THIS PRETTY CANADIENNE

Saved From Terrible Kidney Disease By "Fruit-a-tives."

MASSON, P.Q., Nov. 16th, 1904.

"I have much pleasure in reporting to you the great benefit I have received from taking "Fruit-a-tives"—and I feel that I cannot say too much in favor of a medicine which has done me so much good. I was a martyr to that distressing complaint, chronic constipation accompanied with severe headaches, backache, sick stomach and all the symptoms of dyspepsia. I had also a dreadful complexion, sallow in the extreme and black under the eyes. **I had every symptom of kidney irritation** and I had been told by physicians that my kidneys were affected. I consulted a number of physicians and took various remedies but received very little benefit. Last May I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives" and when I began to take them I had little faith of getting anything to give me permanent relief, but after I had taken half a box of "Fruit-a-tives" I began to feel better and before I had finished one box the constipation was relieved, the headaches left me, the pain in my back was better and I could sleep as soundly as when I was child. Also, my complexion began to clear up again, all the sallowness disappeared and the black circles under my eyes went away. The pain in the back gradually left me and all signs of kidney disease disappeared by the first of August after I had taken three boxes. Since then I have continued to improve and now I have none of my old symptoms and my appetite is good, digestion splendid and my complexion as clear as when I was a young girl. Also the constipation from which I had suffered so long has been entirely cured and it is not necessary for me to take the "Fruit-a-tives" now as I am quite well in every way. I took no medicine but "Fruit-a-tives" but I followed faithfully the directions as to diet etc., given in the pamphlet which accompanies each box of "Fruit-a-tives."

(Sgd.) FLORENCE JAMISON.

Every part of the body is constantly decaying and being renewed. The dead cells, or tissue waste, should be removed by the skin, kidneys and bowels. When these organs do not act regularly, this poisonous matter stays in the system—is taken up by the blood—carried to heart, liver, stomach, brain and nerves all over the body—and poisons everything it touches.

"Fruit-a-tives" keep each organ clean and healthy. "Fruit-a-tives" act on the skin, stimulating the millions of minute glands and opening the pores so the waste can escape. They act on the liver sending more bile into the bowels and making the bowels move regularly and naturally every day. They act on the kidneys, strengthening and invigorating these organs and curing all kidney disorders.

At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price—50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, Ottawa.

The Drawing Investigation

Mr. Blair Gives Further Evidence of Ruled Drawings at South Park

Evidence by Mr. Dunnell of Manual Training School as to the Drawings.

The second day of the enquiry into the drawing examinations at South park school, being held before Judge Lampman, sitting as royal commissioner, was devoted to further evidence by Mr. Blair and evidence by Mr. Dunnell, teacher of manual training, regarding the drawing in question.

Mr. D. M. Eberts, K. C., called attention to inaccuracies in the report of the proceedings on Tuesday in the Times newspaper, correcting several. He called attention also to the statement in the Times that the commissioner had appeared to be puzzled to locate the lines and took a book to the window and made a vain search for them. That was not a correct report of the proceedings.

Mr. R. T. Elliott—We're not trying this case in the newspapers.

Mr. Eberts said the report of the enquiry was written in some newspapers to convey a certain impression. He wanted to have the matter put before the public properly. Of course, the commissioner would not be affected by report in the Times newspaper but it was not a fair report.

Mr. Elliott said the Colonist some days ago had said the commission would not require twenty or more pupils to appear and since then he had been laying hard work to round up the children as witnesses. But he was not playing gallery.

Mr. Eberts—Well, take in your sign.

Mr. Gregory—Your remarks yesterday look as though you were playing to the gallery.

Then Mr. Blair resumed his evidence, taking up the remainder of the drawing books. He pointed to further instances of ruling in the books of Nellie Coles, Margaret Clay, Eleanor S. Robinson, Jessie C. Roberts, Antom Henderson and Miss Hanna. He was willing to pledge his professional reputation that the lines he marked were ruled. In the book of Clarence Muirhead, who had written a letter saying he ruled on every possible opportunity and used a compass whenever available he said he had marked a ruled line on page 1. When looking at this book he had seen it at a casual look it was so different from the others. Now, he was prepared to swear he could not see ruled work where the boy stated he had ruled. In Ex. 13, he showed lines alleged to be ruled which were distinctly curved. In Ex. 19 he had marked the drawing as ruled. This had been done with a pin and penciled afterward. He had examined the books immediately after the examination and had then called the examiners together and drew their attention to the fact that rules had been used in the model drawing. The full board of examiners was not present. After the board had examined the books it was decided that no marks should be allowed. The witness then explained his method of drawing on the blackboard. In his explanation, he stated that in most cases the converging lines had been drawn too closely together.

