Accepting as correct the assertions of some loud-mouthed grumblers, the generally in the province of Ontario, News-Advertiser comes to the conclusion for there is hardly a Conservative pollthat "from some cause or other the civic tician or a Conservative newspaper in administration of Victoria appears to work very unsatisfactorily." We can assure our Vancouver contemporary days the Mail and Empire, the chief that the civic adminstration of Victoria | Conservative organ, took strong ground works quite as satisfactorily as that of in opposition to the settlement and its own city, and that if it needed a text | showed an inclination to use it as means for a sermon on the subject of inca- of stirring up further strife as a pospacity in municipal government it might just as well-perhaps better-have | ject from some quarter, and in a late selected Vancouver's rulers. It has issue it came out with an argument in simply been misled in taking the voice favor of giving the settlement a trial of the chronic growler for tile voice of at least, and allowing the subject to the people. Nor could it well have made drop. Its conclusions are thus set to establish a constitution for China. a more ridiculous blunder than to say forth: of Victorians that:

"In their bitterness and disappointment, it is, perhaps, scarcely to be wondered at that they propose to abandon further selfgovernment by elective officials and would seek peace, economy and a well-regulated town through the medium of commmissioners appointed by the government and necessarily more or less autocratic and beyond control."

appointment" among Victoria's citizens same, and the court, that is, parliaas would lead them to place their civic ment, cannot deal with it further. interests in the hands of commissioners appointed by the government. They would be arrant fools to entertain any dissent, with the greater strength, such proposition when they know how perhaps, seeing that the matter, exincompetent the government is to cept in that Manitoba has not yet transact its own business and manage the affairs properly within its sphere. of the question. As a matter of fact The people must take leave of their the Liberal party placed the issue in senses before they submit themselves to politics and has now withdrawn it. the tender mercies of a set of hangerson of the present provincial government.

It has very often been said with truth and force that city councils under the present system are just what the people choose to make them. And that applies not only to the matter of selecting mayor and aldermen but to their treatment afterwards. If the News-Advertiser has been paying as much attention to Victoria affairs as it pretends, it must have noticed that the council has been abused by certain malcontents for meddling and at the same time cursed for not meddling with affairs which are supposed to be directed by skilled officials. A clique forced the council into asking authority for a loan of \$125,-000 to build a permanent bridge at Point Ellice. The dimensions of "the clique may be estimated from the fact think of it. Practically all the municithat some fifty votes were recorded in pal functions in that district are vested stitution of a republican form of govfavor of the proposal, yet these are the in a commissioner appointed by the proprincipal faultfinders and growlers—the vincial government, and if the unanimen who want government by commis- meus opinion of the local press can be ticirations of the leaders locked for, sioners. Their idea is to have an out- taken as a correct indication, the experi- and he claimed that in the U. S. side force that would do such things ment is a most dismal failure. What alone its adherents could be numbered whether the people want them or not. warrant is there for the belief that the One, more bold that the others, ven-Anybody who takes them as represent- government would select more capable ing the people of Victoria makes a seri-

ous mistake THEIR LITTLE SCHEME.

It would suit the plans of some people eminently well to have the civic government taken out of popular control and handed over to the creatures of the provincial government. It would be decharge of the city's revenues and the fers from the government commissioner power of taxation. As to the character of the civic government which the same faults. In its main features this ing carried on with a great deal of citizens would enjoy under such conditions, no one need be in doubt for a moment. Streams cannot rise higher than their sources, and no sane person could expect the provincial ministers to appoint commissioners of greater ability aldermanic board. It should not be or better character than themselves. The city would simply be cursed with periment has succeeded in Toronto. So the same sort of misgovernment as that far as one may judge from the utter- him on his trip around the world. from which the province now suffers. The present system of municipal admin- great change made in the character of istration does not secure perfection, by any means, but the proposed change would be jumping from the frying-pan into the fire, with a vengeance. As an and there may be virtues in it which a instance of what might be expected under the aegis of the proposed regime, the Point Ellice bridge may be again recalled. A good many people now in Victoria remember that the muddling for it. If the people of any city are deand blundering in connection with that unfortunate affair began with the then provincial government, who first accepted a scandalously poor piece of work and then allowed it to be used for a purpose for which it was never strong enough. Many similar transactions have taken place in the direction of provincial affairs, and yet there are people who pretend to believe that the men guilty of these should be given the power to select our civic rulers! The Colonist and the little clique with which it trains will exaggerate the evils of the present system and recklessly fling about charges of ignorance for a very long time before they effect the change they so much de-

"LET US TO BUSINESS."

Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Foster appear to be using the Manitoba school settlement as an election cry in Cornwall and Stormont, no doubt having in view the fact that there is a considerable French Canadian population in that district. The Conservative ex-ministers have of course every right to make opposition to that settlement ground for an appeal to the electors if of questions affecting the Dardanelles. they fancy they can gain any advantage from it, but we should judge that the course they have chosen is not

selves or the country any good. They are certainly not taking a line of action approved by their party that province but objects to the party keeping the Manitoba school question as a millstone on its neck. For a few sible benefit to its party. But it appears to have got new light on the sub-

"The question, however, is withdrawn from the purview of parliament by the fact that a compromise which the federal power accepts has been reached. In a word, the federal authority which protects the minority has settled the case out of court, and the court, seeing that the only recognized complainant in a parliamentary action is satisfied, has no right to touch the question. The settlement may be good or the settlement There is no such "bitterness and dismay be bad—it is a settlement all the

"There can be no doubt that those who dissent from the compromise will utter and reiterate their reasons for amended its law, is closed. That is their right. But more than this is out While everybody cannot be suited as to the terms, everybody must freely recognize that the issue as a legislative matter is out of the way. Let us hope that a like case may not occur again, and let us turn to our federal workthe building up of Canada."

Apart from the misstatement that 'the Liberal party placed the issue in politics," there is nothing in this with which any reasonable person can disagree. The Conservative party will certainly do well to take the advice given it by the Mail and Empire and all the leading papers in Ontario-"Let us to business and drop the school question."

CIVIC GOVERNMENT.

Those who are so ready to represent government by commissioners as a panacea for municipal ills should ask the peogovernors for Victoria than the commissioner whom it keeps in office in Kootenay in spite of the vigorous protests of the people there? Who is really so stupid as to suppose that superior wisment, when there are so many evidences to the contrary?

The plan recommended by the grand idea, and certainly does not possess the plan is now in force in the city of Toronto, where the executive functions of the municipal government are vested in what is termed the board of control leaving the legislative part of the work to the difficult to ascertain just how the exances of the press there has been no the city's government by the adoption of the new system. It certainly does not cause any increase in the fault-finding, little deeper inquiry would reveal. The sis efficient civic government depends upon the selection of the proper material termined to have a wise administration of their municipal affairs they can secure it under almost any system.

The Globe: What a perverted sense of the functions of government must sign of weakness that the Liberal ministry and Liberal journals' seek a full expression of public opinion on the important issues up for settlement. They evidently still believe in the good old Tory plan of legislating for the party and giving the people any accidental benefit that may follow.

DIVISION OF TURKEY.

Denial of the Report Which Was Circulated on Saturday.

London, Dec. 5.-As was to be expected, denial has followed close upon the statement published yesterday by the Daily News to the effect that the six great powers would shortly consider a project the object of which is the occupation of the northeastern corner of Turkey. In official circles here it is declared that the alleged project is an absurd fantasy. The truth is there is still a complete phuse in the discussion When the matter is reopened Lord Salisbury will not admit of any change in his contention that whatever rights in the straits have been obtained by Russia must be extended to all the rowses half of sailors, passengers at sea, and calculated to do either them- sia must be extended to all the powers.

Secret Society Formed to Change the Existing State of Affairs in China.

Many of the Leading Chinamen in the whole subject. the United States are Members of the Order.

London, Dec. 5 .- Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese doctor who was kidnapped by officials of the Chinese legation here and who was subsequently released on the demand of the Marquis of Salisbury, says he was the leader of the conspiracy at Canton in October, 1895, The society to which he belonged was the Hing Chung Woey, meaning "Chinese Progressive Society." He says it has a powerful organization in America. with a centre at San Francisco, and headquarters in New York.

