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An Extraordinary Interview.

In a recent interview with the Chicago Record, Mr. Laurier proposed, not only to give the United States government control in Canadian territory, but also proposed to hand our inshore fisheries over to our neighbors. This will appear evident from an examination of the Premier's reported utterances. The Toronto Globe, leading Grit organ of the Dominion, reproduces the interview, and gives it editorial endorsement. It appears in the Globe as a "special" from Chicago, and starts thus: The Record prints in a Montreal letter an authoritative statement from Hon. Mr. Laurier regarding the attitude of the new administration in Canada towards the United States. The statement has been handed to the Associated Press, and will be extensively published in this country. It comes at a capital time, for Mr. McKinley is just opening his campaign. The Record's correspondent says:--When I told Mr. Laurier that the victory of the Liberal party in Canada and his appointment as premier was considered good cause for congratulation in the the United States, as they offered hope for more friendly relations between the two countries, he smiled and said:— "I appreciate the kindly feeling of your people most sincerely, and I am sure their confidence has not been misplaced. The Liberal Government which has just taken office desires and intends to signalize its administration by a renewal of neighborly relations with our friends across the border. As you have suggested, the relations between Canada and the United States have not been as cordial for some time past as I hope they will be in the future. Providence has placed us in the position of neighbors, and we should strive to live side by side on terms of mutual friendship and respect. Some years ago, when considerable friction had been created by the North Atlantic fishery troubles, I took an opportunity to say that the question should be adjusted in a manner becoming an enlightened and friendly people, by the simple process of give and take, and I do not see now why an arrangement should not be made resembling that effected under the treaty of Washington in 1871 and the treaty of 1854, whereby not only the ports but the inshore waters of both countries were thrown open to the fishermen of both on equal terms, and the markets for the fish of the two countries made equally free. That it seems to me, would be the sensible way of settling the fishery question. The North Atlantic fisheries would be more valuable to the United States and Canada alike if some such arrangement were adopted."

The balance of the interview is concerned principally with the "Canal Question," and "Trade Relations." Commenting on this remarkable interview, the Halifax Herald, among other things, says: Mr. Laurier sets out by saying that his government would "signalize its administration by a renewal of neighborly relations" with our friends across the border." This "renewal of neighborly relations" is tantamount to a declaration that previous relations have been "unneighborly" on the part of Canada—which is false to begin with, and unspeakably foolish to come from the mouth of a Premier of Canada contemplating diplomatic negotiations with the United States, as he has repeatedly declared to be his purpose, then to put his own country distinctly in the wrong was surely a most injudicious way to open proceedings. But the shallow man, the narrow partisan, must have a fling at his predecessors, though in so doing he rendered himself and his country ridiculous in the eyes of those neighbors whose favor he fawns to purchase. But this is not the first time that this man has declared Canada to be in the wrong, and the United States in the right. Years ago he did that in his notorious speech on the fishery question, and has long shown himself to be a man whom it would be nothing short of madness for the people of this country to put in position to speak officially for Canada. But by accident they have done so; and now, even before meeting his first session of parliament, he is at it again, humiliating Canada in the eyes of her neighbors. Mr. Laurier's proposal regarding our inshore fisheries, in even worse than his diplomatic *faux pas*. He refers to the treaties of 1854 and 1871, just as though he was ignorant that both these treaties had been terminated by the United States. He misrepresents the treaty of 1871, for it did not give away our inshore fisheries, but allowed the United States fishermen to have access to them, for a money consideration to be determined by arbitration, the payment of which was neither promptly nor pleasantly made. From an 1871 point of view the Washington treaty was fair enough; but looking back no one wants to see it repeated. Since that treaty was made it has become clear to our people that if they wish to preserve our inshore fisheries from destruction we must protect them from foreign interference. No one informed on this subject has any doubt on this point; and therefore the opening of our inshore fisheries to foreign fishermen is simply not to be thought of, on any consideration. The man who proposes to throw open our inshore fisheries is either ignorant of the subject with which he professes to deal, or has some ulterior object which is alien to the best interests of Canada. The people of this country have much reason to be devoutly thankful that Mr. Laurier and his colleagues have not the power of making treaties. That is in safer hands and long may it remain there.