F. B. Gregory began cross examination in behalf of the school trustees. In answer witness stated that it would be almost impossible for to have the vanishing point on the book if the model was on the desk. According to his circular letter he had stated that no marks were allowed because the work was not well enough done, but the most important point was the use of rulers. The drawing should have been larger than the model, but in most cases it was smaller. No attention is to be given the vanishing point in model drawing, but in almost every case pupils had done so. It was decidedly against the instructions to use a vanishing point in model drawing. Mr. Elliott requested that the instruction should be put in as evidence. Continuing the witness stated that there was no other instruction, but those contained in the books. In answer to a question from his honor the witness stated that all pupils attending the schools are supposed to learn the drawing. This brought forth the remark from his honor, "Well I Pity Them."

Mr. Elliott desired to call attention to the fact in the instruction contained in the books one course of study, was laid out, and witness was endeavoring to show another course to the court.

Mr. Elliott—It is very easily seen that he is an obvious fakir.

This brought the counsel for the Council of Public Instruction and also for the school trustees to their feet, objecting to the statement.

Continuing to answer Mr. Gregory, witness stated that the scholars should not be allowed to measure any distances. He could not understand why all the pupils had the same view of the model. All the pupils could not draw a cylinder head the same size without the use of a ruler. To use the edge of the book as a guide was not drawing free hand under the instructions. His instructions had been given in his circular letter, on the covers of the books, and by personal instruction.

Afternoon Session

When the commissioner had taken his seat at 2:15, Mr. Blair was called upon to submit to him a large number of his own drawings which had been executed by him in the past. These comprised many selections of landscapes, mechanical drawings and studies of ferns and other plants. In reply to Mr. Eberts' interrogation regarding his graduateship of the Kensington School of Arts, Mr. Blair produced his certificate and stated that he had been the only student in his sitting who had succeeded in satisfying the examiners in gaining a first-grade diploma. He also passed up for the commissioner's inspection an illustrated address with which he had been presented by his pupils and friends in New Zealand on leaving that country.

R. T. Elliott then arose to commence his cross-examination. His first point was that the report rendered by Mr. Blair did not correspond with the instructions printed on the books in respect to the size which the drawings were required to be. What was Mr. Blair's definition of a fairly large? Would teachers be justified in understanding that twice the size of the copies would fulfil this requirement?

Mr. Blair—That might have done, but even then the drawings were not twice the size. In my instructions I demanded that they be at least three inches.

Mr. Gregory here complained that Mr. Elliott was referring to a different examination from the one under consideration.

System of Instruction

The witness, taking a copy of the instructions, read them through and stated the actual dimensions which were demanded; that the term "fairly large" had been inserted in his previous reports for the education board to consider, and that the specific size was laid down as 4x3. In explaining the system of instruction, he said that in the First Reader the pupils were taught to rule their lines and then go over the lines freehand; in the second book only half the examples were to be so ruled, and so on, the use of the ruler being gradually abolished according to the standard of the book.

Mr. Elliott—When the pupils reach the fourth book, do they not recollect the way in which they did the previous examples? Will they not continue in the same way?

Mr. Blair not quite understanding this question, Mr. Elliott went on: Will they not retain the same ideas as to the way in which the copy should be made?

Witness—Pupils are not supposed to have ideas; that is what the teachers are there for. If the teachers have common sense they will show the pupils how the copies are to be made.

Here the witness went to the blackboard to demonstrate the correct methods of taking distances and directions.

Mr. Elliott—Is there any regulation in that book which may prevent a pupil from correcting a mistake?

Witness—There should be no necessity for them to make corrections if they have been properly taught.

Mr. Elliott—But in case of mistake, how many times may they correct?

Witness—Once.