Sun Yat Sen states the American chief is Walter Fong, the first Chines rraduate at Stamford, Conn., and that his principal colleagues are graduates of Yale. Harvard and other universities. The article includes a letter dated Chicago, frem Wong Chin Foo, who claims the movement in the United States is in good shape. Many attempts to compass Sun Yat

Sen's death are predicted. Sun Yat Sen has published an article n which he says the value of Li Hung Chang's head will be determined by the value of the information he has taken to China anent the doings and power of the Chinese abroad.

New York, Dec. 6.-Inquiries among the Chinese in this city by a representative of the Associated Press establish the fact that the Hing Chung Woey has a large and rapidly increasing men bership in this country and China. Prominent Chinamen here, when first approached, were very reticent, but when they were assured that their names would not be made public, they consented to talk about the matter. Several of them acknowledged that there was such a society in existence. but none of them would say that he

As to the report of the organization. it was generally conceded that the Chiuese subjects were dissatisfied at the rulings of the Emperor, and they were rognizant of no other way to overthrow the Emperor's power than by secret means. None of those questioned would acknowledge that the headquarters of the society were in this country, but one or two inadvertently spoke of leaders in San Francisco and New York.

One of the best known Chine e merchants in this city said that the moveple of southern West Kootenay what they ment was for the overthrow of the present government in China and the subernment. He said the organization was

"I cannot disclose anything, with reference to the work of the organization, but when the time comes to strike a blow for the overthrow of the present dynasty and the formation of a republic on American lines, the system dom rests with the provincial govern- government now existing in China will receive a severe shock and I think we will win. Were I in China my head would pay the penalty for these words. But I think I have said enough just lightful to them beyond measure to have | jury at the recent assizes materially dif- now to give you an idea of how farreaching our society's work has gone. Like all secret societies, we have to be reticent, and while our work is be-

> secrecy, we have no fear of the ultimate success." As to the value of Li Hung Chang's head being determined by the value of the information he acquired during his European and American trip, none of those interviewed would say anything further than that they knew nothing of the arrangements made by the Emper or with his ambassador when he sent Chicago, Dec. 6.-According to Wor Chin Fob, editor of the Chinese News

in this city, China is on the eve of an upheaval such as is now going on in Cuba. He was to-night shown the reports in the cables from London to the effect that Sun Yat Sen, the Chinaman who was kidnapped in London and only released from the Chinese embassy at public may be sure that in the last analy- | the specific demand of Lord Salisbury, was a member of a society having for its objects the liberation of China from its present dynasty. He said that the report was true, and he would have preferred to have kept the story secret for some time longer, but as it was out he wished to confirm it in every par-

ticular. The gist of his statement is that there is in the flowery kingdom a society called Hing Chung Woey, which is allied those journals have who regard it as a to the Liberty League of Americanized Chinamen in this country and to a similar organization in England. He said that the object of the organization was participate in the trial of the cases to do away with the exclusiveness of the Chinese kingdom and to open it up

to modern civilization. The present dynasty, according to Wong Chin Foe, will be asked to get out, and if it refuses it will be put out. Only peaceful methods will be at first employed, but if these are not successful then an appeal will be made to arms, and the United States will be asked to recognize the reform party as belligerents.

Wong Chin Foo said that the reason Sun Yat Sen was kidnapped by the Chinese embassy in London was solely because he was a member of this party, and if the Chinese government had succeded in getting him to China his head would have been cut off at once. The reform movement is scheduled to begin active operations in the very near

AFTER THE TRUSTS.

Plimsoll, the Sailors' Friend, Starts Crusade Against Combines.

London, Dec. 6.-Mr. Samuel Plimsoll. shipping generally, has won for him

world-wide fame, is launching another crusade. This time he is attacking the trusts. In a long letter to the newspapers, he points out America as a sac example of the pernicious effects of such organizations. He says: "The epidemic of rapacity has reached Europe, where, as in America, it may be expected to spread with sudden and unexpected rapidity." Mr. Plimsoll winds up with a proposal that parliament appoint a select committee to inquire into

A CHINESE ARMY.

