

TAXING IMPROVEMENTS.

Ald. Macmillan's figures relating to the rate of taxation will no doubt evoke more than a mild interest in the minds of ordinary ratepayers—those who own no land but that which they make use of for residential or business purposes. Under the rate proposed to be levied by the mayor and the majority of the aldermen the big holders of unimproved or poorly improved land will have their burden of taxes materially reduced, while the man who has built upon his land has his share of the burden increased in like ratio. The rule proposed is practically this: The larger the proportion of improvements the larger the proportion of taxes the owner must pay. Whether this is a commendable proposition the citizens must say for themselves. Under the circumstances they can hardly be blamed if their minds revert to Mayor Beaven's teachings in that speech of 1893, from which we quoted the other day. The mayor then said: "It was not fair that a man who erected a fine building should be taxed, while his neighbor who does not improve his property is not taxed. The value of property is increased by men who have enterprise enough to erect buildings, and whose enterprise is taxed. If the (improvement) tax cannot be abolished it should be reduced to almost nothing."

ONLY HALF-FLEDGED.

Fate deals hardly with our befogged morning contemporary. In the editorial columns this morning it said: "It will be seen that Col. Prior retains his place in the government. His opponents in Victoria will perhaps now feel constrained to admit that he is a full-fledged cabinet minister." On its first page, in its Ottawa correspondence, appeared the following: "Sir Charles Tupper has given assurances to Hon. Messrs. Wood and Prior that at the coming session, should the party be in office, a bill will be introduced abolishing the controllerships and restoring the name of ministers. The two controllers will 'take precedence' over five of their colleagues." In view of this very direct confirmation, it is hardly to be expected that those naughty Victoria sceptics will give up their opinion that Col. Prior is not a "full-fledged cabinet minister." How could they, when the Colonist's Ottawa correspondent says it is necessary to have an act of parliament to give the colonel his feathers? They may possibly also intrude the awkward suggestion that Sir Charles Tupper has neglected an obvious opportunity to make him a "full-fledged cabinet minister" without the intervention of an act of parliament. When he was called on to form a ministry all the departments were at his disposal, including that of militia, for which the colonel is supposed to be peculiarly adapted. Why could he not have given that or some other portfolio to British Columbia? Evidently he held the view that British Columbia was quite well enough supplied with a half-fledged minister—perhaps "half-baked" would be a more suitable term.

WINNIPEG'S VOICE.

Mr. Joseph Martin was given a very hearty reception on his return to Winnipeg after the close of the session. The Free Press, whose report of the demonstration we reproduce, is not friendly to Mr. Martin, and would be inclined to belittle rather than exaggerate the extent of the affair. Those who read the report will be enabled to judge of the feeling of Winnipeg towards its representative in the house of commons, and at the same time to gather a pretty fair idea of the attitude Manitobans in general will maintain in regard to coercion. Hon. Peter White, the ex-speaker, was evidently well within the mark when he said: "I am fully convinced that no legislation of the Dominion parliament on a question so essentially provincial as education can be effectively enforced on an unwilling people, and I cannot help thinking that the adoption of such legislation will bring about a conflict with the province of Manitoba and become a fruitful source of irritation, which should if possible be avoided." A noteworthy feature of the demonstration was the presence and active participation of such men as Mayor Jamson, J. H. Ashdown, H. M. Howell and others, who were formerly strong Conservatives. The speeches made by the three men we have mentioned very clearly indicate the feeling of a great percentage of the Conservatives of the whole province.

THE TUPPER MINISTRY.

Sir Charles Tupper has formed his ministry, and the general verdict will be that it is even weaker than its predecessor. The most notable change is the substitution of Messrs. Angers and Tallon for Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Ouimet as the representatives of Quebec. Mr. Angers's departure from the Bowell cabinet in company with Caron and Ouimet, and his refusal to return to office with them, are well enough remembered. His refusal to re-enter the ministry was based on the belief that the government did not give enough evidence of sincerity in regard to remedial legislation. His acceptance of office with Sir Charles Tupper now will naturally be taken as a sign that his disquietude has given place to confidence. The change, of course, means that Tupper is doing his best to get the church's assistance in Quebec, and it is rather rough on Ouimet and Caron to

