The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

SATISFACTORY, IF TRUE.

Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is reported to have announced at a meeting of the Board of Trade in Vancouver that "it is the intention of the Grand Trunk Pacific to begin work at both ends of the line from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast at the same time." This announcement was very properly received with applause. This is very satisfactory, and we hope to see the announcement further confirmed upon the arrival of Messrs. Hays and Wainwright, which is expected shortly. The Colonist is particularly well pleased. It would have been an outrage on British Columbia if an attempt, which was evidently contemplated, had been made to hold up the Government here for a subsidy to do something to which we were entitled as a simple act of justice on the part of the Government at Ottawa. We believe the Colonist made it plain to the powers that be that such a thing would not be tolerated by the people of British Columbia.

A MATTER OF IMPORTANCE.

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," we are informed by the poet Gray. It is considered amusing by some of our contemporaries to be told that the construction of railways in this province and the consequent increase of population increase the responsibilities of the Government in a greater ratio than the local revenues which arise therefrom. We do not say that their attitude illustrates the wisdom of the philosophy of the poet, but, if not, it is a characteristic evasion of the truth of our contention. The Colonist is not arguing against the construction of railways either by the Dominion or the Province in British Columbia, or against any other form of development; but in favor of a recognition by the Government and Parliament at Ottawa of the fact that in order that this province may be in a position to administer properly the country opened up through railway development a greater share of the revenues contributed by the Province to the Federal treasury should be returned to the local Government in the form of an increased subsidy for the purposes of government. This has been asked by all the provinces, but the necessity for it is peculiarly marked in the case of British Columbia. We have all been shouting for "more railways" in British Columbia in view of the great resources that are to be developed; but we have constantly overlooked up to the present time that without greatly increasing taxation we cannot properly look after the wants created by increased settlement unless we receive more money from Ottawa. In other words, the local sources of revenue are not sufficient for our responsibilities as a province. This was practically the grievance of Nova Scotia at the time it first obtained "better terms" after Confederation, and it was practically the cry upon which Mr. Fielding, as Premier of Nova Scotia went to the country at a later date, when his slogan was "better terms or secession." It is a matter of actual demonstration that every settler that comes into the province, in the present condition of affairs, costs the Government more than he comes to. The profit is altogether to the Dominion. It is true all over Canada that the development that is taking place through the expenditure of money in various forms by the provinces is accounting in a large measure for the huge surpluses that are being piled up at Ottawa. It is particularly true in the case of British Columbia. This money is being spent ad. lib. by the Dominion Government in various ways in the eastern provinces. What we want is not an extravagant disbursement as political favors here and there, but a readjustment upon a business basis of the financial relations as between the Province and the Dominion, whereby there will be an adequate return to the Provincial treasury of moneies which we contribute.

THE TERM "COLONIAL."

For some time there has been a disposition in Canada to fret under the designation of "colonial," by which Canadians have so often been referred to by the public men of Great Britain. It has been regarded as a term, if not of reproach, at least, of inferiority. In some instances the latter may have been true, but as it is usually employed we do not think it is intended to convey an uncomplimentary meaning. In fact, it is a term that is being used more or less by "colonials" themselves in the absence of any other word to suitably express the distinction which exists between persons who live in Great Britain and those who have their homes in some other part of the Empire. Certainly, of late, there has been a growing respect for colonials in the Old Country, and those who use it with a sneer are not worthy of serious consideration in our day and generation. Colonel Denison, of Toronto, has got himself into hot water among the newspapers by a supposed uncomplimentary use of the term. We say "supposed" because, being a colonial himself, and a thorough Canadian, he was not likely to go out of his way to insult a class to which he himself belongs. In delivering judgment in the Toronto Police court in a case where a man was charged with "shoving" during the occasion when Perry was receiving an ovation from citizens of Toronto he said:

"I remember when I was in London at the Diamond Jubilee in '97, there were about a million people looking on at the illuminations and wandering about London's streets. There was no crushing. If there had been there would have been thousands killed. One man standing near me—I am sure he must have been a colonial, because no person of good birth or breeding would have done such a thing—started to push past people, but he was soon stopped. The people of Toronto must be educated to behave as they do over there."

