The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Now that the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company have approved of the amended agreement with the Dominion Government for the construction and operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the last obstacle to the carrying out of the enterprise may be considered as removed. From the reports of the meeting of the shareholders in London on Tuesday last, it appears there was a strong and well-organized opposition to the Grand Trunk Company undertaking any responsibility in connection with the project. It is not difficult to understand the reason for this opposition. While it is quite possible that the Vice-President of the Company was correct in his assertion that interested rivals had attempted to block the scheme, it is probable that another reason was what influenced many of the shareholders in their attempt to defeat or, at least, to postpone the proposal to approve the agreement with the Dominion Government. The history of the Grand Trunk Company for nearly thirty years was a record of financial difficulties and disappointing results. The Ordinary shareholders seemed for ever debarred from the possibility of any return upon their capital, which, through the straits to which the Company was often reduced had been issued on such terms that the entire capitalization of the concern represented large amounts of water. The security even of the debenture holders for the punctual payment of their interest was sometimes a matter of doubt, while in regard to some of the various classes of Preference Stock there was default in the payment of any dividend. With the change in the management some ten years ago, whereby better methods of operation of the road were secured and efforts successfully made to bring the undertaking up to a physical condition equal to that of its rivals, an improved state of things was brought about. While larger amounts were expended on betterments of the permanent way and the rolling stock and equipments were practically renewed, the net earnings continued to make a better showing in the annual reports. Gradually one class after another in the Preference stocks began to receive their agreed dividends, so that at the present time, notwithstanding the original over capitalization of the Company from the cause we have mentioned, it has become almost a practical question as to what scheme shall be proposed so as to put the Ordinary Stock on a modest dividend basis. With such a remarkable change in the fortunes of the Company, it is not surprising that shareholders in England should regard with considerable anxiety and doubt the wisdom and prudence of involving the Company in the great financial responsibilities that an agreement to undertake the construction of a transcontinental railway must necessarily imply. Mr. Hays, the General Manager of the Company, did not hesitate to put the situation clearly before them. He pointed out that if the Company did not accept the Government's offer, there were other parties who would do so and set up a competition with the Company, the results of which must be disastrous. With the settlement of Western Canada, any great Canadian railway system must have its main line and feeders throughout the country to secure the traffic which that settlement is developing. For the Grand Trunk Railway to be confined to the Eastern Provinces would mean its practical exclusion from the great field of railway enterprise in the future. It would see its rivals gathering up the traffic in the West and carrying it to the Eastern seaboard by lines paralleling the Grand Trunk system. When too late it was compelled to undertake the construction of Western extensions, it would be impossible to secure Government aid, while it would have to compete with rivals that had already established themselves. Fortunately for the Grand Trunk Company's future, as we believe, and for the interests of Canada, especially the Western part of it, Mr. Hays' arguments prevailed and the shareholders approved the agreement. The management has lost no time in giving practical expression to that approval, and yesterday deposited in Montreal cash to the amount of $5,000,000 as the security for the carrying out of the agreement, according to the stipulation to that effect.

The Dominion Parliament meets today, and one of the most important matters that will occupy its attention at this session will be the ratification of the amended agreement between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. There can be no reasonable doubt that this will be done, with the result of the actual preliminary work of construction being commenced during the coming season. A few days ago we discussed the details of the proposed amendments in the agreement, and it is not necessary to refer to them again. The most important to British Columbia is that by which the Government, instead of limiting its guarantee on bonds for the construction of the mountain section of the road to $30,000 per mile, is authorized to guarantee 75 per cent. of the actual cost of that section. The value to British Columbia of a line opening up the Northern part of this Province can scarcely be over-estimated. That such a scheme was desirable was shown by the action of the Provincial Legislature three years ago in voting millions of dollars as a subsidy in aid of such a project. Many people questioned the ability of the Province to incur such an obligation under its financial position and held that such a work was really a national one and not a Provincial affair, and should, if aided at all, be assisted by the Dominion. By the agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Company this is now being done without the addition of one dollar to the financial obligations of the Province or the surrender of one acre of its lands. Nor can the people of Eastern Canada fairly object to this arrangement. While the aid will come from the Dominion as a whole, the people of British Columbia will contribute their share—a share, which it may be pointed out in passing, is larger per capita of the population than the people of other Provinces contribute to the Dominion Treasury.

