The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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THE WAR.

The despatches received last night show that the reported repulse of the Japanese fleet off Port Arthur with the loss or disablement of four battleships was not correct. Some fire vessels sent in by the Japanese with a view of firing the vessels in the harbor were captured, and this was evidently the foundation for the story. Equally erroneous appears to be the statement that two Japanese transports were sunk. According to the most authentic reports, the Japanese plans do not contemplate the landing of troops on the Liao Tung peninsula at the present time, and there would, therefore, be no reason for transports being in that vicinity. It appears probable that the efforts of the Japanese will be chiefly confined, for the present, to attempts to do further damage to the Russian fleet, so as to secure the full command of the sea in preparation for the movement of troops into Korea when the season is more favorable for operations on land.

The report that Admiral Alexieff desires to be relieved of his duties as Viceroy is possibly correct. There is little doubt that the Tsar is both disappointed and surprised at the misfortunes which so far have attended Russian operations. It is a repetition of the history of other campaigns in the past where the official reports made to St. Petersburg of the condition and preparedness of the Russian forces to carry on a war have been entirely disproved by what has occurred. But after all, the occurrences of the past few weeks must not be taken as an indication of what is likely to transpire during the next two or three months. The real struggle has not yet commenced.

MINING MACHINERY.

The discussion which took place yesterday in the convention of the Mining Association on the proposal that mining machinery and supplies should be admitted into Canada free of duty, except where articles of equal quality could be procured of Canadian manufacture or production at a price not greater than that at which they are sold to the foreign home consumer, was interesting. But the course of the discussion brought out the difficulties which have always arisen in past efforts to deal with this question in a manner that would be satisfactory to all the interests concerned. The Association realized this yesterday by its reference of the matter to a committee.

The two interests most immediately concerned are the miners—the users of mining machinery—and the manufacturers of such machinery. As regards supplies used by miners, it appears to us that these should be eliminated from any recommendation that the committee or the Association may make. To include what come under the definition of "mining supplies" in any request for consideration by the Dominion Parliament in respect to a reduction or abolition of duty, would almost certainly raise such complications and opposition as would lead to the defeat of the request for the abolition of the duty on mining machinery. In regard to the latter, as we have said, there are the interests of two parties to be considered—those of the miners and the manufacturers. When this same question was under consideration about twelve years ago, it was recognized by Parliament that, on account of but little mining machinery being manufactured in Canada, it was desirable, with the view of fostering the mining industry, that some consideration should be given to the matter. It was, therefore, arranged that on imported mining machinery of a sort not manufactured in Canada, a remission of the duty leviable under the Tariff should be granted, and, as far as we know, this has been done up to the present time. There is no doubt this has been beneficial to the mining industry, and we do not think that it has had a prejudicial effect on the manufacture of machinery in Canada.

Now that the mining industry has made considerable progress in Canada, and especially in British Columbia, the matter assumes a different aspect from what it had twelve years ago. The desire is, of course, that Canada should become self-supporting and self-sufficient, and that view is held by both of the great Canadian political parties. At the same time it cannot be disputed, as was shown by some of the speeches yesterday, that the conditions under which mining in British Columbia is carried on at present, are such as to show strong claims for consideration and exceptional treatment. When all is said on both sides of the question, it comes to this—what concessions can be made to miners in the way of remissions of duty on imported machinery that will not prejudice or make impossible the manufacture of similar machinery in Canada? A solution of the problem requires an arrangement compatible with both those interests, and if that can be found we do not think that there will be much difficulty in getting the Federal Parliament and Government to agree to it.

