STORES OF GOLD IN CZAR'S DOMAIN

Countless Millions to be Won, but Russia's Bureaucratic System of Government Stands in Way

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 14.—Russia, it appears, has countless millions of gold in her vast territories, but there is no way of getting it out of the ground. A report has just been made for the guidance of the Russian ministry in its future policy in regard to the gold production of the Empire, but, like so many reports of the present day, it conveys the impression that Russia up to date has lacked the supervision of the practical business man—has been ruled by the bureaucrat instead of the administrator. What has been done is either insufficient or in the wrong direction; what is needed to produce practical results has been left entirely undone. Thus the enormous tracts of land owned by the Emperor as "cabinet territories" produce the insignificant amount of $100,000 or $150,000 gold per annum, while three and four times that amount is either known or suspected to pass over the Chinese frontier by various routes.

The report points out that, although in the past twenty years Russia has increased her production of gold by 50 per cent., yet this is nothing in comparison with the increase in other parts of the world. For reasons are found for this backwardness of Russia in a production for which nature had particularly fitted her in the following: Russia lacks roads and railways, and cannot get at her gold with the facility necessary; she is hampered by legislative and administrative orders that put serious obstacles in the way of private venture, and she has not the superabundant capital required to place the industry of gold-getting on a satisfactory footing to compete with other goldfields the world over.

The necessity of paying closer attention to the gold-wealth of Russia is urged on the following lines:—Gold alone of all the industries is capable of creating colonization in waste places of the kind found over a great part of the regions of the empire known to be auriferous; it is an industry that is not subject to the same uncertainties of markets and prices as other productions of all kinds are; on the contrary, it creates markets for all other goods, for it has been estimated that for every unit of gold got out of the earth, from 2,000 to 2,500 units of other goods must be provided for consumption by the workers. Owing to redundant harvests, Russia is now exceptionally well situated in the matter of gold, which continues to come into the country in return for grain and other commodities; but this cannot be reckoned on to last for ever, and Russia, with her gold value, must get more gold out of her own territory if she is to avoid difficulties in maintaining her gold vale.

The measures proposed in this direction are various. New laws for Siberia, involving either some form of local self-government or the placing of administrative powers in the hands of the gold-getters, whose organizations, in fact, do administer for all practical purposes no small part of the wilder districts of Siberia and the regularizing of the practice of "gold-running," which at present is illegal, but so profitable as rarely to incur penalties at the great distances from the seat of authority at which it is practised. This "gold-running" is treated as highway robbery, and most severely punished. In all other countries it is called "prospecting," and regulations of a practical nature allow of the successful prospector making his account of his find within the pale of the law, instead of being treated, as in Russia, as an outlaw and theif.

Yet most discoveries of new goldfields owe their first suggestion to the prospectors, who in Russia "run" their gold across the Chinese frontier, being unable legally to market it in Russian territory. The "gold-runners," or prospectors, should be encouraged in every possible way, that they may find it to their interest to market their discoveries and gold in Russia, and become prosperous diggers instead of hunted criminals or sources of illicit income to minor officials.

Russia has the gold in quantities known to be for all practical purposes illimitable; it does not lie so conveniently, perhaps, for getting as the gold of the Transvaal, for instance, but the already made over a small portion of the territory known to be auriferous have satisfied the Russian government of the enormous wealth they possess. But Russia does not possess the second essential to successful working—ready capital. Labor can be found, cheap and good, if only some recent mistaken legislation be altered. The law prohibiting the employment of Koreans, apparently a political enactment, caunsed the decline of many and the ruin of some prosperous gold-mining undertakings in Siberia.

Foreign companies in the past have been less successful than might be expected, but the reasons are to be found not in any lack of gold. Partly it is owing to Russian regulations which hamper free enterprise to no small extent. These may be altered, and, indeed, steps have been taken already towards altering the company laws of Russia in a sense likely to be acceptable to the practical business mind of the world.

Baron De Constant's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Reflecting what he termed the "alarming exaggeration of pessimists" in their interpretation of the attitude of the United States toward Mexico in the present disorders of the latter country, Baron De Constant, one of the leading diplomats of France in an address tonight at the Pan-American Union, urged faith in the "conciliatory policy" of the United States. Senor De La Barra, the Mexican ambassador; M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, and James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, occupied seats on the rostrum. In the audience were many members of the diplomatic corps and leading advocates of the movement for universal peace.