be told that they are not to be trusted as champions of remedialism and must give up their places to those possessing the confidence of the ecclesiastics. Mr. Daly is also subjected to the "grand kick," to make way for Hugh John Macdonald. What Sir Charles hopes to gain by this change would be hard to find, for Mr. Macdonald has not the remotest chance of being elected in Winnipeg on the coercion platform, and his appointment to the cabinet will not secure the government any support in Manitoba or the Territories. Col. Tisdale is taken in as the representative of Ontario, after all the grand schemes for securing such a member as Chief Justice Meredith or Mr. Osler. The addition of Sir Hibbert Tupper to the cabinet is a characteristic proceeding. To no family but that of the Tupper could the luck fall of having two of its members in the government at the same time.

"MAKING IT EASY."

Col. Prior is credited with the intention "to make it easy for the electors of the district to vote for the candidates of their choice." The following is the bill which he drew up for this purpose and placed in Sir Mackenzie Bowell's hands to be passed through parliament: An Act to make provision with respect to the election to be held in the Electoral District of Victoria, British Columbia, at the next general election.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the senate and house of commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. For the purposes of the election to be held in the electoral district of Victoria, British Columbia, at the next general election, the returning officer shall, forthwith upon the receipt of the writ of election, subdivide polling districts into not less than five and not more than six polling districts; and from the list of voters in force for the said polling district shall prepare and have printed for each of the polling districts so formed a separate voters' list.

2. In preparing the separate list for each such polling district the returning officer shall place thereon the names of all persons whose names are upon the voters' list for said polling district number eleven and as to whom it appears that— (a) their residence as stated in such last mentioned list; or (b) the property in respect of which they are qualified to vote as stated in such list.

3. Each of the polling districts so formed shall be a polling district, and the separate list so prepared for each of such polling districts shall be the voters' list for such polling district, within the meaning of the Dominion Elections Act and amendments thereto for all the purposes of the said election.

4. The returning officer shall also prepare and certify a sufficient number of the voters' lists of said polling district number eleven having noted opposite each name thereon the number of the new polling district upon the voters' list for which such name appears; and, in case a poll is granted, shall furnish to the deputy returning officer for each of such new polling districts one of such certified copies; and it shall be the duty of each deputy returning officer, when a vote is tendered at his polling place and the name of the voter does not appear on the separate list of his polling district, to inform the person tendering the vote as to the polling district, if any, upon the voters' list for which such name is noted as appearing.

This remarkable bill, which would have divided up polling district number 11 into five very small districts and left number 10 as it is now, was not introduced in the senate until the last week of the session, after parliament had been sitting for more than three months. So much for Col. Prior's anxiety to "make it easy for the electors." In the discussion on the bill Senator McInnes pointed out that number 10 was more in need of subdivision than number 11, and it was in consequence of his remarks that number 10 was afterwards brought into the bill. Senator McInnes also suggested that instead of adopting the proposed method each of the two districts, numbers 10 and 11, be divided into two, one sub-district to include the city portion and the other the country portion. Sir Mackenzie Bowell saw the reasonable character of Senator McInnes's proposition and urged Col. Prior to agree to it, but the colonel would have nothing but his own plan. His plan, as has been shown, would have disfranchised a number of voters and would have thrown the electorate of the two districts into confusion. If a bill embodying Senator McInnes's idea had been introduced early in the session it would have been readily agreed to and the voters in the two districts would have been freed from all their difficulties. But a fair and simple plan of remedying the trouble would not suit Col. Prior, and his Victoria henchmen; they wanted to make confusion and out-off Liberal votes. Fortunately for themselves, they had not intelligence enough to carry out their little plot, blundering hopelessly at the very outset. What a fine representative Col. Prior must be when he can make so very stupid a mistake.

A WEIGHTY OPINION.

