The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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STABLE GOVERNMENT.

The Liberal press throughout the country has taken up the cry that the present government is not a stable government, having only a small majority. They find a remedy in a fresh appeal to the country. That is to say, they wish to wreck all government and throw the country into chaos, in the pretence of securing greater stability, but with the real object of obtaining a party advantage. One reason for the instability of previous governments, and the main reason, has been that the most of the Liberals, although not elected as partizans have steadily pursued party advantage and the advantage of their political friends, without reference to the good of the country, and whether they were on the government or opposition side of the legislature. We have before made the statement and we repeat it that almost very job-hunter, lobbyist and grafter, who, during the last three years has haunted the legislature of British Columbia, has been a Liberal in politics. For the last five years the Liberals have been endeavoring to eliminate Conservatives from all influence on the public affairs and policy of British Columbia. They would have done it, too, if a halt had not been called and party lines declared. Apparently the Liberals went upon the supposition that politically they owned the country, and need only allow Conservatives to be in public life so long as they served Liberals ends. If, in any matter they were withstood, they immediately set the heather on fire all over the province and roared and agitated that the people were being destroyed. They have done so much shouting that a great many Conservatives became timorous imagining that in this province the Conservative party had virtually ceased to exist. Is it any wonder that under such circumstances any and all governments were unstable, holding power upon a precarious balance between rapacious Liberals and dissatisfied Conservatives. The fact is that while politics has not been nominally divided upon party lines till now, it has been really so divided for some time back, and that the two parties, not consolidated by party discipline, have been further distraught by different factions. No possibility of stable government existed in such a state of affairs. It has been absolutely abolished by the definite cleavage upon party lines. Of course, some of the mettlesome steeds in politics jump up in the air when they feel the touch of the curb of party discipline. That is merely because they are not broken to party politics, and have not yet learned that if their persoualities do not dominate their own parties they are never likely to dominate the country. The balky politicians do not count any more and as they have been the cause of unstable government their removal or cure will inaugurate an era of stable government. For reasons which they do not explain the Liberals want another general election. What guarantee can they possibly give that another general election would result in a more decisive victory to either party? Where would the Liberals gain strength? What seats would they carry now that they failed to carry before? If they did reverse the result in one or two constituencies would not the Conservative party in all probability balance its losses by compensatory gains? We can assure the Liberals who make use of the stability argument that the government is gaining in stability every day, and that the more they refuse to bow to the inevitable and accept defeat, the more headway the Conservative party is making and will make against them. It is not because the government is unstable they object to it, but because it is too stable for them to dislodge it from power.

COTTON HUNGER.

