FOREMOST CITIZENS DEPRIVED OF VOTES

Strict Interpretation of the Law Creates Confusion in Municipal Elections

The court of revision completed its work on the municipal voters' list yesterday afternoon. Approximately 100 more names were struck from the list, and the court then adjourned, with the understanding that, unless some unlooked for complications arise, no future session will be called. The names struck off yesterday were so treated in accordance with the reports made by the city water commissioner and the city treasurer, after a careful searching of the records. By no means all of those who were struck off have not paid their taxes. In a large number of the cases the victims had failed to qualify owing to some misunderstanding. In some cases the trouble was over the value of the tax paid; in others payment had been deferred until after October 31, the date set for the closing of the receipt of taxes. There were even some instances where in their declarations citizens had mistaken the nature of the tax which they were paying and had declared themselves as qualifying on rates for which they were not liable, and had not really paid. Through one mistake and another, dozens of names came under the axe, and numbers of the very best citizens of Victoria were struck from the list.

The very hardest case of all was that of certain ladies who had declared themselves as qualifying on taxes which they had not paid, under the mistaken idea that they were paying rates for which they were liable. Had the ladies only known it in time, they need not have qualified at all, as by the recent Municipal Elections Act, the franchise is extended to all women, irrespective of all qualifications except age. Unfortunately, owing to a misunderstanding on the part of some of the officials, the act was not read so as to extend universal suffrage to women until a few days before October 31, and all ladies wishing to register as voters were required to show qualifications as taxpayers or property owners. It was only those women who came in just previous to October 31, after the act had been read aright, who were admitted to the list. Despite the fact that they did not need to qualify at all, those ladies who had declared themselves wrongly were ruthlessly stricken from the list.

Although feeling themselves bound to follow the provisions of the act to the letter, the members of the court expressed themselves strongly against the law as an unfair statute. It was also pointed out that occasions may arise, and have already done so, from the enforcement of the law, where a man who has paid a $300 licence is struck out for omitting to pay a dog tax of $2.

The Mayor urged that in concluding its labors the court draw up a report embodying its objections to the law. Ald. Fullerton also wished to make a report, which the legislative committee of the council might take as its text in making representations to the House for the alteration of the law. Ald. Yates, however, while admitting his objections to the law, would not hear of any report from the court, stating that in his opinion it did not lie within the work of that body.

The official reasons given by the court for its action in striking the names from the list are embodied in a letter from the city barrister, and are as follows: "Because said citizens have not paid all municipal rates, taxes, rentals, assessments and licence fees payable by them, with the exception of rates on land, as conditions of qualification."

The list of names struck off by the court, in full, is as follows: J. Patterson, E. A. Bates, C. H. Lugrin, D. Campbell, A. M. Roberts, Mrs. A. M. Kitto, Mrs. E. Wilson, Mrs. J. C. Humphreys, J. C. Gallagher, F. I. Clarke, W. H. Coates, Mrs. Laura Scott, Mrs. Ely, Mrs. Annie Wills, Mrs. M. A. Moresby, S. E. King, D. J. Mason, C. H. Merkley, J. A. Teague, W. J. Keown, G. W. Rowbottom, R. H. Williams, Mrs. F. M. Dumbleton, Mrs. E. Strade, Rev. W. L. Clay, J. Jackson, R. J. Butler, E. Murray, Mrs. E. Lawson, W. Ridgway Wilson, J. Casey, H. Taylor, T. Kipling, H. B. Ball, Frank Higgins, George Jacques, James H. Dickison, W. D. McKillican, Fred Proctor, Kate Westerdale, E. Andernach, Walter Wilson, Sarah Thomas, Adela Smith, John Teague, A. O. Roy, A. Westerdale, A. C. West, Phil H. Smith, T. C. Meads, G. F. Fox, W. E. Devereux, A. Davies, T. S. Futcher, J. Young, R. Livingston, W. B. Shakespeare, A. Andrews, H. A. Rudge, H. Richardson, T. Garvin, H. A. Frederick, H. Atkins, Mrs. W. E. Power, H. F. Strade, T. J. W. Hicks, J. D. McNiven, H. G. Brown, T. Alexander, Maria Foster, O. T. Goldsmith, Robert Eccles, A. H. Hartley, Thomas Renfrew, F. King, Joseph Levy, W. C. Bryant, F. L. Wolfenden, W. R. Jackson, William Thiemsen, Robert Livingstone, Clifford E. Denham, David Leeming, E. J. Blacquiere, A. Rochon, Mrs. M. Riddell, Mrs. Mary Wilson, R. Jameson, Mrs. L. Wallace, R. W. Coulson, Mrs. M. Blaney, Mrs. M. A. Lepage, M. S. Spain, W. Robinson.

