TARIFF TALK IN ENGLAND

Mr. Chamberlain's Scheme of Reform Made Public This Morning

PREFERENCE FOR COLONIAL PRODUCTS

Head of Cotton Federation Offers Plea For Continued Free Trade

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Birmingham Daily Post will tomorrow publish an article from inspired sources outlining the tariff reform plan which is likely to be proposed by the Unionist government if the Unionists are successful at the elections, prefacing it with the remark that the country's financial necessities are much greater than they were in 1905, when Joseph Chamberlain started the movement. The article proceeds:

"It is proposed to establish a general tariff, placing duties on practically all goods that are not deemed raw material, with the object, first, of raising revenue, secondly, of assisting the home producer against foreign competition, third, of giving preference to colonies, fourth, of securing better terms from foreign countries, and fifth, of giving employment by encouraging home production.

"The tariff will be of the simplest possible form, not protective in the sense that is understood in Germany and the United States. There is no intention of having multifarious rates, which would throw open the doors to parliamentary intrigue. The plan favored is to allow new materials to come in duty free and to impose a five per cent duty on partly manufactured goods, ten per cent on articles nearly completed and fifteen per cent on goods completely manufactured. There may possibly be a slightly lower duty in favor of the colonies and a slightly higher tariff against countries seeking unduly to penalize British goods.

"Foreign wheat will be liable to a duty of two shillings per quarter, with preference to the colonies, but not the removal of the whole duty. Flour will pay a higher rate in order to encourage home grinding, while bacon and maize will also be excluded from the free list. Important raw material, such as cotton and wool, will enter free. A tariff framed thus, it is stated would produce a revenue of from sixteen to 20 million pounds. If the Unionists are returned, every possible effort will be made to embody the new duties in 1910 or at latest in 1911. Maximum duties will be withheld for two years, in order to give time to negotiate commercial agreements with foreign countries."

Right Hon. George Wyndham, member of the House of Commons for Dover, speaking in London tonight, also intimated the intention of the Unionists to propose a ten per cent duty on manufactured articles and two shillings on wheat.

Charles Wright Macara, head of the cotton federation of Great Britain, in an interview on the political crisis, revealed himself as a strong advocate of free trade.

"In fifteen years, Lancashire," he said, "was doubled in population, had doubled its cotton-spinning and manufacturing machinery and built up an export trade three times bigger than its home trade. This former growth has been maintained by the cheapness of production. Tax food and mill requisites and our pre-eminence would be endangered. Protected America where two-thirds of the world's cotton crop grows, exports ten per cent of her manufactured goods, against England's 75 per cent. Hitherto, other nations have discounted to some extent the handicap which protection imposes upon them by working longer hours, but next year the mills of Massachusetts and Germany will by statute have their working hours reduced to nearly the same level as England. Let the cotton industry be imperilled and every other industry suffers. The teeming population of Lancashire are among the biggest consumers of agricultural products."

Through Trains Saturday

By next Saturday the E. & N. railway service from Victoria to Nanaimo should be in operation as per schedule. H. E. Beasley, superintendent of the road, yesterday made the statement that the work of repair on the bridge just this side of Ladysmith was progressing so satisfactorily that he was confident that through freight and passenger trains would be despatched by the end of the week.

Eight hundred tons of supplies have reached Alberni for use by Grant & Fraser, who have a sub-contract for the last eleven miles of the Alberni extension of the E. & N. Fifty men will be employed under the personal supervision of Mr. Fraser on the last four miles of the contract, the remaining seven miles being sub-let.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

MONG KOW, AT NO. 640 FISGUARD St., this city, on the 6th inst., to the wife of Mr. Lee Mong Kow, a son. Hongkong papers please copy.

MARRIED.

PHIPPS-SHRAPNEL—W. H. G. Phipps, third son of the late Major C. E. Phipps, to Miss Elsie Scrope-Shrapnel, fifth daughter of E. S. Shrapnel, A. R. C. A., and daughter of the late General Shrapnel, R. A.