There are 500,000 operatives engaged in the cotton mills in Lancashire. In fourteen weeks these people have suffered a loss in wages of £700,000 sterling. Two million five hundred thousand people have been living in actual poverty, upon insufficient food, in the cotton manufacturing districts in England for three months. Upon the authority of Mr. Smethurst, general secretary of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, ninety-nine per cent of the cotton mills are running at a dead loss of from £300 to £600 weekly. The reason for all this is not that there is not ample market for all the cotton that Lancashire can produce, but that there is not enough raw cotton available to keep the mills running. For a long time Liverpool dominated the cotton market of the world. It was the only market in which raw cotton could be sold, and consequently, the English cotton spinners bought raw cotton at their own price. When the first cotton mill was set up in the United States, through the protective policy of the United States, the foundation was laid for the situation which Lancashire now has to meet. It has taken a long time to demonstrate that, towards successful manufacturing and commerce, it is not merely necessary to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, but also to have a market in which to buy raw material, as well as one in which to sell finished products. The free traders of Great Britain today do not recognize that this cotton stringency, instead of being a mere temporary phase of supply and demand, is one of the first indications portending the loss of Great Britain's cotton trade, if that trade is to remain dependent upon American supplies of cotton. The policy of the United States has been for years to prevent the export of raw materials and stimulate the manufacture of finished products. In spite of which, the cotton spinners of Great Britain have gone on, blindly clinging to a theory that the United States would continue forever to provide them with raw material for them to work up into finished cotton goods. The free trader might reply at the present time that the United States cotton mills are also suffering from a shortage of raw cotton. That is perfectly true. But the United States cotton mills are in no danger from a temporary stringency of permanently losing any of their market, because they have a protected home market behind them. On the other hand, an assault made upon the labor and capital of the English mills, weakens them in the effort to regain their standing in a world market which is not protected. While the doctrinaire free traders would not be convinced under any circumstances and, even if the whole cotton industry of Great Britain were destroyed, would still reply that it was Kismet, and that the people engaged in the cotton industry were either better dead or engaged in some more remunerative industry, than in trying to bolster up British manufacturers by protective devices, the present crisis has afforded a rude awakening to practical men. The gentleman to whom we have already alluded, the secretary of the cotton spinners, said in the course of an interview: "It is impossible for anyone in the American trade to see his own money. Short time is increasing every week, and has been general since the middle of July, when the federation decided that mills should not work more than forty hours weekly. Many in the Oldham district are now of sheer necessity compelled to work only thirty hours a week, owing to the increasing scarcity of cotton. To do any good cotton should now arrive at Liverpool at the rate of one boat daily, Sundays included, but we are scarcely receiving one cargo a week. Since last Thursday night only 19,000 bales entered Liverpool; this is scarcely a third of the normal weekly consumption in Lancashire and surrounding mills." Speaking of the future Mr. Smethurst expressed the opinion that the outlook was as gloomy as ever, and that distress in Lancashire would probably grow still more acute before things brightened. "The new American crop," he said, "is reported to be a heavy one. Some place it at 70 per cent, but it is very late, and will now run the risks of frost or other bad weather. Should a frost come and take off 1,000,000 bales (such a disaster is not impossible), I dare not think what will be the result to Lancashire. As it is, the present suffering will last for another month. In my opinion not a man who knows the industry can deny that Lancashire's only hope for the future rests in Empire-grown cotton." That is the simple fact. If British cotton spinning continues to depend upon American cotton growing, then British cotton spinning is an already decaying, and soon to be extinguished, industry. The Americans have merely given it the first turn of the screw. It appears a pity that the glory of this great industry, of which she was the founder and inventor, should depart from Great Britain. It is an even greater pity that it should do so, when the Union Jack floats over countless acres of land on which the finest cotton in the world can be grown. But it will, so long as Britain chooses to depend upon aggressive rivals, who will only sell to her the surplus for which they cannot otherwise find any use. Chamberlain understands the situation, Bismarck understood it, American and Canadian statesmen understand it, the former in glee, the latter in sorrow, and it now really appears as though a few practical men in Great Britain were beginning to appreciate it.

BUBBLES OLD AND NEW.