Cruiser at Vera Cruz.

MEXICO CITY, March 14.—A despatch to El Imparcial says the American cruiser Chester arrived at Vera Cruz this morning. Despatches from Vera Cruz tonight say the Chester sailed from that port for the south this afternoon.

Nevada Suffragettes.

CARSON CITY, Nev., March 14.—After a session today turned over to suffragettes, a number of whom pleaded with the senators to allow a state vote on the question of woman's suffrage, the upper house passed the house bill calling for a popular vote two years hence to decide whether women shall vote in Nevada. If the state endorses a constitutional amendment granting votes for women it will be four years more before the reform can become operative.

AROUSES CONTROVERSY

Use of English in Synagogue Services Not Acceptable to All London Jews.

LONDON, March 14.—The decision to introduce English into Jewish services here has created quite a sensation. The measure was sharply criticized by Sir Philip Magnus, M. P., at a meeting of the members of the Berkeley Street Reform Synagogue held to decide on introducing important changes into its ritual.

He said the changes were the outcome of prolonged deliberation, and represented a compromise between two opposite parties. A proposal that the sexes should sit together had been withdrawn.

"A moderate amount of English is to be introduced," he said, "much against the wishes of myself and others, who believe that the retention of Hebrew is closely associated with the preservation of our religion.

"It is a bond that united Jews all over the world. Apart from religion its educational value is very great. I fear that the introduction of English into the service will operate to discourage the teaching of Hebrew, and will not increase the attendances at the synagogue."

BODY OF GRACE

Corpse Found in Ostend Harbor Is Thought to be That of Unfortunate English Aviator

OSTEND, Belgium, March 14.—A body was brought to the surface in this harbor today which is thought to be that of Cecil Grace, the aviator, who was lost last December, while attempting a return aeroplane flight from Calais to Dover.

Although greatly disfigured, the body is said by those who examined it to have the appearance of that of the luckless English aviator.

Cecil Grace was the son of the late J. A. Grace of New York and a nephew of former Mayor William R. Grace. He was a member of the Royal Aero club, and in an attempt to win the Baron de Forest prize of $20,000 on December 22, flew over the English Channel from Dover, reaching the Belgium frontier. He was turned back by adverse winds, and after landing near Calais started on the return trip across the channel.

He was never heard from again, but his cap and glasses were picked up in the North Sea off Mariakerke, Belgium, on January 6, and later what was supposed to be the wreckage of the aeroplane was found near the same place.

PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA

Twenty Thousand Deaths in Harbin Consular District Since First Outbreak

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The plague is continuing its ravages in China, as shown by the mail advices reaching the state department from American consular officers. It is estimated that twenty thousand people have succumbed in the Harbin consular district since the outbreak of the epidemic. In Harbin and its suburb, Fuchialin, 6,014, including fifty Europeans, died up to February 11. The disease is playing havoc with the Chinese troops at Chang Chun, according to Japanese statics, 250 deaths among them being reported up to January 26th.

French War Vessels.

MEXICO CITY, March 14.—Admiral Dufaure De la Jarte and other officers of the French Atlantic squadron sailed from Vera Cruz tonight aboard the cruisers Gloire and Admiral Aube, the former being the flagship. The Condeay, the third of the vessels that came to Mexican waters to pay complimentary visits, remained at anchor awaiting instructions, it was said, from the home government. Admiral La Jarte and party are bound for Annapolis, where they will visit the naval academy, going later to New York and Washington.

Million-Dollar Lumber Deal.

NELSON, B. C., March 14.—For one million dollars the Patrick Lumber Company, Ltd., yesterday conveyed to the British-Canadian Lumber Corporation with headquarters at Montreal, its mill at Crescent Valley and 9,000 acres of white pine, spruce and cedar timber on the east and west branches of the Little Slocan River. These timber lands, which are conceded locally to be about the most valuable limits in the interior, have been owned outright. The sawmill's capacity on ordinary run is 30,000,000 feet per year, and the plant is claimed to have no superior in the interer.

Two ladies walked last month all the way from Kitselas to Prince Rupert.