Mr. Elliott—But what is the teacher to do if the pupils have been improperly taught in the lower forms and cannot do their work as they should?

Witness—If the teacher is competent he will know what to do; he will keep them in and make them practice their drawing afterwards.

Mr. Elliott—Now, am I right in taking that to be your final interpretation as regards the rule about corrections?

Marking the Books

Witness—Yes.

In reply to a question about the system of marking the books, Mr. Blair stated that the maximum number of marks was 100, divided into three lots of 33 1-3, two of which were reserved for the time drawing and one for the book drawing. The books were marked as a whole.

Mr. Elliott—Who first suggested that all these books should be thrown out?

Witness—I don't know. It was suggested in the open meeting.

Mr. Elliott—Did the minister see the books before you put on any chalk marks?

Witness—No.

The minister's report was then read. Mr. Blair certified that no one had had an opportunity of expressing any view on the books independently of his first markings. He had used blue chalk to a certain extent on the books at his first examination of them, but had subsequently marked the faulty lines perhaps more than once.

Mr. Elliott—You are quite sure, then, that no one saw the books independently before you called them fraudulent.

Witness—I never used that word. I do not use such strong language.

Mr. Elliott—If you did not throw the books out for being fraudulent, for what reason did you do so?

The Commissioner—You are not called on to make him designate the term.

Mr. Elliott—I was leading him up to justify an expression used.

Commissioner—Oh, very well.

Mr. Elliott—In your remarks on the Strathcona School you said that a studied attempt had been made to cover up their work. Is not that insinuating fraud?

Witness—It depends on the teachers, not on the pupils. The children probably did not know what they were doing.

Hypothetical Questions

A discussion then arose as regards Mr. Elliott's right to ask as an hypothetical question whether in Mr. Blair's opinion, as an expert, the marking on the books could justify the superintendent in assuring a parent that with regard to his child there was only one line in doubt. Mr. Gregory took exception to this question on the ground that the superintendent's reply would be probably regulated according to his knowledge of the parent, and not be given as a drawing examiner. However, Mr. Elliott stated that he was just as well pleased not to get an answer under the circumstances as to have received one.

In reply to a question as regards Miss Fraser's visit to him in the office of the superintendent and her explanation, Mr. Blair said that he remembered the visit but not the explanation. He contended that there had been no explanation, but that Miss Fraser had expressed surprise on hearing that the "datum" line was not to be ruled; neither did he remember denying that the ruling was the cause of the present situation, but that it was due to other causes.

In conclusion Mr. Elliott asked what justification there was for throwing out the work of a child who had done its work honestly.

Witness—I suppose you refer to Clarence Muirhead?

Mr. Elliott—I don't refer to anybody; it is another hypothetical question.

Objection was raised to this question on the ground that the answer to it did not lie in the province of an expert.

Mr. Elliott resumed his seat and Mr. Gregory arose. After referring to the circular report and to the size of the drawings, he proceeded to the blackboard to assure himself that he thoroughly comprehended the methods which were to be used in the tests for direction and distance of lines.

Mr. Harry Dunnell, the superintendent of the manual training school, then entered the witness stand. Mr. Dunnell, who studied in England, Germany and Sweden, is engaged in traveling through the provinct giving instructions to teachers in wood-work, brush-work and clay-modelling. He illustrated from the London City Guild for wood-work and mechanical drawing. He was one of the ten examiners. He stated that a number of books were put before him without any names being given, and that he with the others had come to the conclusion that Mr. Blair had been entirely justified in his action. After several books had been handed him for inspection, in which he corroborated the opinion of Mr. Blair that lines had been ruled, he complained that he was unable to give satisfactory evidence of this nature in artificial light, and the court was accordingly adjourned till 10:30 on the following day.

NELSON NEWS NOTES.

Nelson, Dec. 19.—R. M. Yeager, a man of life-long experience in the boring for oil, came from Pincher creek, where he is boring for the Western Oil & Coal Company. Mr. Yeager reported that he was on his way to Oregon on business and would return to locate permanently in his new abode, where he has been working for a year. He says the oil indications in his district, which includes the southeastern corner of British Columbia, the southwestern corner of Alberta, and the northern portion of Montana, are better than he has seen anywhere, and is convinced that he has at last struck the right spot. What made Mr. Yeager especially enthusiastic was that his latest well is now down 1,890 feet and has been in oil for 700 feet, the latest little pocket being struck yesterday. The points struck are all cased in and are capable of yielding a flow of ten barrels a day. The big pool is yet to be tapped and Mr. Yeager is convinced that she will be a hummer. The gush may be expected at any time now.