Doubtless what Colonel Denison had in mind was the one fact of the orderliness of the London mob, and not to any other form of "good breeding." It is a notorious fact that in London shoving and scrambling in a crowd is unknown. From long usage the people learn to move slowly and bide their time. It is one of the remarkable things of that city. On the other hand, in this country, and in most new communities, crowds are impatient, and many persons are given to crowding and elbowing their way roughly from one point to another, something which would not be tolerated in London. Colonel Denison, although he might have been more careful in the use of his words, was quite right and administered a rebuke that is timely. As to the use of the term "colonial" we do not quite see how we are to avoid it when speaking of those who live in the parts of the Empire outside of Great Britain. It is very much like the term "American." The people of the United States are in no way entitled to its exclusive use, but it has been apparently found impossible to coin a word that will sufficiently and definitely segregate the citizens of the United States from other Americans, and so we submit to the appropriation of a title which is as much ours as theirs.

PARKER'S PROSPECTS.

The opinion in the Eastern states at all events is that Judge Parker will make a much stronger run that was at first anticipated. He has redeemed himself, or rather the Democratic party, from the stigma of Bryanism by his sticking to the retention of the doctrine of sound money in the platform; and he has evidently very clever party "boosters," who are booming him very much after the fashion of the advance agents of theatrical stars. The man whose home is at Esopus, was in swimming when the news of his nomination came to him, and who knows how to keep silence at the right time has enough of the dramatic about him to appeal to the "stagey" element of the United States. The New York Times in counting noses gives him a majority in the Electoral College. The states of the Union about which there is no doubt about are as follows, and the table will be useful for future reference:

Democratic States.		Republican States.	
Alabama	11	California	10
Arkansas	9	Idaho	3
Florida	5	Illinois	27
Georgia	13	Iowa	13
Kentucky	13	Kansas	10
Louisiana	9	Maine	6
Maryland	8	Massachusetts	16
Mississippi	10	Michigan	14
Missouri	18	Minnesota	11
Nevada	3	Nebraska	8
North Carolina	12	New Hampshire	4
South Carolina	9	North Dakota	4
Tennessee	12	Ohio	23
Texas	18	Oregon	4
Virginia	12	Pennsylvania	34
		Rhode Island	4
Total	162	South Dakota	4
		Vermont	4
		Washington	5
		Wyoming	3
		Total	207

As there are 476 electoral votes, making 239 necessary for a choice, the Republicans must gain 32 votes from the doubtful column, while the Democrats require 77. The states as to which some doubts are entertained are these:

Colorado	5
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Indiana	15
Montana	3
New York	39
New Jersey	12
Utah	3
West Virginia	7
Wisconsin	13
Total	107

We do not propose to follow the various reasons advanced by the Times for considering the doubtful states as in the main favorable to Parker's chances, but they seem at all events to be as sound as the reasons for political forecastes usually are. New York, with 39 votes, is regarded as almost certain, and it is thought that Connecticut will go with New York. Indiana, New Jersey and Wisconsin are the other large factors of the "doubtfuls," and of these Indiana and New Jersey are considered safe. Some of the states that were usually considered "safe" for the Democrats, stampeded under the candidacy of Bryan, and now that the money plank is no longer an issue it is expected that they will come back into the fold. On the other hand, the Republican platform incarnates the Kipling idea of once upon a time "there was a man." Roosevelt is the Kipling ideal of that man for the United States. Many think that the personality of no one man is strong enough to dominate the whole of a great nation, and it may, of course, transpire that the Republican party is depending too much upon his reputation as a "rough rider."

The New York Times with this in view sums up:

We left the Democrats with 162 assured electoral votes, or 77 short of a majority. On their voting record in the past and on the ground that the Democratic party is again united, the men who revolted against Bryan having returned to the ranks, we should be inclined to add to the sure Democratic total above given the votes of the following states:

Connecticut	7
Indiana	15
New Jersey	12
New York	39
West Virginia	7
Total	80

This would give the Democrats in all 242 votes, or three more than a majority of the Electoral College.

THE RESULT IN LILLOOET.

Returns from the Lillooet election are not complete, but from figures already received the election of Mr. McDonald, the Government candidate, seems to be certain. There are six polling places to be heard from; but it is not thought that the returns from these places will materially alter the general result. It was conceded from the first that owing to the popularity and prominence of the opposition candidate, the voting would be fairly even, although some of the more enthusiastic friends of the Government claimed that McDonald would double his opponent.