SHORT, insignificant and unimportant speeches have been placed in the hands of Governors at the opening parliaments before now; but certainly the speech placed in the hands of Lord Aberdeen, by the Laurier Government, on Thursday last, is the most bold, abrupt and undignified document of this kind ever read at the opening of a Legislation in the British Dominions.

THE census of France taken this spring confirms the lesson of the previous enumerations. The population of the republic has made no increase during the past five years, and taking Whittaker's figures for the population of 1891, there has been a slight decrease. There has been practically no gain since 1881. During that period Great Britain has overtaken and passed France in population. At the present rate of progress the kingdom of Prussia will have as many people as France in twenty years and the empire of Germany twice as many.

THE Philadelphia Record has taken a survey of the situation in the United States and is constrained to exclaim:—"When the Canadian banks only take our silver certificates at a discount; when the California banks are discouraging deposits of silver dollars; when cities and counties are no longer able to borrow money at fair rates without a pledge of gold payment, there are clouds in the financial skies that should set even unobserving and easy-going men to thinking and inquiring. If the bare threat of free silver lead to such premonitory taking in of sails in banking and business circles, what may we not expect from the thing itself?"

Professor Robertson's Visit.

Professor Robertson, Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, left here for Quebec and Ontario by way of Summerside Thursday morning. To representatives of the press he said that accompanied by Mr. Dillon, he had driven over 250 miles since he landed on Friday evening. Twenty of the cheese factories and two butter factories were inspected. At all of the factories except two of the smallest ones, larges quantities of cheese and butter are now being made than last year. He estimates the production of cheese on the Island at 2000 boxes more than last season. The price is advancing and the demand in Great Britain is active. The quality of the cheese made in July is satisfactory—if anything, better than any previous year. In reply to a question about winter butter-making, he said the outlook for finest creamery butter is good. The position of Canadian Creamery on the English markets is improving every year. The central creamery at Charlottetown will be run from October onwards; and probably a creamery at New Perth also. The turnout of butter during the winter at the two places should be about $30,000 worth at least. For the first time since co-operative darying begun there is plenty of fodder for cattle—plenty for feed and bedding. Asked as to the appearance of the country and crops as seen on his journey, he said it was beautiful and the crops were heavy. His words were "I never travelled through a more lovely and lovable country. The fields are burdened with the luxuriance of growth. Oats, wheat and barley promise prodigious yields, and fields so free from weeds, with a few exceptions, I have never seen elsewhere on this continent. Fine cosy farm buildings, lustrous with white wash and hopeful content, adorn many scenes where beauty and fruitfulness join in rich variety. The oft repeated title 'The Garden of the Gulf,' has been used of late years with a glint of poetic exaggeration and compliment; but this year it falls short of truthful description." The people of the Island should now, says Professor Robertson, take up fruit growing with as much enthusiasm as they put into the dairying movement. They can make as great a success of it in a few years.

Matters Political.

The informal opening of the Dominion Parliament took place on Wednesday. Members of the House of Commons were sworn in at noon, and, at two o'clock the House met and M. J. D. Edgar was elected Speaker without opposition. In the Commons chamber each seat has been ticketed with the name of the member who is to fill it. Mr. McCarthy continues to sit on the Government side, and has Mr. Charlton as a desk-mate. Mr. McNeill also retains the seat on the right of the Speaker from which he has spoken for so many years. Mr. Laurier has Mr. Davies on his right and Sir Richard Cartwright on his left. Immediately at the back of Mr. Laurier sits his right bower—Mr. Tarte. On the Conservative side Sir Charles Tupper has Sir Adolphe Caron to his right and Mr. Foster to his left. The premier has taken possession of his room, whilst Hon. L. H. Davies is now occupying the room so long known as Sir Adolphe Caron's. The total number of bills of which legal notice has been given to the authorities of the House is 34. Of these two are banking bills, about half a dozen are private bills, and the rest railway bills. The Senate proceedings were interesting. The commission of the new Speaker was read and three members were introduced, viz., Sir Oliver Mowatt and Hon. Messrs. Forget and Bochard. It is reported that Hon. Mr. Costigan, who is now on his way to Great Britain, may enter the British Commons for the Home Rule party. Hon. Isidore Thibaudeau, of Quebec, and Hon. W. B. Vail, of Halifax, have been called to the Senate

At three o'clock, on Thursday, the Governor-General came down to the Senate Chamber, and having summoned the faithful Commons, opened the first session of the eighth Parliament of Canada with the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentleman of the Senate;

Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

The necessity of making provision for the public service has compelled me to summon you together at this somewhat inconvenient season.

