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PARTY IN GOOD FIGHTING FORM

(Continued from Page One)

or societies whose duty it shall be to place the names of all qualified Conservatives on the voters' list, and to keep said list thoroughly revised, and to constitute such bodies agencies for local work of this association.

((d) By all legitimate methods to secure the election of Conservatives to the local and federal parliaments.

Regarding Membership

3. The members shall consist of:

(a) All Conservative members of Dominion and provincial parliaments representing British Columbia constituencies.

(b) From each constituency as same exists for elections to local parliaments ten delegates for each member said constituency is entitled to elect. Such delegates are to be elected by the organized Conservative clubs, associations or societies in each constituency, or, where none exist, by a mass-meeting of Conservatives convened for that purpose.

4. The adjustment of representation between different parts of any constituency shall be made by mutual agreement of the Conservatives of said constituency.

5. Disputes occurring under the two preceding paragraphs shall be summarily and finally determined by the executive of this association.

6. Said delegates shall hold office as such till their successors are elected, which election should take place before November 1, in each calendar year.

7. The annual fee payable to each constituency shall be $25 for each member which such constituency is entitled to return to the legislature of British Columbia, which shall be payable before each annual meeting.

Officers and Executive.

8. The leaders of the Conservative party in the Dominion and British Columbian parliaments, shall be honorary presidents of the association.

9. The executive committee of the association shall consist of a president, a first vice-president, a second vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer, elected from and by the members of the association in convention at large, and one member from each Dominion constituency in British Columbia, who shall be elected from among members of this association from such present constituency, at the annual meeting, and these shall hold office until their successors are elected.

10. The officers mentioned in paragraph nine shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting. Any vacancy occurring shall be filled by the executive committee.

Expenses

A number of members of the Vancouver delegation cavilled at a proposal advanced by Mr. McPhillips that a collection be taken up to defray the cost of the convention. Other delegates insisted upon the proposal, and despite the volunteered offer of R. J. Burde, of Alberni, that in the event of the convention electing Alberni as their place of meeting, the delegates from that centre, who had paid in holding of elections. There were travelling expenses more than the entire cost of holding the convention, would be content to meet all outlay; the collection was taken up. It realized $187.25—more than enough to meet the cost of the gathering.

Better Terms

A. E. McPhillips, M. P. P., thereupon proposed the follwing resolution:

'The members of this convention desire to place themselves on record as emphatically endorsing the course of the Government of British Columbia in connection with the advocacy of 'Better Terms' for this Province. To this course they believe is wholly attributable the recognition—though inadequate—of the claims of British Columbia for special treatment on the part of the Dominion Government, already received, and also that the action of Hon. R. McBride, premier, in carrying an appeal to the Imperial authorities was effective in preventing a final and unalterable settlement of the financial relations between the Provinces and the Dominion of Canada as proposed by the government at Ottawa.

"They desire, therefore, on this important question to congratulate the Government upon the conspicuous success of its efforts throughout, and particularly the Hon. Richard McBride, premier, on the fruits of his mission to England.

"They hereby pledge themselves to strongly support the continuation of the struggle for better terms until brought to a successful issue and the rights of the Province fully secured.'

In proposing the resolution Mr. McPhillips referred to the fact that instead of six governments in four years, the Province had in the past four years had only one government. There was every indication that the Conservative party would remain in power for next quarter of a century.

Though the Province had a "solid seven" at Ottawa, it had remained for the provincial premier to take action looking to the securing of better terms. He highly eulogised Hon. Mr. McBride for the manner in which he had conducted the campaign for "better terms," and he praised him and his government for the manner in which they had fulfilled their pre-election promises. They had reduced the taxes appreciably.