COWLEY-BAGSHAWE—At St. Mark's, Victoria, on Tuesday, 7th Dec., by the Rev. Dean Cowley, of Winnipeg, father of the bridegroom, Francis Penrose Vaughan Cowley to Frances Sybil Bagshawe, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. B. Bagshawe, of Swallowfield, Richardson St., Victoria.

DIED.

VIGELIUS—At the residence of her son-in-law, G. Myers, 39 Olympian avenue, Dora Vigelius, a native of Germany, aged 64 years.

HOWELL—At Pasadena, Cal., on the 6th inst., Harriette Howell, wife of the Hon. Chief Justice of Manitoba, youngest daughter of the late Edmund Lally, Esq., of Barrie, Ont.

REGIMENT MADE A CLEAN SWEEP

Won Nearly All Competitions Under Auspices of Canadian Artillery Association

Not only did the Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., win the Governor-General's shield for general efficiency, with second and third places in the competition, also, but the local gunners also made a clean sweep of all the competitions under the auspices of the Dominion Artillery association during the year.

In the gun laying competition the Fifth regiment took first, second and third places. No. 1 company won first place in this competition, with 49 marks, while No. 3 came a close second with 48, and No. 2 was third with 45 points. No. 3 company took first place in the officers observation of fire competition, with No. 1 company but three points behind in second place, No. 2 company of Halifax third, and the other company of the Fifth regiment in fourth place. In gun group drill No. 3 company of the Fifth regiment took first place, with No. 1 company of Halifax second, and No. 2 company of the Fifth regiment in third place.

Lieut. Col. A. W. Currie, officer commanding the Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., stated yesterday that while he was much gratified with the news of the unique record made by the Fifth regiment which for the first time in the history of the artillery regiments of the Dominion had taken first, second and third places in the main competition as well as winning the bulk of the other competitions, practically all of them, the credit was due to Lieut. Col. J. A. Hall, the retiring commanding officer, who during his command of the regiment for seven years had worked to bring the regiment to its present high state of efficiency. He on his part would endeavor to see that the proud record was duplicated.

HENRI ST. YVES WANTS JOHN MARSH'S SCALP

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—Henri St. Yves, champion Marathon runner of the world, yesterday issued a challenge to John D. Marsh, another well known Marathoner, for a 15-mile race. St. Yves has anywhere from $500 to $1000 to back up his opinion that he can outfoot the speedy Canadian over "semi-Marathon" distance. Some time ago Marsh and St. Yves hooked up in a 15-mile race at Vancouver and the Frenchman broke down between the third and fourth mile, straining both ankles. He is still wearing bandages on his ankles, but says that he wants another chance at Marsh before leaving for the east.

"I am willing to race Marsh at any time, and the only condition is that if we run on a track twelve laps to the mile or under, the turns in the track must be banked. This is to take away the strain from the ankles, which becomes terrific if we run on a flat floor," said St .Yves last night. "I shall leave for the east the latter part of this month, according to my present plans and I want a return match with Marsh before I go."

Marsh arrived in Seattle from Vancouver yesterday and the men will probably meet today to talk over a possible race. At present they are without a promoter, and a Marathon runner without a promotor to back him is more lonely than a highball minus the rye. St. Yves does not care where the race is held, but it will probably go to Vancouver if arranged as there is no available track in Seattle.

REVISITING THE COAST

James Breen, of Smelter Establishment Fame, Predicts Great Future For B. C.

A party of prominent people from Spokane is in Vancouver. Its members include Mr. James Breen, a millionaire mining operator and smelterman, Mr. A. H. Buchanan, manager of the Spokane agency of the Bank of Montreal, and Messrs. W. S. and Ben Norman, owners of the Hotel Spokane. Mr. Breen in conjuction with Mr. A. Augustus Heinze built the Trail smelter and later he also constructed a smelter at Northport, Wash., later acquired by the Le Roi Mining Company.