Lerd Wolseley Says He Could Raise

London, Dec. 5.-The commander in chief, Lord Wolseley, speaking of mod-ern armies at Edinburgh, said he be-lieved that the Chinese were designed above all races to be the great military and naval conquering people, and he added that if he was given a free hand and allowed to select English officers as instructors, he would undertake to raise in a couple of years a Chinese army which would be invincible in the East and hard to beat in Europe.

PRESIDENT AND MINISTER. Trouble Between President and Minis-

ter of Finance of Argentine. New York, Dec. 5-A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says "Senor Pelligrini has written a letter to President Urybra bitterly attacking the minister of finance. The minister sent a cable message to London declaring that the government would not depart from its proposals in settling the national debt and would pay the interest as a whole or in one sum. is semi-officially stated that the minister of finance will be overruled when this subject comes before congress. The finance committee appointed the government has approved the budget and the plan to pay the interest of the external debt

CURZON'S BAD BREAK.

Lord Salisbury Is Not In It With the Secretary for the Foreign Office. London, Dec. 5,-In political circles there has been considerable laughter over the speech which the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. George N. Curzon, made on Wednesday at Manchester, and in which, completely ignoring the Marquis of Salisbury, he depicted himself as alone bearing the burdens of foreign affairs. As a result even the staunch Conservative newspa pers rebuke his conceit. The Pall Mall Gazette thinks that the only conclusion to draw from his speech is that the government is blessed beyond measure in its

foreign under-secretary. Mr. Curzon also read the editors severe lecteure on the way they conduct their newspapers: He said their news is always unreliable, and that their corondents hang around the various foreign offices with a "spare-me-a-copper" sort of air.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

By Advancing the Money to Repay the Caisse Britain is Strengthened.

London, Dec. 6.-A special dispatch the advice of the Khedive, the Egyptian ministers have accepted the offer of Lord Cromer, the British agent there. the money necessary to report the Caisse of the Egyptian debt the £500,-000 paid out to meet the expenses of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Dongola, which the courts of appeal at Al exandria on December 2 decided should not have been used for war expenses and must be paid back to the Caisse the Egyptian government. In cer tain circles, far from being a defeat of the British policy in Egypt, as certain French newspapers regarded it, the decision of the Alexandria court of appeals in virtually making Great Britain pay the expenses of the expedition to Dongola strengthens the hold of that country upon Egypt, turns the affair into a purely British undertaking, and postpones indefinitely any idea of the evacuation of that country by British

A CUSTOMS UNION.

Urged at a Meeting of Conservative Members at Manchester. London, Dec. 5.-The Imperial Zolive

rein had another inning at the Congress of the Agricultural Union in Manchester. A big party of Conservative members of parliament were present and a resolution was adopted urging the establishment of a customs union. Lord Mechan expressed the opinion that Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain had failed because in his proposal the colonies took free trade as its basis. His lordship suggested to let the colonies impose their own duties, simply giving British goods the advantage of 10 per cent.

TRIAL OF BANK DIRECTORS.

Number of Newfoundland Judges Will Not Take Part, for Good Reasons. St. Johns, Nfld., Dec. 5.-The full supreme court announced a decision to the effect that it has been decided that all the members of the court would not against the directors of the banks which failed here nearly two years ago. These cases have been pending before Justice Sir Frederick Carter, and Justice Little gave as reasons why they would not participate in the trial of the cases the that they are both stockholders in the banks. Justice Emerson declined participate in the trial because he had been prosecuting counsel before he was appointed to the bench. Sir Frederick Carter intimated that the Lord Chief Justice of England and several of the principal English judges approved of their course in declining to participate in the hearing. It is reported now that the government will pass a bill at the next session of the legislature empowering the imperial judges to act in cases of this character, and that the British cabinet will be re quested to send one of the imperial judges for the purpose of participating in the trial of the cases against the diectors of these banks.

Several vessels have arrived here in more or less damaged condition, having been caught in a hurricane which passed the Banks. Three men were washed overboard from the schooner Nancy, and sank before assistance could reach them.

Completion of Deals for the Sale of Several Kootenay Mining Properties.

Miners Overcome by Gas in the Josie Mine-Mr. Blair at Nelson.

