THE BRIDGE QUESTION.

The bridge question is nearing a set-

tlement, one which, on the whole, ought acceptance by the Consolidated Street Railway Co. of the city's offer of twenty-five per cent. of the cost of a new bridge at Point Ellice, the railway company at the same time undertaking to maintain the bridge, will place the responsibility for the maintenance of bridges for street railway traffic where it properly belongs-on the shoulders of the railway company. The railway company has also undertaken to strengthen James Bay bridge, thus admitting that the city is not liable for cost of construction over a sum necessary to build a bridge suitable for ordinary vehicular traffic. A settlement of the dispute in accordance with the first demands of the company would have been preposterous, and the council. is to be commended for having taken a firm stand in the matter. The street railway company is operated primarily in the interest of its owners, but it is nevertheless a great public benefit. The city could not do without a street railway, and within reasonable limits the enterprise ought to be encouraged and the fires had been raging for some days supported in every way possible. For and had cused great damage. They are this reason the contribution by the city of twenty-five per cent. of the cost of the new bridge, similar to the one now in course of erection for ordinary traffic, cannot be considered excessive or in any sense a misappropriation of public moneys, more especially if the claim or the company to use the city bridge at that point is thereby relinquished, as we freely and unthinkingly signed a petition for the erection of a steel bridge, for the joint use of the public and the railway company, the city being asked to pay the whole "shot" if the railway company or the provincial government declined to contribute, will probably now be prepared to admit that their public spirit and generosity blinded them to the real issue, and in their zeal to guard against a second Point Ellice catastrophe they would have forced the city to incur an obligation from which it has now been relieved by the superior

A HARBOR PLAN.

diplomacy of the city council.

Mr. T. C. Sorby has prepared an elaborate plan for the improvement of Victoria harbor, the details of which he laid before the city council recently. A map published in the Province of last week will give the public a very clear idea of what Mr. Sorby contemplates. The plan as shown on the map is more extensive than that laid before the council, in that involves the improvement of the innermost portion of the harbor and the building of a bascule bridge to connect an extension of Johnson street with the Indian reserve shore. As most of the public are now aware, Mr. Sorby's plan is to close the harbor by temporary dams, pump but the water secure a depth of 30 feet. The excavated matter would be used to make a retaining wall and fill in the irregular spaces behind it so as to provide a considerable area of reclaimed land, while the front would be practically a continuous wharf. We do not suppose that many persons would offer objection to the plan if there were a good chance of its being carried out without unduly burdening the city. Mr. Sorby has submitted figures which would seem to show a prospect of sufficient revenue being received to meet the expense, but we are afraid his estimate of revenue is somewhat too sanguine. Whatever may happen in the remote future, it is hardly possible that rentals from the dock, wharf and other facilities to be provided under this plan could for many years to come afford revenue to meet the interest and sinking fund on \$3,600,-000. Another objection would lie in the closing of the harbor for a period long enough to admit of the proposed work being done, but possibly that would not be found fatal if the plan commended itself to the public in respect of general merit. Then there must be considered the feasibility of the proposed plan of work, which, however, is a point for engineers to settle. In any event the proposals made by Mr. Sorby should meet with careful consideration on the part of those in authority.

THE MINING LAWS.

It is strange that, in this mining country, the commonest facts of mineral claim mining, and the law upon that subject, should be so variously regarded. The exposition of the law by the Chief Justice, in a recent case, has caused a good deal of questioning, and, indeed, criticism, on the part of miners. It is roundly asserted that the law, as stated, is inapplicable to the business, and that, in some material respects, the mineral act of last session is no improvement upon that of 1891. In the public interest this is much to be regretted. We have great tracts of land absolutely worthless but for its mineral deposits, with which we can do nothing except, primarily, through the labor of the prospector. There does not seem to be any

he fail? Our inexact and not very intelligible laws, and the consequent defining and refining, in the courts, as to to be satisfactory to the citizens. The matters perfectly plain to the miners, are harmful to a great industry which promises to be extremely valuable.

ALBERNI'S MISFORTUNE.