There is very little to be said about the election at the present time. It will be contended by the Opposition press that the election of the Government candidate was due to lavish promises by the members of the administration; but we are assured that all statements to that effect are absolutely foundationless. Even if the Government was inclined to promise public works here and there as alleged, there were no demands for appropriations by the electors. It was a straight issue as between the Government and the Opposition, and whatever may be the final result it is to be accounted for on the issue as presented by the speakers, and, of course, to some extent by the respective popularity of the candidates. Lillooet is an isolated constituency, and cannot be regarded as representative of the feeling of the whole Province. The community is one in which conditions and interests are peculiarly local.

Mr. John Oliver, who was prominent in the fight, made a strong issue of the taxation issue, but with little effect. The feeling generally expressed was one of satisfaction. The electors realized that more money was required to put the finances of the Province in order, and to do that it was necessary to increase taxation. In fact, the basis of Mr. Oliver's reasoning in regard to the incidence of taxation in respect to farming is entirely hypothetical, and really fallacious.

INDICATIONS OF PROGRESS.

Yale and Kootenay districts are prominent among the several sections of the Province in which may be seen indications of even greater industrial progress in the near future than the substantial advances made in recent years. The activity in the direction of preliminary preparations for railway resources of the Province is steadily if not speedily being provided for. The Golden and Fort Steele newspapers are sanguine now that the survey is being made of a route for the Kootenay Central Railway, which is to connect the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's main line at Golden with its Crow's Nest branch, south of Fort Steele, that the opening up of the Upper Columbia and Kootenay valleys by this means will result in a considerable expansion of the agricultural, mining and lumbering industries of this part of East Kootenay. The Fort Steele Prospector says: "The Kootenay Central Railway is an absolute necessity. Ore shipments to the amount of 200,000 tons have been assured. The timber resources of the Kootenay valley will bring a large tonnage to this railway. The agricultural resources of the valley are being developed, and will be an important factor in securing tonnage for the new railway." Whether or not this is a rather rosy view of the immediate prospect for a sufficient tonnage to warrant the early construction of a railway, is doubtless a matter that has had the serious consideration of those most concerned, viz., those who will have to find the money for the construction of the railway. It is certain that there are promising mining camps along the tributary streams of both the Upper Columbia and Upper Kootenay rivers. In several of these the occurrence of large shoots of ore that can be mined and treated at a profit has been proved. Much valuable timber is also available for utilization; while there is a good field for agricultural and horticultural development is access to markets be provided for produce. So it would seem that the sanguine anticipations of the district newspapers are in large measure warranted by the existence of conditions favorable to increasing development and much material advancement.

But it is not in East Kootenay only that indications of progress may be seen. Those who have succeeded in inducing Minneapolis capitalists to put money into mining enterprises in Northeast Lardeau have announced that an electric railway will be built to provide transportation facilities for mining properties on the Duncan slope, these to be connected with the Duncan river, and thence via Howser Lake to Kootenay lake. In the Boundary, too, there are favorable prospects for railway building to mining camps known to promise a considerable tonnage of ore. The project looking to the construction of a railway from Grand Forks up the North Fork of Kettle river is a live one, and reported recent discoveries of large bodies of pay ore in Franklin camp have increased interest in this scheme. The Midway-Vernon railway enterprise is also having attention, representatives of Eastern capitalists having lately gone over the proposed route and obtained much data for a report, which it is believed will be favorable to early construction of this projected railway. Then extensive mining and milling developments, together with the probability of the erection of a smelter, near Hedley, on the Similkameen river, make the prospects for railway extension through that country appear brighter than at any previous time, while those interested in the agricultural and mineral resources of the Nicola valley and neighbouring country feel much encouraged with the outlook for the provision of transportation facilities for that section. Taken altogether there appears to be warrant for the statement that there are indications of the near future will see decided progress in the directions mentioned above.

"THE PROVINCES AND THE DOMINION."

The following from the Toronto Globe is peculiarly apropos at the present time when the relations of the Dominion and the Province are so much discussed. Even the Globe evidently thinks that an improvement can be effected in the relations between the Federal Government and the Provinces.