CAUCUS SYSTEM IN AUSTRALIA

Labor in Office Continuing on Line Adopted for Its Opposition Days—Effect on Legislation

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 14.—In three of the Australian legislatures—the Federal, the South Australian, and that of New South Wales—labor is in office with a clear majority behind it, and it has brought with it into power the same caucus system which stood it in good stead while it was a "third" party, and which, directly it became the regular Ministerial or Opposition party, several of its ablest leaders were anxious to abolish. It is interesting to note the first experience of this new constitutional device a ministry perpetually and immediately responsible to the mass of its followers, and bound to submit to their criticism in detail its principal measures before and during their passage through parliament.

It must be understood that this perpetual supervision is not an essential or original part of the caucus system. The governing idea of labor caucuses is that on matters affecting the party's platform the whole body of members must vote as the majority decides. The original caucus was thus rather an occasional than a regular meeting only needed when a vote of censure or the second reading of an important bill was impending. But enthusiastic members found regular weekly meeting during the session a valuable aid to their political education, as well as a means of promoting mutual understanding between the various sections of the party, for labor has always been a name common to men of very diverse political views.

Once made regular, these causes meetings assumed an importance of their own, quite apart from the mandatory character of any decision arrived at. The leaders were kept in close touch with their followers on points of the merest detail, and, while still in Opposition, acquired the habit of explaining their own views in considerable detail to any doubtful or recalcitrant member. While Mr. Watson was the leader of the Labor party he managed to retain a personal dominance which veiled even from its members the powers latent in this weekly meeting but he foresaw the possible danger, and did his best to extract the sting. When he resigned, however, and a new leader had to be chosen, the causus woke to a knowledge of its power. It was significant that Mr. Fisher was chosen as "chairman," not as "leader," of the party.

Another step was taken when the party was called on to undertake ministerial responsibility. Mr. Watson in 1904 chose his colleagues for himself. The causus chose them for Mr. Fisher, both in 1908 and in 1910; still, he allotted the officers among the men assigned as his fellow-ministers. Even that privilege seems doomed to extinction; particular ministers have been during the recent session singled out for attack in caucus, and befor his term is over the Prime Minister may find himself ordered to replace at least one and perhaps to transfer another to a different department.

This is anticipation merely, but the actual everyday use of caucus powers is quite startling enough already. Although its nominal control of individual members—or ministers as of others—is confined to general decisions on points concerned with the fighting platform, in practice it dominates ministerial actions in coneiderable detail. The party is pledged to act solidly in certain matters; it prefers to act solidly in all matters; it tries therefore, to thresh out its internal differences in caucus. But the younger members, while taking full advantage of their power in caucus, are still too undisciplined to accept any measure of control outside their obligation. While they ventilate all their grievances and attack ministers as freely as they please inside the labor room, they refuse to be guided by the majority of the party when its caucus decision is against them, and merely transfer the scene of their campaign to the House itself, where some Oppositionists can usually be found to back them up. This offends the old members' sense of solidarity; and, unless he has strong personal views on the point in question, and old member is inclined to preserve solidarity by agreeing with the man who will not accept defeat rather than with the minister who is mound to accept it. If it comes, since he is from the method of his election subordinate to the caucus. So the extremists and the grumblers obtain power beyond their numerical weignt.

Curiously enough, the external effects of the caucus system seem to have fallen as much behind expectations as the internal have gone beyond it. If one trusts solely to the reports of the partisan dailies, the external effects have been horrible—discussion has been burked, debate has been stifled, and brute force has flung upon the country's back a mass of tyrannical legislation. The truth, however, seems to be this. The Labor party not unreasonably conceived that its astonishing victory in April last constituted a mandate for certain proposals embodied in its fighting platform. Its work for the session, it felt, must be to take the most important and most easily dealt with of those proposals and shape them into definate legislation. It was not inclined to let time be wasted in restating the arguments against the underling principals—the elections had settled all that; of the necessary detailed work, however, its chosen leaders knew little, never having been in office long enough to gain the requisite experience. They were compelled therefore to bring down their bills in an experimental shape, including many provisions which at first sight seemed necessary to their enforcement, but could, on reconsideration, be omited. If the comparison is not too trivial, their draft bills rather resembled the talk of a clever but still young child, not quite sure of the meaning of its words and apt to use long and strong words to express its ideas, where shorter and milder words would do the work better. When these measures came to be debated, ministers were only too glad to get help from its member of parliament whose previous experience and practical knowledge fitted him to give valuable advice; and it is to the credit of many of the leadling Oppositionists that they gave their help straightforwardly, both in the House and in private, with the one object of making the bill under consideration as good as possible in the circumstances.

