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MORE WATER, AND BETTER.

A vote of the ratepayers will soon be taken on the proposal to expropriate the property of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company at Goldstream, Thetis Lake, Esquimalt, and in the city. It is simply a question for the citizens to decide. If they want this property they must soon make up their minds to take it. If they do not want it, they will then have the opportunity of recording their votes against it. The Times is strongly in favor of expropriation, but at the same time we realize that this is something for the people to think out and decide for themselves. If there is anything we can do to help them in coming to what we consider a proper decision we shall do it, but we are not anxious to force our views upon them. We favor the securing of both Goldstream and Sooke Lake as sources of water supply for the city, both of which, we think, will be needed before very long. We have great faith in the future of Victoria. That she is destined to become one of the big cities of the continent we do not doubt, and for this reason we are anxious that as one of the first principles of municipal government she shall own her own water supply. This can only be done by buying out the Esquimalt Waterworks properties and charter. Then we shall be in a position to treat all Victorians alike in regard to water, and we can also give everyone a plentiful supply of a much better quality than they are at present getting. For many years we fought the proposals to meter the city because we believed that everyone should have all the water required at a minimum price, and that there should be no tax upon the beautification of the city by means of private lawns and gardens. For a very small sum Vancouver is able to give its citizens all the water that is required for lawn purposes, and the result is that while many Victoria lawns have been a disgrace to the city during the past summer, Vancouver residents have been able to beautify their gardens and the whole city. There was a time when we believed it would not be in the best interests of the city to purchase the Goldstream property at the price asked. Now, largely through the efforts of the Liberal Opposition in the local legislature, a basis of expropriation has been arranged which is satisfactory to everyone, and there seems to be no time more auspicious for carrying out this than the present.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

If a person on the street were to call any of the city members of the local legislature the name which in vulgar parlance is applied to those people who do not tell the truth there is a possibility that a policeman might be necessary to aid in keeping the peace. No person likes to be told that he is untruthful, for this is an age in which honesty is becoming more and more a necessity in business as well as in public life. What, then, is to be done or said when these four men deliberately break a solemn pledge which they have given? There was a time in the political history of this province when the electorate seemed to expect to be buncoed, and in fact rather enjoyed it. They time after time elected men to represent them on the pledge that some big railway would be built which would make Victoria a commercial centre. The failure to carry out some of these promises has made it necessary for the people who made them to retire into private life. Their political careers are at an end.

When Richard McBride (we find it impossible to write the prefix honorable at the present time) came forward with a railway scheme which was to develop Vancouver Island and be of great benefit to Victoria, a large majority of the people felt that, while they did not trust him personally, there were certain factors which would impel him to keep his word. They knew that he had ambitions in regard to federal politics, and that it was necessary for him to "make good" here if he expected to go any higher. Accordingly they returned him to power with a support that was unprecedented.

Before the election Mr. McBride promised over his own signature that work on the Vancouver Island section of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway would commence within three months of the time the contract was ratified by the legislature, and that work would commence on the Barkley Sound section simultaneously with that on the mainland. In the event of these and other promises not being fulfilled the signed undertaking of Richard McBride concluded with these words: "Failing to carry out these promises, I shall offer my resignation to the Lieutenant-Governor." A similar promise was made by the other three members, Henry B. Thompson, Henry F. W. Behnsen, and Fred. Davey.

The contract was ratified early in the spring, and active work was expected to commence early in July. People have waited and hoped that McBride would "make good." There was no disposition to keep him or his associates to the letter of the law. A good deal of grace has been given him. It is now October, and yet work has not commenced, and the strange part of it all is that the four city members still retain thtir seats.

The electorate are now coming to the conclusion that the four city representatives are dishonest. They gave their word, and they have failed to "make good." They were given a good many days' grace, but without any result. Now it is for them, if they value their reputations as public men and as citizens, to resign at once in conformity with their solemn and oft-expressed pledges.