The harmony of confederation depends mainly on the good faith displayed by the Dominion Parliament in observing the conventional line which separates its jurisdiction from that of the Provincial Parliaments. There has been much irritation caused in the past by the easy-going facility or grasping aggressiveness with which the law-making powers at Ottawa have assumed to deal with questions subsequently affirmed by courts of competent jurisdiction to be within the exclusive purview of Provincial Legislatures. On the whole, the line of victory in these contestations has been with the Provinces, until local autonomy has become fairly assured. Recent events, however, go to show that "eternal vigilience is the price of liberty" for the Province as it is for the individual citizen. Last year a serious inroad on Provincial jurisdiction was effected when the Dominion Parliament undertook to grant an electric railway charter under which the Ontario Legislature's control over roads it had itself incorporated would have been swept away. After a strenuous contest which should not have been necessary the danger was only partially averted, and yet a similar attempt is now in progress at Ottawa.

It would be quite in accord with the feelings and wishes of the vast majority of Canadians if the Dominion Government and Parliament, prior to entertaining projects or considering proposals of doubtful validity, would take the Provincial authorities into conference with a view to settling questions of jurisdiction beforehand instead of forcing constitutional litigation afterwards. Let the federal theory of our constitution be frankly accepted and honestly lived up to on all sides. It is an admirable compromise, which has survived the initial perils, and contains the "promise and potency" of a long and creditable career for our common country.

A MATTER OF WHARVES.

We have frequently referred to the manner in which the Dominion Government has treated public enterprises in British Columbia as compared with the appropriations meted out, particularly to Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In a recent issue we called attention to the fact that although British Columbia had a coast line of considerably over two thousand miles in extent, and which by the very reason of its lack of accommodation for settlers was greatly in need of just such consideration as the people in the Lower Provinces received, that, so far as we knew, not a single wharf has been built in British Columbia at the expense of the Dominion Government.

We find, however, by a study of the Supplementary Estimates passed at the session of Parliament just closed at Ottawa, that the Dominion Government intended to reform its ways to some extent. There is actually provision made for three wharves on the Fraser River, one at Chilliwack, one at Langley and one at Mount Lehman, the total expenditure for which amounts to six thousand dollars.

The custom of the Dominion Government of taking over, building and repairing wharves on the St. Lawrence River is an old one, and as a matter of fact the banks of that river, as far as it is navigable, are lined with such structures, which in the majority of instances, as is well known, are practically for the accommodation of private parties who bring pressure to bear upon the Government to build and maintain them. It is well known, in Quebec especially, that the re-election of a member of Parliament very often depends upon his power to obtain appropriations from the Government for such purposes.

An examination of the Supplementary Estimates discloses to what extent the principle is carried out and how grossly the public treasury is exploited to keep the Government in power. Under the head of Public Works for Harbors and Rivers, the following appropriations for wharves have been made for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1905:

Nova Scotia	$101,000
Prince Edward Island	8,000
New Brunswick	26,500
Quebec	192,350
Ontario	59,300
Manitoba	5,500
British Columbia	6,000

A study of the above for purposes of comparison is interesting and will open the eyes of the people of British Columbia on a subject which deserves the serious consideration of the electorate.

THE QUESTION OF A SANITARIUM.

We are asked by Dr. Fagan, Provincial Health Officer, to announce that there will be a meeting held in the Provincial Government grounds this afternoon at 4.30 for the purpose of discussing plans for the campaign against tuberculosis. The Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health has several items of the latest pattern for the outdoor treatment of consumptive patients to show and a plan for providing for a sanitarium at some suitable point in the Province to submit. There will be, it is expected, representatives of a number of societies, and other representative persons, present. Owing to the death of Lady Joly Sir Henri Joly, Lieutenant-Governor, will not be able to attend, as was anticipated, but it is understood that the scheme has his heartiest sympathy and his support. We trust that as many persons interested in the subject will be present as possible, and nearly every person is interested, or ought to be.