Saddening news comes from Alberni Fortunately it appears that no lives have been lost, but fire has swept away the fruits of months and months of hard work and the expenditure of money. Coming just at the time what ed so rich that shares sold at from five the mine operators were ready to reap the reward of their heavy preliminary work, the misfortune seems exceptionally cruel. It is useless to waste words in reflecting on the conduct of those who cause bush fires. They are too brutishly ignorant or too malevelent to be amenable to sermonizing; the penal cell of the cord would be necessary to enlighten them as to the enemity of their offence. It is rather strange that the provincial authorities should take so little notice of the dangerous work done by the bush fire fiends. As already observed, they took no step to put into force the act passed last session until nearly as criminally careless as the tionable speculation," if they have not ctual authors of the fires.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

By way of celebrating its jubilee the Hamilton Spectator has issued a handsome anniversary number, which displays a high quality of color printing and illustrates the great progress made infer it will be. The petitioners who so in all lines by the printer's art. Accompanying this is a facsimile reproduction of the first number of the Spectacentemporary very properly calls atten tion to the the contrast between the anniversary number and the primitive initial number was devoted to a document sent from Downing street in reply to an address from the legislative essembly of Cerada, in which address a complaint was made that the proposed reneal of the corn laws would take way the preference theretofore accord ed colonial grain in the British market. he reply is signed by W. E. Gladstone. who was colonial secretary at that pay. Mr. Gladstone at one place sa. "Her Majesty's government conceive that the projection principle cannot with justice be described as the universal basis, either of the general connection between the United Kingdom and its colonies, even of their commercial connection.

> The document concludes as follows: "It would indeed be a source of pair to Her Majesty's government if they could share in the impression that to connection between this country and Canada derived its vitality from no other source than from the exchange of commercial preferences. If it were so it might appear to be a relation consisting in the exchange, not of benefits, but of burdens; if it were so it would su gest the idea that the connection had reached, or was about to reach, the legitimate term of its existence. But Her Majesty's government still augur for it a longer duration, upon a larger ard firmer basis-upon protection rendered from the one side and allegiance freely and loyally returned from the

MINE COMPANIES.

Concerning the mining business in

this province the Toronto Globe re-

marks: "Under the most favorable cir-

cumstances good surface indications do not always attract investors, and the system of small investments in joint stock companies has been found most successful. It has been extensively adopted by the discoverers of the rich gold deposits in Britsih Columbia, but is call ed the South African system on account of its origin. It is, in brief, the organization of a company with small capital shares, and a sale of a portion of the shares to small investors at a se-Auctive discount. The money realized is expended in experimental development in the mire owned by the company. If that results in a rich find the small investors, as well as the original cwners, who hold generally a controlling interest, receive excellent returns, but if the profit proves unprofitable the investments and the work of organization are wasted. For the past two months com panies have been organized by British Columbia mine owners at the rate of about one a day, and the process shows no sign of abatement. The holders of a promising deposit organize a joint stock company, fixing the capital at. say, 1,000,000 shares of \$1 each. They sell to small investors, say, 250,000 shares at from five to ten cents a share. The low price is seductive. An invest r would much rather have \$1,000 stock in a mine capitalized at \$1,000,000 reason why the position of the mineral than \$100 stock in the same claim pre-emptor should not be as simple | mine capitalized at \$100,000, although as that of the agricultural pre-emptor. the investments would be identical. To The business of the former is more pre- capitalize a mine at \$1,000,000, and sell carious, but he possible profit being \$1,000 stock for \$100 is far easier than greater, it may be reasonable to charge to capitalize it at \$100,000 and sell \$100 him, as we do, a higher price for his stock at par. South Africa and British land. Having done this, would it not Columbia demonstrate the attractivebe wise to leave him alone to work out ness of big figures. The small investors his own salvation, accompanied as his are not putting their money in "a sure success must be with benefit to the pro- thing." They take the risk and share curing it, you will understand how great ance and interest was \$226,001 net,

if unsuccessful, the loss will be tritting. and they have always the chance of sharing in a "bonanza." The speculation is perhaps legitimate, and the money is spent in good faith on the enterprise in which it is invested. It is realized from the small investors will pay for sufficient development to put a live Laurier and honest government." mine on a paying basis, or prove whether or not that is a possibility. Some of the British Columbia mines have provto ten cents on the dollar have gone up to par, and in some cases to 300 per cent, premium, with the prospect of proportionate dividends for years. This has naturally attracted investors and made the financing of other enterprises comparatively easy. Although companies are being formed at an unprecedented rate, all so far seem to be based on locations which give fair promise of rich yields. Whether questionable speculaticn will some day crowd out legitimate enterprise, and companies be organized to mine where no gold exists, the future must decide." The Times is sorry to have to say that some of the operations in British Columbia mines have come perilously close to the line of "quesactually crossed it. It behooves the small investor, at all events, to be exceedingly wary and keep as free as possitle from the worst form of "mining