THE PREMIER AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

Should Premier McBride be actuated by a high sense of honor such as might naturally be expected in a public man in a British country and deem that there is nothing for him to do but tender his resignation to the Lieut.-Governor in redemption of a solemn pledge, he need not be under any apprehension as to the King's government not going on. In fact we know that there is one prepared on short notice to don the yoke of Premier. Mr. Bowser stands ready to step into the breach. Indeed every one, almost, knows that the Attorney-General, Minister of Finance, Minister of Agriculture, etc., feels in his heart that destiny has dealt harcly with him as the strongest man in the administration. Why should Mr. Bowser be compelled to play a secondary role in the provincial burlesque when nature endowed him with qualities which so pre-eminently fit him for the leading part? He is known to scoff at the portentous posings and the owl-like simulations of wisdom of his nominal chief. Mr. Bowser's tongue, perhaps involuntarily, finds its way to a neighboring cheek when anyone mentions the possibility of Mr. McBride becoming leader of the Conservative party of Canada. But Mr. Bowser's unruly member on such occasions is discreetly bridled. Nothing would please the Attorney-General better than to get his leader out of the way of his ambitions. He realizes that there is no sound foundation for whatever fame Mr. McBride may have gained as a leader of the people. If he dared to express his mind frankly and candidly he would tell us all that the Premier is but a political tinkling cymbal—that his mind is as bare of statesmanlike conceptions as his speeches are barren of thought and ideas. From a public point of view, it would not make any material difference if the Premier were to abdicate. Possibly if Mr. Bowser were vested with nominal as he is now in actual control of provincial affairs, he might look at things from a broader platform—he might realize that as a minister he represents the whole of the province, not any particular section of it.

Meantime we have not heard that the Premier has tendered his resignation to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor as a result of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann refusing to permit him to redeem his pledges. Nor is it known that Messrs. Behnsen and Davey have tendered their resignations to Mr. Speaker. As for Mr. Thomson, he is "tripping over the daisies" in dear old distressful Ireland and doubtless enjoying the embarrassment of his colleagues.

SPREAD OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

A new republic is born to-day. Portugal is no longer a kingdom, but will in future be ruled by a more popular form of government. The young king has fled. The capital has been taken. A republic has been declared and a provisional administration formed to carry on the government until the new machinery for electing a president and parliament shall have been established.

It is curious that at the time of the outbreak of the revolution in Portugal the President of the Brazilian republic should have been visiting in Lisbon and should have been the man to rescue the king by taking him from the palace and placing him aboard a war ship. Brazil was formerly a Portuguese colony, and then it became a monarchy under the rule of a man who was styled an Emperor. The people tired of that form of government and prepared to form a republic. Dom Pedro was asked to resign, which he did, and was pensioned off. The revolution was a bloodless one. This is the more modern idea of government where the people rule, the king holding office only at their will. In Portugal, however, no such idea seems to have existed in the minds of the ruling class, and the result is a bloody revolution such as characterized most of the similar movements of the middle ages. A republic is now being established where the people will elect their own government.

Had the government of Portugal followed the trend of public opinion, as has been the case in Great Britain and the self-governing colonies which form the British Empire, there would have been no civil war to record. The king refused to resign when called upon to do so, and there was then no other course open to the republican party but force. They seem to have been successful and by their act another kingdom becomes a republic, while a neighboring throne is tottering to a fall. It will probably take a number of years to properly work out a system of government in Portugal which will be satisfactory, but they have the experience of those countries which have already established similar governments, and they should be able to avoid some of the errors which have crept in there. Switzerland is generally looked upon as a model republic, and probably that country may serve as a pattern for Portugal.

DEMAND FOR LOWER DUTIES GENERAL.

The Conservative newspapers have been trying to create an impression that the feeling in favor of reciprocity with the United States is simply local and has no widespread significance. They would try to make their readers believe that there is no real demand for lower tariffs. This is wholly wrong. Wherever there is a farmer who uses machinery and implements, there is almost always a man who wants a lower tariff. The days of high protection in Canada closed in the year 1896. That a tariff will still be needed for revenue purposes goes without saying, at least for many years to come; all nations need that.