As to laying down a hard and fast rule that such machinery must be sold in Canada at the same price at which the foreign article is sold to the foreign home consumer, caution should be exercised as such a demand might cause the request for remission of the duty to be opposed successfully. The Canadian manufacturer, if he can supply the machinery that is required, has, at the present time, a margin beyond that of his American rival, of the amount of the duty. But the American manufacturer has a very important advantage over his Canadian competitor in the much larger market that the United States offers over that found in the Dominion. Now, in the production of machinery of this kind, the quantity in which it can be sold has a most important effect on the price, as a reference to the reports of Fraser and Chalmers and other manufacturers will show. Therefore, if the Canadian manufacturer is to be given a reasonable opportunity to establish such a business, some consideration must be given to the difference in the situation in the two countries. We point these things out because, while we, as British Columbians, desire that everything should be done to reduce the cost of mining and thereby make possible the development of the immense bodies of low-grade ore that exist in this Province, we must not ignore the fact that the matter assumes a different aspect in Eastern Canada, where the establishment of industries to supply the demands for all kinds of commodities consumed in Canada, is a subject that holds an important place in the policy of either political party and of the community at large. There are two ways in which the matter may be recommended by the Association for consideration at Ottawa. Either such a proposition as is embodied in the motion now under consideration by the committee with such amendments as we have suggested to remove the objections based on the difference in the situation of the manufacturers in the two countries, or for a certain term of years to be named during which certain classes of mining machinery shall be imported free of duty, irrespective of the fact that they may be manufactured in Canada. The argument for the latter course is that the mining industry, being in its early stages, requires exceptional consideration, while at the same time the demand for those kinds of machinery is not sufficiently great as to enable the Canadian manufacturer to produce it at a cost that will compete with his foreign rival.

THE NEW JUDGE.

The announcement is made that Mr. L. P. Duff, K. C., of the firm of Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, of this City, will be appointed in a few days to the seat on the Supreme Court bench, made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Justice Walkem. The appointment will give general satisfaction, both to the members of the Provincial Bar and to the public with whom Mr. Duff is personally popular. Mr. Duff, during his practice in this Province, has given proof of the possession of ability and qualifications that have advanced him rapidly in his profession, and he now stands among the leading members of the Provincial Bar. He has been engaged in many of the most important cases that have come before the Courts, while his reputation as a lawyer was recognized a few months ago by his selection by the Dominion Government as one of the Canadian counsel in the case for the Dominion before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

Still in his early prime, of great energy and industry, and persevering and conscientious in the conduct of every case entrusted to him, Mr. Duff will add strength to the Bench of the Supreme Court, and will bring to his judicial duties all those qualifications which have gained him such an enviable reputation as an advocate. While under our party system of government it is almost inevitable that the bestowal of patronage, even when a judicial appointment is concerned, should be exercised for the benefit of those whose political opinions are in sympathy with those of the administration, not one word of criticism will be heard when appointments are of such a character as that by which the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench is to be filled and the congratulations to Mr. Justice Duff will be as hearty and sincere from Conservatives as from those of the party to which he has belonged.

KOREA AND THE KOREANS.

The Koreans are a little larger in physique than the Japanese—light brown hair and blue eyes are often seen among the natives, but as a rule the race is swarthy. The Koreans are divided into castes as rigidly as the East Indians. In manner the people are sedate, grave and courteous, and in disposition they are confiding. Slavery is practiced and the children of slaves are marketed like any commodity. The Korean woman has little moral existence. She is an instrument of pleasure and of labor, never a man's companion or equal. At the age of ten the sexes are kept apart until marriage. It is deemed a disgrace for a man to be seen in a part of the home reserved for females, and were a female to be caught in a man's apartment the Korean Mrs. Grundie's would condemn her to social ostracism for the rest of her days. A Korean only occasionally converses with his wife, whom he regards as far beneath him. Marriage is a thing with which a woman has little to do. The father of the young man communicates with the father of the girl he wishes his son to marry. This is often done without consulting the tastes or character of either. The couple may never have seen or spoken to each other until the wedding day. Korean architecture is in a very primitive condition. The castles, fortifications, temples, monasteries and public buildings cannot approach the magnificence of those of Japan or China. The dwellings are tiled or thatched houses, almost invariably one storey high. The streets are narrow and tortuous. The thatchings are rice or barley straw. Three rooms are the rule in an average house, and these are for cooking, eating and sleeping. Glass until recently was an almost unknown luxury in Korea. The drink, by preference, is brewed or distilled from rice, millet or barley. Tea is scarcely ever used. The staple diet has much more of meat and fat than that of the Japanese. Beef, pork, fowls, venison and fish are eaten plentifully, and dog flesh is on sale by the butchers. A striking fault of the Koreans at table is voracity. They are very deficient in conveniences for the toilet. Bath tubs are rare. The men usually wear full beards. It is famous as the land of big hats. China gave her culture to Korea and Korea passed it on to Japan. The Koreans claim to have possessed letters and writing for 3,000 years. The Korean alphabet is one of the most simple and perfect in the world, consisting of fourteen vowels and fourteen consonants. They are made with easy strokes in which straight lines, circles and dots alone appear. In fondness for music the Koreans surpass all other Asiatic nations.