One of the ablest articles we have ever read in the New York Evening Post, and we know of no higher praise we could give to any newspaper writing, institutes a comparison between the late speculative frenzy in the United States and that similar period at the beginning of the eighteenth century known as the Mississippi bubble. "The story has often been told," says the Post, "by Macaulay, Bagehot and Lecky; but no modern author has illuminated the situation more clearly than the contemporary journals, Mist's and Applebee's, when Defoe was writing for them; for Defoe was a keen observer and a hard-headed reasoner, who was a generation or two ahead of his time in his grasp of economic principles. The lucky undertakings and the dazzling display of wealth which touched the imagination of every-day men and turned them into stock gamblers are evident enough in the letters from France in 1719, when John Law was working his miracles there: 'There appear nothing but new clothes, new figures, and an infinite number of families raised to new fortunes. They see eight hundred new coaches set up in Paris, and the families enriched purchase new plate, new furniture and new equipage; so that there is a most prodigious trade there, and money flows like the waters of the Seine.' So the news runs on from day to day, and depicts conditions resembling those at the Waldorf-Astoria and other fashionable New York hotels in the hey-day of prosperity—when the newly rich from all parts of the country flock here to drink champaigne and "take a little flyer" in Wall street. One story in Mist's Journal has served as the model for all later tales of the kind. A conchman told his master that he was going to leave service and 'live on his own hands.' 'Well,' said the master, 'get me another coachman, for I cannot do without.' 'Sir,' replied the man, 'that will be very difficult at this time, for I have inquired for some weeks past, and have not been able to get one for myself.' All this exhibition of splendor had its natural effect. The 'confluence of strangers' to Paris was 'incredible.' 'Foreigners buy stock at that rate that if the French gentlemen who first bought—though at the extravagant rate of 1,000 per cent—do not make their fortunes by selling every subscription which they have one hundred livres upon for a thousand livres profit. It must be their own faults.' Merchants from Genoa, Milan, Geneva, London, and 'many other places' came in; 'so that in time all the French people may have sold out their stock, and so pay their debts with the money which it brought in from other countries.' In Paris, then, in 1719, the old trick of unloading on the outsiders was successfully played. The blind pool, too, is no novelty, for when London was fairly seized with the madness, a young man got investors for 'a certain subscription, to be made some time or other they did not know when; to some certain scheme or other, they did not know what; proposed by some person or other, they did not know who; for insurance of ships, etc., they did not know how.' And all this time Mr. Law was the very image of a conservative Wall street banker, who is struggling to check speculation. He pretends to be surprised at the extravagant rate, and that it is gone beyond his scheme. He never designed strangers should run away with the profits of his undertaking; but, seeing they are willing to pay so dear, he will not obstruct it.' Mr. Law's goings and comings were watched and chronicled as if he were an emperor or the head of a twentieth century underwriting syndicate. People talked of him as reverently as our newspapers talked of our financial leaders: 'Nothing is more evident than that Mr. Law has been of an universal service to France; and that by his genius alone he has retrieved the loss of the late long and miserable war, and put the sinking credit of the nation as it was never known before . . . If we consider only the difficulties which he must have surmounted, that alone will show him to be a very great man. And if, one the other hand, we look into his extensive charities, we shall find him equally good and great.' The combination of unscrupulous speculator, benefactor of the toiling millions, and eminent philanthropist is highly respectable in its antiquity."All this is very true, and the historical parallel is exact. But what the New York Post forgets, and what all persons purely critical will always forget, is that John Law, of Lauriston, one of the greatest men whom Scotland ever produced, was the originator and inventor of our whole modern system of paper money and banking credit. Just as that epoch-making appliance of means to ends caused a phenomenal rush of speculation at the beginning of the eighteenth century, so did the equally potent commercial factor, the combination and consolidation of industry upon the basis of co-ordinate products and services, cause a phenomenal rush of speculation in the beginning of the twentieth. The New York Post would not arraign our credit system because of the orgies which accompanied its discovery. Let it similarly see beyond and within the mere transient phenomena which have accompanied the commercial developments of the past few years.

THE VERDICT.