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The old familiar "religious teaching in the schools" has made its annual outcropping at the meeting of the Anglican synod. It is comforting to know that tor, issued on July 15, 1846, and out the attempts made to stir up this sleeping dog have so far met with no suc cess, and we trust the failure will be continuous. References were made in sheet which first came forth from the Bishop Perrin's address and by those Spectator press. It may be said that who spoke on the matter in the synod while our Hamilton friend has been in- to the practices that obtain in the east terprising and progressive as regards in this regard. These excellent gentlethe mechanism of its production, it men are apparently in blissful ignorance started out as a strict Conservative and of the fact that they were in this way protectionist and has remained so to supplying a strong argument against this day. At the time of its birth the re- their own position. The experience of peal of the corn laws was brought the east shows that religious teaching in about in Great Britain a fact vhich the schools implies denominational caused the Spectator of that day some schools, and that system is just what worry as a believer in protection. A British Columbia does not want. When considerable portion of the space in the the religious denominations drop their differences and unite in one religious body it will be time enough to think of religious teaching in our schools.

> The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Telegram wires his paper as follows: "While I was in the office of a new minister, I had an interesting conversation respecting the list of prospective queen's counsel. I know there is trouble impending regarding the list the late government made out. 'Yesterday mornning,' said the minister, 'several of us received letters, some complaining against and some ridiculing the proposed appointments. Last night the mail from the west brought many similar complaints. I know that Sir Oliver Mowat has got more than a score of such letters. Numbers of the legal profession who have worn the silk for many years, wrote, imploring us to think twice, before conferring the rank on the gentlemen named in the list given.' .1+ will not be until after the bye-elections that the business of looking into the list of queen's counsel will be taken up. From what I heard this morning 1 have no hesitation in prophesying that the list published two days ago will go into Mowat's waste paper basket. The Ontario genetlemen therein named were nominated by Messrs. Haggart and Montague." The nominator, or nominators, of the British Columbia list should also come forward and confess. Peradventure some of the late members for the province might thus be cleared of a serious responsibility. If they are all equally guilty, then that fact should be made generally known.

other: upon common traditions of the past and hopes of the future: upon rasemblances in origin, in laws and m menners; in what ouwardly binds men and communities of men together, as well as in the close association of these material interests which, as Her Ma-'esty's government are convinced, are destined not to recede, but to advance, not to be severed, but to be more close y and healthfully combined under the quickening influences of increased comn ercial freedom."

This Gladstenian utterance of fifty vears ago is exceedingly interesting in light of the recent discussions concerning the relations between the mother country and the colonies. JARPER D

Saye the Nanaimo Mail: "It has been currently reported that there are 25 cases of smallpox in the city of Victoria, confined principally to the 'longshoremen and others who have worked about the wharves. The cases appear to be of a mild type." False and absurd reports like this are continually spread abroad in regard to Victoria. It must be admitted, however, that the peculiar methods of our health authorities are to a considerable extent responsible for them.

Mr. Wm. Templeton of Vancouver writes to the Globe: "I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without conwho were fast destroying her. We in est alone." British Columbia, have, I think, great reason to he proud of what we have accomplished, and when you consider that heretofore to get a Conservative nomination meant election for the party se- expenditure on management, mainten-

vince, and no loss to the province should in the speculation peculiar to all mining has been our succes, when we were able leaving a surplus of \$47,541 over work enterprises. They generally reason that, to elect four Liberals, and will, at the ling expenses, the surplus being as usual first opportunity, elect two more, mak-which for the year amounted to \$243,... ing a solid six for the Liberal cause from the Pacific. We lost Victoria only through the most bare-faced and outrageous system of bribery and corruption, but we will redeem it in the near generally calculated that the amount future. Now, Mr. Editor, I again wish to join hands with you in saying long

> During the last few days Canadians have won the Kolapore cup, the American mosquito yachts have lowered their colors to the little Canuck "Glencairn," and our boys are strictly in the running for the Queen's prize at Bisley. It is well. We knew all that our country needed was a good Liberal government.