WILL THE JAPANESE WIN?

The shock which on the 8th of February jarred the Russian fleet at Port Arthur jarred all Russia as well, and aroused the Muscovite to a realizing sense that in the "pigmy barbarian" he had met a most formidable foe. The subsequent action at Chemulpo, when two Russian ironclads were destroyed and four transports seized with 2,000 troops, apprised the Russians that they have underrated their foe and that neither in naval tactics nor in diplomacy have they shown the sagacity or fighting qualities of the Japanese. English experts are just now sending to the press their opinions of the ultimate outcome of the struggle, and those opinions are, in the main, favorable to the Japanese. The Russian commanders have belittled the damage sustained by their Port Arthur fleet, but the fact remains that they have lost several battleships and cruisers, and that the fleet is so badly crippled as to be unable to assume the defensive. The Japanese are enabled to sweep the gulfs and seas and bombard Port Arthur and Vladivostock at their leisure without fear of retaliation. The enforced inaction of the Russian ships has also enabled the Japanese to pour men and munitions of war into Korea, which has been selected as the battlefield. In fact every bay and harbor of Korea is practically under Japanese control, and should the report that the Vladivostock squadron has become the prey of the Japanese be verified, the operations of the Russians on the water will be at an end. With the destruction or capitulation of the Russian fleet, the war will narrow itself to a contest on the land. The struggle will be keen and the end cannot be foreseen. Both sides express confidence in ultimate triumph, and with the Japanese masters of the sea the advantage lies with their favor. Every step taken by the Japanese shows a thoroughly thought out scheme of war. Having already effected a lodgment in Korea, they are pushing northward, and have possessed themselves of the mountain system, which they are fortifying with feverish haste. The wisdom of Alexieff in retiring to Harbin is admitted from a military point of view, but Russian prestige has suffered severely because of his necessary abandonment of Port Arthur as a military base. The effect upon the Russian nation is depressing and disquieting, and gives strength to the revolutionary societies that permeate the Empire, who profess to look upon the movement as evidence of defeat.

The report telegraphed from Ottawa that the Dominion authorities will not disallow the Bill passed by the Provincial Legislature at the session last year regarding the coal and oil lands in East Kootenay, has inspired some Opposition newspapers to denounce the Provincial Government in anticipation of any action it may take in reference to the lands in question. Prudent people would wait and see what is done before venturing on any criticism. But there are others!

The news yesterday from the seat of war is too vague and contradictory in some of its details to afford any reliable information as to the actual situation. It is evident that the strictest censorship is being exercised over every item that is allowed over the wires. Consequently there is reason to believe that a good deal of the "news" that is coming forward is the result of the efforts of correspondents at Chinese points who strive to give an intelligent forecast of what they think should occur, but clothed in habiliments that seem to give the items a realistic character.

HYDRAULIC MINING PROSPECTS

While the people in the Coast cities are inclined to think that they could dispense with a little of the more than usual humidity that has characterized the past Winter season, the heavy snowfall in the Interior and Northern parts of the Province is regarded with much satisfaction by those interested in hydraulic mining enterprises. For the past two years the snowfall in the Cariboo and other districts has been below the average, with the result that the usual supply of water for hydraulic purposes has not been available. So great was this deficiency in the Quesnel section of the country last year that the period during which the Cariboo Consolidated Mining Company was able to operate was only about one-third of the ordinary time, although it had completed such an extensive system of ditches and reservoirs that it was believed it would never be hampered by a shortage of water, even in the driest season. This did not prove to be the case, and it is understood that still further additions will be made to the Company's sources of supply and storage facilities. This year there is, however, no reason for anxiety, and it may, therefore, be reasonably expected that the output of gold from this great property will far exceed the production in any previous year. The energy and persistence, under a long series of delays and disappointments, displayed by the shareholders in what is the leading hydraulic undertaking in the Province, deserve abundant success, and it is to be hoped that it will be achieved this season.