We have always felt that Canadian opinion about the verdict of the Alaskan Boundary Commission must be governed very largely by the attitude of the Canadian commissioners, Mr. Aylesworth and Sir Louis Jette. Their attitude and the statement they have made, make it difficult to govern Canadian opinion at all, as the first feeling that wells up is one of ungovernable rage that the commission should have come to a decision in which they consider that the rights of the contending parties have been entirely overlooked, and the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the United States alone regarded. If we have read the statement of the Canadian commissioners aright, they have a two-fold grievance. In the first place, a boundary line has been chosen at the entrance of Portland canal which is a deliberate compromise between two opposing claims, one of which was admitted to be just and the other to be unjust. There is no use beating about the bush. They say that Canadian claim was unanswerable with regard to this part of the case, deliberately proceeded to sign away from Canada the most valuable portion of the territory claimed under it, in order to placate the United States. In the second place they maintain that the Canadian case for a mountain range along the Coast was admitted to be correct, and that then Lord Alverstone proceeded to find a mountain range of which nobody in 1825 could have had any idea, and of which very few people (certainly not Lord Alverstone) know anything now, so far from the sea that the United States gets all the territory it desires, Canada, it seems, has lost her territory through a map-drawn mountain range found in a country of a mountainous character for the purpose of causing Canada to lose it. It is not the Colonist newspaper which says that. The Canadian commissioners say it, or else we entirely misapprehend the purport of what they do say. Canada is obliged to abide by the decision of the commission. The Alaskan Boundary question is settled. But there are some things which are not settled. One of these is the position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government, who, in the face of ample warning at the time, committed the interests of Canada to so peculiarly constituted a tribunal. Did he expect, through the settlement of this matter in any way, however detrimental to Canada, to be able to renew reciprocity negotiations with the United States. If so, one merciful result of this loss of territory will be that we will hear no more about reciprocity with the United States for some time to come. Another question that must immediately be faced is the question of Canadian jurisdiction over questions affecting Canada in her relations with other countries. This unfortunate commission, unfortunate in its inception, unfortunate in its constitution and doubly unfortunate in its result, has raised questions of the gravest and deepest import which Canada will meet filled to overflowing with loyalty to Canada. To be betrayed is nothing, to betray ourselves would be the only disgrace. Sir Louis Jette and Mr. Aylesworth, in the difficulties under which they labored, have the sympathy, admiration and respect of all Canadians, and on their return to Canada will receive a welcome worthy of them.

CONCERNING HOTELS.

The editor of one of the papers of Southern California has been presenting his views regarding the advantages the northern part of the state would receive from having good hotels. His arguments as reproduced by the San Francisco Argonaut are decidedly interesting to Victoria at the present time. He begins by calling attention to the fact that there is not one town in Southern California that has not a good hotel, and hardly a town in Northern California that has a good hotel. He cites the case of a new hotel that was opened in one of the southern cities eight months ago. During the first three months from five hundred to eight hundred and fifty guests were registered at this hotel. The fact that the other hotels were well filled at the same time shows that the patronage of this hotel was not drawn from the others, but from the outside. Many visitors were undoubtedly drawn to the city by the fact that the hotel had been opened, and undoubtedly many, who whold have come anyway, were induced to prolong their stay from the same cause. This patronage left thousands of dollars in the city, apart from the benefit to the hotel itself. First impressions count for much, and a stranger draws his first impressions of a place from the hotel he stops in. The man of wealth, seeking a new place to make his home, is not likely to be attracted to a town where he has to put up with inconveniencies in the hotel service. It is not at all necessary in order to apply this editor's argument to make the same accusation against Victoria that he does against the northern part of the State of California. We have hotels and good hotels. But we have nothing of the type or kind that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company proposes to supply. Certainly the argument from the experience of Southern California is a good one that not only will such a hostelry bring great advantages to the city, but that it will not injure the business of the hotels already in existence.

A FAMOUS DREDGE.