Hon. Peter White, who was speaker of the last house of commons, says in his address to the electors of North Renfrew: "I am opposed to the policy of the government on the Manitoba school question and I am fully convinced that no legislation of the Dominion parliament on a question so essentially provincial as education can be effectively enforced on an unwilling people, and I cannot help thinking that the adoption of such legislation will bring about a conflict with the province of Manitoba and become a fruitful source of irritation, which should if possible be avoided." I refer your readers to the letter in question as to the manner in which I have "subdivided" the voters of Yale-Cariboo district, than before, I ask Mr. Potts to prove either by an inspection of the books in the land registry office or otherwise to show that I have pursued a different course with respect to loans on mortgages, "donations to churches, hospitals, etc.," since I became a candidate in the Yale-Cariboo district than before. I ask Mr. Potts for a detailed statement which he is prepared to properly verify, and not a haphazard guess at what he is most anxious to have your readers believe. The truth of Mr. Potts's statements will be found in his answer to this.

ively enforced on an unwilling people, and I cannot help thinking that the adoption of such legislation will bring about a conflict with the province of Manitoba and become a fruitful source of irritation, which should if possible be avoided." This utterance of the ex-speaker is peculiarly significant. While he was the "first comer," of course, he could not express his opinion, but he heard all the arguments on either side of the case, and his deliberate conclusion as expressed in his address will have weight with a great many people. We shall await with interest the opinion of the faithful government organs on the Hon. Peter's "disregard for the rights of the minority."

A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER.

Mr. Bostock is not likely to find any acceptance of his challenge for the production of facts in support of the slanders which Tory feelers and organs are circulating regarding his candidature. The public will not have failed to notice the circumstance that while the local organ keeps on tap a well-seasoned lecture on journalistic and political ethics, it is quick to forget its own teachings and seize upon the lies and slanders which it deems the best weapons that can be used against Mr. Bostock. There is every reason to believe that this sort of warfare also suits Mr. Mara and his campaign managers, for they have shown no sign of disapproval. On the contrary, they seem to be active in the same line, judging from a paragraph in the Golden Era, which notices the circulation of slanders in that part of the district. "It is surely to be taken as a strong indication of Mr. Bostock's success that his opponents should judge it necessary to depend on unfair and unmanly methods of fighting."

A Mount Lebanon correspondent writes to the Columbian: "As there are quite a few people here that are not on the Dominion voters' list, is there any way for them to get on without going before the revising barrister, as they don't wish to go to town purposely to register? Is there any way to be done here? As they will vote the Liberal ticket, it is too bad to lose their vote. Please let me know as soon as convenient." The Columbian of course had to reply that no names can now be added to the voters' list, which is two years old, but must be used as it is. The Enderby correspondent of the Vernon News lodges a similar complaint, saying: "Quite a number are dissatisfied with the Dominion voters' list, because their names are not to be found thereon. Surely some better arrangement might be made. Why not take the provincial list?" A large number of people in this province will be disfranchised at the general election through the operation of the iniquitous act now in force. But though they cannot vote they may be able to use some influence in favor of the men who are pledged to change the system if given the power.

Wanted—Men to work upon the new brick building. Must be voters. Hacks furnished on election day and free lunch served at the coercion club. Applicants must not be over scrupulous—quite possible they may have to vote twice. No guarantee that work will last longer than 23rd of June. Apply at once at the office of the works.

Montreal Star: The country is not in a condition, neither is it in a mood, to endure a campaign of extravagant promises. The "nest of traitors" should seriously consider this statement before springing their next railway subsidy yarn.

The postoffice will be draped in mourning now by the clerks (to be paid out of their \$29.10) to suitably observe the political demise of their staunch friend, Sir Adolphe Caron, who was given the coup de grace by his knightly foe, Sir Charles Tupper.

Another reconstruction, and still no portfolio for British Columbia. Sir Charles Tupper, like Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seems to think a controllership is good enough for this province.

FACTS WANTED. To the Editor: I notice in your issue of the 28th inst., a letter over the signature "A. Stewart Potts," in which it is stated: "From all reports Mr. Bostock has carried the subsidy business quite far enough." I refer your readers to the letter in question as to the manner in which I have "subdivided" the voters of Yale-Cariboo district, than before, I ask Mr. Potts to prove either by an inspection of the books in the land registry office or otherwise to show that I have pursued a different course with respect to loans on mortgages, "donations to churches, hospitals, etc.," since I became a candidate in the Yale-Cariboo district than before. I ask Mr. Potts for a detailed statement which he is prepared to properly verify, and not a haphazard guess at what he is most anxious to have your readers believe. The truth of Mr. Potts's statements will be found in his answer to this.

HEWITT BOSTOCK. Kamloops, April 30.