> The Winnipeg Free Press tells of a Norwegian setfler who left Bella Coola alleging as his reason that the provincial government has not carried out its undertakings in regard to a colonization road, etc., for the colony. We do not assume that this man's story is correct, but there can be no harm done by calling the government's attention to it.

> The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto World writes: "Even Conservatives admit that Mr. Laurier has got together a strong aggregation. Indeed the politicians do not hesitate to say that it is the strongest ministry since the first confederation ministry. Whether they will be able to justify this opinion remains to be seen.'

> Edinburgh has received, through its lord provost, an annoymous offer of \$500,000 toward building a town hall. In recent years the city has received \$1,900,000 in gifts. Edinburgh must have some very genrous friends.

> Victoria has three water carts. The council would hardly have been charged with extravagance if they had had them all in commission to-day.

> Sir Joseph Rene Adolph Caron has already started out to smash the Laurier government. The Liberals will not feel much dismayed over his onslaught.

> The Globe puts it tersely in this way: "Civil servants will remain, uncivil servants will have to go."

PROPOSED HARBOR IMPROVE-MENTS.

To the Editor: The very lucid leader in your issue of the 21st on the plans published in the Province raises questions and challenges deductions that with your permission I beg to lay before your readers.

You say: "We do not suppose that many persons would offer objection to the plan if there were a good chance of its being carried out without unduly burthening the city." You are "afraid my estimate of revenue is too sanguine and that many years might elense before revenue would be sufficient to meet "interest and sinking fund on \$3,600,-000." Since writing my letter to the mayor, which you published at the time it was read before the council, 1 have received, through the courtesy of Mr. Alex. Robertson, secretary of the herbor commissioners of Montreal; particulars of the history of that harbor, the labors of its commissioners, the act and by-laws by which they are govern. ed, the nature, progress and cost of the work in detail, the port tariff and other sources of revenue, and the particulars of further work in contemplation.

If I explain in as few words as pos sible the nature of the harbor of Montreal it will lead to a better understant ing of the work proposed to be under taken here. Mentreal harbor is situate on the north lank of the St. Lawrence river and extends from the lock gates, at the entrance to the Lackine canal. about three and a half miles to the sugar refinery at Hochelaga. Navigation is closed by ice at the end of November; the water gradually rises until the wharves are submerged and covered with ice some two to three feet thick. During the winter the whole body of ice. millions of tons, "shoves," or moves down streem a short distance, and being suddenly arrested breaks up into huge blocks many tons in weight, which are piled up in a few minutes in the very wildest confusion along the shore and over the wharves twenty to thirty feet above the general level. A heavy "shove" is a sight of supreme grandeur The navigation reopens on the 1st of

Under the circumstances the wharves are subject to terrific strains. They are built of heavy cribbing, filled in with rubble and dredgings, and, under this annual pounding and tearing action, have been a constant source of expense. The spring repairs were a heavy item, varying from \$50,000 to \$75,000 per annum, in addition to the cost of removing vast quantities of thick, stranded ice on wharves. As a result of the protracted researches of a commission of and protect the wharves and waterside warehouses. The new wharves, built is spurs at an angle of 45 degrees with the shore line, and protected at the ends by the guard pier some 600 feet distant, are now proceeding year by year. "In und figures the cost to date has been \$4,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 has been borrowed on debentures, and \$1,000,000 found from surplus revenue. It is intended to spend another million to be borrowed within the next few years for new wharves"-in continuation of the main scheme. "The revenue consists chiefly of wharfage dues on cargo and rertals of wharf spaces and privileges,' and for fifteen years the whole of the expense for repairs, interest and adgratulating you upon the work that has \$2,000,000), was paid out of harbor revministration (which had cost more than been accomplished by your paper in enue and the sale of debentures, which freeing Canada from the corrupt ring absorbed \$114,000 per annum for inter-

In the year 1895 "the net ordinary revenue was \$273,542, or \$1,474 more than in 1894, notwithstanding that the wharfage rates on several lines of goods were reduced under the new tariff. The

640." exclusive of \$21,646 expended on the guard pier to be repaid by the city of Montreal at whose expense this work is constructed.