The name of W. J. Cameron, which had been ordered struck off by the court at its previous session, was ordered to be put on the list again.

Barrister's Opinion

The letter from the city barrister containing the opinion on which the court worked, is, in full, as follows:

His Worship the Mayor, Victoria:

Sir,—Re Court of Revision: In reply to your verbal request for an opinion as to whether or not it is necessary that a person applying for the inclusion of his name in the voters' list, upon a householder's qualification, shall have paid not only a rate of $2 but also all municipal rates, taxes, rentals, assessments and license fees payable by him (not chargeable on land) as a condition of qualification, I beg to say that in the Act of 1897 (R. S. B. C., 1897) Section 2, the term "householder" is defined as follows: "Householder shall extend to and include every person who holds and occupies a messuage, dwelling or tenement, or any part or portion of a messuage, dwelling or tenement within the municipality, yielding and paying therefore a rental or rent value of not less than $60 per annum." Section 6 of the same Act reads as follows: "After the first municipal election the following persons shall be entitled to vote for Alderman or Councillors at municipal elections in any ward in which they may be registered as ratepayers, that is to say: Any male or female being a British subject of the full age of 21 years, who in city municipalities has paid on or before the first day of November, and in township or district municipalities on or before the first day of December, in the year immediately prior to the day of nomination, all municipal rates, taxes (exclusive of water rate or water rent) assessments and license fees (if any) payable by him or her to the municipality, or who shall have paid such rates, taxes, assessments and license fees before the holding of the Court of Revision hereinafter mentioned, and whose name shall be placed on the voters' list by such court." Sub-section (c) "Who is a householder within the municipality."

It will be noted that the main purport of sub-section (c) seems to have been payment of all imposts by the city before the effect of the other qualifying circumstances were to be considered. The form of declaration appended as a sub-section to the above section 6 required applicant to declare that he had paid all such imposts.

In 1902 an alteration was made (Cap. 20, Sec. 2, sub-section A) whereby it was declared inter alia "A householder who has paid on or before the 31st December in the year immediately prior to the day of nomination, all municipal rates, taxes, assessments, rentals and license fees (which are not chargeable on land) payable by him or her to the municipality, shall be entitled to have his or her name entered on the voters' list of the municipality, provided, however, he or she shall have during the month of October in each year, make and cause to be delivered to the clerk of the municipality a statutory declaration in form and to the effect following: "That I have paid all municipal rates, taxes, rentals, assessments and license fees payable by me (which are not chargeable on land)."

One of the incidents of the form and effect of the declaration was that applicant had paid all municipal rates, taxes, assessments, rentals and license fees, etc.

The change brought about in the Act of 1897 by the Act of 1902 so far as "householders" are concerned, seems to have been that the applicant was relieved of the necessity of payment of rent of $60 per annum on premises within the municipality, but the condition applicable to all voters still applied to a householders, namely, payment of all municipal rates, taxes, assessments, rentas and license fees (not chargeable on land.)

In 1905 another alteration was made with regard to the status of a householder whereby "householder" was defined as follows: "Householder" shall extend to and include every person who holds and occupied a dwelling, tenement, hotel or boarding house or any portion of a dwelling, tenement, hotel or boarding house, within the municipality, who has paid directly to the municipality, rates, taxes or fees of not less than two dollars during the current year."

By this amendment it would appear that not only was occupation of a dwelling within the municipality necessary in order to qualify as a householder, but payment of an impost of not less than $2 per current year. The form of declaration required was altered in each instance of the amendments referred to, that of 1897, required applicant to state that the dwelling occupied by him was sittate in a certain ward of the municipality, and that the rent or rents or rent value or values thereof was not less than $60 during the year. The declaration of 1902 required a statement to the effect that the dwelling occupied by applicant was within the municipality, but did not contain a statement either as to the rental value thereof or as to the payment of a rate aggregating any particular sum. The declaration of 1905 required, as in the others, the description of the premises occupied, etc., and a further statement of the payment of a particular sum to the municipality, being all the imposts payable. In the three instances of the declarations referred to it will be observed that the requirement of payment of all taxes as a condition of qualification was preserved. In 1906 the term "householder" was again defined, but the alterations in the definitions are not material so far as the present question is concerned. It reads as follows: "Householder" shall mean and include any person of the full age of twenty-one years who occupies a dwelling, tenement, hotel or boarding house or any part or portion of a dwelling, tenement, hotel or boarding house, and who shall, unless exempt by statute or municipal by-law, have paid directly to the municipality rates, taxes or fees of not less than $2 for the current year."