It is impossible to lay before you at this session the public accounts for the past year or indeed many of the reports usually submitted to Parliament. Under these circumstances and in view of the fact that you will be required to reassemble early in the ensuing year, it does not appear expedient to invite your attention to any measure beyond the passage of the supplies.

The operation of the tariff will be made the subject of careful enquiry during the recess, with a view to the preparation of such a measure as may, without doing injustice to any interest, really lighten the burdens of the people.

Immediate steps will be taken to effect a settlement of the Manitoba School question, and I have every confidence that when Parliament next assembles this important controversy will have been adjusted satisfactorily.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The estimates for the current year will be laid before you.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I hope that when you will have given the necessary attention to the consideration of the year's supplies, I may be able to relieve you from the duty of further attendance at this session of Parliament.

After routine on Thursday Sir Charles Tupper said that he desired to ask that there be laid on the table of the House the correspondence which took place in connection with the resignation of the late government. It was, he said, very desirable to have that correspondence before the House when the Address was being considered, as it would enable them to deal with the question of administration at the same time as when dealing with the Address. Mr. Laurier said that he would give the answer Friday. The committee to supervise the debates appointed nine Liberals and six Conservatives. In reply to a question by Sir Charles Tupper, as to the settlement of the Manitoba question, the Premier said: "I have pleasure in informing the hon. gentleman that on my invitation Mr. Sifton, Attorney-General of Manitoba, came down with a view to arranging with the Government for negotiations in regard to a settlement of that important question. Further than this I am not at liberty to say at this moment."

Less than half an hour was sufficient for the despatch of all the business before the House of Commons Friday. Mr. Speaker Edgar made a few remarks, mainly for the guidance of new members, referring to the rules of procedure of the house, and he intimated that the practice which has grown up of allowing questions and notices of motion to stand when the member who has placed them on the paper is not in the chamber when they are reached, will be discontinued unless they stand at the request of the government. This is in the direction of facilitating the despatch of business, but it is not likely to have much effect in altering the practice that has sprung up. In moving the adjournment of the house, Hon. Mr. Laurier intimated that the correspondence between the Governor-General and the late government leading to the resignation would be laid on the table of the house as soon as the address in reply to the speech from the throne was passed. Sir Charles Tupper, in reply, held that it was desirable that the production of the correspondence should precede the passage of the address. He could see no reason why this course should not be adopted and as a grave constitutional question may be raised it was desirable that the correspondence be available during the progress of the debate on the address. He held that the house is entitled to know the circumstances that attended the resignation of one government and the formation of another. The premier replied that the correspondence might form a subject of debate in itself, but it should not be mixed up with the matters referred to in the speech. Sir Charles retorted that the correspondence has a direct bearing on the speech, and he believed it would aid the despatch of the business of the house to have incidental matters disposed of at the same time as the speech itself. Sir Charles also asked if the government was prepared under the provisions of the audit act, to lay the title copies of all the special Governor-General's warrants that have been incurred since the present government took office. The Premier replied that they would be brought down Monday. In answer to Hon. Mr. Wood, Hon. Mr. Joly said it is not the intention of the government to make any changes in the rules regulating the selection of grain standards for Manitoba and the Northwest during the present year. Neither is it the intention of the government to adopt the metric system of weights and measures in lieu of the system now in force in Canada. The motion to adjourn was still pending when Hon. Mr. Haggart arose and read a long interview with Mr. Laurier published in a Chicago paper, asking if it were correct. The interview has been public property for some time, and the main points of it are familiar to those who have thought it worth while to read it. The Premier replied that he could not be expected to reply categorically to every point raised in the course of the interview, but he would say that the report as published was substantially correct. The motion to adjourn was then declared carried, and Mr. Speaker Edgar walked in state out of the chamber, leaving his official triangular hat behind him, a little slip that usage will doubtless soon make unlikely to occur.