The time is at hand, however, when there must be a lightening of the burdens of taxation in certain lines—a readjustment which, on the whole, will be a lowering of duties and will redound to the consumer's benefit. As an example of the demand which is being made for this, an instance is given in the fact that the Grangers throughout Ontario are backing up the prairie people in their demands, and declare that when parliament again opens they will be heard from. E. C. Drury, master of the Dominion Grange, in a long letter to the Toronto Globe a few days ago dealing with this subject, says:

"Emphatically the farmers of Ontario, and I believe of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, stand with the farmers of the west in their demand for real and substantial tariff reduction. That they have not voiced it so strongly has been due to the fact that they have not had the same opportunity. Had Sir Wilfrid toured Ontario during the past summer, as he did the west, he would have met with the same emphatic protests of the farmers against the continuance of the protective system. In 1905 representatives from the Grange and Farmers' Association met the Tariff Commission many times, and always with the same demand for lower tariff. Since then it has supported the same demand by deputations to Ottawa when a too complaisant government showed symptoms of yielding to the pressure of protected interests. It stands to-day even more firmly for the same thing, and when the organized farmers of all Canada send their deputations to Ottawa at the opening of the next session the voice of Ontario will be heard with no uncertain sound."

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO. AND DEVELOPMENT.

The opening of the B. C. Electric Railway Company's suburban line between New Westminster and Chilliwack on Monday of this week marked a new forward movement on the part of a company which is doing much for the development of the coast. Originally the operations of the company were largely confined to the cities and the close-in suburbs. This new branch is 64 miles in length and does the work usually covered by steam traction, but does it much better, because a more frequent service can be given and more frequent stops made. The company now has 200 miles of track on the mainland and 25 miles in Victoria.

The latest move on Vancouver Island, to open up the Saanich peninsula, is one in which Victorians are more deeply interested than in the mainland developments. A location line is about to be run through the district, and it is to be assumed that it will be built in the near future. This will bring the whole of Saanich into closer touch with the city and make it a district of suburban residences. Many large farms have already been broken up into five or ten acre plots suitable for those who require just enough lands for orchards and grounds, and the work is still going on. The power plant at Jordan River is nearing completion, and the company will soon be in a position to give its patrons all the power needed at a reasonable rate, and also to extend its lines into the suburbs so that the whole district may be opened up. It is to be hoped that there will be no delay over the commencement of work on the Saanich line. It means much to the property owners along the route, and also to the city of Victoria.

The B. C. Electric Company issued a souvenir illustrated book at the time of the visit of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to British Columbia which gives some idea of the immense business done in traction, lighting and the selling of power. A study of the book impresses one with the immense value of such a concern to the communities it serves. We often give the electric company a rap for what we consider its failure in certain respects to provide adequate service or for other shortcomings, but it must be acknowledged that the community is indebted to the enterprise of a corporation which is doing its best to develop the latent resources of the coast districts.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

The Canadian government has called for tenders for a steamship service between British Columbia ports and Australia, with alternate proposals for a call at New Zealand. The Australian government seems to be afraid of the New Zealand competition and will not consent to subsidize a service in which the smaller country is included. Hitherto the service has been maintained by the Union Steamship Company of Australia in conjunction with the New Zealand Shipping Company, the subsidy being paid from year to year. This has made it impossible for the company to put on larger ships, as it never felt sure when it might lose the subsidy and be forced out of the business altogether. Now the New Zealand Company has sold out its interest in the line to an Australian company, and the new combination is using its influence to secure the Australian subsidy.

It is possible that a Canadian or British company may now enter the field in opposition to the Australian company. Should this occur, and some such company secure the Canadian subsidy, it is not improbable that there may be two steamship lines operating between the two countries, one of which would be a Canadian line which would make calls at New Zealand, and the other the Australian line running direct to Sydney via Honolulu and Fiji. In any case there is bound to be an increase in the service, and with that an increase in the trade between those countries and Canada. Already the business is such as to make it profitable to operate without a subsidy, but with the aid of a subsidy a much better service would be assured. The mails have to be carried and paid for, and the fastest possible mail service is what is required. The tenders are to be in this month, and doubtless something will be definitely arranged between the two countries. Should some other company than the Union Steamship Company receive the Canadian contract it is very likely that the Union Company's steamers may call at San Francisco on the way north, and in doing so they would not only secure a large business to the California city, but would also run a service between that city and Victoria in opposition to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. That a monthly service between Australia and this province will not long suffice is certain, and if one company does not put on a more frequent service some other will.