The total bonded debt of the harbor is \$2,711,000 and the cotal cost of interest, maintenance, repairs and management (there is no sinking fund) amounts to 8½ per cent. on the bonded debt; this includes the retains due to damage from ice, etc., timber construction instead of solid stone, the salaries of eleven comsolid stone to solid stone to solid stone, the salaries of eleven comsolid stone to solid stone to sol missioners and a large staff. After eliminating these special costs and placing the circumstances on all fours with these existing here, I deduce 51/2 per cent. on the bonded debt as the probable rate of expenditure, other circumstances being relatively equal. On well stances being relatively equal.

secured public property with the interest pigs.

Miss Emily Diddle was called guaranteed there is no occasion to pay back the principal, as the bonds are atvays saleable in the market.

I shall, with your permission, deal with the figures relating to the proposed werk in Victoria on another occasion. As my quotation shows, the harbor of Mentreal is, and has been for 15 years, more than self-sustaining, and has cost the city nothing. The whole history of the undertaking from the year 1850 shows how every conceivable objection has been raised and met, and the con tinued triumph of practical science over prejudice. They were ahead of time: every successful undertaking is ahead of the times. The perfection of the harbor brought the shipping, as ships will all flock to the best harbor and to a free THOS. C. SORBY.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

A Preventive of Future Fatalities Said to Have Been Discovered.

How much scientific inquiry may do How much scientific inquiry may do for the saving of human life is striking-ly exemplified in a 'highly interesting ters. 'This is due, say several of of the Queen is a as great as in England, her opinion known to foreign courts weighing a sheavily as it does with her own ly exemplified in a 'highly interesting document dated from the physiological laboratory, Oxford. It is an account of some investigations into the causes of death in colliery explosions by Dr. Haldane. Oxford lecturer in physiology, and Grocers' Company research school. It is followed by some valuable suggestions for the saving of life after colliery explosions and fires. The whole forms a report to the home secretary. It has a ghastly introduction, because it is an account of the examination of many of the bodies taken out of the pit after the Tylorstown explosion, which killed 57 men and 30 horses; and while the details as to the condition of the blood are all important in their bearing on the rest of the report, they are calculated to bar the advance of the sensitive reader to the really attractive sequel.

In this sequel a prospect of safety even in the midst of the deadly perils of colliery explosion, is opened out to the colliers. It is apparently established that the loss of life in colliery explosions is far greater than it need be when those who work in the mines and those who manage them have clearer knowledge of the right thing to do in the face of the calamity. In the Tylorstown explosion the cause of death is found by Dr. Haldane to have been due in nearly every case, not to a want of exygen in the air of the pit after the explosion, but to comparatively slow poisoning by carbon monoxide, At Tylorstown oxygen sufficient to sustain life was left in the airway all along the track of the explosion.

The discovery came to Dr. Haldane as surprise, but it is well established by the evidence of things burning long after the explosion, by the evidence of mice running about, and by other signs obvious to scientific men. But along with the oxygen left in the air there was in the track of the explosion a certain percentage of the carbon monoxide, the action of which Dr. Haldane is able to explain from experiments he has courageously made upon himself

The carbon monoxide has a greater affinity for the red coloring matter of the blood corpuscles. But it is this matter which acts as the oxygen carrier in the human system. When it is made to carry carbon monoxide it cannot take up the oxygen, too. In proportion as the blood gets saturated with the carbon monoxide it supplies less and less oxygen to the tissues. The men breathing the monoxide then suddenly lose the use of their limbs and finally lose consciousness. This is the occasional experience of rescuing parties. Dr. Haldane says that in many parts of the mine there will be, beyond the limits of the explosion, abundance of air to effect a dilution of the poison; so that a man who waits for the rescuers, or long enough for the after-damp to disperse, will be able to escape either by the intake or. if this is blocked, by the return airways. Men from want of knowledge now go straight to their deaths in endeavoring to escape. "There s no doubt." says Dr. Haldane, "that hundreds of men have lost their lives by hurying blindly toward the shaft, or by not retiring toward the face when