Tivoli's famous waterfalls are now utilized to provide electric power for lighting Rome. The power is conveyed eighteen miles over the wires, and in the day time is used to drive the street cars.

"Life," said the sentimental young man, "is like a game of cards."

"It is more like a game of chess to me," said the man who puts, "I move every chance I get."

American News. Washington, May 2.—The Chandler amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing for twenty torpedo boats was defeated in the senate to-day, ayes 23, nays 39.

WOMEN ARE WINNERS

They Will Retain Their Seats at the Cleveland Conference of Methodists.

Much Other Business Transacted at Second Day's Meeting Held on Saturday.

Cleveland, May 4.—Aside from the Episcopal address, which was read by Bishop Warner, of Denver, there was nothing of especial interest in the second day's proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal general conference. The four women delegates, who are likely to prove a bone of contention, continued to occupy their seats and vote the same as the male delegates, but their fate will probably be decided at a secret committee meeting. Upon the report of the committee the fight of the conference is to be made, and it is not likely that much business will be transacted until that question is disposed of.

Bishop Foster presided at the conference. He suggested that business be transacted in an orderly manner, and added that quiet could not be sustained without the co-operation of the delegates. A resolution for the appointment of a sergeant-at-arms to maintain order was adopted. F. H. Swift, of Chicago, desired that a committee, to consist of one member from each annual conference, be appointed to consist of one member from each annual conference. It was passed against opposition.

Dr. Neely moved the appointment of a committee of eighteen on constitution. The committee consist of nine, to be large. This is one of the most important questions to come before the conference, and the branching of the subject caused a flurry. Amendments were offered. The first was for a committee to consist of two members from each district conference of the general conference. Bentley, of Missouri, moved that the committee consist of nine, to be appointed by the bishops. This was violently opposed by J. M. Shaw, of Des Moines. A great deal of confusion obtained, until finally Dr. Payne, of New York, moved to lay the motion for a committee of nine on the table, and it was promptly done. Dr. Teeter shut off the debate by moving the previous question, and the motion was carried.

Dr. Leroy M. Belt, of Ohio, moved for the appointment of a committee of laymen and clergymen from each district and three at large to consider the feasibility of simplifying the benevolence. Dr. Smith moved that all papers and resolutions on this subject be referred to the regular committee on temporal economy. Dr. Belt would not permit this, and Smith's motion was laid on the table, the first skirmish being won by the laymen. Dr. Belt's motion was carried. Bishop Warren, of Denver, read the Episcopal address, consisting of ten thousand words. It embodied an exhaustive review of the work of the conference in the past four years. At the conclusion of the address the conference adjourned.

The committee on eligibility, which was appointed at yesterday's session to consider the question whether the women delegates shall be permitted to sit in the conference, met this evening at the First Methodist Episcopal church. The entire afternoon was devoted to discussion, in which the leading opponents of the women took part. Rev. J. M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, was the lead in opposing the seating of the women. He said it would be a violation of the constitution, doubly so because at the last session of the conference an amendment had been proposed to the constitution, that amendment having been submitted to the annual conference in the meantime and defeated. Dr. Buckley said he did not oppose giving women the right to vote on the proposition that the right to vote would mean the right to be voted for, as it often happened that the latter right did not go with the former. After discussing the question until 5 o'clock, the committee adjourned to meet at 7:30 in the evening.

At the meeting of the committee, it is learned on reliable authority, a vote was taken, which resulted by 11 in favor of permitting the women delegates to retain their seats in the conference. There was a meeting of laymen this afternoon to put the question of time limit for clergymen. A minister is now permitted to remain in one place but five years. At the meeting this afternoon a paper was read in which it was urged that the time limit might be extended if the congregation and minister desire and the approval of the conference and presiding elder and bishop are obtained. A discussion followed the reading of the paper, which showed that there was a great divergence of opinion upon the subject. Finally a committee of fifteen was appointed to take the matter under consideration and submit it to the conference. During the afternoon meetings of the four-year district conferences were held for the purpose of selecting a committee on judiciary, the committee on constitution and a committee to consider the proposal to consolidate all the benevolent institutions of the church into one general organization.