WELCOME, TACOMA MARU.

The visit of the steamer Tacoma Maru to this port is an event of great importance, in that it shows that the big shipping companies of the world are recognizing the strategical position and commercial advantages which this port possesses. Victoria's situation makes it possible for steamers bound to the large ports of the state of Washington to make calls both coming and going. She is in a better position than any other port on the coast to do a large distributing business, and with the opening of the Panama Canal in a few years that position will be improved. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the company which owns the Tacoma Maru, is one of the largest steamship companies of Japan. Six new steamers have been built for the line or are now under construction, and these will call here alternately with the vessels of the other Japanese line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. This will give a regular weekly service with the Japanese liners.

The Japanese are shrewd business people. They recognize that while the business to this port on their vessels has not been very large, yet it is bound to increase. When the Osaka steamers commenced running they went direct to Puget Sound, but very soon the management of the line recognized that here was a point that could not be neglected. Already steamers of the other Japanese line were calling here, as well as those of the Bank line, the Blue Funnel line, and the C. P. R., but yet they could scent business, and they decided to arrange for regular calls for all their vessels.

We welcome the Tacoma Maru to our port, and wish the company every success. While we look with particular pride upon anything which is British, we recognize that there must be no insularity in business. The ships of all nations are welcome to our ports, and especially the ships of a nation that is bound to us by an alliance such as that which binds Japan and the British Empire. It is another of the links which will bind the East to the West, and will be one of the factors in universal civilization. It is one of the means of building up the trade of Canada with the people of the Orient, and it will, we hope, be of mutual benefit to the people of Japan and the port of Victoria.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

The meeting of Victoria's representative labor organization, the Trades and Labor Council, last night was of particular interest in that the report of the delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress was read and adopted. In this report mention was made of the fact that there was apparently an effort being made by the American Federation of Labor to have the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada ran as a state federation, and thus be subordinate to the American body. Against this the Congress protested and stated that as long as Canada is one country and the United States another, just so long will the Canadian Congress speak as the supreme mouthpiece of the workers of Canada, and be on an equal footing with the British Trades Union Congress or the American Federation of Labor. Reference was made to the fact that the American Federation was trying to have all trades councils already chartered by the Canadian Congress take out charters under it. Against this the Congress protested, saying that it did not believe such efforts were in harmony with that spirit of self-respect that had been manifested heretofore between the Canadian Congress and the American Federation.

The Canadian Congress is to be congratulated upon the stand taken in this matter. There has been too much interference by American labor leaders in Canadian affairs. The working men of this country are on the whole a more intelligent body of men than their neighbors to the south and are fully capable of managing their own affairs. Many of the labor troubles on this side of the line have been fomented by paid agitators from the American side, and it is openly alleged that this has been done often at the instance of capitalists who were able to profit from the tying up of Canadian industries.

The condition of what is generally designated the workingman in this country, that is to say, the day laborer or the artisan, is better on the whole in Canada than in any country in the world. He often has grievances no doubt, but he knows what these are and is better able to have them removed by working through Canadian channels and by Canadian methods than by allying himself with any alien organization. When the Canadian workingman works to secure the removal of what he considers an abuse, he usually enlists the sympathy of the whole community, but when he allies himself with the irresponsible agitators from the south he at once alienates local sympathy, and is in a worse position than he was before.

We congratulate the Trades and Labor Council of Canada on the stand it has taken, and we feel sure it will resist all attempts on the part of the American Federation to make this country subordinate to an American machine.