The requirement of payment of $2 was still preserved and no alteration was made in the form of declaration from the Act of 1905. This form of declaration of 1905 required the defendant to state that he has paid all municipal rates, taxes, assessments, rents and license fees (payable by him (which are not chargeable on land) and also the amount of said rates.

In view of the fact pervading all the amendments that there has never been any alteration in the basic principle that payment of all imposts not chargeable on land shall be evidenced by declaration and that the alterations to the Acts have related merely to additional qualifications in the case of "householders" and that the form of declaration has been altered in each instance in conformity with this principle, it seems to me that it is necessary that a person to qualify as a householder must demonstrate payment, not only of a rate of $2, but of all municipal rates, taxes, rentals, assessments and license fees payable by him which are not chargeable on land.

COMPLAINS ABOUT INSURANCE TAXES

W. S. Holland, Prominent Agent, Says Levy of $300 Drives Business From City

"The $300 tax per year on fire insurance companies imposed in Victoria is driving away a lot of business from the city," said W. S. Holland, a prominent insurance man of Vancouver, at the Driard hotel last night. "I understand it was put on years ago for the purpose of securing fire protection that never was attained. It is an unjust tax, and many of the newer companies in particular refuse to do business in Victoria as a result. In Vancouver we only pay $100 per annum; in New Westminster, $50, and in Kamloops, $25. All other places in the province are free. Only a week or two ago one of the oldest fire companies doing business in your city withdrew. Others with which I am connected have suggested doing the same thing, and I have only advised them to hold on, hoping that this imposition would be repealed. It amounts to a 5 per cent tax on a premium income of $6,000 a year, and this is quite as much as the average.

"What makes it worse is the fact that the necessary protection is secured by the government. A company goes to the Dominion authorities and asks for the right to do business. To secure this it has to deposit $55,000 in collateral security to secure its license. When it wishes to do business in this province it pays another $250. And yet Victoria adds $300 a year to these charges.

"None of the newer companies are opening agencies in Victoria. Within the past few months Hobson & Co. of Vancouver have secured at least three new companies to do business in British Columbia, but none of them will open here. By the end of next month I shall have secured four, but not one will open in Victoria until this tax is repealed, or at all events materially reduced.

"You have new industries springing up all over Vancouver Island, all of which would place their insurance in Victoria, if possible. While many of the most popular companies refuse to open offices in the city, residents must be content to see this business go elsewhere."

CHICAGO MISCREANTS

Chicago, Jan. 2.--Four men, said to be members of the Bakers' Union, have been arrested on the charge of putting acid on a hundred loaves of bread distributed among the Jewish residents on the West Side. A strike is in progress at a local bakery, and it is claimed that strike sympathizers threw the acid, and also iodoform, on wagon-loads of bread and rolls after they had left the bakery.

STATISTICS SHOWING PROVINCIAL PRODUCTION

The people of British Columbia hail the advent of 1907 with the confidence born of a period of unparalleled prosperity during the year just past. And the things which induced that prosperity will remain with the province during the year just opening and, in all probability, for a long period thereafter. It is the purpose of this article to tell, as far as is known, the history of 1906 and to give a conservative forecast of what is to be expected during the coming year.

Every important industry has advanced. Lumbering shows probably the greatest accession of value. Mineral production has shown a satisfactory increase. Agriculture, and more particularly fruit growing, has much increased as a wealth producing agent. The harvest of the sea has more than equalled that of last year, the shortage of the salmon pack being more than made up from other sources. There is not a single item of failure; 1906 is an unbroken story of success.