The dredge King Edward has been one of the great issues in the Liberal politics of British Columbia for some time back. Mr. Riley has again and again triumphantly demonstrated his ability to control the movements of the dredge. But at last he has aroused the citizens of New Westminster to fever point, and they are threatening to make things very unpleasant for Mr. Aulay Morrison unless he immediately procures the return of the dredge to the Fraser river. It is pull Morrison, pull Riley, now with a vengeance. We never really understood why Mr. Riley laid such stress on his power over the movements of the dredge King Edward until now, when we appreciate the affection the people of New Westminster have for it. A thing is judged not by its intrinsic value but by the difficulty of obtaining and holding it. Mr. Riley obtained, and has, so far, held the dredge. It enhances his statesmanlike qualities in our eyes. But if Mr. Riley has the dredge, Mr. Morrison has the ear of the departments at Ottawa, and we expect shortly to hear of violent and summary movements of the King Edward in the direction of New Westminster, and a corresponding downfall of Mr. Riley in our estimation. By the way the King Edward, as its name indicates, is a new institution. It does not predate the auspicious reign of His Most Gracious Majesty. Unless we are very much mistaken, the Fraser river and the city of New Westminster are older institutions than the dredge. Yet if the dredge is necessary to get a cargo of rails to New Westminster, it is quite evident that until it was built, New Westminster was incapable of accommodating ocean tonnage. To this fact the people of New Westminster have drawn undue attention in their eagerness to secure their beloved dredge again. They would almost appear to prefer the dredge to their shipping. However, there is a good reason for that perhaps. To the outward eye, the dredge is only a contrivance of wood and iron for the purpose of pumping mud. But to the inward eye, the eye that kindles in the meetings of political clubs, it has become a mysterious and august symbol of political power and prestige, otherwise "pull." The citizens of New Westminstser are even more deeply exercised in their minds, than at the thought that the dredge is doing work at Victoria, at the dreadful possibility that it might be requisitioned for service in False Creek at Vancouver. This possibility we do not regard in the same serious light as the people of New Westminster, possibly because, for the life of us, we cannot see beyond the humor of the situation. The entrance of Mr. MacPherson into the fray appeals to us as an altogether appropriate and fitting climax to the wonderful adventures of surely the most political dredge that was ever joined together of wood and iron.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Yesterday morning three despatches dealing with the Boundary Commission appeared in the columns of the Colonist, all received and published in the ordinary course. If any of our readers could make head or tail of them we could not. The first stated that Mr. Root denied the report made by the Associated Press that all the contentions of the United States, with the exception of the Portland canal, had been acceded to, and added also that Mr. Lowen, the secretary of the commission, was authority that the statement published in American newspapers was mere guess work. The second despatch reiterated the previous statement of the Associated Press, mentioned a draft agreement which the Canadian commissioners refused to sign, walking out of the room in which it was to be signed, but omitting to mention whether or not they slammed the door as they went out. The third despatch, from Washington, stated that the news given by the Associated Press in the first instance was correct, but that the decision rendered has not yet been made technically final. There is only one of two conclusions to be come to, either that the Associated Press possessed unique and exclusive means of information about what was going on behind closed doors, or that it made a wild antipication of the result, with the same idea of enterprise by which it killed King Edward before he was dead. At the same time if a leap was taken in the dark the probabilities were strongly in favor of its surmise. The hope and expectation of a final decision were openly expressed in well-informed quarters, and, as no decision could be final which did not accede to the American case, the inference to be drawn was not unwarranted. Still an inference should be reported as an inference and not as positive and authoritative information. And when the original announcement is followed by a circumstantial statement about the attitude of the two Canadian commissioners, it makes us incline to the view of exclusive and correct information. There is too great an air of verisimilitude about the news.

The foregoing was written before the Times came to hand giving the final result and the complete statement of the Canadian commissioners; but as it deals with a matter still of interest, the exclusive and authentic information of the Associated Press, we have not killed it.

RETAIL MARKETS

Several changes have marked the week in the retail market, principally in sugar, oil and flour. So unsettled is the sugar market at present that it is quite impossible to quote figures now. Last week oil took a slight drop, but the wholesalers announced yesterday an advance of 10c. per case. The local retailers, however, have decided to make no change in the price for the present.

Flour is steadily advancing and prices are liable to go up any day. Fresh eggs are almost unobtainable, so scarce are they, and prices are going up steadily. Delta butter is once more up to 35c per pound. Victoria Creamery is plentiful and equal to demand. Smoked halibut is coming on the market again in good quantities at 12½c. per pound. It can now be found in all the retail stores. Apples are plentiful and good; pears are a drug on the market and prunes off. Following are the prices current this 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
Excelsior Flour, per sack	$1.50
Excelsior Flour, 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	$1.60
Eocene oil	$1.70
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	3
Carrots, per lb	1½ to
Beet root, per lb.	3
New potatoes, per sack	$1.25
Sweet potatoes, per lb	5
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	45
Eastern eggs, per dozen	30
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
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
Haddock, frozen	8
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
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 25
Bacon, rolled	16
Bacon, long clear	28

BORN.

TAYLOR—At 16 Montreal street, on Wednesday, October 14th, to the wife of G. A. Taylor, manager The Royal Bank of Canada, a son.