Mr. Breen now controls three large gold-producing mines in Montana, two of which are free-milling and the other a cynading proposition. He also owns large mining interests in Utah, Nevada and British Columbia, and is interested in the McKinley group, a promising copper-gold proposition on the north fork of Kettle river, 40 miles north of Grand Forks. He also built the Crofton smelter at Crofton, but sold out five years ago. Mr. Breen still takes a deep interest in the British Columbia mining interest. He stated that he had learned with pleasure of the discoveries of high-grade ore bodies on the Queen Charlotte islands, Portland canal and in the Hazelton district.

"A few years hence, when better transportation facilities shall have been provided, British Columbia will be one of the greatest mining countries in the world," said he to the Province.

ZINC INDUSTRY FOR PROVINCE

Board of Trade Asked to Take An Interest in the Movement

The Board of Trade has been asked to interest itself in a movement which has been propected for the establishment of a zinc industry in British Columbia. The matter will come up for consideration at the monthly meeting today and a resolution dealing therewith will be passed.

The question of a zinc industry was first put forward by the Nelson Board of Trade, and that organization has convened a meeting to be held on the 15th inst., at which mine owners and others interested in the production and marketing of zinc ores will be present to discuss the ways and means of improving the marketing and disposing of the products. This movement is the outcome of the presence of zinc in the ores of the Kootenay district. It is believed that this is evident in sufficient quantities to warrant the establishment of a zinc industry.

The questions which will come before the convention in Nelson will be: 1. The ways and means for the establishment of a zinc smelter. 2. The establishment of home manufactories of zinc products. 3. Asking the government's assistance in experiments. 4. Asking for a bounty on zinc similar to that at present in force for lead. 5. Asking for an increase in the duty on zinc ore products such as spelter, oxides, etc., which now come into the country, principally from the United States, either free of duty or at a low tariff.

Other matters which will be discussed at the meeting of the Board of Trade today will be the question of insurance, the matter of a trans-provincial highway, and the necessity for further improvements to the inner harbor. The meeting will convene at 3 p.m.

FISHING OPERATIONS BEGUN OFF PACIFIC

Steamer to Be Brought From England to Carry Catches of Trawler to Vancouver.

Fishing operations are about to commence by the Pacific Coast Fisheries at their station at Pacofi, says the Prince Rupert Optimist. The cold storage plant will be ready for operation until December next, but the ollery and guano works are ready, and will commence as soon as the steam trawler Kingsway takes her first consignment of fish to the station. The halibut taken by the Kingsway will be sent to Vancouver, shipmenas from Pacofi being probably made for the time being by regular southbound coast liners, or by the Kingsway, pending such time as the company secures carriers of its own. The Kingsway arrived at Pacofi last week, and a period of about 15 days will be spent by the trawler in looking over conditions about the fishing grounds before much actual fishing is done. It is expected that one or more steam trawlers will be brought out by the company from the United Kingdom during the coming winter, and one of these vessels may be used as a carrier of fresh and cold storage halibut between Pacofi and Vancouver. All the fish taken in the trawls of the Kingsway, with the exception of the halibut, will be turned into oil and fertilizer by the company.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR

H. L. Good Appointed to Office at Port of Nanaimo—Will Check Irregularities.

NANAIMO, Dec. 8.—H. L. Good, of this city has received the official notice of his appointment as immigration inspector for this port. Owing to the fact that the immigration act has been amended several times, special instructions accompany the letter of appointment and from these it is clear Mr. Good is to have extensive powers in regard to immigrants.

It has been demonstrated here recently that in several cases sailors have been discharged from ships at this port when the skippers had no legal right to do so as the act plainly states that the permission of the immigration inspector must first be obtained. Quite recently several seamen have been sent back to this port to rejoin their ships after having made their way to Vancouver and other cities, and there becoming a public charge. This will now be overcome, as there will be a man on the spot to see the regulations are carried out.