Atlin is, perhaps, the most important hydraulic field in British Columbia, as regards the number of enterprises of that character in one locality, and reports from that district state that the prospects are favorable for the largest output of gold this year of any season since the discovery of the gold deposits in 1898.

Besides these two important districts there are smaller hydraulic enterprises in other parts of the Province, and in most instances there will be more work done on them than during the past few years. The prospect, therefore, for great activity in both lode and placer mining during the present year is very good, and it is not unreasonable to anticipate that the value of British Columbia's mines for 1904 will exceed the record of any previous year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION.

Sir, — In 1894 when the late Theodore Davie introduced a bill to provide for the government of the city of Victoria by commission the proposal was stoutly and successfully resisted by the people. A meeting convened at the City Hall, one of the largest ever held in this city, was unanimous in denunciation of the bill, and it was withdrawn. But there was insidiously inserted in the Municipalities Act a clause which withdrew from the control of the Mayor and City Council the police and the liquor licenses and placed them in the hands of irresponsible bodies known as Police Commissioners and License Commissioners—two members of each board being appointees of the government, the Mayor being chairman ex-officio of both boards. An attempt was made to place the fire department under commissioners, but that failed, and as if it was the object of the government to strip the Mayor and Council of all power that was worth having, a clause was inserted in the School Act which confers on the School Trustees power to pass their own estimates and present them to the Mayor and Council, who are forced to provide the funds for the expenditure, no matter how outrageous and unworthy the end sought to be obtained may be. Look at the High School and the way the plans for that building were monkeyed. Competitive plans were invited and submitted and referred to an expert (Mr. Henderson of the Dominion government staff) for his opinion. He selected one of the plans and what did the Trustees do? They rejected the report of their own expert and chose another plan that he didn't favor. The expenditure on the building was limited by by-law to $30,000. This was the amount voted by the ratepayers and could not legally be exceeded. Again, what did the Trustees do? They expended on the building $10,000 more than the by-law authorized and drew on the Mayor and Aldermen for the excess, and the latter, believing they had no other recourse than to pay the sum, did so. I am informed and believe that the Board which authorized the additional expenditure made themselves personally liable, and it may not be too late now to proceed against them for the recovery. The present deadlock between the City Corporation and the Police Commissioners has been referred to the Lieut.-Governor in Council. I have no fear that the Council will not be sustained. The present government is not responsible for the existence of the system of government by commission which was insidiously fixed upon us by Mr. Davie, and I am strongly of opinion that at the very first opportunity the McBride government will return to the city those rights of which it has been despoiled. The men who provide the funds should have the "say" in expending them. The police, the licenses, the schools and every other branch of the city government should be brought directly under the control of the corporation. It may be argued that because the provincial government contributes a very small quota towards the support of the schools that they should have a voice in the expenditure for education. Grant this contention as tenable and force the School Board to refer their estimates to the government and the city corporation for inspection and approval or rejection. The present system which compels the Board of Aldermen to vote the estimates and find the money for carrying them out is outrageous and oppressive and cannot longer be tolerated.

SCRUTATOR.

THE GOVERNMENT AND MR. GALT.

Sir,—I have read Mr. A. C. Galt's letter to your journal anent the Mining Association and his criticism of your article headed "A Perfect Understanding." As a member of the Association and an ardent advocate of its aims, I think that upon reflection Mr. Galt will arrive at the conclusion that he has written neither wisely nor well. If there was one thing more than another upon which the delegates to the late convention had reason to congratulate themselves it was the assurance of the Ministers that they are impressed with the objects and aims of the Association and their expressions of a desire, so far as they are able, to meet their demands. Nothing could have been more pronounced than the Ministerial expressions of friendliness and the Association accepted those expressions as an important step towards what you properly term "a perfect understanding." That they didn't promise to secure all the convention desired is true, but their explained attitude towards the Association shows how greatly they have been misunderstood and misrepresented in the past.