Premier McBride

The resolution elicited three cheers for the premier, and Mr. McBride was compelled to respond to the applause. Briefly, he thanked the delegates for their kindness. He expressed the conviction that the resolution was a tribute to the party which he represented, the Conservative party, the greatest political body in Canada or in any other country. Incidentally, the premier remarked that British Columbia was acknowledged to be the centre of things politically west of the Great Lakes, and he indicated that there was a possibility that there would be even greater reason for the east keeping their eyes upon the Pacific province.

The premier asserted that when the full minutes of the negotiations leading to the enactment of the measure ratifying the recommendations of the provincial conference were brought down in the Imperial Parliament it would be seen just how great a share the province had borne in the deliberations leading up to the striking out of the words "final and unalterable" from that fateful measure.

Asiatic Exclusion

C. M. Woodworth then moved the following resolution:

"The members of this convention believe that Canada should be preserved as a white man's country, and approve of the course pursued by the local government with respect to Asiatic immigration, and at the same time condemn the attitude of the Dominion government and especially that of our British Columbia members at Ottawa in this connection."

Mr. Woodworth referred to the necessity of settling British Columbia with people who could be assimilated. They must be British subjects.

He referred to the stand which had been taken by the federal parliament. They had voted down a resolution which had prescribed that nothing but white labor should be used in the construction of the G.T.P. The Laurier government had again and again vetoed the Natal act, though it had been established that the imperial government had no objection to its enactment.

R. J. Burde, of Alberni, seconded the resolution. Despite the proximity of the whaling station and its foetid odors, the stench of the Orientals had made itself felt in Alberni. The delegate from Alberni was applauded to the echo.

The convention then expressed its pleasure at hearing the delegation from the Oriental Exclusion league, and moved a vote of thanks to the members of that organization for kind attention. The hope was expressed that they would be informed of the action which the convention had already taken.

Control of Fisheries.

J. D. Taylor, of New Westminster, moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting approves of the action of the local government in asserting its rights with respect to the control of the fisheries of the province and condemns the Dominion government for its lack of policy and inactivity in dealing with this most important industry."

He briefly sketched the history of the negotiations between the province and the Dominion. The chief necessity was efficient administration of the fisheries. Dominion control had proved corrupt and inefficient." The motion was unanimously adopted.

Indian Reserves.

The Indian reserve question was then considered. Upon the motion of R. F. Green, of Kaslo, the following was adopted:

"Whereas under the terms of the convention between the governments of British Columbia and Dominion of Canada the former conveyed to the Dominion large tracts of the best lands of the province for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians, with the express understanding that such lands should correspond to the actual needs of the Indians, and that the areas should be reduced as the tribes diminished.

"And whereas in many cases there has been a material diminution of the Indians on such reserves;

"And whereas certain of these reserves are within the confines of the larger cities of the province, to the detriment of the community;

"and whereas these reserves are being used by the Liberal government at Ottawa in the interests of political favorites and not as originally intended;

"Be it therefore resolved, that it is highly desirable that steps be immediately taken towards the re-adjustment of the areas of such reserves so as to make the reserved lands available for settlement."

For Fair Elections.

J. M. Robinson, of Summerland, presented a resolution appealing for a "square deal" in connection with the holding of elections. There were some constituencies in which the government declined to hold an election until the result in the Dominion was known. Such was not the practice of the Conservatives when in power.

The resolution, which read as follows, was seconded and adopted:

"This convention strongly condemns the practice which has been in vogue since 1896 of delaying the Dominion elections in certain constituencies until after the results in the general elections are known, for the purpose of unfairly influencing the electors in favor of the party in power."

Quinquennial Census.

Mr. Robinson moved the following resolution, which also carried:

"The convention declares in favor of a quinquennial census taking in British Columbia, in order to place this province upon the same basis as the northwestern provinces, and thereby reap the advantages and development common to the whole west."

The Dominion Leader

An expression of confidence in R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party in the Dominion was moved by W. Blakemore, of Victoria. Mr. Blakemore referred to the sterling qualities of the Dominion statesman and prophesied that he would at an early date be the premier of Canada.