$20 to $200

You owe it to yourself to get posted on that peerless musical instrument, the Columbia Graphophone, as developed and perfected during the last year or so. The

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is the *original* "talking machine" made under the *original* basic patents. All other machines came later and no other has caught up.

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1231 GOVERNMENT ST.
Sole Selling Agents for British Columbia.

WHY WOMEN SHOULD NOT VOTE

Ralph S. Bond Delivers Interesting Address Before Women's Canadian Club

Admirable reasons why women should not be given the political vote in the old country were embodied in an address delivered by Ralph S. Bond before the Women's Canadian club in the drawing-room of the Driard hotel yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bond is a prominent member of the Royal Colonial Institute of England and is traveling through Canada in the interests of that organization.

His address dealt with what led to the formation of the Anti-Suffrage league, the arguments being put forward by suffragettes as to why they should get the ballot, and how by reason of temperamental, social and physical reasons the placing of political power into the hands of women would mean giving them the empire to play with. At a critical stage, such as that through which England was passing at present, the granting of woman franchise, he inferred, would mean national suicide. In the peroration of his speech, in which he dealt with Germany's designs in building an immense navy, he ventured the prophecy that the suffragette movement would be swept aside and forgotten by the horrors of war, just as such a movement had been obliterated some forty years ago by the Franco-Prussian war.

There was a good turnout of members of the Women's Canadian club. Mrs. H. G. Barnard presided, and in introducing the speaker, said:

Introduces Speaker.

"I have much pleasure in introducing Mr. Ralph Bond, of London, England, who has kindly consented to tell us something of an organization in England which has only been in existence for about eighteen months, and of which we have heard very little in Canada. The Woman's Canadian club is open to all speakers who are prepared to deal with subjects which bear either directly or indirectly, on imperial problems. And the question of the extension of the franchise to women in the heart of the empire, is one of vital importance to all the colonies which are in any measure dependent upon the mother land for defence. While we neither endorse or condemn the movements which are in progress, we feel that in trying to understand these matters we fulfil the objects of our association, which are, as you know, directed towards the encouragement of unity within our Dominion, and the consolidation of the empire."

She then introduced Mr. Bond:

The guest of the occasion said that when he had been asked to address the meeting he could not understand how such a subject could interest people in this part of the empire. When the anti-suffrage movement had been started in the old country and he been approached with a view to joining he had first thought that such a movement should be confined to women. Upon considering the matter, however, he had come to the conclusion that there was also work for men to do in that direction.

Continuing, he expressed the hope that the time was coming when Canada and other portions of the empire would be represented in an Imperial Council which would conduct the affairs of the empire. It was only by mutual knowledge and mutual help that a common citizenship, which was the royal arch of imperial unity, could be built. Mutual interests, reciprocity in trade, and a common defence on land and sea were the component characteristics of empire.

Antics of the Suffragettes.

Reverting to the theme of granting the vote to women he said that the people here had heard a good deal of the antics of the suffragettes in the old land. The anti-suffrage league adopted no such methods. The question of woman suffrage was now well in the forefront and must in a short time come within the sphere of practical politics. The suffragettes of England had employed methods which meant harassing the government. Such methods the speaker did not believe could meet with favor in Canada. In England there was no such thing as a political offence. The suffragettes were sent to jail because they offended against the common law of the country. Eighteen months ago the prime minister had received a delegation of suffragettes and had told it that when the women of England expressed themselves in favor of the movement then it was time enough for the matter to come up in parliament. Consequent on this pronouncement an anti-suffrage league had been formed. The women's anti-suffrage league included such well known names as Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the Countess of Jersey and the Countess of Winchester. The men's league contained men who held widely divergent political opinions, such as Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Duke of Welby, Lord James Bereford, Lord Milner and Lord Cromer.

Both of these leagues have been firmly established, having auxiliary societies all over England. It is an interesting fact that every new outrage committed by the suffragettes adds to the membership of the anti-suffrage leagues.