The mining shipments for the week show a large improvement. Boundary has established a new record for itself, and so has the Slocan and Kootenay district of lead mines. The Marysville smelter is treating about 50 tons of Sullivan ore daily but will have to treat a larger quantity to make the big profit that is expected. This will be done in the spring, but Heberlein roasters will have to be established in addition to those already in use. Progress is being made in Trail, Nelson and Greenwood in increasing the capacity of the smelters in those places for the reception of the ore supplies. Unreported is a quantity of ore being mined and treated for free gold.

O'Brien in The Thirteenth

Record Crowd at Mechanics Pavilion San Francisco to See the Go.

Fitzsimmons Received Severe Punishment Before Going Down to Defeat.

Mechanics Pavilion, San Francisco, Dec. 20.—Robert Fitzsimmons collapsed at the end of the thirteenth round of his fight with Jack O'Brien of Philadelphia tonight. He had fought hard, but nature could not longer stand the strain, and after the gong had been sounded for the close of the thirteenth round he walked to his corner and sank in his chair. Then his head fell over on his breast, his whole body collapsed and he was unable to proceed. As he sat down he said to Graney: "Eddie, he hit me in the stomach and it is all over." Then his head sank and Bob Fitzsimmons was defeated.

Before he left the ring he made a neat little speech in which he said he had done his best. He said he had fought his last fight.

When Robt. Fitzsimmons and "Jack" O'Brien entered the ring tonight at Mechanics' pavilion to fight for heavyweight honors, O'Brien was favorite in the betting at 10 to 8. This afternoon Fitzsimmons was a pronounced first choice, O'Brien's supporters then came forward in large numbers and tonight "the odds" were at evens. Large blocks of O'Brien money continued to roll into the pool sellers hands and the price was quickly cut to 10 to 8 in O'Brien's favor.

The men had agreed to fight at catch weights. O'Brien gave out his weight at 165 pounds, while Fitz is said to have tipped the scales at 158 pounds.

Mechanic's pavilion had one of greatest crowds in its history. On the main floor every seat was occupied. Two four-round preliminaries preceded the feature event.

The Fight by Rounds

Round 1.—In the first round not more than four blows were exchanged. O'Brien contenting himself with dancing about with Fitzsimmons following, but seldom attempting to land.

Round 2.—In the second round Fitzsimmons crouched low and after O'Brien had missed left to the face, he whipped his left and right to the face and Fitzsimmons landed a straight left to the face and body. He then drove O'Brien into a corner and then cleverly ducked a left, intended for the jaw. In the break that followed, Fitz got in a light uppercut to the jaw. O'Brien suddenly shot his left to the jaw, catching Fitz off his balance, drove right and left to the face and then clinched. O'Brien was very quick, Fitz missing him a foot at a time. Fitz shoved his right to the face and O'Brien countered with a left jab to the jaw.

Round 3.—As O'Brien backed away, Fitz caught him with a hard one to the jaw, and a moment later shot his left to the face. Fitz drove his left hard to the solar plexis and missing, worked his left to face. O'Brien just as bell rang shot a straight left that caught Fitz on the nose and sent him to the floor. It was not a clean blow being more of a push.

Round 4.—O'Brien forced Fitz to the ropes with a rush and Fitz fell on his left knee. He was up quickly and put a stiff left over O'Brien's eye.

Round 5.—O'Brien planted his left quickly to Fitz' sore face and a moment later drove two more lefts to the same place. O'Brien plugged away with his left and Fitz, finally caught O'Brien over the mouth. O'Brien put in two lefts but Fitz countered with a hard right and left to the jaw.

Round 6.—Fitz met O'Brien with a crushing left as the latter led, but the blow was partly blocked. Fitz took two straight left jabs on the face and after missing right and left for jaw, landed a right swing on the eye.