The result was to secure a more economical use of parliamentary time than any previous session can show; and not only were the bills passed more numerous and more important than before, but—setting aside for the moment the limitations imposed by the constitution—they were less partisan, and better constructed, in details than almost any of their predecessors. To put it, perhaps, more cleverly, given the labor ideas, those ideas were—thanks to the ministry's common sense and the patriotism of some Opposition leaders—carried out with the utmost possible inoffensiveness and the utmost possible agreement. On the whole, then, the caucus has rather improved debate and given parliament a certain capacity for business.

The publicity given to what is known as the Dreadnought scheme of training boy immigrants has stirred up nearly all the states of Australia to consider how far such a scheme is adaptable to themselves. So far three different forms of training have been discussed, and to some extent adopted in different states: the Victorian plan of placing the boys with selected farmers under supervision, the Wade plan of training a small number scientifically at an elaborate government institution such as the Hawkesbury College, and the original Dreadnought plan of giving a large number of boys a simple introductory training in Australian farm methods and letting them gain fuller experience on selected private farms. All these forms have merit, but that of the first (which New Zealand proposes to adopt) depends entirely on the efficiency of the supervision Two other forms—scientific and simple training—are in reality supplementary, not opposed.

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture is ready to supply each cless of immigrant with the training it requires. At the Hewkesbury College it gives a three years' course of a full and wide-reaching character. At the government farms up-country specialist students will be accommodated—dairying and butter-making is to be studied at Wollongbar, in the Richmond River district, mixed farming at Glen Innes on the New Zealand tableland, orchard management at Dural, near Sydney (in the citrus fruit district), at Bathurst in the apple-country, and at Wagga, where there are thousands of acres within 50 miles of the farm thoroughly suitable for "dried fruit" growing—apricots, currants, sultanas, prunes, etc. The Yanco farm will demonstrate irrigation methods, Bathurst studies the cross-breeding of sheep, Berry the breeding of dairy cattle. Wagga and Cowra, and probably Coolabah, near Dubbo, will train intending wheat-growers in the needs of their particular districts. These farms are not specially devised for immigrants, and newcomers will have to take their choice of obtaining entry; but with the new building now in course of erection, or approved of, it is unlikely that any one will be shut out. The government, indeed, will be only too glad to increase the accommodation directly there is a call for it.

BLACK HAND GETS HIM

Sicilian who Left Home to Escape Camorra Vengeance is Shot Down in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 14.—Pasquale Marcadano, once a resident of Palermo, Sicily, quarreled with members of the Camorra before leaving there four years ago, the police say. To escape the vengenance of assassins, Pasquale came to America. Last night he was shot by an unknown person while entering his house here. He died early today.

When Paskuale came to America, he went to work as a railroad laborer and saved his money. But no sooner did he get a small sum saved than he received a letter. It was the usual demand of the "Black Hand."

"We must have money. You must give us $500."

Pasquale threw away the letter and bought a revolver. He carried it strapped to his belt by day and slept at night with it under his pillow. He watched closely for the flash of a stilleto when walking through the Italian parts of the city.

For two years of more he met with no member of the "Black Hand" and thought he was safe. Last night he abandoned his wonted caution.

Proposed Ice Hockey.

NELSON, B. C., March 14.—Frank Patrick, on his return from Vancouver, stated that the Western Canada Hockey League, comprising the cities of Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary and Edmonton would positively be running next season, and that bids would be made to every high class hockey player in the game. He said there would be no salary limit. This sunset league will be bound to have its effect on the hockey in the eastern Canadian leagues, for there is no question but that these western cities will attract many of the eastern stars.

The gasoline launch Agnes blew up at Prince Rupert recently, the two men on board having a narrow escape.

RAILWAY REACHES FOR THE INTERIOR

Copper River Road Making Good Progress Towards the Tanana Country—Carries Mail for Fairbanks

CORDOVA, Alaska, March 14.—E. C. Hawkins, general manager of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway, returned from an inspection of the line tonight and reported that work is progressing so rapidly that the line will be completed to Bonanza earlier than anticipated. It is possible that the line will be finished early in April.