PORT ARTHUR.

For hundreds of years Port Arthur was only a little fishing and trading village, visited only by Chinese junks, and was regarded as an unsafe harbor for large shipping. Up to 1860 the inhabitants numbered only 500 or 600, mostly miserable coolies. Then the place began to rub its eyes and wake up before the advancing influence of civilization. Since 1866 its growth has been steady and rapid. The Japanese took it in 1894 and put most of its inhabitants to the sword. The pressure of the allied powers caused Japan to give the place back to China, and in 1898 it was "leased" to Russia, and then actively began enormous public works and administrative buildings were planned and built; railways were constructed and the great trans-Siberian line was extended to the port. Next the wonderful city of Dalny, thirty miles north and ten miles east of Port Arthur, was begun, and today it is one of the finest cities in Asia. Eventually, it is planned, Dalny is to be the final terminus of the overland railway, and Port Arthur will be an Asiatic Gibraltar, always providing that Russia can retain her grip upon Manchuria, which now seems doubtful.

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS.

A letter, over the signature of "Farmer," that appeared in our issue of Sunday last, in reference to an article on Provincial Public Works, accurately defines the situation with which many of the rural districts of the Province are face to face at the present time. The fact that the funds at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for Lands and Works during the ensuing fiscal year are comparatively small, accentuates the matter and makes the disadvantages of the present system more acute. But that fact has not created the situation, and the unsatisfactory results of the system would still assert themselves even were the appropriations for Public Works twice as large as the amounts that appear in the Estimates passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

Now that the Government and the Legislature are agreed that the era of deficits must be ended—and in that conclusion they will have almost the solid support of the people—it is an opportune time to look at the matter fairly and consider what should be done. With the steady increase in nearly every department of governmental affairs, and the fact that there is little prospect that this increase can be prevented even under the most economical and prudent administration, since the increase in population and extension of settlement continually bring demands for new buildings, roads and other improvements, with additions to the number of officials and all that that implies, there is little probability that the funds available for ordinary public works will be much larger than in the past, even should the Provincial revenue show a fair elasticity and expansion. The only remedy for the complaint that more money is required for "roads, streets and bridges" is some change in present methods—in short, an abandonment to a great extent of the system now in vogue. This has got to come; it will be necessary to educate the people to comprehend what a few men have seen for some time.

What may have been well suited—or at least tolerably satisfactory in operation—for the condition of things that existed thirty years ago, is not practicable at the present time. Then, with the exception, perhaps, of the Cariboo district, there was no important settlement outside of small sections of country in the vicinity of the towns of Victoria and New Westminster. Even the exception we have mentioned, Cariboo, really only consisted of a narrow fringe of settlement along the trunk road and a little hamlet, Barkerville, at its extreme end. In those times the care and maintenance of public works was possible of direction and superintendence from Victoria or New Westminster. Now the conditions are entirely different. Not only are important settlements found in many parts of the Province, but the requirements of these settlements have increased even more than might be supposed from a mere enumeration of the population contained in them. The character of the administrative methods that were accepted without much grumbling in the old days, does not satisfy the views of the present generation. Things move much faster now than then, and although the facilities for communication between Victoria and the remote parts of the Province are vastly better than they were thirty years ago, decentralization and greater and better local arrangements in connection with all matters of administration are demanded.

There are only two remedies, in our opinion, that will fully meet the case. One is a complete reorganization of the departments of the central government at Victoria, with the view of centralizing there the whole of the Provincial administration and with the control and oversight of a largely increased force of officials throughout the Province. In other words, the adoption of a system somewhat similar to that which prevails on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where Montreal is the nerve and brain centre, and where every day reports on the details of every department over the whole system are received by the high executive officials. The adoption of such a plan for our Provincial business might prove satisfactory in operation if directed by chiefs as capable as those that great commercial corporations select for their business. But there are many objections to such centralization in the case of a government in a democratic country, and we think they could not be overcome. The other alternative is decentralization and the creation of municipalities for the conduct of local affairs.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GAME PROTECTION.

Sir,—The farmers, as well as the sportsmen of this province, ought to, and I am sure do, feel grateful for your advocacy of game protection. No one can deny that game is a very valuable asset in B. C., but if not protected it will in a short time, become of little value. The question is, how to protect it? Legislation is needed, and of such a nature that whatever Act is passed it can be enforced. What is the use of passing any law without providing the necessary machinery to compel the observance of it?