The principal claim of the suffragettes in respect to their movement is that they want the extension of the suffrage granted to women the same as to men. The speaker pointed out that even if this were done the vast majority of women would remain voteless. Nearly all the married women would be without a vote under the present franchise conditions existent in England. This condition of affairs could not last. The married women would want the vote, but the people of England were not prepared at present for universal suffrage.

In considering the suffrage question it was a noteworthy fact that the suffragettes had behind them the Socialists. Adult suffrage was a part of the programme of socialism as the adherents of this movement thought that this would help their dangerous doctrines.

Universal Suffrage.

Universal suffrage in the old country would mean the addition of nearly 15,000,000 new votes to the voters lists. This addition would be for the most part illiterate. The women in England outnumbered the men by 1,300,000. Through universal suffrage England and the empire would be given over into the hands of women. In all Europe there was only one country where women had the vote, namely in Norway. In the New World there were four states in America namely Utah, Wyoming, Wisconsin and Iowa. In the Isle of Man there was woman suffrage, and in Australia and New Zealand.

If the women of England were given the vote then it was quite possible to believe that a contest would arise between the men and women on the question of peace and war. Supposing, for instance, a majority of the men and a minority of the women should be arrayed against a minority of the men and a majority of the women on a question of such vital importance. Why it would resolve itself into a question of force being arrayed against the law. Unless it was possible to enforce the law against all comers then government would come to an end, and anarchy would supervene. The doctrine of moral suasion was a useless one. Take the case of Austria. Not so long ago that country tore up the Treaty of Berlin and Turkey had to come to terms. Russia showed an anxiety to interfere, but Germany, who was backing Austria massed her forces on the frontiers of Russia, and the latter nation grew alarmed at the sight of bayonets and had to quietly acquiesce. This was an illustration of what force could do, as opposed to moral suasion.

Certain Deficiencies.

If women were granted the vote then women as a corollary could sit in parliament, and in natural sequence would be eligible for executive positions. Fancy a woman as minister of war, or as first lord of the admiralty. Woman, possibly through a want of training, had not the same executive ability, the same steadfastness of purpose as a man. Her logical reasoning was deficient compared with that of man, as possibly this characteristic had been drilled into the latter through the training of generations.

Women now had the vote in municipal affairs in England, yet it was strange that only one per cent availed themselves of this privilege. If women were given legislative power it would mean giving them the empire to play with.

One of the arguments in favor of woman suffrage was that there should be no taxation without representation. But this argument applied to a class not to individuals. Women were not a class but a sex. There was no man in England who did not pay taxes and had the voting power who did not render himself liable to serving on juries. How would women like to serve on juries in criminal cases. How would their husbands like to see them serving on such juries?

A woman's vote could never have the same power as a man's. A man voted in endorsation of some policy which he was willing to back up with force, if necessary. This would not be the case with women. Her vote therefore would not possess the same moral force as a man's.

That government by men was materially improving the conditions of women was exemplified by the fact that statute after statute had been passed with a view of benefiting women. The position of women in England today was infinitely better than it was forty years ago. In fact, so well protected was woman that she was the despair of the law. Law's anomalies were all on the side of women.'

Another Argument.

AAnother argument put forward by the suffragettes was that women should obtain the suffrage in order that they might bring about increased wages for their sex. The speaker stated that he had recently written a pamphlet for which the facts had been deduced from the blue books of the different boards of trade. By this he showed that in the textile industry in which 500,000 women were employed, men's wages during the last twenty years have been advanced 16 per cent, while women's had increased 18 per cent. In the case of domestic servants the wages in the last twenty years had gone up 100 per cent. This rise had been determined by the law of supply and demand.

The argument that England should have women suffrage because Australia and New Zealand had it, was not a fair one, as in both the latter countries the women were not in the majority.