Canadian Independence.

Canadian independence is now occupying the attention of American papers which formerly filled up their columns with annexationist rubbish. It needs no prophet to perceive that the interest of Canada is not what prompts these journals to discuss the subject; nor do Canadians require any advice from abroad as to their future. There is no difference between independence and annexation. They are identically the same thing under different names. An independent Canada would quickly be forced into an American union under the pressure that would be placed upon us at various points by our grasping and unfriendly neighbors. The correspondent of the New York Sun, who is well known to be Mr. Edward Farrar, had a long article in a recent issue upon the prospects of Canadian independence. He says: "The overwhelming defeat of the Tupper combination at the polls on June 23, last, cleared the political atmosphere of Canada very considerably, and has staggered the Anglo-jingo party not a little. To-day in Canada men are not only free to think but to speak as well, and when a Canadian ventures to assert that Canada must henceforth be governed for Canadians and not for England, not even the Anglo-jingo says nay, or if he does it is more from force of habit than anything else. All true Canadians now understand the mischief inflicted on the country by the spendthrift pro-English party that has governed it so long, that heaped up debt upon debt for war purposes and stategic railways and canals, professedly for the Sake of England, but really in the interest of their own pockets. Even among the jingoes there were honest patriots, but their eyes were not as open previous to June 23 as they are now, and they begin to understand that the colonial status is no longer for the interest or dignity of Canada, and that, whether they like it or not, Canada is part of the American continent, and must, in the nature of things, cease to be a dragged-at-the-tail dependency of England, and become an independent American State. The independence movement is the spontaneous outcome of that feeling and has grown to the proportions it has because the moment was propitious and the circumstances favorable." This kind of thing may serve to delude and amuse the readers of American papers, but it is very poor stuff from the Canadian point of view. The ridiculous assumption that there ever was in this country a party which professed to construct public works for the benefit of England and not for the benefit of Canada does not need to be refuted. It answers itself. We have been straining our resources to the utmost, it may be assumed, for the advantage of our own country, for the development of its natural qualities, of the means of inter-communication, of its agriculture and of its external commerce. It has been our own interest that we desire to serve; but we know that interest to be identical with our connection with the British Empire. We are Canadians, it is true, but we are Britons also and we are proud of our place in the greatest, freest and most enlightened empire the world has ever seen. We intend to remain where we are and if there is anything likely to confirm us in our determination it is the artful suggestions to the contrary by men whom we know to be England's enemies and who from that fact are our enemies too.—Ottawa Citizen.

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A Railway Required in B. C.