The Lumber Industry

Dealing in detail with the most important industries, that of timber will be first taken up. Licences covering 4,000 square miles of timber limits were issued by the lands and works department; almost twice as many as during 1905, and within a few of 40 per cent of the whole number that have been issued since the province was constituted. The following figures for the past four years eloquently tell this story:

	Timber Licenses Issued.	Acreage Covered.
1903	1,307	886,480
1904	1,451	938,640
1905	2,173	1,390,720
1906	4,000	2,560,000

East of the Cascades, each licensee pays an annual rental of $115, and west of the Cascades, $140. A prominent official stated yesterday that those issued during 1906 were almost evenly divided between the two classes, with the balance, if any, in favor of the latter. Taking the average of the two sums therefore, as a basis, ($127.50), the revenue derived from license fees alone was $510,000. In addition to this the mitbers were over 2,000 hand loggers licenses issued that, at $10 each, be first taken up. Licenses covering sum of $530,000 is $22,000 in excess of the revenue derived from the lumber industry from all sources during the financial year ending June 30th last.

Last Year's Output

Statistics are not at present available later than June 30th, regarding lumber cut in the province. To that date it was officially estimated as about 250,000,000 feet for the half year. Since that time, or only shortly before, the following mills have commenced operations, in addition to smaller ones in Okanagan, Similkameen, Nicola and Cranbrook districts:

Fraser river Saw Mills, Milleide, near New Westminster ..... 250,000 ft.
Small & Bucklin Lumber Co., New Westminster ..... 65,000 ft.
The J. S. Emerson Lumber Co., Fort Moody ..... 20,000 ft.
The J. S. Emerson Lumber Co., Port Moody, (shingles) 50,000
Vancouver Lumber, Co., Vancouver ..... 70,000 ft.
Anglo-American Lumber Co., Vancouver ..... 30,000 ft.
Sutton Lumber & Trading Co., Mosquito Harbor, Clayoquot ..... 200,000 ft.
C. R. McLaughlin Lumber Co., Bon Acord ..... 100,000 ft.
Total daily capacity ..... 785,000 ft.

Taking these into consideration it may safely be said that the cut for the last half of the year reached at least 350,000,000 feet. This makes a total cut for the year of 600,000,000 feet, an increase of about 127,000,000 feet over 1905. The average price last year was much higher than that of 1905, the total value of which Hon. R. G. Tatlow estimated at $7,500,000. The total value of the timber production of British Columbia cannot, therefore, be less than $9,500,000. When full statistics are available it is probable this amount will be largely increased.

As to the revenue from stumpage derived from this enormous product nothing has yet been made public. No attempt will be made to estimate here as the subject of revenue does not enter into the scope of this article except for illustrative purposes.

Mineral Production

Coming now to the mineral industry the same tale of progress has to be told. During 1905 the total production was valued at $22,461,235. In an article on another page, Mr. E. Jacobs, editor of the B. C. Mining Record, recognized as the most reliable unofficial authority in the province, estimates the value of the output of 1906 at $25,129,875, an increase of over 11 per cent. For the last four years the production has been as follows:

	Value	Increase Over Previous Year
1903, official	$17,495,954	
1904, official	18,977,359	8.5 p.c.
1905, official	22,461,235	18.4 p.c.
1906 estimate	25,129,875	11 p.c.

The tonnage produced during 1906 will be found to be somewhat below that of 1905, owing to the Kootenay smelters being unable to work during a considerable time as a result of a strike at the Crow's Nest Colliery, from which their fuel is derived. This loss was more than offset, however, by a continued rise in the price of silver, copper and lead. The figures given below are those adopted by the Provincial Mineralogist for official statistics, 95 per cent of the value of silver and 90 per cent of that of lead being given. They are based on the average price on the New York Metal market for the whole of 1905 and, for 1906, up to December 22nd.

	1905.	1906.	Increase
Copper (full) lb.	c15.590	c19.288	24 p.c.
Silver (95p.c.) oz.	c67.835	c68.398	10.6 p.c
Lead (60p.c) lb	4.237	5.101	20.4 p.c

The progress of the market in all the metals mentioned has been steady and authorities do not consider they will recede, but rather rise for a long period.

Progress of Agriculture

It is extremely unfortunate that accurate statistics are not available regard the agricultural production of the province. At the request of Hon. R. G. Tatlow the deputy minister of agriculture prepared an estimate, based upon the reports of various agricultural associations, which gave the value of the production of 1905 as $6,482,366, or $487,718 greater than that of 1904.