they met the after-damp." These considerations have suggested to Dr Haldane many useful measures for preventing the loss of life and for the rescue of colliers. But the rules which research can thus suggest must be widely known and must be enforced. enquiry into the ice phenomena, the cryst Henceuthe importance of passing the of Montreal decided to build a guardo now mines regulation bill, which will pier nearly a mile and a half tong, and give powers to the home secretary to of great substance, to deflect the steen make and enforce certain rules not now enforceable. This measure, however, was not mentioned among those which Mr. Balfour said would be persevered with this session. Prevention in the case of colliery explosions is much more important than remedy. Coal dust is the propagator of explosions along the roads of the mine, whatever originates them, and the power to enforce precautions for the prevention of accidents from inflammable gas and coal dust is one of the urgent provisions of the government bill.-London News.

THE COOK IN COURT.

Yesterday, at the Croydon County Court, Mr. Registrar Fox had before him the case of Weber vs. Sullivan, an action brought by a cook against her master, who resides at Purley.

Mr. Eldridge appeared for the plainti? and, in claiming £3, said his client had previously occupied good positions in high circles as cook, and some two years ago she entered the service of the defendant. On May 28 she was ordered by Mr. Sullivan to cook some potatoes, but as they were for the fowls she declined. She was then told to pack up her clothes and leave.

ly a similar application had been plaintiff, when she refused, but then explained that this would be occasion, and she then consented. 27 a quantity of potatoes were se her to cook for the fowls. Mrs at once informed defendant's wife
was not engaged to cook food
and pigs, but for Christmas. Defe
piled: "If you don't do it, you n
up your things and go." In co
of this plaintiff and her husband
Mr. Sullivan, the defendant,
each soring he regared a number and ducks.
last year's crop were cooked f rice for the fowls swear that she had cow or a sow. She had not toes for the ducks. Mrs. Su her no understanding when enga she should not cook for fewls, drew the line at ducks, chickens,

evidence as to the customary duties cook. She said she had been cook Duke of Bedford, and had prepartatoes and rice for pigs and poultr did not think it beneath her positive. Mr. Eldridge-I am overwhelmed statements. Continuing, he subit was not a proper order to give The Registrar held that the oreasonable one. There would be for defendant, with costs.— Lower Rews.— Lower Research Lower Research Lower Research Research

THE QUEEN MAKES FEW MISTAKE Just think of the blunders all i monarchs have made, even Francis Jo of Austria, whom men now account a tor and all the Premiers of our time then reflect on this reign, in which has never been a blunder great enough the perceptible to the million of eyes always watch a Court. It seems to us wholly apart from the difficult quest the proper limits of loyalty to an vidual, there is enough in the known to justify all the reverence with which Queen is regarded and which Queen is regarded, and which extend beyond the limit of her sceptre, wide as limit has now become. Foreigners occi in many respects the position of poste and among foreigners capable of jud the reverences for the Queen is at tress in so many courts, in ev-deed, not strictly Catholic, a the strange position of the Q respect is one reason for the in which she is held abroad; the principal one. Relatives another very hard, and the greatly respected York as in Berlin uccesses, great, above all, in patibility which, owing main character of the Sovereign, it to be possible between a more than lican freedom and monarchial instit The British Empire is the greatest

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Pr

son ever given to the world to sh

state can enlarge its borders

duce Carefully Corrected. Victoria. July 23.-Retail men dearth of small fruits of all ki The demand for berries, peaches apricots is greater than the supply. this has a tendency to raise the pr Those wishing small fruits for present should purchase at once, as the su will probably be exhausted in a short time. Island eggs are bescarcer and are now retailing for Below are the retail quotations corre

Ogilvie's Hungarian flour. \$5.25 to \$5. Lake of the Woods flour. \$5.25 to 8 Snow Flake. Premier (Enderby).....

Three Star (Enderby).. Two Star (Enderby)..... Superfine (Enderby)..... Salem.... Wheat, per ton.... Oats, per ton..... .\$25.00 to Barley, per ton.... \$28.00 to \$ Midlings, per ton..\$20.00 to \$ Bran, per ton.....\$20.00 to \$ Ground feed, per ton...\$25.00 to Corn, whole..... Corn. cracked ... Cornmeal, per te npounds...35c. to Oatmeal, per ten pounds....45c. to Rolled oats. (Or. or N. W.) Rolled oats, (B. & K.) 710 sacks. Potatoes per sack, old 60c. Potatoes (new), per ID.....