SMYTH—At Home Hospital, Nelson, on Wednesday, October 7th, the wife of Mr. R. J. Smyth, of Trail, of a daughter.

JOHNSTON—At Ladysmith, B. C., on the 17th inst., the wife of Philip D. Johnston, of a daughter.

WHITWORTH—At their residence,, 1433 Burnaby street, Vancouver, Oct. 19th, the wife of H. R. Whitworth, of a daughter.

ROBERTS—At 1243 Haro street, Vancouver, on October 17th, the wife of R. A Roberts, of a son.

LANZO—At Revelstoke, on October 15th, the wife of J. Lanzo, of a son.

CUMMING—At New Westminster, B. C., on Monday, October 12th, the wife of Mr. Wm. Cumming, of Lillooet, of a son.

DIED.

SCHOLEFIELD—At Fort Renfrew, Vancouver Island, on October 11, Oswyn Douglas Stuart, sixth son of the late Reverend Stuart C. Scholefield and Mrs. Scholefield, aged twenty-two years

STRACHAN—At the family residence, Berrybank, Gordon Head, on the 13th instant, Isabella, the beloved wife of Andrew Strachan, a native of Scotland, aged 61 years.

McDONALD—At Rogers Pass, Sunday, October 4, John McDonald, aged 52 years.

LUEKMAN—At Rossland, on October 9th, Mrs. H. Luekman, belover mother of H. Luekman, Rossland, B. C., and K. F. Luekman, Seattle, Wash.

BOOTH—At the family residence, No. 46 Work street, on the 15th inst., Sarah P. Booth, relict of the late Geo. Booth, aged 67 years, and a native of London,

SCHMIDTH—At the family residence, Saanich road, on the 15th instant, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. George Schmidth, a native of Wolverhampton, England, aged 70 years.

CRAWFORD—At her residence, McKenzie avenue, Revelstoke, October 16th, Mrs. Annie Crawford, aged 66 years.

CARELTON—At the Royal Jubilee hospital on the 19th inst., George A. Carleton, aged 61 years, and a native of Portsmouth, N. H., England.

BITTENCOURT—In this city, at St. Joseph's hospital, on the 8th inst., George C. Bittencourt, a native of Salt Spring Island.

MARRIED.

MILLER—MERCHANT—At Trail, B. C., on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Clelland, Mr. John F. Miller, of the Canadian Smelting Works, to Miss H. E. Merchant, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMIESON—BROWN—At St. Andrew's church, Revelstoke, on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., by Rev. W. C. Calder, James Allen Jamieson, of Wisconsin, U. S. A., to Addie Brown, of Revelstoke.

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LOGGERS' AND	LAWN MOWERS, HOSE
MINING SUPPLIES	GARDEN TOOLS

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONE 59 P. O. DRAWER 613

Prices are the Second Consideration

IN OUR GROCERY TRADE.

Quality is First Always

You miss many good things you don't have as much as you might, when you fail to send us your grocery order.

Just for example, just now we have a some very nice Cheese and Butter.

MELROSE CHEESE, per lb.	20c.
McLAREN'S CHEESE, Just Arrived, per Jar	35c. to 65c.
GOVERNMENT CREAMERY, per lb	25c.
ALBERTA DAIRY, per lb. 20c.	We always have a fresh supply of

Victoria Creamery and Delta

On Hand.

Mowat & Wallace, - Grocers

None Better -- The Verdict

Of everyone who tastes our Teas or Coffees. If you have not tried them call at our stores and have a cup brewed from water heated by electricity. Demonstrations every afternoon.

THIS IS OUR LIST OF TEAS:

"Rajah" Brand, our Golden Tipped Ceylon, per lb.	50c.
"Kalambu" Brand, our Choicest Ceylon, per lb.	40c.
"Ram Lal's," Pure Indian No. 1, per lb.	40c.
Our Special Blend Ceylon, per lb. 35c., or 5 lbs. for	$1.50

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

The "West End" Grocery Co. Ltd.

PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET

The Saunders Grocery Co. Ltd.

PHONE 28. 29 AND 42 JOHNSON STREET