The Game Act which was to have been brought up during the session of the House just concluded, provided for a gun tax (farmers exempt) and this seemed to give general satisfaction. This would provide a considerable sum which it is only reasonable to suppose would be increased by a government grant to give effect to the Act.

Another very important addition to whatever Act may be brought forward is, to prohibit the sale of all game (except, of course, duck). I have heard numbers of farmers expressing their opinion very strongly on this point.

The principal game destroyers are persons who generally commence a few days before the shooting season and keep on killing all they can, till the supply is exhausted, for sale. The farmers receive scant courtesy from such parties—generally abuse if they object—sometimes have their domestic fowls shot as well as their game.

There are a small percentage of the population in every country who object to game laws—and for that matter, to any laws; such people don't count. One thing we must direct special attention to: Game laws in this country do not, and cannot, be said to, as in England, favor one class. Here they are for the good of the community at large; they are to protect the young birds till they are fit for food, and to protect the farmer upon whose land they are raised, and whose property they are, from those who would raid his farm and carry off all they could get without leave or license.

There is another matter which the farmers would highly approve of if inserted in the next Act: An extension of the season for shooting pheasants. I am quite sure that considering the habits of these birds and the amount of toil they levy off the crops, they might fairly be held liable to contribute towards the larder till 1st February.

J. F. LENOX MacFARLANE, (Major.)
Mill Bay, Cobble Hill, Feb. 22, 1904.

LONG-WINDED ORATORS.

Sir,—I enclose a cutting from the Newcastle Daily Journal under the heading of "Long-Winded Orators," which states that Mr. De Cosmos delivered a speech in the British Columbia Legislature occupying 26 hours. This, I am sure, is not correct. The long-winded orator was the editor of the British Colonist, Victoria, V. I., whose name I do not remember. I was present during part of the time when the "orator" was speaking. Mr. De Cosmos was present (as a member of the Assembly) and intended to follow the "orator" if it became necessary. I was well acquainted with Mr. De Cosmos, and I am sure he had the stamina for such a prolonged effort. The speech was not delivered in the British Columbia Legislature, but in the Vancouver Island House of Assembly. Vancouver Island and British Columbia were then two separate colonies, each having a legislature of its own. Dr. Helmcken was the Speaker of the Vancouver Island House, and I remember the comical aspect of the Assembly with the Doctor and a few representatives snoozing and snoring in their seats. This is the second time I have noticed that Mr. De Cosmos—(otherwise Smith)—has got the credit of the long oration in the English newspapers.

QUIEN SABE.
Sunderland, England, Jan. 30, 1904.

The following is the cutting above referred to:

If, as the axiom tells us is the case, speech is silvern, the probability of a further slump in the white metal would appear imminent. Fortunately, the orators who have addressed the crowded meetings engaged in threshing out the fiscal question have been comparatively sparing of their eloquence—that is to say, sparing as compared to the efforts of Dr. Lecher or even Mr. Biggar, when on obstructive thoughts intent. An Italian professor, some few years ago, by reciting the entire Divine Comedy of Dante from memory in the space of twenty hours, proved beyond doubt that given a fair field the human voice is capable of remarkable feats of endurance. In considering the question of long sustained eloquence, therefore, the conditions prevailing, including the temper of the audience, must undoubtedly be taken into account. It is not so much the voice that is likely to bring about a cessation of eloquence as the unsympathetic attitude of the listeners. When Dr. Lecher rose in the Austrian Reichsrath at 9 a. m. on the morning of Thursday, October 28, 1897, he had, at all events, the entire sympathy of a large number of his hearers. These gentlemen, whenever the speaker required sustenance, filched in the interval with cheers, the Austrian equivalent for "He's a jolly good fellow," and volleys of desk banging that must a have proved a source of wealth to those specialists who attend to nervous disorders. In the course of his speech, which lasted twelve hours, less interrals aggregating twenty-five minutes for refreshment, the Doctor consumed ten cups of black coffee, three glasses of wine, and fifteen glasses of water. The effort, which was rewarded by the presentation of a laurel wreath the following day, cannot therefore, be described as a dry discourse. We have no details, unfortunately, of the notable feat performed in the British Columbia Legislature when Mr. De Cosmos addressed the House for something like twenty-six hours—a record worthy of an alderman at Guildford, who in 1902, spoke at one meeting of the Local Town Council no less than thirty-two times. In view of the fact that when Dr. Lecher made his celebrated oration he is believed to have emitted 70,000 words, it is obvious that Mr. De Cosmos' speech would, if printed in extenso, have filled a volume about the size of an ordinary six shilling novel.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