To have given a pledge to introduce all the remedial legislation asked for by the Association before the opinions of their supporters had been ascertained would have been wrong—it would have been downright dishonest. No constitutional government can travel faster than public opinion will permit, and it is the duty of Mr. Galt and other able writers and expounders of remedial mining legislation to educate the minds of the people up to the required standard.

I believe that a great point has been gained when we have the assurance that the government are prepared to cordially co-operate with the Association in the effort to reform our mining laws, and if my esteemed but hot-headed friend, Mr. A. C. Galt, will possess his soul in patience and cease to threaten, by implication at least, to abandon provincial Conservatism if he should not get all the reforms the Association desires at once, I think the cause he has so deeply at heart will be the more readily obtained. It is such expressions to which Mr. Galt has given publicity that have kept the government and the Association apart in the past, and it is too bad that just when the ministerial policy of friendship has been proclaimed Mr. Galt pops into print with his indiscreet and unjust remarks.

I agree with you, Mr. Editor, in advising the government to move cautiously and conservatively towards a reform in our mining laws.

D. W. H.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

Strange to say another week has gone by without shipments from the Enterprise, though there are some promising. The Ottawa sent out a carload of 22 tons during the week, being four for the year. Ore is moving from the Black Prince and a carload is to go out next week. An occasional bunch of ore also comes down from Republic. In a few days spring weather will have destroyed the roads at this end, interrupting freighting operations. For 1903 the ore shipments from the local division amounted to 1,339 tons, made up from 17 properties.—Slocan Drill.

At La Fontaine the miners in the drift are feeling their way, so close are they working to the point where gravel is expected to be first struck. Long drills are being pushed through the rock in all directions in anticipation that the gravel is near. This procedure may go on for some time before the gravel is found, but it is highly essential to the safety of the mine that the gravel be located before it is reached by the drift. This drift, or rather tunnel, is now 250 feet in length from the shaft and from the location of the test holes. It is positive that the face of the tunnel is in the neighborhood of where it must enter the drift.—Ashcroft Journal.

The coyotes are getting very bold at Beaver. The other night at Calamity Curve they ate the flag at the west end of the curve and took the lantern down to the river, evidently trying to get at the signal oil.—Golden Star.

The Herald has felt assured from the strat that it was only a question of time when actual construction work would commence on the C. P. R. extension to Spokane. This paper has set forth on several occasions the reasons why this road would be built, and those reasons were simply the logical deductions made from a careful survey of the information at hand and existing conditions. The C. P. R. as a transcontinental line, must protect itself against other transcontinental lines. The Hill roads were encroaching upon the C. P. R. territory, and in self defence, the C. P. R. must reach some strategic point on the Hill system. Spokane is that point, and the natural one for the C. P. R. to reach.—Cranbrook Herald.

E. Walter, of Masino & Walter, Coleman, was in town this week. He states that this firm commence the construction of 104 ovens for the International Company this week. The work during the remainder of the winter will be confined to rock-quarrying for the foundation of the ovens. The camp is in a prosperous condition. The coal company are taking on more men steadily and three shifts are being worked.—Fernie Free Press.

Charles V. Jenkins, of the accounting department of the War Eagle-Centre Star Companies, has been appointed provisional liquidator of the Giant Mining Company under the winding-up order granted upon the petition of Edwin Durant. Mr. Jenkins was named by Chief Justice Hunter in the latter's order granting the Durant petition. The liquidator thus appointed takes precedence over the receiver appointed previously, and will assume charge of the Giant Company's business and assets forthwith. A. B. Mackenzie, receiver under the former order made in the matter, is thus superceded.—Rossland Miner.

Delegates to the mining convention from Ashcroft and Cariboo have for the most part returned to their homes. They speak in satisfactory terms of what has been accomplished and think the Association is now on a solid progressive footing. Messrs. R. Borland and W. Adams spent a day in Ashcroft this week before leaving for their homes.—Ashcroft Journal.