Shipments from Victoria and district increased about 35 per cent, while those from Okanagan rose about 50 per cent. These were principally of fruit, but other products show a similar advance. Butter in 1905 advanced 22 per cent over 1904; shipments of live stock increased during the same period over 25 per cent. In view of these facts a reliable estimate of agricultural advance generally will be about 25 per cent. The value of the agricultural products of British Columbia during 1906 may therefore be conservatively stated at not less than $8,000,000.

The Fisheries

Salmon canning is the only industry in which a marked decrease occurred during 1906. The total output was in the vicinity of 440,000 cases, as compared with 1,167,460 for the season of 1905. Such a comparison is, however, not a fair one. As is well known, the run of salmon is recurrent in periods of four years and 1902 would therefore be a fair standard from which to judge. That year the product was 652,982 cases. The Dominion government is the only authority preparing fishery statistics and the latest available report is for 1904. For purposes of comparison it serves extremely well as the pack of salmon during that year was very similar to that of the present season, or 465,984 cases. This authority states the value of the product of the fisheries of the province during 1904 was $7,500,000. But there have have been new lines of effort indulged in since then. The whaling industry during 1906 was of the value of at least $300,000. Halibut, herring, mild pickled salmon, and other fish have been marketed to a much larger extent. It is safe to say, therefore, that the fisheries of British Columbia were of the value of $8,000,000 during 1906.

Manufacturing

Many other lines of business are engaged in in British Columbia. The Minister of Finance, at the last annual meeting of the Victoria Board of Trade, estimated their value at $10,000,000 during 1905. Allowing for a ten per cent increase during the past year, and tha is not too much as local manufacturers estimated the accession at 25 per cent at the end of June, the various lines of manufacture for 1906 will reach a total of $11,000,000.

Sixty-one Millions

To sum up the production of the province it will be seen that 1906 shows a great advance over 1905. Taking the estimate of the Finance Minister for 1905 and the above figures for 1906 the following shows the comparison:

	1905.	1906.
Mining	$22,461,235	$25,129,875
Lumber	7,500,000	9,500,000
Agriculture	6,482,366	8,000,000
Fisheries	7,500,000	8,000,000
Manufacturing	10,000,000	11,000,000
Totals	$53,943,601	$61,629,875

In the march of prosperity education has not been neglected. Twenty-two new schools were opened in the province during the year ending June 30th, 1906. There were, on that date, 687 under provincial control made up as follows:

	1905	1906
High Schools	34	37
Graded Schools	351	366
Common Schools	249	284

Counting the population of the province as 225,000, this works out as a public school for each 325 inhabitants. In addition to these, there are a large number of denominational and private academies and Indian schools that will much reduce this proportion. All told there is a school for less than every 300 people resident in the province, men, women and children.

Successful Financially

Financially, 1906 was an extremely successful year. Though details are not yet known, the large surplus of timber receipts and the amount of over $600,000 derived from the sale of government lands adjacent to Vancouver in November last, together with other lands purchased from the Crown bring the surplus at the present due to at least $1,000,000. This sum will be available for public improvements.

And what is in store for 1907? There is not the slightest chance that the present period of progress will not continue. Prominent among the factors towards its acceleration will be the activity soon to be apparent in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The contract under which the company acquired its terminal at Prince Rupert requires that construction shall be commenced during the coming year. That the contract will be carried out is apparent from many circumstances. Upon the authority of the Indian Agent at Hazelton it is stated that a large contract for ties and other construction material has already been let. Within the past week the company's representataive here practically completed a contract for clearing 320 acres of land on the Prince Rupert townsite and its signature only awaits the settlement of minor details.

New British Columbia

In anticipation of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific this spring will see a great rush into "New British Columbia." The valleys of the Bulkley, Nechaco, Blackwater and other rivers are known to be extremely fertile and it may be said a large body of land will be taken up and thus become taxable. The rich mica deposits near Tete Jaune Cache will be further exploited, and the Canoe river valley, hitherto almost totally unexplored is certain to receive attention. It is also extremely probable that the discoveries of coal and cuprifferous ores in the Telquа district will be extensively developed and in far away Cassiar the strong syndicate of Chicago capitalists recently organized will operate on a large scale at Haskins mountain.