The mild winter has made fast work possible, and rail-laying has been carried on at a rate of more than a mile a day.

Despite the early rains which fell last month, causing snowslides and brief interruptions in train service, the road has been operated all winter between Cordova and Chilitna, where it connects with the Fairbanks trail.

The mild winter has made it possible to get a larger amount of mail through to the interior, and yesterday the post-office here began forwarding all classes of mail to Fairbanks and other points beyond the mountains. Heretofore second class matter has not been sent over the trails during the winter season. Mr. Hawkins said tonight that the Copper River road is ready to construct its branch line to the Bering River coal fields and erect bunkers, office buildings and a station at Katalla whenever the government takes definite action that will assure the opening of the coal fields.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Le Roi No. 2 Mining Company has paid another dividend.

Silverton, on Slocan lake, is enjoying a real estate boom.

Vernon will improve its electric light system.

A branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is being established at Vernon.

The C.P.R. plans a total expenditure of $3,000,000 this season on its lines west of the Rockies.

A. B. Dockstader has been appointed Census Commissioner for West Kootenay.

The Kootenay Jam Co. has sold its Nelson factory to Doukhabor colonists and will establish on the Coast.

The Anglican denomination will erect a new church at Creston.

The improvements to the New Westminster court house and the office of the provincial assessor in the Royal City have been completed.

The Western Canada Power Company has consented to raise its wires over Pitt river whenever it may be necessary so to do for the accommodation of shipping.

New Westminster property owners are to be asked to provide $35,000 for park improvement purposes.

On the eve of his departure for Europe, Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, retiring pastor of St. John's church, of Vancouver, was tendered a farewell reception, and presented with a purse containing $1,000 in gold.

A complimentary banquet is to be tendered J. H. Schofield, M. P. P., by the Kootenay River Conservative Association, at Slocan Junction, on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The deer are reported very plentiful in the Pemberton Meadows country. Several Indians have lately been fined there for running deer with dogs.

A band of twenty elk came down to the flats near Hosmer last week, feed having been found scarce in the hills.

The new government offices at Fernie were last week taken possession of by the official staff.

Mayor Bleasdell, of Fernie, has consented to allow his resignation to remain on the table until he leaves the city, which he expects will be next month.

A Hindu at Eholt made $82 in nine days this month unloading coal for the C. P. R.

In Vernon any pup under six months old is entitled to roam about at its own sweet will without the regulation municipal badge.

The Kootenay Rifles at Fernie have unanimously resolved to ask the militia department to disband the corps in that city or provide a suitable drill hall.

Fred Shaw, a lad of sixteen, employed no the tipple at Coal Creek, met death last week by being struck by a train.

Prince Rupert's council is seeking a favorable site for a new city hall.

More money will be expended in the Kamloops district this year than ever before in its history.

The Point Grey municipality has accepted tenders for laying water pipes to the amount of $145,000.

A coroners' jury has found that the death of Gustave E. Jacobson, through a fall from the new wing of the Hotel Vancouver, resulted through gross negligence.

Milton Grieve, of Nanaimo, suffered a double bereavement last week in the death of his father and sister, occurring within a few days.

A campaign for better mail facilities between Prince Rupert and Hazelton is being actively urged in those places.

The strikers in Prince Rupert are standing firm for forty-five cents an hour, and refuse to discuss a suggested compromise.

Frank H. Mobley, of Prince Rupert, has been officially advised of his appointment as Dominion Census Commissioner for Comox-Atlin. The work is to be completed by June 21st.

It is announced that the British Columbia Lumber Corporation will shortly establish a pulp and paper mill at Massett.

The Dickens Centenary will be celebrated in Vancouver by the production of a Dickens play, a banquet and a ball.

The C. P. R. is buying 100,000 tons of steel rails for its new western lines.

Members of the Vancouver Fire Department have organized a union and affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council.

Cumberland coal miners are organizing as a union of the United Mine Workers of America.

A public school has been officially declared to be necessary at Nikrap, near Courtenay.

Representatives at the Miners-Operators' Convention in Calgary have adjourned their conference until Monday next. The deadlock on the open or closed shop principle was not disposed of when the adjournment was taken.