Round 7.—O'Brien planted right over the kidney and quick as a flash, worked right and left swings to the jaw. Fitz went after O'Brien, sending left to face and a stiff right uppercut to the body. Fitz sent left to O'Brien's face and followed it with right swing to the body, but O'Brien countered with two lefts to the face, one of which raised a big lump over Fitz' right eye.

Round 8.—O'Brien drove a straight left to the face. Fitz worked his left to the jaw twice, and O'Brien was cautioned for holding. O'Brien ripped a heavy left over the eye and a moment later floored Fitz with a stiff right to the jaw. Fitz came up apparently groggy. O'Brien then drove his left to the body and forced his man again to the ropes, with two hard lefts. O'Brien then drove his left to the body and forced his man again to the ropes, then came two hard lefts to the face, as the round ended, Fitz appeared to recover, but went to his corner rather unsteady. It was O'Brien's round by a slight margin.

Round 9.—Both appeared tired at this stage and Fitz' face was a sight. O'Brien after hooking a terrific right to the jaw, followed it by two uppercuts and as the bell rang, nearly raised Fitz off the floor with a right hook to the jaw.

Round 10.—O'Brien met Fitz with a straight jab on face, but Fitz retaliated with a powerful right over the heart and swung his left to the face. O'Brien shot in two lefts to the face as Fitz missed a right swing, and quickly jabbed his left over the mouth. Suddenly Fitz hooked his right with great force over the heart, forcing O'Brien to clinch. Fitz' two hard punches in this round were the best of the fight.

Round 11.—Fitz in a mix, forced O'Brien to the ropes with a terrific right O'Brien landed left uppercut. Fitz appealed to the referee that he was hitting low. The crowd hissed. Fitz forced O'Brien to the ropes. Fitz chased his man around the ring landing a straight left to the face.

Round 12.—After Fitz had forced O'Brien into a neutral corner, O'Brien electrified the crowd with some fine work, during which he shot three hard lefts to Fitz' face and blocked all attempts of Bob to counter.

Round 13.—In a mix-up Fitz suddenly drove a fearful right to the body and a terrific hook to the face. O'Brien, however, retaliated with a hard left uppercut to the nav. Fitz then planted a hard left to the body a great force it up, both landing right and left blows over the head. After Fitz went to his corner he suddenly collapsed, falling to the floor. Blood flowed from his mouth and nose and it was seen that he was badly hurt. A doctor was hastily summoned. Fitz was able to rise unassisted shortly afterwards and left the ring. It appears that he was seized with a sudden fainting fit and hemorrhage as his seconds were working over him to prepare him for the next round. There was nothing to indicate that Fitz was in distress when he took his seat after the thirteenth round. When referee Graney saw the condition of Fitzsimmons he immediately awarded the fight to O'Brien.

Cramps

Seems odd that a remedy that cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and bruises—will cure cramps. But it will. Hirst's Pain Exterminator cures pain wherever located. A teaspoonful internally—and a little rubbed on the stomach—quickly takes away the cramps.

Hirst's Pain Exterminator

is equally effective in checking Diarrhœa and all other Bowel Troubles. There's always a need for it in every home. A bottle on the medicine shelf saves many a doctor's bill.

Miss Rosette Good of Greenoch says: "My mother has used Hirst's Pain Exterminator and says it is the best medicine in the world for Cramps in the stomach and Bowel Complaint."

MISS ELIZABETH SAMPSON OF MORRISVILLE WRITES: "We cannot do without Hirst's Pain Exterminator in the house. It is a wonderful medicine for Cramps, Rheumatism and Neuralgia."

25c. a bottle. At all dealers.

LOCAL MARKETS

There is absolutely no change in the condition of the markets with two exceptions, from that of yesterday. The stores are simply througed with Xmas buyers who are taking an early opportunity of obtaining some of the many good things which arrived on Tuesday.

Eggs have fallen another five points and are now being retailed at 40 cents per dozen, while imported turkeys have advanced in price and fetch about 30 cents a pound. Other prices remain unaltered in both the wholesale and retail houses.

RETAIL MARKETS.