A New York paper announces that a British warship equipped with Curtis turbines has beaten all records for speed. The name of the vessel is the Bristol. This craft is not a Dreadnought. She is merely of 4,800 tons displacement, being of the improved class which is to constitute the model of the Canadian "tin-pot" navy. But the Bristol class must be considered as fulfilling a definite purpose in the navy or they would hardly have been designed and built. We were informed lately that some slight delay was likely to occur in the submission of the plans of the Bristols to the Canadian government because improvements were under way which might materially alter the designs. The dispatch to which we refer indicates the nature of the alterations. On her trial runs the Bristol developed a speed of twenty-seven knots. It would be a feather in the cap of Canada if the first vessels of her new navy were to be reckoned among the fastest steamships afloat. And, with regard to the Curtis turbines, while they are of American design, it may be well to remember that they are an adaptation of the original Parsons engines and that those of the Bristol were built and installed by British engineers.

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It is rumored that H. B. Thompson, M. P. P., took a holiday trip to the Old Country on purpose to be out of the way when the people demanded his resignation. It is to be hoped that Henry Behnsen and Fred Davey will not also feel a call to some other part of the country about this time. It would be easier to send the Speaker away so that he would not be on hand to receive the resignations. Happily the Lieutenant-Governor is of a more stable disposition. He would not refuse to accept a short document from the Premier.

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We can understand the purity campaigners going to Vancouver, but why should they come to Victoria? Perhaps they have heard of the action of the Big Four failing to live up to their pledges

RELATION OF INSECTS TO HUMAN HEALTH

Natural History Society Arranges for Address by Dr. G. Gordon Hewitt

(From Thursday's Daily).

The Natural History Society is arranging for a public meeting to hear a lecture by Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt of Ottawa, on the "Relation of Insects to Human Health," especially in connection with the house fly, under the auspices of the Natural History Society at 8 p. m. on Tuesday next at the Broad street hall. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides and will be free to the public.

Dr. Hewitt is an eminent entomologist and succeeded the late Dr. Fletcher as Dominion Entomologist at Ottawa, and since the subject of his lecture is of the most vital importance, in view of the sickness which has prevailed and is prevailing, owing in a great measure, it is believed by the medical fraternity, to the influence of the common housefly, everyone who can do so should attend the lecture.

The following is a copy of Dr. Hewitt's letter to the secretary of the Natural History Society:

Sept. 21st, 1910.

My Dear Anderson: I left Ottawa on Monday and found your telegram of the 18th awaiting me on my arrival here to-day. I shall be very pleased to give you a public lecture in Victoria.

I will address you on "The Relation of Insects to Man," and shall deal principally with the relation of insect life to health and to the conservation of forests, in fact, "Conservation" will be my text. I shall require a lantern part of the time as I have slides illustrating the relation of insects to the public health, a subject upon which I am lecturing here, on behalf of the city council, at Regina for the provincial government, and at Vancouver.

It will, of course, be a popular lecture in no way technical.

Sincerely yours,

C. GORDON HEWITT.

OCTOBER WEDDING.

Marriage of Mr. John S. Robinson and Miss Judith Phillipps-Wolley.

Duncan, Oct. 5. — The marriage of Miss Judith Phillipps-Wolley, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, and Mr. John S. Robinson of Lynhales, Herefordshire, was solemnized at the parish church of St. Peter's in the Cowichan district, on Saturday, October 1, the Bishop of Columbia, Rev. Canon Leakey, Rev. F. G. Christmas and the Rev. A. Sylvia White of Nanaimo, officiating. The combined choirs of St. Peter's and South Cowichan were in attendance. Mrs. Sylvia White was the organist.

October sunlight and the gold of the famous maples made a pretty setting for a pretty picture when Mr. Robinson, the bridegroom, arrived with his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Walker of Tzouhalem (also from Herefordshire), and his best man, Mr. Parker-Smith, followed shortly after by the bride, Miss Judith Phillipps-Wolley, and her father, mother and the bridal party.

Two charming children, Miss Marguerite Waldy and Miss Inkie Kennington, acted as bridesmaids. The bride wore a costume of white serge with white beaver hat. The bride's mother wore a wisteria-colored cloth gown with Oriental embroidery and a white beaver hat with black underbrim trimmed with wisteria blossoms. The little bridesmaids wore white dresses with white picture hats and carried bouquets of pink roses.