The contract for the second of the steel dredge tenders required by the Dominion Government at Vancouver has been let to the Wallace Shipyards Company, of that city.

New Westminster is having a building boom.

The Tungsten system of street lighting is being installed at Ladysmith.

Menard and Delhougherty, two convicts released from the New Westminster penitentiary on parole, have been re-arrested in Vancouver for fresh offences and sent back to New Westminster to serve out their unexpired terms of imprisonment.

STOLEN STAMPS

Former Chief of Police Pleads Guilty to Charge of Theft—Grand Jurors Prosecuted

WICHITA, Kas., March 14.—Frank Burt, former chief of the Wichita police, pleaded guilty in the federal court today to charges of selling stolen postage stamps. It is understood that he will turn government evidence and testify against those associated with him.

L. S. Naftzger, former president of the Fourth National bank of Wichita, pleaded not guilty to similar charges, and John Callahan, convicted bank robber, who is accused of receiving stolen stamps and delivering them to Burt, will be arranged tomorrow. It is understood he will plead not guilty. Warrants were issued today for Lewis Evans and George W. Smith, both members of the grand jury that indicted the "stolen stamps" defendants. The grand jurors are charged by three other members of the same jury with trying to induce them to use their influence against the indictment of Naftzger. "Grand Juror Smith, it is alleged, told the foreman there was $1,000 in it."

Attorneys for Naftzger say Smith and Evans made overtures for bribes, but that no efforts were made to corrupt the grand jury.

Dry Farming in Australia

ADELAIDE, Australia, March 14.—The dry farming congress here has decided to adopt the system followed in Wyoming, which several Australian experts recently studied on the spot. The results of the experiment will be tabulated for the purposes of comparison.

Mexican Members Threatened.

MEXICO CITY, March 14.—While the bill providing for the suspension for six months of certain personal guarantees was being given its second reading today, anonymous circulars were distributed in the lobby of the senate. These contained threats against the members of the permanent commission in case the measure was adopted.

Maybray Trial.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 14.—The feature of the Maybray trials, so-called, today was the pleading of R. L. (Buck) Thielman, who was the first of eleven men charged with fraudulent use of the mails in connection with the operations of J. C. Maybray and his associates, to appear. Thielman was called before Judge Smith McPherson in the federal court and promptly pleaded guilty. Pleas of guilty by several defendants, it is said are not unlikely tomorrow.

LOCAL MARKETS

RETAIL

Foodstuffs	
Bran, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.80
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1.80
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	2.10
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.85
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.80
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Feed, Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	26.00 to 27.00
Hay, prairie	23.00 to 24.00
Wheat Hay, per ton	24.00 to 25.00
Alfalfa Hay, per ton	24.00 to 25.00
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.50
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	.40
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	.20
Neufchatel, each	.10
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter—	
Alberta, per lb.	.35
Best Dairy	.35@.30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.50
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	.55
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.50
Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb.	.50
Australian, per lb.	.40
Flour	
Royal Household, bag	1.90
Lake of the Woods, bag	1.90
Royal Standard, bag	1.90
Wild Rose, per sack	1.90
Robin Hood, per sack	1.90
Calgary, bag	2.00
Moffet's Best, per bag	1.85
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.85
Three Star, per sack	1.75
Snowflake, bag	1.85
Fruit	
Grapes (Cal.) per lb.	.25
Pears, local, per box	1.50@2.00
Apples, local, per box	1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Figs, table, per lb.	.15@.25
Lemons, per dozen	.35
Oranges, navel	.25@.50
Bananas	.35@.40
Grape Fruit (Cal.)	.10@.12½
Vegetables	
Tomatoes, per lb.	.20
Artichokes (Globe), each	.12½
Artichokes, Jerusalem, lb.	.05
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Celery, per bunch	.10
Cucumbers	.15@.20
Potatoes, per sack	1.75 and 2.00
Potatoes, Ashcroft, per sack	1.25
Cauliflower, each	.15@.20
Cabbage, new per lb.	.03
Lettuce, head	.05
Garlic, per lb.	.25
Spanish Onions, per lb.	.35
Chickens, per lb.	.25@.30
Chickens, per lb., live weight	.22½@—
Onions, 8 lbs. for	.25
Beets, per lb.	.05
Carrots, per lb.	.05
Meats.	
Beef, per lb.	.08@.20
Mutton, per lb.	.15@.20
Mutton, Australian	.15@.20
Veal, dressed, per lb.	.15@.20
Geese, dressed, per lb.	.20@.25
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	.20@.25
Hams, per lb.	.18@.25
Pork	.15@.20

THE CURSE OF THE NATION IS CONSTIPATION

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" ALONE CURES THIS DISEASE

A famous scientist, states that Constipation, or non-action of the bowels, causes more deaths than all other diseases combined. Constipation inflames the Kidneys, ruins digestion, is the foundation of Rheumatism, poisons the bloods, causes Headaches, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Insomnia.