Oats, per ton	$28.00
Wheat, per ton	$35.00
Barley, per ton	$27.00
Hay (Island), per ton	$16.00
Hay (Fraser), per ton	$12.00
Straw, per bale	65
Potatoes (Island), new	$20.00
Corn, whole, per ton	$32.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	$32.00
Feed cornmeal	$32.00
Oatmeal, per 10-lb.	45
Rolled oats, per 7-lb. sack	35
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.00
Hungarian, per sack	$1.60
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.25
White Star, per sack	$1.50
Three Star, per bbl.	$5.50
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.40
Drifted Snow, per bbl	$5.25
Feed—	
Middlings, per bag of 80 lbs.	$1.10
Bran, per bag of 70 lbs.	90
FRUIT.	
Cooking figs	8 to 10
Figs, Smyrna, per lb.	15 to 25
Valencia raisins, per lb	10
Lemons, California, per doz.	35
Cocoanuts, each	10
New cleaned currants	10
Best Sultanas	15
Best Sultanas, Smyrna	20
California Sultanas	15
Table raisins	25, 35, 50
Oranges, per dozen	30
Oranges, Jap, per box	65
Grapes, per basket	75
VEGETABLES.	
Cabbage, per lb.	5
Tomatoes, per lb.	15
Onions, 8 lbs. for	25
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	$1.00 to $1.25
Cauliflower, per head	10 to 15
Carrots, per lb.	1½ to 2
DAIRY PRODUCE.	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	45
Manitoba, per doz.	30
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
California cheese, per lb.	22
Canadian cheese, per lb.	20
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best dairy, per lb.	30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	35
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	35
Delta Creamery, per lb.	35
Comox Creamery, per lb.	35
Calliliwack Creamery, per lb.	35
OIL.	
Coal oil (Pratt's) per can	$1.50 to $1.60
POULTRY, FISH AND GAME.	
Turkeys (local), per lb	30
Turkeys (imported), per lb.	25
Geese, dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Ducks, dressed, per lb	20 to 25
Spring chickens, dressed, per lb.	20 to 22½
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	40
Rabbits, dressed, each	60 to 75
Hare, dressed, each	75
Fish—	
Cod, salt, per lb	12½
Herring (Holland), salt, per keg	$1.50
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	10 to 12½
Cod, fresh, per lb.	6
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	5
Salmon, salt, each	15
Salmon, salt, per lb.	10
Herring (Nanaimo), per lb.	6
Mackerel, salt, each	15 to 20
Smelts, per lb.	10
Crabs, each	10 to 12½
Clams, per lb.	3
Oysters, Olympia, pint	50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	40
Shrimps, per lb.	25 to 35
Meats—	
Tongues, per lb	20
Beef, per lb.	8 to 18
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 18
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 27
Bacon, rolled	16
Pork, per lb.	10 to15
Veal, per lb.	10 to 18
Lamb, per quarter	$1.25 to $1.75

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The wholesale houses say that a pretty brisk business is being done in the usual Christmas supplies. There are no alterations in prices reported.

American wheat, per ton	$ 33.00
Manitoba feed wheat, per ton	30.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	27.00
Oats, Island, per ton	$28.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	25.00
Barley, Island, per ton	28.00
Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's, Royal Household, per bbl.	5.75
Flour, Hungarian Lake of the Woods Five Roses, per bbl.	5.75
Flour, Hungarian, Moffet's Best	5.35
Flour, pastry flour, Moffet's Drifted Snow, per bbl.	4.40
Bran, per ton	24.00
Shorts, per ton	25.00
Middlings, per ton	28.00
Whole corn, per ton	29.00
Cracked corn, per ton	30.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	25.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$12 to $14
Hay, Island, per ton	$14 to $16
Feed cornmeal	30.00
FRUIT.	
Grapes, California, per crate	$2.25
Grapes, Malaga, per bbl.	$7.75
Grapefruit, per box	$4.00
Cranberries, per bbl.	$15.75
Apples (local), per box	$1.00 to $1.35
Bananas, per bunch	$3.25 to $3.50
Cocoanuts, each	8
Lemons (fancy), per box	$4.50
Lemons (choice), per box	$4.00
Pears (local), per box	$1.50
Grapefruit, per box	$3.75
Oranges, Jamaica, box	$2.25
Oranges, fancy navels, box	$2.50 to $3.00
VEGETABLES.	
Cabbages, per lb.	1¾
Turnips, per sack	85
Carrots, per sack	85
Parsnips, per sack	$1.25
Beets, per sack	$1.25
Potatoes (Mainland)	16.00
Potatoes (Island)	18.00
Silver Skin onions, per lb	2
Cauliflower, per doz	$1.25
Sweet potatoes, per lb	3½
Tomatoes (Island)	20
Tomatoes (California),	15
MEAT AND POULTRY.	
Bacon, per lb	17½ to 24
Hams, per lb.	17 to 22
Pork, live weight	7
Pork, dressed	9
Veal, live weight	6½
Veal, dressed	9 to 10
Chickens, spring, per lb. live wgt	14
Chickens, old, per lb.	12½
Turkeys, per lb.	26
Turkeys, live weight	20
PRODUCE.	
Eggs (local) fresh, per doz.	45
Eggs (Eastern), per doz.	26 to 28
Butter (local), creamery	30
Comb honey	13