The vast bulk of the women in the old country were opposed to woman suffrage, said the speaker. But this great majority was silent. It was idle for suffragettes to suppose that they expressed the real opinion of England on the question. This great silent body objected to being placed in subjection to their own sex. They preferred government by men.

One of the most important sides of the question of woman suffrage was the imperial one. In this respect the suffragettes either could not or would not follow the advice of Mr. Chamberlain and think imperially. It was necessary to remember that over 300,000,000 of the King's subjects were governed by force, and this was the kind of government that only men could carry out.

Germany's Designs.

Before bringing his address to a conclusion the speaker alluded to Germany's designs against England. Germany had established a system of espionage in the old land; she was building vessels of such a small coal carrying capacity that it was evident that they could only be directed against a nearby power. The Kaiser was feverishly building a fleet which could only be directed against England. He was seeking to be supreme both on land and sea. One battle in the North sea might decide the fate of the empire. If England were beaten the empire would crumble and then what would become of Canada? He was glad to see that Canada was about to build a navy of her own, but he thought that there was a possibility that it might not be ready in time. Germany was seeking the dictatorship of the world. The Kaiser without consulting any of his ministers could declare war at a moment's notice. This would illustrate how critical the present situation was.

The speaker believed that the suffragette movement might quite possibly be swept away by the horrors of war. Women were dependent on men for the maintenance of the empire. It was woman's privilege to train the youth of the empire who would be the future soldiers, sailors and statesmen. By this means they would be playing their part in handing on the glorious heritage to posterity, the heritage which was embodied in the words, one flag, one King, one empire.

Mr. Bond's address was received with applause. In moving a vote of thanks A. E. McPhillips, K.C., said that the crucial point of the suffragette movement appeared to be that women could not take part in war. The vote of thanks was seconded by Mrs. Roberts and passed unanimously. The meeting came to a conclusion with the singing of "God Save the King."

TO CONFISCATE BIRD-HUNTING SCHOONERS

United States Revenue Cutter to Be Sent to Patrol Isles Where Japanese Hunt Birds.

The United States revenue cutter Thetis after patrolling Bering Sea sealing grounds has been sent to cruise among the Pacific isles near Hawaii to put a stop to the work of Japanese schooners engaged in killing birds for their plumage on the uninhabited islands. The birds are killed in large numbers and their feathers sent to Japan where they are prepared for shipment to Paris and London millinery markets. A campaign similar to the sealing patrol in northern waters will be organized and Japanese vessels found at work in United States waters will be seized and confiscated. The Thetis, now at Seattle, is expected to start on this cruise next week.

Campbell's
FASHION CENTRE

Special Christmas Sale of Coats

Positively a remarkable offering in seasonable and fashionable coats. On sale Friday and Saturday. Regular values $20.00.

Sale Price $12.75

These are the latest productions from the leading fashion centres of Europe and America, not just an ordinary assortment, but perfectly tailored garments, portraying correct style, made up in medium and heavy weights. All the newest shades and trimmings.

ON SALE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

The Careful Mother In Selecting a Corset, Selects The Gossard

FOR HER DAUGHTER

She wishes her girl to have a sound mind in a sound body. Her family physician has told her of the serious illnesses which result from constricting the waist line four or five inches.

Are cut exactly like a surgical bandage. They impel correct poise, deep breathing, correct position both sitting and standing. Gossard Corsets are not expensive.

Mrs. M. A. Miller, an expert corsetuire, would like to meet every mother to explain the exclusive features of the Gossard Corset, which laces in front.

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased.

Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

No matter what the babies want, we have it and would respectfully request that you visit us early.

Neckwear Gloves Furs

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JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY, made from the Finest Home-grown Malt and Corn and celebrated for its superb quality for MORE THAN 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. the King.

CELTIC CHIEF ASHORE

British Sailer Fast Off the Entrance to Honolulu Harbor.