The town of Lytton has been suddenly thrown into the deepest mourning by the untimely death of Mrs. Smith, wife of Francis Smith, the popular engineer of the Fraser River Gold Dredging Co. It was only just a week ago since Mr. Smith was united in the bonds of matrimony, his bride having come all the way from New Zealand. They were quietly married in Vancouver on February 24, the day of her arrival, and arrived at their future home at Lytton on the following Friday, where they received the hearty congratulations of their numerous friends. On Tuesday, March 1st, Mrs. Smith was taken violently ill and Dr. Sanson was summoned from Ashcroft, who pronounced her suffering from acute pneumonia, and notwithstanding every attention she passed away at 11 o'clock the same evening.—Inland Sentinel.

Mr. Ed Goulet, who for some years past, has been the agent of the C. P. R. here, has accepted the position of agent at New Westminster. Mr. Goulet by his genial and accommodating manner in his official position, has made himself very popular and will be much missed. By the interest he has taken in public affairs, especially in reference to school matters, he has been of much service to the city. We wish him every luck in his new position.—Kamloops Standard.

George W. Hughes of Sandon, and John L. Retallick of Kaslo, both of whom are Slocan silver-lead mine-owners, were in attendance at the Blackstock conference here this week. Mr. Blackstock wants the privilege of selling St. Eugene ore in the United States and drawing down the Dominion bounty of $15 a ton on all ore so sold. This information did not come from either Mr. Hughes or Mr. Retallack, neither of whom would talk for publication when in Nelson.—Nelson Tribune.

Development has recently been started on the properties of the Golconda Mines, Ltd., located in South Deadwood camp, by J. C. Haas, M. E., who is interested in the company. This group so far has had something like $7,000 worth of development done on it, and has a fine showing of arsenical iron ore, carrying good values—just the kind of ore that is desired at the district smelters, according to report. At present the development consists of a shaft some 60 feet deep, sunk on the ore body, and a tunnel 275 feet long, driven farther down the hill to crosscut the ore.—Phoenix Pioneer.

This week the Times is pleased to record another deal in mining property of importance. Not only important because of the value of the claims involved in the bond, but because of the fact that Frederick Keffer, general manager of the B. C. Copper Company, and J. E. McAllister, superintendent of the company's smelter here, are the parties named as having bonded the property, the assumption being that the transaction is in the interest of the strong mining company they represent. The deal includes five claims, known as the Bruce group, in Graham's camp, six or seven miles southwest of Greenwood, the Bruce, Jubilee, Pride of Perth, Northumbrian and Durham. The bond was given by J. C. Haas, Sydney J. Johnson and associate owners. The amount of the bond is not stated by the principals in the deal, but is said to be between $50,000 and $75,000.—Boundary Creek Times.

Just about a year since efforts were made to get a daily mail service for Ferguson, Trout Lake, Beaton, Comaplix and Chamberne during the summer season. But no notice seems to have been taken of it at Ottawa. We again take this matter in hand, hoping for better results. All the towns named are rapidly increasing in population and importance, with a natural increase in the amount of mail carried and larger financial returns from the offices. Still we are debarred the benefits of up-to-date civilization for no earthly reason, as the postal department shows a substantial gain each year.—Kootenay Mail.

By numerous enquiries received by the Eagle, and a close perusal of our exchanges, it is not difficult to see which mining district is the most in favor this spring, 1904, and where the boom is expected to occur. One can scarcely pick up a paper that has not something in about the Lardeau and the probabilities of its becoming very soon one of the greatest gold and silver producing portions of Canada. Every indication that is wanted is shown that this anticipation will come about, so there is great anxiety felt and shown to get into the district early, either for the purposes of prospecting for claims that must yet exist, undiscovered, in large numbers, or for the purpose of acquiring partially proven property before the price of such properties is raised to a high figure.—Lardeau Eagle.

Four cars of ore are now ready for shipment at the Handy group. Sinking has been discontinued until the machinery for hoisting and pumping has been installed. The tunnel on which they are now working is in 25 feet and is following a lead running nearly at right angles to the ore body on which the shaft is being sunk. Col. Braden, manager of the company, is expected at the mine this week.—Poplar Nugget.