Among the many charming costumes noticed were: Mrs. Fall and Mrs. St. George, of South Cowichan, in pale grey; Mrs. W. H. Langley, white serge; Mrs. Hirsch in a smart black and blue costume with large black picture hat; Miss Payne, from Saturna, in blue; Mrs. Medley in a tailor-made costume; Mrs. Kennington in grey; Mrs. Reade in pale blue with large black hat; Mrs. Waldy in mauve; Mrs. Ransome in a tailor-made gown, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Ian St. Clair were among the Victoria guests.

After the wedding a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. The house was beautifully decorated with white and pink sweet peas, with an arch of wisteria on the stairway.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will spend the winter in Herefordshire. In the spring they will return to Canada to Mr. Robinson's home in the Northwest.

OBITUARY RECORD

(From Thursday's Daily).

The remains of the late George Thompson were interred in Ross Bay cemetery yesterday afternoon, the funeral taking place at 2.30 o'clock from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Company. Rev. Gilbert Cook conducted the services.

Interment of the remains of the late Miss Mabel Winnifred Wood, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wood, formerly of this city, was made in Tacoma on Wednesday last. Rev. W. O. Benodom, of Epworth Methodist church, conducted a very impressive service at the church, and also at the grave. The choir sang by request "Asleep in Jesus" and "Lead Kindly Light." The attendance of sympathizing friends was large, and numerous floral tributes covered the casket.

RAILWAY MAPS.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—Hon. George P. Graham has returned to the capital after a short absence, and is engaged in considering applications for a number of railway routes. The maps are mostly for lines in the west.

Questioned as to the Quebec bridge tenders, Hon. Mr. Graham said they would not be opened just at present. When opened they will be referred to the bridge commission who will consider them on their merits. It will of course be a matter of some weeks before the contract can be let.

LOCAL MARKETS

Oils—	
Pratt's Coal Oil	1.65
Eocene	1.75
Meats—	
Hams (B. C.), per lb.	24
Bacon (B. C.), per lb.	22
Hams (American), per lb.	26
Bacon (American), per lb.	30@ 35
Bacon (long clear), per lb.	22
Beef, per lb.	8@ 20
Pork, per lb.	12½@ 20
Mutton, per lb.	12½@ 15
Lamb, hindquarter	2.50@ 3.00
Lamb, forequarter	1.75@ 2.00
Veal, per lb.	12½@ 25
Suet, per lb.	15
Farm Produce—	
Fresh Island Eggs	55
Butter (Creamery)	.45@ .50
Butter (Eastern Townships)	35
Lard, per lb.	20
Western Canada Flour Mills—	
Purity, per sack	2.00
Purity, per bbl.	7.75
Three Star Patent, per sack	2.00
Three Star Patent, per bbl.	7.75
Hungarian Flour—	
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack	2.00
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl.	7.75
Robin Hood, per sack	2.00
Robin Hood, per bbl.	7.75
Vancouver Milling Co., Hungarian, per sack	2.00
Vancouver Milling Co., Hungarian, per bbl.	7.75
Lake of Woods, per sack	2.00
Lake of Woods, per bbl.	7.75
Calgary Hungarian, per sack	2.00
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl.	7.75
Enderby, per sack	2.00
Enderby, per bbl.	7.50
Pastry Flours—	
Snowflake, per sack	1.85
Snowflake, per bbl.	7.00
O. K. Best Pastry, per sack	1.70
O. K. Best Pastry, per bbl.	6.50
O. K. Four Star, per sack	1.70
O. K. Four Star, per bbl.	6.50
Vancouver Milling Co., Wild Rose	1.70
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.75
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	6.50
Grain—	
Wheat, chicken feed, per ton	40.00@60.00
Wheat, per lb.	38
Barley	35.00
Whole Corn	40.00
Cracked Corn	44.00
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 7-lb. sk.	35
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 20-lb. sk.	90
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 40-lb. sk.	1.90
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 80-lb. sk.	3.80
Oatmeal, 10-lb. sack	50
Oatmeal, 50-lb. sack	2.25
Rolled Wheat, 10 lbs.	65
Cracked Wheat, 10 lbs.	35
Wheat Flakes, per packet	12½@ 35
Whole Wheat Flour, 10 lbs.	45
Graham Flour, 10 lbs.	45
Graham Flour, 50 lbs.	1.75
Feed—	
Hay (baled), per ton	24.00@28.00
Straw, per bale	75
Middlings, per ton	32.00
Bran, per ton	22.00
Ground Feed, per ton	35.00
Shorts	32.00
Poultry—	
Dressed Fowl, per lb.	25@ 30
Ducks, per lb.	20@ 25
Geese (Island), per lb.	20@ 25
Garden Produce—	
Cabbage, per lb.	4
Potatoes (local), new	1.00
Onions, per lb.	3
Carrots, per lb.	3