Rossland, B.C., Dec. 6.-A rich strike is reported from the I.X.L., which adjoins the famous O.K. and Golden Drip mines. Work was first resumed on this property about ten days ago. It is owned by a Spokane company, John S. Baker, of Tacoma, controlling ninetenths of the stock. A cross cut tunuel was being driven to tap several ledges traversing the claim and the one new opened was not known to exist. Where cross cut in the tunnel, it shows four feet of greenish quartz, carrying finegrained copper pyrites and probably free gold. No assays have yet been made, but it is undoubtedly high grade ore. The Lady May company made final payment on its property yesterday. A crown grant was issued some months ago so the title is perfected. The shaft

showed up well at last reports. The London syndicate represented here last summer by Col. North and Grant Govan, has cabled money to take up the bonds on the Flossie L. and Little Darling, two claims on the southwest, slope of Red Mountain. Work on both properties will be begun at once. North and Govan are the parties who tried to float the War Eagle in London.

James McBride, a native of Ireland. 45 years of age, and an old-timer in the Coeur d' Alene, was killed in the Josie mine early this morning. He and his partner, Meade, were working alone in the east drift and went in there too soon after firing. Gas overcame them and they lay unconscions for several hours before discovered. Meade is in the hospital and will recover.

A special to the Miner from Nelson states that Hon. Mr. Blair and Col. Domville, M.P., are there now and will leave on a tour through the Slocan, arriving at Rossland, from Nakusp on Wednesday or Friday. Mr. Blair inti-mates that the Crow's Nest Pass road will be built next year, but says the conditions are not ripe for government aid a line through to the coast

AMERICAN NAVY

What Has Been Done to Improve it in Recent Years.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- Hon, Hilary A. Herbert, secretary of the navy, has submitted his report to the President. In from Cairo announces that, acting on reference to the dry dock at Port Orchard, Puget Sound station, the report ed for with Byron Barlow & Co., in in behalf of Great Britain, to advance December, 1892, and was completed in September, 1896, Secretary Herbert

"Though a timber dock it has masonry abutments, the entrance being an inverted arch, with the same curves as the greatest cross-sections of a battleship. The stone abutments will be a very great, if not an absolute, protection against the ravages of the toredo. "This is the largest dock on the Pacific coast, its dimensions being: Length on floor, 608 feet 2 inches; width of entrance, 92 feet 8 inches at the coxing. 46 feet 1 inch on the floor; depth over sill at mean high water, 30 feet."

Mention is made of the improvements made since 1894 at the Mare Island, Norfolk and Brooklyn yards, and more work in the same line is recommended The present navy yards, the secretary says, are sufficient for the work required on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but he recommends that a vard be established on the Gulf of Mexico,

where ships cruising in southern waters can be repaired. The report gives a statement in con siderable detail of the naval force of the country. In 1881, in his first message

to congress, the President said: "All must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours, having such an extended seacoast to protect, and yet we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the seas against a first class vessel of any important power.'

Secretary Herbert emphasizes the importance of real fighting vessels, as compared with commerce destroyers, as means of winning in war. The report includes tables showing that there have been authorized by con-

gress, since March 4, 1893, the date of President Cleveland's second inauguration, twenty-eight new vessels, of an aggregate displacement of 68,656 tons, including five battle ships, six gun bonts, sixteen torpedo boats and one sub-marine torpedo boat. The secretary says:

"Large as the above increase appears, it yet does not suffice to place the United States navy in a good condi tion if we mean to be able at all times to defend our long line of seacoast, afford unquestionable protection to our citizens in foreign lands, render efficient aid to our diplomacy, and maintain under all circumstances our national hon-"During the present administration.

there will have been placed in commis-

sion three first class and two second class battleships, two armored cruisers, four double- turretted monitors and one harbor defence ram, making a total of twelve new armored vessels, having an aggregate displacement of 81,517 tons. "In addition to the above mentioned armored ships, eight cruisers and three gun boats will have received their first nission, making a grand total of twenty-three vessels, with an average displacement of 118,184 tons, placed in commission during your present term of this being by far the largest amount of tonnage put in commission

during any president's administration A table is given showing the number Chickens, per pair. \$1.00 to \$1.5

and kind of war vessels of England, France, Russia, Italy, Germany, the United States and Spain, the comparative naval strength being expressed the order in which they are named. Illustrating the growth of the nave the following statistics are given:

"On June 30, 1893, there were 30 ves

sels in commission, with a tonnage 60,820 tons. On June 30, 1894, there were 3 vessels in commission, with a tonnage of 81,463 tons. On June 30, 1895, there were 30 vessels in commission, with a tonnage of 99,684 tens. On June 30, 1896, there were 4 vessels in commission with a tonnage of 122,528 tons. "Adding the Brooklyn, 9271 tons,

the Puritan, 6,060 tons, both to be commission on December 7, the tonnage in commission will be 137,859 On June 30, 1893, there were serv a the navy 6,459 enlisted men and 215 apprentices; June 30, 1894, 6 and 1,446 apprentices; June 1895, 7,499 men men and 1,238 and tices and June 30, 1896, 8,165, men 1,378 apprentices. Of the enlisted in 1893 1,640 were serving under tinuous service certificates; in 1804 824; in 1895, 2,270; and in 1896, 2,409

SIBERIAN EXILE

Not So Bad As It Has Been Painted By George Kennan.

London, Dec. 5.—The imperial council of Russia will shortly consider the proposal of the minister of justice to abolish the present system of exile in Siberia by an administrative order. Benjamin Howard of New York arrived here from Russia on Monday, after prolonged further study of the forwa ing systems of Siberian exiles, and starts for New York shortly to fu promise made to Judge Daly to 1 before the New York Geographical ciety. Professor Howard emphatics refutes Mr. George Kennan's stories Russian cruelty, and supports Mr. H. ry d'Wendt's writings on the subject

SEVENTEEN NEW COMPANIES Registered To Do Business in British Columbia

Severteen new home and foreign companies give notice of incorporation registration in the current issue of the Gazette. One of the foreign companie the Trilby Mining Company, of Buffalo set kindred organizations an example modesty. Its capital is \$75, divide into seventy-five fully paid up shares The list of new companies follows: Abe Lincoln Gold Mining Company

Rossland, \$1,000,000. Blackwater Gold Mining Company Vancouver, \$500,000. Bon Diable Gold Mining Company, Vernon, \$75,000. Cumberland Gold Mining Company, Rossland, \$2,000,000. Golden Drip Mining and Milling Com-

pany, Rossland, \$500,000. Hamilton and Rossland Gold Mining Company, Rossland, \$1,000.000. I. X. L. Gold Mining and Milling Company, Spokane, Wash., \$1,000,000. Keough Gold and Copper Mining Company, Salt Lake City, \$200,000. Nest Egg and Firefly Gold Mining Company, Victoria, \$1,000,000. Ottawa Gold Mining land. \$250,000

Ora Plata Mining Company, Rossland \$1,500,000. Roulette Mining and Milling Company, New Denver, \$1,000,000. Sophia Mountain Gold Mining Com pany, Rossland, \$1,000,000. Silver Star Gold Mining Company

Vernon, \$400,000. Trilby Mining Corporation, Buffalo V.Y., \$75. White Bear Gold Mining and Milling Company, Spokane, Wash, \$2,000,000.

Zilor Gold Mining Company, Rossland

VICTORIA MARKETS. Retail Quotations for Farmer's Pro duce Carefully Corrected.

\$1.000.000.