The free-milling property with which Mr. Kelly is identified as owner and operator is the May and Jennie, located about four miles west of Nelson in the heart of the free milling zone drained by Bear, Forty-Nine and Sandy creeks, from which thousands of dollars' worth of placer gold has been washed in the past thirty years. The May and Jennie has a history. About four years ago it was bonded by Mr. Kelly to a French mining corporation represented in British Columbia by Jules Fleutot, now operating extensive coal properties in Western Alberta. Fleutot's corporation paid about $40,000 of the stipulated purchase price of $105,000, and erected, or partially erected, a ten-stamp mill. It was eventually demonstrated that the mill was not constructed on May and Jennie ground, so that it did not revert to the owners of the property when the bond was thrown up, as would have been the case had the machinery been located within the lines of the claim. After the sum specified had been paid on the property, almost as much more in development work and a large sum in equipment, the bond was thrown up, and Fleutot transferred his field of activity elsewhere.—Rossland Miner.

RETAIL MARKETS

There have been but few changes in the retail prices during the week. Potatoes are getting very scarce and are advancing in price. Oranges, which have been so remarkably plentiful and cheap this year, are now stiffening in price and are becoming more scarce. Cooking figs are in and are retailing at 10c. per lb. Flour remains at the same price.

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	$1.65
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.50
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.50
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.75
Three Star, per sack	$1.50
Three Star, per bbl	$6.00
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.40
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.60
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's coal oil	$1.70
Famous oil	$1.80
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$16
Hay, B. C.	$15
Straw, per bale	75
Oats, per ton	$27
Wheat, per ton	$30
Middlings, per ton	$30
Bran, per ton	$28
Ground feed, per ton	$28
Vegetables—	
Beans, per lb	5
Chili peppers, per lb.	20
Cabbage, per head	5 to 1
Cauliflower, per head	10
Celery, per lb	2½
Carrots, per lb	1½ to
Beet root, per lb.	5
Potatoes	$1 to $1.25
Sweet potatoes, per ton	$18
Onions	10 to 15
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	30
Fresh cream, per pint	60
Cheese—	
Best Ontario Cheese, per lb.	20
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian, per lb	30
Butter—	
Australian butter, per lb.	35
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best dairy, per lb	20 to 25
Victoria creamery, per lb	40
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	40
Delta	40
Fresh Island butter	35
Fruits—	
Shelled Jordan almonds	75
Walnuts, lb.	25
Filberts, lb.	25
Almonds, lb	25
Brazils, lb.	25
Pecans, lb.	25
Valencia	60
Cooking figs	10
Figs, lb.	20
Valencia raisins	12½
New cleaned currants, best Patras	12½
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins	25 to 35
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 35
Oranges, per dozen	15 to 25
New dates	12½
Cocoanuts, each	10
New navel oranges, dozen	10 to 25
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Local apples, per box	$1.25 to 2
Currants, per lb	10 to 12½
Raisins, per lb	12½
Malaga raisins	40
Sultanas	17½
California	12½
Loose Muscats	8 to 10
Mixed peel, per lb	15
Jams, Assorted—	
Cross & Blackwell's, 1-lb. jars	25
Lecy jams, 2-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	6
Halibut, per lb	5
Smoked Halibut	15
Halibut, frozen	5
Flounders	5
Finnan Haddock, per lb.	15
Crabs, per dozen	50 to 75
Bloaters	10
Kipers	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 12
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 1
Hams, American, per lb	20
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 2
Bacon, rolled	1
Pork	11 to 17

DIED.

BLAKIE—In this city on the 2nd instant, Walter Blakie, a native of London, Ontario, aged 36 years.

TEUTCH—At Hartrow Manor, Taunton, Somerset, Eng., on the 2nd inst., Joseph William Trutch, K. C., M. G., late Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, aged 78 years.

ROOME—At Vancouver, on March 2nd, Arthur Ernest, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Roome, aged 4½ months.

DE WOLF—At Vancouver, on March 2nd, George de Wolf, aged 51 years.

STEEL—At Vancouver, on March 2nd, Miss Julia Steel, aged 28 years.

MARRIED.

CUMMER—BOWMAN—At Vancouver, on March 2nd, by Rev. W. E. Pescott, Freeman Baker Cummer and Miss Clara J. Bowman.