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Lemons	6.50
Walnuts (Cal.)	22
Walnuts (Eastern)	15
Ham	23
Ham (boiled), per lb.	31
Ham (boned), per lb.	26
Bacon	26
Carrots (new), per sack	1.50
Bananas, per lb.	5½
Butter (Eastern Townships)	31
Oats, per ton	27.00
Hay, per ton	19.00@24.00
Corn, per ton	35.00
Grape Fruit	4.00
Tomatoes (local), per crate	1.00@ 1.50
Green Onions, per doz.	25
Turnips (new), per sack	2.00
Cauliflowers, per doz.	1.50@ 2.00
Onions (Cal.), per sack	2.00
Apples (local), per box	1.25@ 2.00
Garlic, per lb.	10
Cucumbers (local), per doz.	1.00@ 1.50
Honey (liquid), bulk, per lb.	12½
Honey (comb), per crate	4.25
Limes, per doz.	15
Nuts (new Brazil), per lb.	16@ 18
New Potatoes	18.00@20.00
Peaches, per crate	90@ 1.00
Canteloups, per crate	4.50
Corn, in cob (local), per doz.	50
Cabbage, per lb.	3½@ 4
Plums, per crate	1.00
Oranges (Valencia), per box	4.00@ 4.75
Pears (Bartlett), per box	1.25@ 1.50
Apples, Gravenstein, (local), box	1.25
Pineapples, per lb.	5
Grapes	1.75
Peppers, Bell	1.75
Peppers, Chile	1.75
New Sweet Potatoes	4@ 4½
Figs (California)	75@ 1.10

PRINCE RUPERT HOSPITAL.

Prince Rupert, Oct. 5.—The secretary of the Prince Rupert General hospital board, A. Cuthbert, announces the receipt of the promised cheque for $7,500 towards the General hospital fund from the provincial government. While the newly formed Ladies' Auxiliary is getting busy along its chosen lines, Mr. Cuthbert is in no way relaxing his efforts to maintain the flow of subscriptions to this commendable cause.

Rapid progress is being made in the hospital building. The roof is now on and being shingled, and the plumbing is in progress while the inside partitions and floors are being constructed. At the present rate of progress the hospital will very soon be ready for furnishing.

IMPRISONED BANKER.

Montreal, Oct. 5.—It is rumored here that Phillippe Roy, ex-president of the Bank of St. John's and former speaker of the legislature, will shortly be released from St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary on ticket of leave. He is serving five years for wrecking the bank.

—Contributions to the Camphellford relief fund have been made as follows: The Canadian Club, $25; A Friend, $5; Rev. C. G. and Mrs. Cooper $7; Mrs. Hanbury, $10; Mrs. W. Grant $10; Mrs. Lugrin, $5; A. J. Morley, $5; Mrs. Walsh, $5; Nurses' Club, $5; Alexander Club, $25; Ladies' Canadian Club, $25. Victorians anxious to assist in raising funds are asked to give their services in selling tickets for the benefit concert to be held at the Victoria theatre on the evening of the 14th inst. These tickets can be obtained on application to the management of the Victoria theatre.

A camera lens exhibited in a Preston Eng., optician's window focussed the sun's rays and set the shop on fire

RESOURCES ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE G.