The Coming Year

Lumbering will continue to expand and indications are that many localities not previously indentified with this industry will become so during 1907. Among these may be mentioned the exploitation of both the east and west coasts of Vancouver Island, the Queen Charlotte group and the Arrow lakes, where a large amount of development has been going on recently. This year will also see the inception of the wood pulp industry, the Canadian Pacific Sulphite Company already having started the construction of its plant.

Mining will go forward as it has done continuously in the past. Three new coal fields will be developed, those at the north end of Vancouver Island, on Graham Island and in the Telqua valley. The Kootenays were never more prosperous and will continue to be so. While it is hardly hoped that the placer gold output will be materially increased, a large amount of development will go forward in Cariboo and Atlin. In both these districts the Guggenheim syndicate intend operating on a large scale and the dredging experiments in the former camp together with the extensive water supply to be developed in Cariboo will place both the districts mentioned in line for an enormous production in 1908. An effort is being made to secure a bounty on zinc, similar to that which was so successful in renewing activity in lead mining. If such a bounty becomes an accomplished fact a great stimulus will be given to a large number of mines now lying idle.

Fruit Growing Expansion

Agriculture is bound to go ahead. The fruit growing industry that is making great expansion in the vicinity of Victoria is increasing even more rapidly in the Okanagan district and the sheltered valleys of the Kootenays. Thousands of acres will come into bearing for the first time this summer and it is reasonable to predict that agriculture will continue its phenomenal advancement of the past two or three years.

Fishing will not be confined to salmon alone as an important factor, as has been the case until very recently.

The whaling industry will at least have its equipment doubled. A strong company promises to have improved oysters on the market not later than May, and has already applied for extensive areas near Victoria for their propagation. Milder pickled salmon became important for the first time in 1906, but so keen was the demand, buyers coming from Europe to purchase, that arrangements are being made for an increased output. These developments will come about in 1907 and reach extensive proportions.

Taking all these things into consideration, and many others of which space limits will not permit mention, British Columbia will at the end of 1907 again show remarkable progress over the most gratifying record of 1906.

WHEAT CROP WILL FLOW TO PACIFIC

Chief Engineer of Grand Trunk Pacific Hints at Big Future Business

C. C. Van Arsdal, chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, arrived in the city last night, after an extended visit to Edmonton and other points on the line of the new railway. He was somewhat uncommunicative regarding his work, but said enough to show that construction will start in this province at an early date.

"Work is progressing west of Edmonton very well," he said. "All three proposed routes have been located to the Pacific coast. No construction is going on west of Edmonton, however, although contracts have been let for the whole distance between that point and Winnipeg, and the line is being built."

Asked as to his opinion of a statement recently made by J. R. Boyle, M. P. P., secretary of the Dominion Grain commission, that the wheat of Alberta and part of Saskatchewan would eventually find an outlet in British Columbia, he said:

"This hardly goes far enough. I believe that not only the surplus crop of Alberta will come this way, but also that of Saskatchewan and a large portion from Manitoba. There is already a large Oriental trade being worked up. In conjunction with the Great Northern, James J. Hill has put some of the largest wheat carriers in the world on the route between this coast and China and Japan. This trade will grow enormously and the Canadian part of it must come through British Columbia."

"Is the Yellow Head Pass finally chosen for the passage of the Grand Trunk Pacific through the mountains?"

"I did not know the government had accepted our profiles for that, but, as I said, all three routes have been located."

"And they join somewhere near Fort St. George, do they not?"

"No, a little east of that, in the open country nearer Pine river," Mr. Van Arsdal replied. "Of course, we come out by the Skeena."

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HELP FOR CHINA

Washington, Jan. 2.--Secretary of War Taft, as president of the National Red Cross Association, today telegraphed President E. H. Harriman of the Union Pacific Railroad, accepting Mr. Harriman's recent offer to the president of the free services of the company's San Francisco and Portland steamship lines for the transportation of supplies to Shanghai and Hongkong for the sufferers from famine in China.

The Red Cross Society, which, through its branches and other agencies, is making every effort to obtain sufficient contributions of money and foodstuffs to make up a cargo for shipment to China at an early date, calculates that from $100,000 to $150,000 will be required to purchase such cargo.

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Concave	$2.50
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ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR, per sack	1.60
SNOWFLAKE FLOUR, per sack	1.35
DIXI PASTRY FLOUR, per sack	1.35
GRANULATED SUGAR, per 20-lb. sack	1.25
EOCENE OIL, per tin	1.70
ASTRAL OIL, per tin	1.60

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