duce Carefully Corrected.
Ogilvie's Hungarian flour\$6.
Ogilvie's Hungarian flour
Karnier So.
Snowflake
XXX\$5
Trion S5:
Lion
Thron Star (Endonber
Two Star (Enderby) \$4.2
Superfine (Enderby) \$4.2
Two Star (Enderby) 842 Superfine (Enderby) 842 Strong Baker's (O.K.) 850 Solum 850
Salom \$5.
Selem
Oats, per ton \$25.00 to \$30.0 Barley, per ton \$28.00 to \$30.0 Midlings, per ton \$20.00 to \$25.0 Rran per ton \$18.00 to \$25.0
Barley per ton \$28.00 to \$30.0
Midlings per ten \$20.00 to \$25.0
Bran per ton \$18.00 to \$20.0
Bran, per ton. \$18.00 to \$20.0 Ground feed, per ton. \$25.00 to \$27.0
Cern, whole\$35.00 to \$40.0
Corn, cracked\$35.00 to \$45.0
Cornmoal now 10 nounds
Rolled oats, (B. & K.) 71D sacks
Rolled gets (Or or N W)
Rolled oats (R & K) 7th sacks20
Rutatoes, per pound
Cabbace 246c. to 3
Capliflower per head 10c. to 121/2
Hay baled per ton
Straw per hale
Green neurors cured per lb 10
Cauliflower, per head. 10c. to 1249 Hay, baled, per ton SI Straw, per bale. 75 Green peppers, cured, per lb. 10 Onions, per lb. 15 Bananas. 15c., 20c. 25 Pears 4 Tomatoes, per lb. 4 Grapes 124
Bananas
Pears
Tomatoes, per lb
Grapes
Green corn, per doz 25c. to 30
Grapes
Apples, California, per ID
Oranges, (Australian) per doz.40 to 50
Fish—salmon, per Ib
Smoked bloaters, per lb
Eggs, Island, fresh, per doz. 50 to 50
Eggs, Manitoba,
Butter, creamrey, per 10
Eggs, Island, tresh, per doz. 30 to Eggs, Manitoba,
Butter, Delta creamery, per fo
Cheese, Chilliwack
Hams, American, per lb16c. to
Hams, Canadian, per lb
Bacon, American per In 100.
Bacon, rolled, per Ib12c. to 10
Bacon, long clear, per pound127
Bacon. Canadian, per lb14c. to
Shoulders
Lard,
Sides, per in
Meats-beef, per Ib
Veal
Bacon, rolled, per ID
Spring lamb, per quarter 10c to 421
Spring lamb, per quarter
Chickeng per pair \$1.00 to \$1.

land Utters None thie Things it wa He Would.

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shington, D. C., Dec

ess of the United St entatives of the peop ve branch of the gov been assembled when excellence of our free the fitness of our citiz mlar rule have been agai A political conte ntous consequences, erish apprehension, cres ssiveness so intense as terness, has been wage and, and determined the free, independent the disturbance of o the least sign of weakne nal structure. When se incidents and conte ceful obedience and m which succeeded the political opinion, we disc lence of determination our countrymen to abide of the popular will an ed at all times by abi agencies established irs of the government. ple have exhibited a pa on which entitles them m those who undertake cute their laws faithfu service on their behalf. v be prompted by serie of the trust and confider ceptance of public duty The president then expr the unimproved condition "While." he s of the United States in us far been killed or wo fety in the future is by red. Efforts have not will not be, by the go United States minister ople, to protect our mi toman territory." esident, "the deep feeling

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xible in their resolve mb without practically eat objects for which ns. If Spain has not ned authority, neither ha nts made good their title ded as an independent st v civil government maint Spain, more or less imp large towns and immed is reported, indeed," " on reliable aut the demand of the co ef of the insurgent army ban government has now tempt to exercise functio t government confessedly the best reason for supp ways been on the face, rely on paper." Arguin bility of the Spanish troc out a pitched battle, ints out that there is ha the time to which hostili olonged, and the Spanisl m to have imitated the ir policy of a wholesale property that it may not opponents. At least 0,000 to \$50,000,000 of An is invested in the island an immense trade between ates and the island. Bes idents in this country, ma turalized, who have prome rrection by means which t rit of our institutions ca merican citizens express t y in many substantial way sitating constant claims b for the protection of its damages, now estimate The demands m rding belligerent rights to nts, the recognition of the ce, the purchase by the U the island, or the interve nited States, even at the th Spain, are all dismis sident. The restraint urance of the United rd to the conditions nted out, as well as the gard for Spain thus manife merican people. Finally, the aggests: "It would seem a ould offer Cuba a genuir asure of home rule, which, rving the sovereignty of S tisfy all rational requireme subjects. There should on why the pacification d might not be effected on a result would appear to est of all concerned.

stop the conflict which

ing the resources of the

ng it worthless for v

arty that may ultimately p

ould keep intact the poss ain without touching her ho ould be consulted rather the