The marvellous mineral wealth of Southern British Columbia and the rapid progress being made in its development is attracting world-wide attention and there are indications that that section of Canada will soon become as famous for the precious metals as Western Australia and South Africa. In the Rossland district alone, which comprises but a very small portion of Southern British Columbia, the production of gold, silver, copper and lead for the year 1895, according to the official reports, was 109,632 tons, valued at $5,038,375, while for the three months of the present year ending 15th July, the production was 56,916 tons—more than half as much as was taken out in the whole of last year—and if, as is confidently expected, the year's production increases in the same proportion, the output for the present year ought to exceed 200,000, of a value of not less than $10,000,000. Americans at Spokane, in Washington Territory, have been fully alive to the trade advantages accruing from this rich field and they have constructed the only direct railway into the district, viz., the Spokane Northern Railway. Another American line known as the Red Mountain Railway is on the way to construction, and this means the divertion to Washington Territory of the immense mercantile trade which naturally follows the establishment of mining and smelting industries. The C. P. Co., has a partial railway and water connection running south from Revelstoke, on the main line, but as the portion by water is closed during the winter months, the route is utterly inadequate to the requirements of the business now going on there. Another most serious matter is that owing to the enormous cost in procuring coke for the two or three smelters which have been erected at a cost of more than half a million dollars each, the Canadian smelters are unable to compete on equal terms with those in the United States, and the consequence is that fully one-half of the Canadian ores are sent across the boundary for treatment. The charges for this work are simply enormous and there is an entire loss to Canada of the by products. The reports of the Geological Survey of Canada show that rich and valuable coal fields exist on the west side of the Crow's Nest Pass in Southern British Columbia, and within about one hundred miles of these smelters. Dr. Selwyn and Geo. M. Dawson—the past and present Chiefs of the Survey—have examined these deposits and both concur as to their enormous extent and great economic value. The Chemist of the Survey, Prof. Hoffmann, has tested the coking properties of the coal, and his printed reports show that there is no better to be found anywhere. The smelters are now paying from $14 to $15 per ton for coke which is brought from Pennsylvania—while here, at the very door of the works, it might be said, if railway transport existed, the coke could be made and delivered at less than half that sum. To a practical mind the saving of $8 per ton on fuel will be evident. The crying want of the district is railway communication within Canadian territory—towards Vancouver on the west and with the C. P. Co. on the east. It would mean that the supplying of the great mining district would be in Canadian hands and with cheaper fuel that all the smelting would be carried on in Canada. The Canadian Pacific Company has for a long time past contemplated an extension of its line from Drumrore and Lethbridge through the Crow's Nest Pass and on to Nelson or Revelstoke, and it was evidently the intention of the Government to aid the work at the last session of Parliament, but the Manitoba School question—really a matter of trifling consequence to Canada compared with the retention and development of trade in such a rich district—quite overshadowed the matter, and nothing was done. The British Columbia Railway Company, a provincial corporation, was organized to connect the coal fields with the mining district, but not withstanding a liberal subsidy of 20,000 acres of land per mile from the Provincial Government, this Company, like the Canadian Pacific Company has hitherto failed to secure the money necessary to construct their railway. With the improving condition of trade and the desirability of keeping business in Canada, the present government may well consider the advisability of either building the railway as a government work or determine to grant aid at the approaching session of parliament to one or other of the companies we have mentioned. The necessity for the railway to enable us to keep in hand a valuable trade which is slipping away from our grasp, is one of national concern—altogether out of the sphere of party politics—and must receive the unqualified support of all practical business men.—Ottawa Citizen

The Heat in New York.

A New York despatch of the 17th. says: It is the cemeteries that most accurately tell the story of the deaths during the heated period just closed. In most of the cemeteries there were what seemed endless funeral processions, some entering and others coming out. Naturally, many of the burials were of those whose deaths were due to other causes than heat, but the greatly increased average was no doubt from this cause. Calvary cemetery has the greatest record of burial of any time in its history. No such long line of mourners ever reached its gates, and never, since it was first opened, 50 years ago, did grave diggers work as the regulars and the extra men called upon were forced to do. Over 100 extra men were employed, and all were kept at work at night in order to get the graves in readiness. It was learned at the office of the cemetery yesterday that 1500 was a fair statement of the number of bodies that had been buried during the last 10 days. The average at this cemetery is usually 50 a day. At the height of the hot wave the figures are as follows: Wednesday, 156; Thursday, 169; Friday, 152. The average number of funerals in the chapel, which was only open from 1.30 to 3.30 in the afternoon, was 16 a day, but during the period of heat the number was from 73 to 80 daily. So many were the persons over whom the last sad rites were performed that the priests called upon found it necessary to hold services over a dozen or more bodies at a time so that they might be buried before darkness set in. At the cemetery of the Evergreens the number of funerals doubled during the torrid period, the number had varied from 23 to 35. With one exception, 35 funerals in one day was the highest reached during twenty-five years. At Cypress Hills cemetery the average rose about one-third during the prevalence of the heat wave. The usual average of burials per day is 10, but it has increased in a ratio varying from 15 to 20. Information received at Greenwood cemetery shown that the wave of heat which was running the number of interments to a high mark in other cemeteries had not been so appreciable in its effect there. The usual average is from 16 to 20 a day, which was increased by the hot wave to about 45 a day. Lutheran cemetery, at Middle Village, had an experience of increase in interments of about 29 more a day than usual, there being as many as 80 day after day, the highest number on any day being 84. For the 10 days which are here made the basis of calculation and comparison, the total was placed at nearly 800. For the week previous the number was about 250.

DIED.

In this city, on the 21st, of inflamation, John F., son of John and Mary Trainor, aged 5 years and 10 months.

At North Rustico, on the 8th inst. after a lingering illness, Mary Ellen McDonald, beloved wife of Angus McAulay, and daughter of the late Allan McDonald, of Neufrage, aged 63 years. R. I. P.