PACIFIC COAST HAPPENINGS.

Defaulting Bellingham Official—Served Time at New Westminster.

Bellingham, Dec. 20.—According to word received from Chief of Police Pitts of Nelson, B. C., Harry H. Bowden, recently arrested here for embezzlement in the offices of the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company's mill, where he was employed, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at New Westminster for converting $2,000 to his own use. The sentence was passed in April 1900. After December, 1901, he raised a long mustache and came here, going first into the employ of the Morrison Mill Company. Afterwards he entered the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company's offices, from which he has confessed to taking $850. He is still in jail, pending a complete examination of the books of the company.

A Much Married Woman

Seattle, Dec. 20.—Mrs. Louise Carter today began suit for divorce against two men admitting she married both, first time when she married the second time she was convinced that she had been cleared of the first legal bonds. She married C. W. Carter in San Francisco in 1894, under the contract marriage law in force at that time. They signed a contract to live together as man and wife for five years and did so, separating at the expiration of that time and never living together again. She married Williams in 1902, from which time she claims she has supported herself. She has started suit in the local courts, asking for a divorce from both Carter and Williams.

Youthful Murderers

Oakland, Dec. 20.—John Schneider, a 14-year-old boy, was tried today for murder in the second degree today and recommended to the mercy of the court for complicity in the murder of Thomas Cooke, in Fruitvale, July last. He will be sentenced Friday. Schneider's companion, Blake, was recently sentenced to life imprisonment for the same offence.

SAVED THE SCHOONERS.

Tugs Tow Two Lumber Schooners to Safety From Dangerous Positions.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The schooner reported in distress of Carmanah point in yesterday's Colonist, was found yesterday to be the schooner Defiance, a four-masted lumber carrier. She was rescued from a dangerous position near Bonilla point by the tug Bahada of the Puget Sound Tugboat company. Another schooner, believed to be the Willis Holden, was rescued by the tug Tyee of the Puget Sound Tugboat company. The Tyee and Prosper, an opposition tug, left Port Townsend together to render assistance to the vessel. They had an exciting race, won by the Tyee. The chooners had a narrow escape and had not the wind died down yesterday would probably have been driven ashore. Lightkeeper Daykin is being given considerable credit for his prompt reports of the danger of the vessels which allowed of relief steamers being sent without delay.

FERRY HOUSE BURNT.

Railroad Terminal at New York Destroyed by Fire

New York, Dec. 20.—The ferry house of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western at the foot of West Twenty-second street was completely destroyed and that of the Jersey Central badly damaged by fire at noon today. One shed and a section of the dock belonging to the Erie Railway were also partially burned. The loss is estimated at $650,000. The fire started under the floor of the Lackawanna ferry house, where some painters were at work. It is thought that one of the lamps used by a painter exploded.

NEW YORK LAWYER'S TROUBLES

New York, Dec. 20.—A. Hummel was convicted and Justice Rogers sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary and $500 fine. This is the maximum penalty. Hummel is one of the most widely known of New York lawyers. The charge upon which he was convicted was conspiracy in the Dodge-Morse litigation, in which he sought to show that Mrs. Morse's divorce from Dodge was invalid.

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Big Gathering Of Politicians

A Great Grit Conclave at the Driard House Yesterday Evening.