"This convention expresses its confidence in R. L. Borden, K. C., as its leader, and conveys to him its appreciation of his efforts to organize and strengthen the party in western Canada, its approval of and confidence in the platform of the party so lucidly expounded by him at the recent public meetings throughout Canada, and keenly appreciates his promise when returned as premier of Canada to grant to the province of British Columbia a fair hearing of its demands for an equitable readjustment of its subsidy from the Dominion treasury, which has been refused and contested by his political opponents."

The Local Government

This was followed by a resolution commending Hon. Richard McBride and his government for their policy. J. A. Harvey, of Cranbrook, offered the resolution, which read as follows:

"That this convention heartily approves of the policy of the Hon. R. McBride and his government, which has resulted in the sound and successful state of affairs which exist in the province today."

Sir Charles Tupper

J. L. Beckwith, of Victoria, then proposed the adoption of a resolution congratulating Sir Charles Tupper upon the honor recently conferred upon him. It read as follows:

"That this convention desires to congratulate Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., as one of the Fathers of Confederation, upon the well merited honor conferred on him by elevation to the Privy Council of the Empire."

Mr. Beckwith in proposing the resolution referred to the sterling character of the work performed by the great Canadian statesman. He sketched the career of the then Dr. Tupper from the time he had carried the only constituency in Nova Scotia, which favored Confederation. The career of the veteran was a source of inspiration to the youth of the country.

Fostering Industries

W. A. Macdonald, K.C., of Nelson, proposed a resolution affirming the belief of the convention that the lumber and silver lead industries had not been properly fostered. The resolution read as follows:

"That the members of this convention, as supporters of a national policy for Canada, believe that the benefits of the protective tarifi should be further extended so as to assist and foster our lumber and silver-lead industries."

Though the Liberal member for Kootenay had spoken in favor of the position which the speaker presented when that measure came up for consideration in the federal house, that gentleman had cast his vote against it.

Irrigation

Price Ellison, M.P.P. for Okanagan, moved a resolution upon his favorite subject—irrigation. It read as follows:

"That this convention views with satisfaction the course pursued by the provincial government in taking steps for a comprehensive enquiry into the subject of irrigation in this province."

Everybody, stated Mr. Ellison, believed in irrigation of one kind or another. He himself believed that if the province would adopt the policy he advocated they would be enriched by hundreds of thousands of dollars. He instanced the increased assessment which had resulted in the Okanagan where irrigation had been secured.

Grafting Condemned

A. E. Watts, of Cranbrook, moved a resolution condemning the lax policy of the Dominion government in matters in general whereby graft was condoned and the grafter rewarded.

The resolution was adopted by the convention unanimously. The mover specially instanced the folly of any leader affirming his own purity when cases of grafting were proven against his followers. Sir Wilfrid, the head of the Liberal government, was responsible for the low condition of public life throughout Canada.

J. H. Scofield, M.P.P. for Ymir, seconded the resolution. He referred to the numerous constituencies which had been stolen by the Liberals by corrupt measures.

The resolution read as follows:

"That this convention condemns the policy of graft now being permitted and encouraged by the Liberal party with respect to the administration of the public monies of the Dominion and the lack of purity by the Liberal party in the holding of elections."

List of Delegates.

The following were the accredited members of the convention:

Cranbrook—J. Harvey, A. E. Watts, D. B. Dolmage, J. D. McBrian, S. J. Mighton, B. E. Short, A. Shephard, J. A. McDonald.

Revelstoke—J. M. Leod, W. W. Foster, J. Lappen, A. E. Kincaid, W. H. Humphreys, B. Blytae, F. B. Campbell, W. Foote, C. Mchinick, D. L. McLennan.

Nelson—J. E. Annable, J. A. Hunter, J. R. Porter, J. Kirkpatrick, W. A. McDonald, W. E. Josnell, J. Elliott.