Other papers please copy.

Suddenly at Egmont Bay, on the 12th inst., of heart failure, Francis Barry, aged 66 years, leaving a wife, three sons and three daughters to mourn their loss. Mr. Barry was at work the previous day as well as usual, and took a hearty tea. About 9 p. m., he took sick, and continued to grow worse till about 10 o'clock in the morning, when he passed away. His funeral took place at St. James' Church, Egmont Bay, on the morning of Friday the 14th inst., where a requiem Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. S Bonderault. After the last sad rites his mortal remains were laid to rest in the adjoining cemetery. The deceased, who had been Preventative officer of Egmont Bay for the past 25 years, was a son of the late John Barry, who emigrated to Newfoundland in 1812 from Fallow County, Waterford, Ireland Three years later he came to Malpeque and settled at Egmont Bay, where the deceased, was born on the 9th February 1820. May his soul rest in peace.

After a long illness, at Cardigan Bridge, on Monday afternoon, August 3rd, Margaret Emily Josephene McDonald, aged 22 years, grand daughter of James R. McDonald, a young lady who was highly respected by all her friends. May her soul rest in peace.

A precious one from us has gone
A voice we loved is stilled,
A place is vacant in our home
Which never can be filled.
God in His wisdom has recalled
The boon His love has given,
And though the body slumbers here,
Thy soul is safe in heaven.

Obituary.

Mr. Martin Finlay died at Summerside, in Mrs. P. Diegen's residence, at about 7 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday the 20th inst. We regret to have to chronicle this death, for to Martin Finlay the Island Province loses one of its smartest men, Summerside one of its most genial and inoffensive inhabitants, and R. T. Holman in particular one of his most efficient officers. Born at Vernon River in the year 1849, and a brother of Mr. John Finlay of that place, the object of this notice filled various positions during his career amongst us, in all of which he played a modest, unassuming, but as in all such men, a distinguished part. He taught school, and in that distinguished himself to a degree. The cause of his death was typhoid fever. He lived a harmless life, and if he made some mistakes he had a care to repair them all at the end, for he sent for and was anointed in his dying hours by Rev. E. V. P. O'Neill Boyd, the Pastor of St. Mary's, Bras and St. Bridget's. He died in the bosom of the Church he was reared in.

The burial took place from St. Paul's R. C. Church, Summerside. The Requiem Mass was chanted by Rev. Father McDougall, *locum tenns*, of the Pastor of St. Paul's. He was assisted by Rev. Father Boyd, who led the choir also.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Our sincere sympathies, mingled with the consolations attending a good christian death are respectfully tendered. The mourning relatives of a man who was to all a brother, to himself betimes unkind, like all good men and true. May he rest in peace.

Biliousness

is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

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insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.05 to $0.06
Beef (small) per lb	0.08 to 0.10
Butter, (fresh)	0.21 to 0.22
Butter (tub)	0.17 to 0.18
Beets	0.03 to 0.05
Cheese, (lb)	0.14 to 0.15
Celery, per bunch	0.05 to 0.07
Chickens	0.40 to 0.45
Cabbage, per head	0.04 to 0 06
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.07 to 0.09
Ducks, per pair	0.50 to 0.60
Eggs, per doz	.08 to 0.09
Flour, per cwt	2.00 to 2.05
Fowls, per pair	0.40 to 0.45
Geese,	0.50 to 0.70
Ham, per lb	.12 to 0.13
Hay, per 100 lbs	.37 to 0.38
Hides	.04 to 0.05
Lard	0.13 to 0.14
Lamb skins	0.20 to 0.25
Mutton, per lb	0.05 to 0.06
Mutton, carcass	0.05 to .060
Mangles	0 12 to 0.13
Oatmeal (black oats) per cwt	2.75 to 3.00
Oatmeal (white oats) per cwt	[illegible]
Oats	0.00 to 0.42
Pork carcass	0.04 to 0.13
Potatoes	0.12 to 0.13
Sheep pelts	0.55 to 0.65
Straw (per load)	1.50 to 2.00
Turnips	0.10 to 0.12
Turkeys	0 70 to 0.82

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