In this connection reference may be made to statements in the Inland Sentinel that if was proposed to erect a sanitarium at Kamloops, to which very strong objection is taken. Hon. Mr. Green, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, is mentioned as an authority for the announcement. We are authorized to state that no project for the erection of a sanitarium at any point has been considered by the present Government, and, therefore, Mr. Green was not likely to announce as a fact what did not exist. Nothing has been decided in connection with the matter as yet. Dr. Fagan has recommended the establishment of a sanitarium at a point somewhere within the Kamloops belt, and we believe did suggest a point not nearer than five miles to Kamloops city itself. There is nothing to be feared from the starting of an institution even so close as that, or very much nearer. As it is now, a number of consumptive patients are scattered all through that city, to which, apparently, no objection is taken. With a proper institution for treatment of patients every one would be under restriction and control, while from a financial point of view it would be of considerable advantage. The experience of other towns where sanitariums have been established and propery controlled, instead of the death rate having been increased it has actually decreased as the result of greater sanitary precautions being taken by citizens generally.

CAUGHT WHEN YOUNG.

The Manufacturers' Record, the great industrial paper of the south, comments editorially on an extract from a letter from J. E. Ingraham, third vice-president of the Florida East Coast Railway, in which Mr. Ingraham says that the negroes can, and in many instances are, becoming useful factors in the upgrowth of the country. "If," says he, "they were caught when young and trained to do some useful work, instead of being spoiled for manual labor by false systems of education, the south would soon have a better supply of competent labor." He testifies to the success of his own railroad system in developing that kind of trained colored help in various departments.

This applies to others besides negro children.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, 1859.

On Monday afternoon a large and respectable assemblage of citizens, among whom were many ladies, collected at the corner of Pandora and Broad streets, to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new Wesleyan church.

About 3 p. m. His Excellency Governor Douglas arrived, and took his seat on the platform, erected on the foundation.

The ceremonial commenced by Rev. Dr. Evans giving out a hymn, which was sung. He then occupied a short time in making an appropriate address.

Rev. Mr. Robson then read two chapters from the Scriptures, after which Rev. Mr. White was introduced, and gave an account of the origin and progress of the mission, and the success attending it.

J. T. Pidwell, Esq., being introduced, read a Memoranda and placed it in a tin box and concluded by a few well-timed remarks.

His Excellency then descended from the platform to the northwest corner, Mr. Pidwell put the tin box, with coin and papers, into the cavity of the granite stone, Mr. Wright, architect, assisting. His Excellency took the trowel and gavel and laid the corner stone of the first Wesleyan church in Victoria.

From the severe strictures passed on our naval officers by the Speaker in the debate on the Governor's message in the assembly, it is evident that a serious difference of opinion as to our policy respecting San Juan exists between the naval and civil authorities. It is difficult to imagine how so high an official could use such language except from information derived from official sources; and it is still more difficult to believe—as suggested by the chairman during debate—that the naval authorities had refused to land, when they had no discretionary instructions. If they had full instructions to land, the unenviable position of the government, since the publication of the message, is justly chargeable to them. If, on the other hand, they were governed by discretionary instructions, the charges against the commanders of Her Majesty's ships, for equivocal conduct, is justly reprehensible.

Married—On the 16th inst., at Victoria, V. I., by the Rev. E. Evans, D. D., general superintendent of the Wesleyan Methodist missions on Vancouver Island and British Columbia, the Rev. E. Robson, Wesleyan minister of Hope and Yale, British Columbia, to Miss Ellen Mary Hall, of Brockville, Canada West.

RETAIL MARKETS

There are no material changes of special interest to be noted in the local retail markets this week. The first of the local apple crop has been placed on sale and only in small quantity, selling at $1.50 per box. Next week the suppy is likely to be larger and the quality much improved. Green corn, tomatoes and cucumbers, all local grown, are on the market and find ready sale. Butter and eggs are firm at prevailing quotations. Flour still remains stationery, the increase of 20c. per bbl. mentioned a week ago still obtaining. Oregon peaches are expected on the market next week. They will retail at $1 per crate. The first of the salmon caught in the Straits are beginning to come in, Indians obtaining a ready sale for them at prices ranging from 25c. apiece up. The quotations follow:

Corn, whole, per ton	$32
Corn, cracked	$37
Corn, feed meal	$34
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	$1.55
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.00
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.50
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.50
Three Star, per sack	$1.50
Three Star, per bbl.	$5.50
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.45
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.50
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$18.00
Hay, B.C., per ton	$16.00
Straw, per bale	75
Wheat, per ton	$37.00
Middlings, per ton	$26.00
Bran, per ton	$25.00
Ground feed, per ton	$28 to $30
Vegetables—	
Cabbage, per lb.	3½
Cauliflower, per head	10
Green corn, per doz.	15
Tomatoes, per lb.	10
Cucumbers, per doz.	25
Onions, 6 lbs.	25
Carrots, per lb	2½ to 3
Beet root, per lb.	3
New potatoes, per 100 lbs.	$1.25
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	35
Fresh cream, per pint	25
Cheese—	
Best Ontario Cheese, per lb.	20
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian, per lb.	20
Butter—	
Australian butter, per lb.	25
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best dairy, per lb.	25
Victoria creamery, per lb.	35
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	35
Delta, per lb.	35
Fresh Island	25
Fruit—	
Raspberries, 2 boxes	25
Logan berries, 2 lbs.	25
Currants, per lb.	10
Cherries, 3 lbs. for	25
Muskmelons, each	12
Cooking figs	10
Figs, lb.	20
Valencia raisins	10
Lemons, California, per doz.	20
Cocoanuts, each	10
New dates	12½
Beans, per lb	05
New cleaned currants, 3 lbs. for	25
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins	25 to 35
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 35
Oranges, per dozen	25 to 40
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb.	15
Spring salmon, per lb.	10
Cod, per lb.	8
Halibut, per lb.	8
Smoked Halibut, per lb.	12½
Halibut, frozen	6
Finnan Haddock, per lb.	6
Crabs, per doz.	50
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb.	12½
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb	20
Kippered herring, per box	15
Salt salmon, each	15
Salmon bellies, per lb	15
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 25
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 15
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 27
Bacon, rolled	20
Pork, per lb.	10 to 15
Coal oil	15
Pratt's coal oil	$1.50
Eocene oil	$1.60

BORN.

BALE—At Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, August 16, the wife of D. H. Bale, of a daughter.

HUNTER—At Silverton, on August 2, the wife of Wm. Hunter, J.P., of a daughter.

MARCHANT—On the 11th inst., at 23 Rodwell street, Victoria, B. C., the wife of W. P. Marchant, of a son. (Times please copy.)

DIED.

CHANTRELL—At Spokane, Wn., Minnie, the beloved wife of John B. Chantrell. (Westminster papers please copy.)

JOLY DE LOTBINIERE—On the 15th August, at Government House, Victoria, Margaretta Josepha Gowen, wife of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

GLENN—At Vancouver, on August 13, Mrs. Minnie A. Glenn, aged 44 years.

MARRIED.

MOULD-PAINTER—At the residence of J. E. Painter, Pine street, Victoria West, by Rev. Mr. Vichert, Walter Frederick Mould to Edith Clara Painter.

FRASER-WILLIAMS—At Vernon, B. C., by the Rev. Father Roy, Frank W. Fraser of Kelowna, to Hattie Williams, Victoria, B. C.

FARMER'S EXCHANGE

Advertisements Under This Head One Cent Per Word Each Issue No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Two Gordon Setters and two field spaniels, broke to retrieve. Apply W. LeLievre, Glandford Ave. au18

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred White Leghorns, very choice stock. H. P. Johnson, Oak Bay Avenue. au18

FOR SALE—Separately or together, "Cypher" 220 egg incubator with 200 fowls and chicks, also 200 eggs for hatching. Apply 'Phone 333x. au18

FOR SALE—Six first-class dairy cows, 3 with calves at foot, $300. Also separately, good as new, $47, great bargain. Or exchange two acres of good land within 5 miles of town. Apply "J. M." au14

FOR SALE—Cheap, horse, buggy and harness, together or separate—a snap. Apply "Horse," Colonist. au14

FOR SALE—Twenty horses, half broken and half unbroken. Apply W. J. Castleman, Chilliwack, B. C. au13

FOR SALE—Small grey horse, $20. London & Vancouver Bakery. au5

FOR SALE—Pure bred Shropshire rams and ewes, of best breeding. John Campbell stock. Apply Geo. Heatherbell, Colwood P. O. au5

FOR SALE—White Australian Cockatoo, 9 months old; magnificent specimen; just beginning to talk; will sell at actual cost. Apply Montana Restaurant, Outer Wharf. au4

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cow with second calf. A. G. Snelling, Royal Oak. au4

FOR SALE—Three English setter pups, 4 months old. Apply 39 Quadra street. jy19

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Jersey heifer calf. Dr. Hartman, 247 Yates street. jy19

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS With WATER GLASS We will give you full directions. CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist & Druggist 98 Govt. St. Near Yates St. Victoria B. C.