McDONALD—RANSOM—At Vancouver, on March 1st, by Rev. R. J. Wilson, D. McDonald, and Miss Georgia Ransom.

WYNNE—OKE—At Rossland, on March 1st, by Rev. J. A. Cleland, Llewellyn Wynne and Miss Evelyn Oke.

BORN.

PORTER—In this city on the 8th inst., the wife of H. T. Porter, Ladysmith, of a son.

ABRAHAMSON—At Revelstoke, on Feb. 27th, the wife of Mr. C. Abrahamson, of a daughter.

AMAN—At Revelstoke, on March 3rd, the wife of Mr. O. J. Aman, of a daughter.

CRESSMAN—At Revelstoke on Feb. 28th, the wife of Mr. J. B. Cressman, of a daughter.

BROOME—At Nelson, on Feb. 28th, the wife of T. Broome, of a daughter.

TREMBATH—At Rossland, on Feb. 28th, the wife of W. Trembath, of a son.

CRESSMAN—At Revelstoke, on Feb. 28th, the wife of J. B. Cressman, of a daughter.

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Wood Frame "Universal" and "Royal" from ..... $4.50 to $8.00 each

TUB STANDS or Bench, a very handy contrivance, holds wringers and two tubs, price .. $2.00 each

CLOTHES BASKETS, Willow, from ..... 85c each

CURTAIN STRETCHERS, no sag, folds right up; two sizes, 6x12 and 7x14 feet, price .... $3.50 each

"Go to Weilers'"

TRY ATKINS SAWS

NEVER HAVE BEEN BEATEN IN OFFICIAL CONTESTS.

FAST CUTTING!

EASY RUNNING!

GUARANTEED!

Agents: The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

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

Lenten Specialty!

Eastern Codfish

WHOLE FISH,

8c. Lb

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

The Independent Cash Grocers

New Laid ISLAND EGGS

25c Per Dozen

The Saunders Grocery Co. Ltd.

'PHONE 28. AND 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

The "West End" Grocery Co. Ltd

'PHONE 86. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Always Reliable

We sell nothing but the best brand of canned vegetables, the best packs of canned fruits, the purest and nicest jams and jellies, the choicest table butter, and strictly fresh eggs.

PEACHES IN 2½ LB. TINS	25c. each
APRICOTS IN 2½ LB. TINS	25c. each
PEARS IN 2½ LB. TINS	25c. each
APPLE JELLY IN 1½ LB. JARS	25c. each
RASPBERRY AND STRAWBERRY JAM IN 2 LB. TINS	25c. each

MOWAT & WALLACE,

Popular Grocers, Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets

WANTED—Good fresh milking cow. Write particulars, J. Dougan, Cobble Hill. m10

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS.

Oft in the stilly night
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond Memory brings the light
Of other days around me;
The smiles, the tears
Of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken;
The eyes that shone,
Now dimm'd and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken!
Thus in the stilly night
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

When I remember all
The friends so link'd together
I've seen around me fall
Like leaves in wintry weather,
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquethall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed!
Thus in the stilly night
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

—Thomas Moore.

Reign of Terror At Springfie

A Threatening Situation Outcome of Starting of Race War.

Martial Law Proclaimed and cited Crowds Parading the Streets.

Springfield, O., March 9.—The si tion here tonight was considered threatening. Martial law practic existed in the down-town districts the burned portions of the town for ly occupied by the negro resorts. companies of the Ohio National Gu are on picket duty and several companies are expected. The sale closed this afternoon and many of lines of business were suspended. I estimated that fully 25,000 pe thronged the streets, visiting the sce of the lynching and fire. Mayor Bo lus has finally consented to close the maining negro saloons, hotels and lo ing houses, which are under the of the mob, and has ordered the prop tors in every instance to move out intoxicating drinks and in some ca the fixtures, including gambling ap ratus.

Mayor Bowlus today issued a pro mation asking people to keep off streets. The body of Dixon was s to Harrodsburg, Ky., to a brother law tonight.

