now we have 55 polling places in the electoral district, and so all we need to win is a change of one vote in each."

A voice—We'll do it.

Mr. Taylor—I believe you will.

"From indications that I have observed," said the premier, "I am confident that Mr. Taylor will win. But don't let that keep you from working hard and long. Just as hard as though his return were doubtful. I would not be satisfied with a majority of 100 for Mr. Taylor. No—let's make it 500."

There was a wave of applause that must have tingled like sweet music in the ear of "the member-elect."

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Flour.

Royal Household, a bag	$2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	$2.00
Royal Standard	$2.00
Wild Rose, per bag	$1.75
Calgary, a bag	$2.00
Hungarian, per bbl.	$7.75
Snowflake, a bag	$1.75
Snowflake, per bbl.	$6.80
Moffet's Best, per sack	$2.00
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	$7.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.75
Three Star, per sack	$2.00

Foodstuffs.

Bran, per ton	$30.00
Shorts, per ton	$32.00
Feed Wheat, per ton	$42.00
Oats, per ton	$37.00
Barley, per ton	$31.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$25.00
Cornmeal, per ton	$38.00
Chop Feed, best, per ton	$27.00
Whole Corn, best, per ton	$36.00
Middlings, per ton	$30.00

Vegetables.

Celery, four heads	25
Lettuce, hot house, 3 heads	10
Garlic, per lb.	10
Onions, local, per lb.	6
Tomatoes, outdoor, 3 lbs.	25
Potatoes, local, per sack	$1.75
Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs.	25
Vegetable marrow, each	10 to 25
Green peppers, each	3
Chili peppers, per lb.	30
Squash, per lb.	4
Pumpkins, per lb.	4
Cauliflower, each	15 to 25
Cabbage, local, per lb.	5
Red Cabbage, per lb.	5

Dairy Produce.

Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	70
Cooking, per dozen	40
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	25
Neufchatel, each	5
Cream, local, each	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	35
Best, dairy, per lb.	40
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	50
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	50
Delta Creamery, per lb.	50
Butter, cooking, per lb.	30

Fruit.

Quince, per lb.	10
Grape Fruit, per dozen	1.00
Oranges, per dozen	30 to 50
Lemons, per dozen	30
Figs, cooking, per lb.	8 to 10
Apples, local, per box	2.00 to 2.25
Grapes, California, per basket	50
Bananas, per dozen	35
Figs, table, per lb.	25
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	15
Raisins, table, per lb.	25 to 50
Grapes, Con., per basket	1.00
Pineapples, each	50
Pears, per box	1.25 to 1.50
Cranberries, per lb.	20

Nuts.

Walnuts, per lb.	20
Brazils, per lb.	20
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.	25
Almonds, California, per lb.	20
Cocoanuts, each	10
Pecans, per lb.	20
Chestnuts, per lb.	20

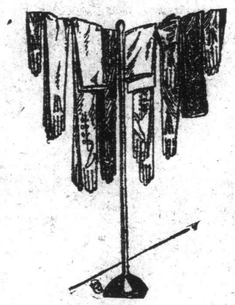
Fish.

Cod, salted, per lb.	10 to 12
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	15
Cod, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb.	8
Salmon, fresh, red, per lb.	10 to 12
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	20
Clams, per lb.	5
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	40 to 50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	40 to 50
Shrimps, per lb.	25 to 30
Smelts, per lb.	5 to 10
Herring, kippered, per lb.	12½
Finnan Haddie, per lb.	25

Meat and Poultry.

Lamb, per lb.	15 to 20
Mutton, per lb.	12½ to 20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.00 to 1.25
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb.	12½ to 15
Geese, dressed, per lb.	18 to 20
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb., live weight	12½ to [illegible]
Chickens, broilers, per lb.	25
Guinea Fowls, each	1.00
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	75
Rabbits, dressed, each	50 to 75
Hare, dressed, each	75
Hams, per lb.	20

What to Get for Her
What to Get for Him



Better solve the problem at Young's, because your Xmas wishes can be filled most satisfactory from 15c up to any price you desire to pay for gifts.

Ladies' Kid Gloves—Dent's, Vallier's and all the leading makes.
Ladies' Fabric Gloves—lined and unlined.
Men's Kid Gloves—Dent's heavy make in all the popular shades.
Umbrellas for ladies and men.

SPECIAL PRICE JUST NOW ON UMBRELLAS. REGULAR $2.00 AND $2.25 UMBRELLAS FOR $1.50.

Handkerchiefs for ladies and children; an immense variety.
Men's Handkerchiefs in plain Irish linen, linen hemstitched and silk and linen initial Handkerchiefs.
Travelling or Motor Rugs—the famous Jaeger quality.
Lace Collars for ladies and children.
Needle Cases, Ladies' Housewives, etc.
Ladies' Motor Scarfs, all shades—champagne, white, etc.
Fancy Linen Tablecloths, Doilies, Linen Squares, etc.
Ladies' Silk and Leather Belts.
Children's Kid Gloves and Fabric Gloves; all sizes.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, in silk, cashmere and lisle.
Ladies' Blouses in silk, net and fancy embroidered mull.
Very stylish line of Waists just arrived this week, which we have marked as low as possible for the Xmas trade.
Infants' Knitted Wear—Bootees, Mits, etc.

FURS AT ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

OUR GLOVE CERTIFICATES for ladies and gentlemen are excellent gift suggestions, as they can be exchanged for any other desired size or color, or exchanged for any other merchandize at our counters.

Henry Young & Co.,

Government, St., Victoria, B. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—To hire, a bull for January and February; must be dehorned and quiet. Particulars to Higgs, So. Pender. d-tf

FOR SALE—Xmas cards, $4 worth for $1, postage paid, every card different, money returned if not satisfactory. Address Butler's Prescottville, Saanich Road. n-

APPLICATIONS for teacher at Retreat Cove school will be received until Jan. 1st, 1908. John Georgeson, secretary, Retreat Cove, P. O. d

ANY PERSON knowing of the whereabouts of Joseph Dupuis would do him, as well as me, a great favor by calling his attention to this ad. or informing me where a letter would reach him. He is a Frenchman and usually works on a farm or in the woods. Was last heard of at Victoria, B.C. J. F. Alden, Hillgard, Oregon.

PURE BRED LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—2 choice Ayrshire bulls; number of Suffolk Down rams, and some choice Yorkshire boars and sows. All the special prizes given for sw[illegible] at the 1907 Exhibition, New Westminster, were won by this herd. Fairview Stock Farm, Jos. Thompson, proprietor, Chilliwack, B. C n15