HONOLULU, Dec. 8.—The British ship Celtic Chief, bound from Hamburg to this port, went ashore off the harbor entrance yesterday. A number of tugs are trying to float her. The Celtic Chief is an iron ship of 1,789 tons. She belongs to the Celtic Chief Shipping Company, of Liverpool.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Flour.	
Royal Household, a bag	$ 2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	2.00
Royal Standard, a bag	2.00
Wild Rose, a bag	2.00
Robin Hood, per sack	1.75
Calgary, a bag	1.85
Snowflake, a bag	1.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.80
Three Star, per sack	1.85
Moffet's Best, per bag	
Feedstuffs	
Bran, per 100 lbs	1.60
Shorts, per 100 lbs	1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	1.80
Oats, per 100 lbs	1.60
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs	3.25
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs	1.75
Barley, per 100 lbs	1.90
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs	2.00
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs	1.80
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs	2.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs	2.05
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	2.05
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	28.00
Hay, prairie	19.00
MEATS	
Beef, per lb	.08@.18
Mutton, per lb	.12½@.20
Veal, dressed, per lb	.15@.18
Geese, dressed, per lb	.18@.20
Guinea Fowls, each	1.00
Chickens, per lb	.25@.30
Chickens, per lb., live weight	.12½@.15
Ducks, dressed, per lb	.20@.22
Hams, per lb	.18@.22
Vegetables.	
Onions, 8 lbs. for	.25
Sweet Potatoes, 5 lbs	.25
Tomatoes, per lb	.05
Beets, per lb	.03
Carrots, per lb	.03
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Celery, per head	.20
Cucumbers	.05@.10
Radishes, per bunch	.05
Potatoes, per sack	1.00
Cauliflower, each	.10@.20
Cabbage, new, per lb	.03
Lettuce, a head	.05
Garlic, per lb	.20
Dairy Produce.	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.70
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	.35
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	.20
Neufchatel, each	.10
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter—	
Alberta, per lb	.35
Best Dairy	.25@.30
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb	.40
Victoria Creamery, per lb	.45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb	.45
Comox Creamery, per lb	.45
Salt Spring Island Creamery, lb	.45
Fruit.	
Lemons, per dozen	.25
Figs, cooking, per lb	.08@.10
Local apples, per box	1.75 @ 2.50
Bananas, per dozen	.35
Figs, table, per lb	.25
Raisins, table, per lb	.15@.20
Pineapples, each	.25@.50
Quince, 2 lbs	.25

CONFISCATE BIRD-HUNTING SCHOONERS

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The House of Lords, the highest court in Great Britain, dismissed the appeal of the executors of the estate of W. L. Winans, of Baltimore, who died in England in 1897, against the levy of death duties. The executors claimed the return of $650,000 duty paid nuder protest on foreign bonds, which, they set forth, the commissioner of inland revenue had wrongfully levied on the estate of Mr. Winans.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that "The Ellsworth Company," an extra-provincial company, has this day been registered as a company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at Phoenix, Arizona.

The amount of the capital of the company is one hundred thousand dollars divided into one hundred thousand shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the company in this Province is situate at 1122 Government street, in the city of Victoria, and J. H. Smith, manager, whose address is Victoria, B. C., is the attorney for the company. Not empowered to issue and transfer stock.

The time of the existence of the company is twenty-five years, from the 8th day of January A. D. 1908. The company is limited.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company is incorporated are:

To do a general fiscal agency, investment, promotion, brokerage, theatrical amusement, irrigation, power, transportation, manufacturing and mining business, owning all necessary appliances, machinery, buildings, ships, boats, vehicles, etc., etc., acquiring, owning, operating, leasing, buying and selling all kinds of real and personal property necessary to the carrying on of one or more of the aforesaid general lines of business; to own, and vote shares of its own capital stock and of other corporations; to borrow and loan money; to issue bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness and to secure the payment of the same by mortgage, deed or trust, or otherwise; engaging in any and all classes of business that a natural person might or could in the United States of North America, or in any other part of the world.