A large audience assembled at the armory on Saturday night to listen to an address by Rev. J. B. Hamilton on the conference claims; in other words, the superannuated ministers. The speech was not delivered, the presiding bishop dismissing the audience with the explanation that the delegates were tired. Mr. Hamilton said afterwards that he had not been permitted to speak at former conferences because the subject was an unpopular one. Other delegates said it was doubtful whether he would be permitted to speak here.

At a meeting of laymen it was decided by a vote of 67 to 15 to demand equal representation in future conferences for laymen and ministers. Senator Harland, of Wyoming, was chosen to present the action of the committee to the conference.

Amsterdam has now monopolized the telephone service of the city. Next year it will have possession of the gas works and, as soon as possible, of the street car service.

MISERY OF RHEUMATISM.

A TRULY MARVELLOUS ESCAPE FROM EIGHT YEARS OF IT.

A Carleton County Man Tells That a Sworn Declaration is Weak Expression of the Gratitude He Feels to His Rescuer.

County of Carleton, to wit: I, George Charles Armstrong, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, do solemnly declare that I live at 124 Bessinger street in the city of Ottawa, and am 34 years of age. It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony as to the excellent qualities of "Kootenay Cure." For rheumatism, from which I have suffered for eight years, I have used between three or four bottles of the remedy. I attribute my cure solely to the use of "Kootenay Cure." I have also gained in weight and consider the medicine a blood purifier and a grand tonic. I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canadian Evidence Act. (Sgd.) GEO. C. ARMSTRONG. The testimony was read before me at the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, this 20th day of February, 1896. (Sgd.) WM. MULLOCK, Notary Public for Ontario.

MOTHER REMAINS FAITHFUL.

Scott Jackson, Tried for Murder, Finds Her His Best Friend.

Newport, Ky., May 2.—The drift of the testimony for the defence in the Scott Jackson murder trial so far discloses a purpose to show that Pearl Bryan was killed in Cincinnati and then taken over to Kentucky and beheaded. This, if successful, would set the prisoner free, as he could not be tried for the same offence in Cincinnati. Manifestly the theory of the defence is that Pearl Bryan was chloroformed to death intentionally in Cincinnati and then taken over to Kentucky and beheaded.

The testimony of an embalmer Abbott is that he finished the veins of Pearl Bryan's body before the autopsy and found a quart and a half of blood in this. This was meant to overthrow the expert testimony of the prosecution that she must have been killed where found. Early this week the defence put Scott Jackson's shoes in evidence. Yesterday afternoon David B. Lock, the murderer, man to visit the scene of the murder, testified to seeing tracks from Pike and back another route to Pike again. The tracks were of a number 8 or 9 shoe, perfectly new, and broad at the toe. Scott Jackson's shoes had not been made by them. Most of the afternoon was taken up in reading the depositions of the colored men with the object of proving on alibi in the case of Geo. H. Jackson, the colored cab driver.

Scott Jackson's mother met her son at the jail last night for the first time since he began to spend his holidays at Green Castle. She was accompanied by her daughter. The jailer and guard retained and left them alone during the evening. Mother and son clasped each other in their arms again and again, both when they met and when they separated. Jackson wept, and his mother, who was quite ill, was prostrated after the meeting. She intends to remain till the trial is over.

BOYCOTTING INGERSOLL.

Carthage, Mo., May 1.—The local Ministerial Alliance has published a card urging Christian people to stay away from the lecture to be given here on Thursday night by Col. R. G. Ingersoll. Three days ago the Light Guard band announced that it had engaged the lecturer to address them, but not on a religious subject. The ministers protested and ever since have endeavored to break up the lecture.

Mothers

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety. In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter: "It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a bad

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since." Mrs. ADDIE PECK, 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y. "I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well." CORA PECK, Amsterdam, N. Y. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills liable and beneficial. 25c.

BURRARD DISTRICT.

Rev. George R. Maxwell Nominates an Opposition Candidate.