DO YOUR CORNS ACHE?

Of course they do; can't have corns without pain. You needn't have corns twenty-four hours if you will use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. For thirty years its reputation has been told by tens of thousands of Canadian people. Your druggist will tell you Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor cures corns, warts, bunions and callous lumps.

Kootenay Steel Range

A GOOD BAKER

The oven in the Kootenay Range is scientifically proportioned to the size of the fire-box, so that no more fuel can be burned than is absolutely necessary to heat the oven.

The oven is lined with heavy sheet steel, which is a great radiator of heat and insures a uniform heat throughout the oven—no danger of a loaf of bread being half done on one side and burned on the other.

The Kootenay Range is built on scientific principles throughout, and should be carefully examined before buying any other.

Sold by all enterprising dealers.

Booklet free.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.

CLARKE & PEARSON Sole Agents.

FOR AN AFTERNOON TEA

Jacob's Irish Biscuits 35c lb.

Dixi Ceylon Tea - - 35c lb.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,

The Independent Cash Grocers.

—USE—

Elaterite Roofing

Fire Proof, Water Proof, Won't Rust, Wont Rot. Samples and Particulars Upon Application.

The Hickman - Tye Hardware Co., Ltd

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

Telephone 59. P. O. Drawer 613

ANGEL HOTEL Temperanc Hotel. Family trade a specialty. Comfort of guests assured. From $1.00 per day up. Mrs. Carne, Prop., Langley St.

TO LET—Six first-class dairy cows, 3 with calves at foot, $300. Also separately, good as new, $47, great bargain. Or exchange two acres of good land within 5 miles of town. Apply "J. M." au14

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cow with second calf. A. G. Snelling, Royal Oak. au4

FOR SALE—Three English setter pups, 4 months old. Apply 39 Quadra street. jy19

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Jersey heifer calf. Dr. Hartman, 247 Yates street. jy19

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated in the Telkwha Valley, range V. Coast district.

Commencing at a post being the Northwest corner of John Irving's claim thence North 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to the point of commencement.

C. EWART.
per A. W. Jones, agent

17th August, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated in the Telkwha Valley, range V. Coast district.

Commencing at a post being the Southeast corner of L. Cuppage's claim, thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence East 80 chains to the point of commencement.

G. M. FRASER.
per A. W. Jones, agent

17th August, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated in the Telkwha Valley, range V. Coast district.

Commencing at a post being the Southeast corner of G. M. Fraser's claim, thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to the point of commencement.

F. D. FRASER,
per A. W. Jones, agent.

17th August, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated in the Telkwha Valley, range V. Coast district.

Commencing at a post being the Northwest corner of John Irving's claim thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains to the point of commencement.

M. EWART,
per A. W. Jones, agent

17th August, 1904.

LUMBER NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on and after this date a reduction of ten per cent in addition to the cash discount will be given off the present price list on all rough lumber, lath and shingles.

This Applies to Victoria City and District.

By order of the Victoria Branch of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers Association.

15 August 1904.

Crofton House

VANCOUVER, B.C.

A Boarding and Day School For Girls

The Michaelmas Term will begin on Tuesday, September 6.

For Prospectus appy to the Principal, MISS GORDON. (Newnham College, Cambridge.)

Henry's Nurseries

100,000 Bulbs to arrive soon from Holland, France and Japan. Thousands of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Rhododendrons, Roses, Greenhouse and Hardy Plants. For Fall Planting. Home Grown and Imported Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Always in stock in season. Eastern prices or less. White Labor. Fertilizers, Bee Hives and Supplies. Floral Designs.

Buy Direct and Save Agents Commission.

Catalogue Free. M. J. HENRY.

3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B.C.

LOCA

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Plenty of Salmon.—Gold Comm er Flewin, who is down on a visi Port Simpson, reports that the run on the Skeena river is reall this year—much better than last trouble with the fishermen has amicably settled, the men now 8½ cents per fish. On the Naas the season is also proving good, on Rivers inlet it is expected thes be a full pack this year. Everyth prosperous and peaceable up nort commissioner says.