Springfield, O., March 9.—Notw standing the presence here of ten co panies of troops and the promise Governor Herrick to give the mayor sheriff the full military power of state, warnings were given today th the race trouble following the lynchi of the negro Dixon, Monday night, wo never cease until all the colored salo at which there had been so mu trouble, were closed. Threats were ma to add several more resorts to t place burned last night. Mayor Bowl held a conference with city and coun officials and prominent citizens, at whi it was decided to close all colored s loons and order their owners to lea the city at once. The colored p prietors readily assented. The color people are seeking protection tods After a conference at the mayor's o fice it was also announced that p perty owners had ordered all under able colored tenants to vacate imme ately. As they will be unable to s cure quarters here under existing co ditions, this order is practically exp sion from Springfield. The insuran companies have cancelled all policies properties occupied by colored tenan along the levee. The militia and poli have arranged for a strong guard o the levee tonight.

Colonel Mendt's troops this afternoo in dispersing a crowd discovered a l of dynamite that was intended for blow ing up the remaining colored divisio The troops are dispersing crowds an will control the situation during daylig but a reign of terror tonight is feared.

The city officials have wired Adjutan General Critchfield at Columbus fo five more companies tonight, making fi teen companies in all here. Troops fro Covington, Eaton, Greenville and Sid ney will proceed to this city at once.

GENERAL WOOD ON THE RACK

His Conduct in Philippines Subject of Debate in U. S. Senate.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—Th contested appointment of General Leon ard Wood to be major-general, was tak en up today in executive session of th senate, and, after listening to a brief prepared by Senator Hanna summing up the testimony which had been give in the hearings before the committee o military affairs, and several affidavit obtained since the hearings closed, th senate adjourned.

Senator Foraker announced that he would move to take up the case at every possible opportunity. The docu ment of Mr. Hanna was read as a par of Senator Scott's position to confirma tion.

Senator Hanna discusses the evidence brought out at the senate committee in vestigation. He sums up as follows: "The testimony has developed points to which no answer is attempted by General Wood in the various communications submitted by him prior to his departure for the Philippines, nor can those communications be accepted as a refutation of testimony given by witnesses under the solemnity of an oath. Some of the testimony given by these witnesses has cast serious reflections upon the veracity of General Wood, and it would appear that neither he nor the United States senate, which is asked to confirm his appointment, should rest content until he has been given an opportunity to disprove, specifically and under oath, the damaging statements made on oath concerning his conduct. The facts to which attention will be called would seem to make this necessary, and the honor of the army would seem to demand it."

The brief closes with a review of the testimony in relation to the concession to Castenada, concerning which Secretary Root cabled General Wood as follows: "This permit would appear to be a concession for 99 years and to contravene the policy expressed in the Foraker amendment and the general order number 188, adjutant-general's office, December 24, 1898, and the letter of the secretary of war to you dated June 21, 1901."

"Perhaps nowhere in the evidence presented in this case," said Senator Hanna, "has there been shown more conclusively the habit of insubordination on the part of General Wood than in this instance. It became necessary for the secretary of war to send a third command by cable before his orders were carried out by General Wood."

FOOD FOR PLANTS.

The use of Chemical Fertilizers is everywhere becoming more and more in evidence, as is shown by the greatly increased demands upon the Victoria Chemical Company for their product, and the many testimonials being received by the company from all sections of British Columbia, as well as from the state of Washington, highly recommending the different grades of fertilizers manufactured by them. Young plants, in fact all kinds of both field and garden products, like the young animal, must be nourished by the application of all the nourishing food possible for them to absorb. Where the soil has been cropped year after year, it stands to reason that the ground becomes impoverished and cannot possibly give the results desired without the use of food of some sort. As has been demonstrated by many of those who have used them, the fertilizers prepared by the Victoria Chemical Company, Limited, excels all other kinds of manure obtainable, both from points of economy, convenience in handling and productiveness, while there is no possible chance of polluting the soil with all kinds of noxious weeds, as is not only possible but very probable, where barn manure is used. Some very high recommendations have been received from some of the principal fruit growers of Kelowna, B. C., of the wonderful results received by the use of the fertilizers in the raising of fruits, while the same good results have been achieved in the production of grain, roots and