Understood Question of Lieut. Governor Was Under Discussion.

The Liberal members of the Dominion and provincial houses in the province of British Columbia met at the Driard hotel last night to decide who is to be the next lieutenant-governor of British Columbia.

They talked for three hours and apparently there was no selection. But time was found during the discussion to despatch a message to one George Riley, M. P., erstwhile surveyor of dredges and mints, and now sojourning within hail of the classic purlieus of Ottawa, to the effect that his friends "were working."

His friends were working; in good sooth they wrought mightily, but still Mr. R. G. MacPherson, M. P., of Vancouver, declared unto the assembled faithful the claims of a hitherto unknown god, to-wit: Col. Talk-Warren, of Vancouver. Then other members spoke of Mr. W. C. Wells of Palliser as a gentleman who would lend dignity to the position.

But the friends of George Riley "worked" hard and he presumably "works" at Ottawa. A telegram sent to him last night said:

"Your friends are doing their best and hope to be able to congratulate you tomorrow."

The Conspiracy of Silence

But only the elect who are in the pact of secrecy which was made, no matter what else was done at this meeting of politicians know how much congratulating will be done and whether it will be given Mr. Wells, Col. Folk-Warren or Mr. Riley.

Mr. Macdonald, leader of the opposition in the local house, said the provincial Liberal members are not taking any steps in the matter of the lieutenant-governorship. That is a matter, he said, which concerns the Dominion members only. Asked by a reporter of the meeting he had just attended he said: "Oh, yes, you want to hear about the explosion at Rossland, don't you?

"No," said the reporter, "I would rather hear of what may cause an explosion—the decision about the governorship."

But Mr. Macdonald didn't know anything about the matter. He had come to Victoria on legal business, he said, and his friends, his fellow-members, had taken advantage of the occasion to meet him to discuss their views.

Mr. Duncan Ross said the gathering was merely a meeting of politicians—that was all. The had not met to discuss anything about the lieutenant-governorship; in fact they had not discussed anything except to arrange to defeat the McBride government.

Mr. Riley's Friends Work

But meanwhile the several thousand miles of wire carried the shots and dashes in Morse to Ottawa, which was to tell George Riley M. P., that his friends "were working" and hoped to be able to congratulate him. If his friends are able to congratulate him there will be an explosion among the young Liberals of Victoria, who some time ago declared themselves against Mr. Riley in no uncertain terms.

Several of those present said the meeting was to discuss some questions confronting the party and it might be necessary to hold another meeting. Messrs. MacPherson, Ross and Kelly, M. P., returned home this morning. There were present at the meeting Senator Templeman, Ralph Smith and William Sloan, of Nanaimo; W. R. Galliher, of Rossland; R. Kelly and R. G. MacPherson, of Vancouver, and Duncan Ross, of Greenwood; J. A. Macdonald, of Rossland; Stuart Henderson, of Ashcroft; W. C. Wells, of Palliser; J. D. McNiven and R. L. Drury, of Victoria.

CRUEL REPORT DENIED.

Captain of Bordeau Did Not Refuse Assistance to Distressed Ship.

New York, Dec. 19.—The captain of the French steamer Bordeaux today denied report that he refused help to ship in distress. When the steamer was abreast of the Bordeaux she signalled her number "V. N. L. G." and the Bordeaux put up the signal "Seen." Afterwards, when the Bordeaux had passed and the fog became more thick so that the signals were less and less visible, the captain thinks he saw other signals, but could not comprehend their significance. The captain declares positively that no signal of distress was displayed according to international code, nor did the steamer in sight change her route to get nearer the Bordeaux.

HOME COLONIZATION SCHEME.

General Booth Announces Donation of $500,000 Towards Project.

London, Dec. 19.—General Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, today wrote to King Edward announcing that George Herring, chairman of the City of London Electric Lighting Company had donated $500,000 to the army, to be used in a home colonization scheme, but that the army had engaged to pay the sum in twenty-five annual installments to the King's hospital fund. The army proposes to purchase tracts of land in England, giving five acres or thereabouts to each settler, building cottages, providing seed and implements and supporting the settlers until the lands become productive. Each settler will repay the army by a system of easy installments. The entire colonization scheme is to be under the direction of the army.