J. H. St. Laurent, one of the best known men in Cariboo, died at his home, Quesnel, last Sunday morning and was buried on Tuesday. The deceased was a native of the province of Quebec and came to the Cariboo in 1858 from California. He mined in Cariboo and later had a store in Barkerville. He also mined on the Skeena river. For 24 years he was superintendent of roads in the northern part of the district. He was about 67 years of age. His widow and daughters, Mrs. S. L. Hilborn, Mrs. D. H. Anderson, and son Carl and two children are the surviving relatives in this province.—Ashcroft Journal.

F. Fernan, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, of Fernau & Collins, consulting engineers, is at the Stratheona. Mr. Fernau has been a consulting engineer for about a year. Before that for 28 years he was a mine and smelter manager in England, Spain, and other portions of the world. He came to British Columbia as the representative of certain mining interests in August of last year, and on his report his people have definitely decided on the erection of two plants. One will be a zinc enriching plant and the other a zinc reduction mill. A third scheme, the erection of a lead smelter for the reduction of wet lead ores will depend largely on his report, which he will make to his people on his return to the Old Country.—Nelson News.

The adjourned meeting of the Kamloops branch of the Provincial Mining Association was held on the council chambers on Tuesday evening last, with an attendance even smaller than that which greeted the annual meeting held the previous Friday. H. G. Ashby presided and J. F. Smith acted as secretary. After reading and adopting the minutes of the previous meeting considerable discussion arose on the question of disbanding. Mr. Alexander moved that owing to lack of interest manifested in the Provincial Mining Association this branch deems it advisable to disband. The motion was seconded by Mr. Beamish and carried.—Kamloops Standard.

An unusual source of entertainment has been provided by the operations of Diver Moore during the week. He located the lost car and got to work on it Friday. It was found broken in two and held by the truss rods, but with no bullion in either end. Cables were fastened to the car, but the steam derrick was not powerful enough to lift it from the mud. All told about 700 bars of bullion were in the car when lost, and the majority of these have been recovered. The lantern of the dead brakeman was found, but nothing was seen of the body of the poor fellow.—Slocan Drill.

G. W. Hughes, manager of the rich Sunset mine, disbursed a dividend of $6,000 among the owners last Monday. This makes the tenth dividend to date, or a grand total of $60,000 in all. It is a handsome showing for this comparatively new property, and speaks in flattering terms of the capability of its efficient manager. The Sunset joined the shipping list only a few years ago, and a short time after paid its first dividend, and others were quickly added.—Slocan Standard.

The Great Northern Mines, Ltd., will on Monday, inaugurate a monthly payday, which will take place on the 15th of every month. The amount of money that will be disbursed every month will be about $4,000. This is good news to Camborites, and will prove of great benefit to everyone. This amount of money turned loose in the town every month will make business livelier, and will put an end to the obnoxious credit system that has proved such a burden to local merchants, in the past. With the Eva distributing about $4,000 among its employees, and a like amount being paid by the Oyster every month, it is an assured fact that Camborne and district will enjoy very prosperous times from this on.—Camborne Miner.

RETAIL MARKETS

War has made a difference in the price of flour locally, as well as elsewhere. The prices are soaring, and no prophet is so wise as to predict with any degree of certainty where the upward flight of the prices shall cease. There is, also a shortage of milling wheat, and this is having a baneful effect upon the market. Wheat is now a dollar a bushel in the East. In fruits it may be mentioned that oranges are a drug in the market, and the California dealers are glutted with the fruit. No such orange prices have ever been known in Victoria as those obtaining now. He is a poor man indeed, who cannot afford a couple of the delicious spheres for breakfast. Eggs are again plentiful. Following are the current retail prices:

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	$1.40
Hungarian per bbl	$5.60
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Snow Flake, per bbl	$5.60
Three Star, per sack	$1.40
Three Star, per bbl	$5.60
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.35
Drifted Snow, per bbl	$5.25
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's coal oil	$1.70
Eocene 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.	30
Cabbage, per head	5 to 1
Cauliflower, per head	10
Onions, per lb	2½
Carrots, per lb	1½ to
Beet root, per lb.	5
Potatoes	$1 to $1.25
Potatoes, per ton	$15
Sweet potatoes, per lb.	5
Cerery	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	20
Butter—	
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	40
Fruits—	
Shelled Jordan almonds	75
Walnuts, lb.	25
Filberts, lb.	25
Almonds, lb	25
Brazils, lb.	25
Pecans, lb.	25
Valencia	09
Figs	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 50
New dates	12½
Cocoanuts, each	10
New navel oranges, dozen	10 to 25
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Local apples, per box	$1 to $1.25
Baldwins	$1.25
Lemon Pippins	$1.25
English Kings	$1.25
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
Local jams, 5-lb. pails	75
Local jams, 2-lb jars	85
Local jams, 1-lb jars	35
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 22
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb	15
Spring salmon, per lb	10
Cod, per lb	9
Halibut, per lb	7
Smoked halibut	12½
Halibut, frozen	4
Flounders	6
Finnan Haddock, per lb.	15
Crabs, per dozen	50 to 75
Bloaters	10
Kippers	12½
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb	10
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salts Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	25
Salmon bellies, per lb	12½
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 18
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 1
Hams, American, per lb	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 2
Bacon, rolled	1
Pork	11 to 17

BORN.

WILKINSON—At Nelson on February 14th, the wife of Percy Wilkinson, of a daughter.

STEBBS—At Rossland, the wife of G. E. Stibbs, of a son.

PARSON—At Golden, on February 5th, the wife of H. G. Parson, a daughter.

FRETZ—At Revelstoke, on February 15th, the wife of L. A. Fretz, a daughter.

THOMPSON—At Ucluelet, on January 29th, the wife of Wm. L. Thompson, of a daughter.

LOWTHER—At Canoe Creek on January 26th, 1904, the wife of Mr. J. Lowther, of a daughter.

SANDIFORD—At New Denver, on February 12th, the wife of C. A. Sandiford of a daughter.

CLEVER—At New Denver, on February 13th, the wife of H. Clever, of a son.

O'NEAIL—At Slocan, on February 12th, the wife of D. R. O'Neall, of a son.

FULLERTON—At Nelson, on February 17th, the wife of H. M. Fullerton, of a son.

PARSON—At Golden, on February 5th, the wife of H. G. Parson, of a daughter

FRETZ—At Revelstoke, on February 15th, the wife of L. A. Fretz, of a daughter.

DIED.

BROOKS—At Rossland, on February 14th Geo. W. Brooks, aged 65 years.

CAMERON—At New Westminster, on February 17th, W. J. Cameron, aged 65 years.

SMITH—At Revelstoke, on February 12th, Mrs. William Smith, aged 60 years.

SHAW—At Arrowhead, on February 12th Daniel Shaw, aged 40 years.

FLEMING—At the hospital on Sunday, February 14th, Charles H. Fleming, aged 40 years.

SMITH—At Revelstoke, on February 12th, Mrs. William Smith, aged 60 years.

SHAW—At Arrowhead, on February 12th, Daniel Shaw, aged 40 years.

FLEMING—At Revelstoke, on February 14th Charles H. Fleming, aged 40 years.

MACFARLANE—At New Westminster, on February 18th, Mrs. M. J. MacFarlane, aged 72 years.

O'BRIEN—At New Westminster, on February 18th, C. O'Brien, aged 35 years.

CRAWFORD—At Vancouver, on February 20th, Mrs. R. Crawford, aged 58 years.

ROBERTSON—At New Westminster, on February 20th, Mrs. D. Robertson, aged 77 years.

MARRIED.

MORRIS—BROOKS—At the residence of the bride's parents, Orkdale, South Saanich, on the 18th inst., John W. Morris to Elizabeth Lillian, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Brooks.

CORNWALL—WELLS—At Kamloops, on February 15th, by Rev. H. S. Akehurst, Henry A. G. Cornwall and Miss Louise L. P. Wells.

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of the country produce. Everything is of the very best quality as fresh and as reliable as can be secured. You can depend on the produce you get at this store.

GOVERNMENT CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb.	25c.
ALBERTA DAIRY BUTTER, per lb.	20c.
STRICTLY FRESH EGGS, per dozen	35c.
BONELESS HAM, per lb.	20c.
ROLL BACON, per lb.	15c.
PICNIC HAMS, per lb	12½c.

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