The convention held in the hall on Tuesday night for the purpose of nominating a candidate to oppose the Dominion government, found delegates on hand, 50 from the Burrard district and one from the district, for eight o'clock some 70 or 80 in motion. Wm. McCraney took the question was mooted. Whether the convention would be public or not open to the press. The question debated, it eventually being decided that the hall would be open after nominations were made. W. Herby acted as secretary, and the following business was transacted: C. W. M. moved that the candidate be nominated to support the candidate decided by the convention, and also that choice be made unanimous. This resolution being in order, the following were named: Geo. R. Maxwell, Tupper, W. S. MacLean, Wm. Templeton, Wm. C. Eldridge, M. C. McLean; H. T. Harrison, by Mackinnon and C. Boardman. The method of decision by the person receiving the majority of votes over the two candidates was decided. The result reached the majority, which consisted of 51 votes. The first ballot, Maxwell 22, Harrison 15, Templeton 2, Boardman 1, W. S. MacLean 1, Wm. Templeton 9. The former gentleman, in case of a tie, was declared the victor by a majority of nine votes. The meeting being now open, notwithstanding the balloting was allowed, witnessed by the press and public, the back of the hall, it was resolved, convention become a general committee to transact business in party's interests. A. H. H. was chosen as chairman and H. T. Harrison as secretary. Fifteen members were elected upon as the number to form a quorum, the ward delegates to the convention to be a committee of way means.

This business being disposed of, chairman announced that Mr. Maxwell would soon arrive, and when he did nominee did put in an appearance, was greeted with cheers and applause. Mr. Maxwell, upon taking the chair, first formally introduced the honor done him, his thanks to two gentlemen who had been nominated to do equally as well as himself, representing Vancouver in the Burrard house. He hoped, however, to maintain the confidence imposed in him and be trusted that he would neither do nor do anything which would lead to afterwards regret. He would choose they would have to do to achieve success would be to work, work, work all together. During the campaign he trusted to witness gentlemanly and good feeling, but he thought victory would be an easy one for the opposition. After again thanking the convention, Mr. Maxwell expressed his hope that so far as the future concerned, that they might see their future together.

Other speakers were H. T. Harrison, R. Macpherson, M.P.P., W. R. C. W. Murray, and J. H. Harrison, who all urged unity and local business. The meeting closing with a cheer for the Queen, the emcee, the chairman.—World.

VICTORIA MARKET.

Retail Quotations for Farm Produce Carefully Corrected. Victoria, May 4.—The markets during the past week steadily and but few changes. A large amount of fresh fish was received during the week. This has a tendency to lower the price of better quality, however, sells at 30 cents. The prices for the brands of flour remain about the same. Current quotations: Oglvie's Hungarian Flour, 40; Lake of the Woods Flour, 38; Baker's, 35; Superior, 32; Planifier, 30; Snow Flake, 28; X X X, 25; Premier (Enderby), 22; Three Star (Enderby), 20; Supreme (Enderby), 18; Wheat, per ton, 12; Oats, per ton, 10; Barley, per ton, 8; Middlings, per ton, 7; Bran, per ton, 6; Grouse, per ton, 5; Corn, whole, 4; Cornmeal, per 10 lbs, 3; Oatmeal, per 10 lbs, 2; Rolled Oats, (Or. or Northwest), 1; Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 1; Potatoes, per sack, 1; Cauliflower, per head, 1; Hay, baled, per ton, 1; Straw, per ton, 1; Green Peppers, per lb, 1; Onions, per lb, 1; Spinach, per lb, 1; Lemons (California), 1; Bananas, 1; Apples, Island, per box, 1; Apples, Oregon, per box, 1; Oranges (Riverside), per box, 1; Cranberries, Cape Cod, 1; Fish—Salmon, per lb, 1; Smoked Blood, per lb, 1; Kippered Herring, per lb, 1; Eggs, Island, per doz, 1; Eggs, Manitoba, per doz, 1; Butter, Creamery, per lb, 1; Butter, Delta Creamery, per lb, 1; Butter, Fresh, per lb, 1; Cheese, Chilliwick, per lb, 1; Hams, American, per lb, 1; Hams, Canadian, per lb, 1; Bacon, American, per lb, 1; Bacon, Long clear, per lb, 1; Bacon, Canadian, per lb, 1; Shoulders, per pair, 1; Lard, 1; Sides, per lb, 1; Meats—Beef, per lb, 1; Veal, 1; Mutton, whole, 1; Spring Lamb, per lb, 1; Pork, fresh, per lb, 1; Pork, sides, per lb, 1; Chickens, per pair, 1; Turkeys, per lb, 1.