Special Observation Party F Fine Land in Country Wes Fort George

The trip made from Edmonton t the Yellowhead Pass via Fort Ge Prince Rupert, by a party of G. officials and writers, will do m bring the resources of that coun fore the attention of the public. bers of the party, which number with thirty pack horses, include who contribute to leading magazi lications, and their articles, which freely illustrated, will be widely Among those who made the trip w C. W. Lett, travelling passenger a the G. T. P.; Mr. Russell, photog of Montreal; and F. Talbot, of the Work magazine.

All were greatly impressed wi scenic beauties of the country through and the immense possibil the vast territory that lies in th country between the headwaters Fraser river and the Telkwa valley leaving Edmonton, the party visi hot springs in Jasper park, on t side of the Rockies, which some d be the site of a large tourist hote water there is 128 degrees, fifteen hotter than Banff, and strongly nated with sulphur. The spring been known to the Indian tribes of ern Alberta for many years, and travelled long distances to secur benefit of the virtues of the wate

To get to Mount Robson, which feet above sea level, a road had to from the main trail. Some fine vi this peak, which attracted attenti summer by the parties that clim snowy sides, were taken.

Particular notice was taken of th cultural, mineral and scenic poss of the country through which the will run. It was found from perso perience that every river emptyi the Fraser had gold colors. The found that the huge area west George to Aldermere in the Bulkley was arable land and especially adap grazing purposes. Photographs w cured of immense strawberries, berries, red and black currants, grow wild there.

Although the district is as yet co tively unknown, all through at i settlers were encountered. At time the party thought they were a miles or so from civilization, they hear the chopping of an axe, and brought to view some man who h tured into the country and was do work of the pioneer. Invariably, the first questions asked was con mail, and much was brought dressed to relatives of those wh taken holdings in the new British bia.

A feature of the trip was the di of a number of lakes, one 75 m length, not marked on any of the maps. A large one, near Mount was named Lake Helena.

ELECTROCUTED AT WASHING MAC

Woman is Killed While Try Save the Life of Her Brother

Brgham City, Utah, Oct. 6.—A device attached to the wringer washing machine operated with effect when it drew from a liv more than 1,000 volts of ele and dealt death in a horrible Thomas McMaster and his Verna, and shocked the man's to unconsciousness.

In the act of adjusting the machine, McMaster had detach small wire from the washer an about to connect it with the wringer when by some mischa came in contact with a live While the man writhed in death flames were darting from his Seeing his pitiful plight, his wif ed to his side and was knocked ible to the floor.

Verna McMaster, sister of th man, who resided next door, he cries and hastened to her b home. She seized McMaster hand and received the full force deadly current. Neighbors co response to the alarm found th man and his sister had been cuted and their bodies badly Physicians were called to atten McMaster, and she was revive considerable effort.

ECZEMA MUST YIELD

The Wonderfully Soothing, ing Influence of

DR. CHASE'S OINTME

There is one thing you can de Dr. Chase's Ointment to do eve and that is to cure eczema. T no more severe test to which a ment can be put, and becau Chase's Ointment triumphed o zema it has become the standar ment.

When another ointment is pr is said to be as good as Dr. And this illustrates the high held by this preparation.

Mrs. Oscar Vancott, St. Sask., writes: "I have fou Chase's Ointment to be a per cure for eczema and other sk eases. One son while nursing br with running, watery sores all head and around the ears. Many were prescribed to no effect. The head became a mass of scabs suffered agony untold. He becam and frail, would not eat and we we would lose him.

"Providentially we heard Chase's Ointment and it thoroughly cured him. He is years old now and strong and w elder boy was also cured of ecz this Ointment and we hope more will learn about it so that the little ones may be saved from ing."

Do not be satisfied with the ence of others, but put Dr. Ointment to the test when arises. Try it for chafing and tion of the skin, for chapp cracked hands, for chilblains a bites, for sores and burns. It is fully soothing and healing. 60 box, all dealers; or Edmanson & Co., Toronto. Write for free Dr. Chase's Recipes.