Constipation is caused by a weak or sluggish liver. Bile, the only purgative of the body, is secreted by the liver, which in turn should pour out into the intestines sufficient bile to move the bowels. Unless the liver is active, there cannot be enough bile to move the bowels regularly, and Constipation is the result.

"Fruit-a-tives," the famous fruit medicine, will always cure Constipation because it acts directly on the liver—relieves the congestion—increases the quantity of bile—and strengthens the bowel muscles.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or a trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

A LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER'S STORY

From the lighthouse at Lobster Cove Head, Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, Mrs. W. Young sends an experience of Zam-Buk, which should certainly act as a true beacon light, guiding all sufferers from skin disease to a safe harbor of refuge.

Mrs. Young says: "I suffered with eczema for seven years, and to my great delight Zam-Buk has cured me. The disease started on my breast, and spread until it extended over my back. The itching and burning—especially when the affected parts were warm—was terrible; and yet when the eruption was scratched or rubbed, it turned to bad sores, and caused great pain. I went to a doctor, and tried various prescriptions, but seemed to get no benefit, so tried another doctor. Again I got no relief, so tried a third doctor, and then a fourth. Although they all did their best for me I got no relief from my pain.

"Seven years is a long time to suffer, and I had got used to the thought that I never would be cured when I saw a report in The Family Herald telling how beneficial Zam-Buk was in cases of skin disease. I thought there would be no harm in giving this balm a fair trial, and bought some.

"Well, from the use of the very first box I saw Zam-Buk was going to do me good. I persevered with it, and the improvement it worked in my condition was really wonderful. It eased the irritation, stopped the pain, and the sores began to dry up and disappear. In short, I found Zam-Buk all that was claimed for it, and within a very short time it worked a complete cure in my case."

Not only for eczema, but for ulcers, abscesses, varicose veins, bad leg, poisoned wounds, cuts, cold sores, chapped places, piles, ringworm, children's eruptions, burns, scalds, and all skin injuries and diseases, Zam-Buk will be found unequalled. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful substitutes and imitations.

LAND ACT

Omineca Land District, Coast District, Range 3

Take notice that Norman McMillan, of Bulkley, B. C., farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Lot 385, and marked N.M.'s S.W. cor., thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

NORMAN McMILLAN.
December 29, 1910.

Births Marriages Deaths

MARRIED.

PRINGLE-BRAGG—At St. Barnaba's church, on Wednesday, March 8, 1911, by Rev. E. G. Miller, Ira Gibson Pringle of Napanee, Ont., to Miss Lillian Clara Louise Bragg, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bragg of Fisguard street, Victoria, B. C.

BRETHOUR-GRANT—At Seattle today, Margaret Wallace Grant to William Herbert Brethour.

BORN.

STANDERWICK—On Tuesday, March 7th, at 630 Princess avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Standerwick, a son.

ROBBINS—On the 8th inst., at St. Joseph's hospital, the wife of W. A. Robbins, of a daughter.

BITTANCOURT—On March 7th, the wife of F. J. Bittancourt, of Head street, a son.

MILLER—On the 8th inst., the wife of H. D. Miller of a son.

DIED.

March, J. W. Spring, second son of the late Capt. William Spring, native of Victoria, B. C., in his 38th year.

PORTER—On the 11th inst., at St. Joseph's hospital, Victor Herbert, the 13-day old son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Porter.

McQUADE—On the 12th inst., at the family residence, 855 Vancouver street, Louis Gregory McQuade, aged 58 years, and a native of Albany, N. Y.

SPRING—On the 7th inst., at Carstairs, Alberta, John William Spring, son of the late Captain Spring, of this city; a native of Victoria. The funeral will take place on Tues-