Chemainus Notes.—The German Schurbek, Nicolai master, has sail Hamburg with 2,125,000 feet of ber. British ship Olivebank, H son master, arrived Saturday nig load for Cape Town. Chilian Autofagasta is loading for Chili. Northwest lumber business is still good. The V. L. & M. Company all the orders it can handle. Th supply has been much more satisfa this season. Rev. Dr. Campbe Victoria, preached at Chemainus day night, and was listened to marked attention.

The Agricultural Show.—Mayor nard and R. H. Swinerton, secreta the Agricultural Society, yesterday an interview with Commodore Goo and Capt. Sandeman with the vie arranging for some naval feature a forthcoming exhibition. The deput who well received and an understa arrived at that the naval autho here would do something to add t attractiveness of the society's s What form this will take has not been definitely decided, but it is sa predict a novelty and a treat. The al feature will be introduced on W uesday, September 28th.

Meeting With Success.—"Doc" S yer, of the New Westminster Co bian, who is in the city interview the merchants and manufacturers connection with the mammoth spe number being prepared by the Co bian for the special purpose of attr ing immigration to British Colum has met with a most gratifying sponse to his solicitations. In al every case the merchants and ma facturers have accepted the propos as one with considerable meat on and have partaken of the opportu with alacrity. In fact, the scope of special, so far as Victoria is concer will have to be somewhat enlarged f the original plans. Mr. Sawyer s that he has been more than deligh to find that the Victoria merchants manufacturers are as thoroughly up date and progressive as any with wh it has been his pleasure and privil to do business.

Canadian Patents Granted.—Bel will be found a list of Canadian tents granted to foreigners through agency of Messrs. Marion & Mar patent attorneys, Montreal, Cana and Washington, D. C.: No. 88,3 Alexandre Lambert, Lyons, Fran means for connecting rails; No. 88,3 George Firs Jaubert, Paris, France, preparation of oxygen; No. 88,359, Er Simon, Vienna, Austria, method of p ducing from amber or ambroid mou pieces for cigars and cigarettes, p stems, etc.; No. 88,430, G. A. W. Al ander, Malvern, Australia, machine washing clothing and wool; No. 88,4 Frank Staines, Melbourne, Austral portable draining tray for domestic pu poses; No. 88,432, Franz Beck, Bru sels, Belgium, heating by hot wate No. 88,449, Leon Ribourt, Le Vesin France, odometer for hydraulic tu bines and other motors; No. 88,465, S lyen Hy Manners, Norwood, Australi attachment for bicycles, boats, etc.; N 88,484, Adolf A. Guntner, Regue, Swi zerland, process for the production colored photographs and photo-mechan cal prints; No. 88,525, F. Jottrand an F. Schmidt, Brussells, Belgium, pr cess for brazing and welding metal.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Trial Shipment.—Two hundred ton of ore from the Cascade mine, Albern will arrive by the Queen City and wi be shipped to the Ladysmith smelte for treatment.

Cold in North.—Passengers by th steamer Princess Victoria which reache port yesterday from Skagway, say su usually cold weather for this season o the year was experienced in the north Fogs were frequent and altogether th climatic conditions unplasant.

Yukon Freight.—Taking advantage o the final opportunity this season fo benefit under the White Pass railway through freight schedule, merchants are rushing goods into Yukon points, and when the Princess May leaves this evening she will be well loaded.

Tyee Smelter Run.—During July the Tyee Copper Company's smelter at Ladysmith ran for seventeen days, in which time 3,625 tons of ore were treated. After the freight and refining charge had been deducted a return of $48,878 is left.

Interment at Quebec.—His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Henri Joly, will leave this morning for Quebec, accompanying the remains of the late Lady Joly. Interment will take place at deceased's old home. The flags over the civic and Government buildings were yesterday half-masted.

A Rich Strike.—Men working on the government road on lower Hunker unwittingly made a rich gold strike last month, says the Yukon Sun. Pans running as high as 33 cents were obtained. The strike was made in a gravel bank on the hill side claims on the right limit of Hunker, opposite Nos. 44 to 48 below discovery. The hillsides in question once were owned by a big English company represented by Culberson, who left the country. The company spent $35,000 putting machinery on the ground, but did not prosp