Hay, baled, per ton.. ..\$8.00 to Straw, per bale....... Green peppers, cured, one doz Lemons (California).....25c. Apples, Australian, per box. . . . Apples, California, per Ib..... Cherries, white, per lb..... 6 Cherries, red, per lb..... 6 Gooseberries, per lb..... Raspberries, per lb.....

Apricots, per Ib..... Oranges (Riverside), per doz. 15c. t Rhubarb, per lb..... Fish-salmon, per Ib. Smoked bloaters, per Ib. Kippered herring, per Ib. Eggs, Island, per doz......25c. Eggs, Manitoba..... Butter, creamery, per lb.. .. Butter, Delta creamery, per Ib Butter, fresh...........20c. Cheese, Chilliwack... Hams, American, per Ib.. . 14c. Hams, Canadian, per Ib 15c. Bacon, American, per Ib 14c. Bacon, rolled, per Ib Bacon, long clear, per Ib... Shoulders..... Lard, $\dots 12\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Sides, per ib..... Meats-beef, per Ib.....7c. to Spring lamb, per quarter. \$1.00 to Pork, fresh, per 10.....10c. to Pork, sides, per Tb.....8c. Chickens, per pair.....\$1.00 t Turkeys, per ID. 18c.

A gang of twenty-one burglars just arrested in Paris, which is three years had committed more hundred burglaries. They were organized, never used violence, an specialty of robbing churches an houses. The chief of the band is to be in the United States.

Kazan's human sacrifice trial ha after four years, in a verdict were four years, in a verdict of active were for the fowls she declined. She was then told to pack up her clothes and leave. Defendand refused to pay her one month's salary in lieu of notice.

The Registrar—What is your point?

Mr. Eldridge submitted that it was an unlawful order. Some few weeks previous-

Five Hundred Ma General Carri Stron

Bloody Fighting Treaty Between

London, July 23.from Cape Town evening says that S ton attacked one olds in the Mato the rebels out of th burned their home carried their positi that 500 of the M Three of the Britis in others wounded Athens, July 23.tinuous fighting in few days. The Tu to capture the he Selino road. If th position they wou portion of Vrete A later from the front star of the fighting the and 600 wounded was 26 killed and

The deputies meet until they rec propositions from Cairo, July 23.shows a great abathe day's report, wh were 119 new cases terday. There were here or in Alexan reported in the arr London, July 23. spondent of the am informed that t has given sanction going direct from ton City without

A Singapore dispa says that native up from the island of Tapanese there are pressed. A dispatch receive that a commercial ti and Japan was sign It is based o

moneski. A dispatch from News reports that that the captain of the longing to Emperor pay the heavy salva owner of the tug v on her journey to threatens to arrest Rome, July 23.-Premier Rudini re viewing the recent

War to the Knife Yups and Sam Franc

Strikers Cause Cleveland -P cursionis

San Francisco, Jul in a fever of exciter declared among the Yup company and the on Tuesday is only which is not expecte blood is shed. A p upon the heads of merchants in the di families have been p and the hatchet men heavy rewards to rible work. The Chinese cons

pouse the cause of The members of th lum and of the Chi change have taken tions in the quarrel lice have announced allow the fighting their affairs without feeling of almost un vades the quarter. prominent than Lee is believed, before th The trouble has be

days, although the fair are of much lo ing, as a matter of hatred that exists b company and the S These two organiza sphere powerful and at war for a long ti company succeeded of the local Chinese Yup company. Rep circulated that the cheating its patrons. for nothing, and the what the Sam Yups The Sam Yups dete venge, and money w Chinatown. Lives trade of the See thrive. Another so by the Sam Yups sions among them a

more. Cleveland, July 23 Hoisting works last sympathizers threw b the soldiers from pla One picket was know al soldiers fired in th which the missiles known whether anyon strikers who yelled to escape arrest by moving motor car. refusing to stop recei

of the leaders to be

gress of the plan l

murder of one and t

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