New Westminster—W. N. Carty, J. D. Taylor, J. A. Lee, J. Blakeley, W. F. Hansford, T. A. Grant, R. A. Stoney, M. Sinclair, E. A. Greame, W. G. McQuarrie, H. L. Edmonds.

Victoria—G. H. Barnard, R. F. Green, W. B. Blakemore, J. M. Cookson, H. Maynard, J. L. Beckwith, A. Blyth, L. Tait, W. H. Price, J. Robinson, E. Bragg, W. J. Hardaker, M. Potts, W. Duck, J. Burgess, H. P. Johnson, R. E. Gosnell, R. K. Courtney, Frank Davey, J. W. Bolden, H. H. McDonald, John Dean, A. G. Sargison, H. Calley, Wm. Brown, F. Bittencourt, J. L. Muirhead, J. F. Richie, Capt. Mackintosh, H. Rivers, A. Carss, J. Wrigglesworth, W. Ridgway Wilson, S. Douglas, J. D. Finch, W. Clarke, L. S. Eaton, G. Watson, H. J. Green, W. Harrison.

Cowichan—O. T. Smythe, W. H. Evans, H. W. May, W. H. Stuart, J. T. Pearce, J. E. Stillwell, F. Conrenyt, H. Keast, F. Price, W. Jidley.

Comox—A. J. Bowes, M. Manson.

Okanagan—J. M. Robinson, J. A. McKelvie, W. A. Long, H. W. Raymur, J. Dilworth.

Atlin—Plumbe, Sands, Dr. Young.

Dewdney—J. Hainwell, S. Smith, Robt. Graham, M. J. Catherwood, T. H. Hardy.

Sidney and Islands—J. Nightingale, Alfred Raynes, H. Peterson, W. J. L. Hamilton, J. J. Norton, M. A. Thomas, W. N. Shaw, J. Critchley.

Richmond—J.T. Sexsmith, C. F. Foreman, O. E. Darling, John Tilton, Dr. A. McKay, Jordan Jones, C. Hodgeson, C. T. Bailey, W. C. Gladwin, J. M. Duval.

Vancouver—C. E. Tisdall, C. M. Woodworth, H .H. Watson, C. S. Douglass, O. Plunkett, W. W. McKay, L. Bond, J. B. Harris, J. R. Seymour, J. S. Rankin, H. M. Cottingham, T. E. Julian, W. H. Archer E. L. Woodruff, W. Taylor, D. L. Carmichael, G. Dyke, A. E. Shelton, J. B. Tiffen, W. J. Orr, J. Bennett, W. R. Graham, Dr. T. W. Jeffs, R. G. Clarke, T. Whipple, G. Davis, J. King, R. P. Olley, Major E. Browne, J. Pelkey, M. J. Archan, W. W. Sayers, Capt. McSpadden, Geo. Hobson, W. R. Owens, T. Duke, W. S. Hunter, T. Whitesides, R. Mills, G. E. Williamson, G. Birmingham, J. R. Clarke, W. H. Smith, J. Eadie, Lyle Macgowan, T. E. Vick, Lucas Hunt, Schofield, C. N. Haney.

Yale—R. A. Fraser, A. W. Rolston, Fred Parraby, C. L. Flick, J. H. Antony, R. Pack, L. A. Agassiz.

Grand Forks—E. Miller, S. Dinsmore, W. Williamson.

Rossland—A. H. McNeil.

Chilliwack—T. H. Jackson, S. A. Cawley, A. Cruikshanks, A. Johnston, J. Lowery, R. J. Rowett, G. A. Colbeck.

It was resolved to give the following the privilege of a seat without voice in debate or vote: J. Bashley, Rev. J. Ladner, R. J. Short, H. A. Dickie, B. Dunlop, J. J. Wilson, Guy Walker, J. Oliver, B. Julian, M. T. Tuttle, L. J. Ladner, R. E. Kitson and representatives of the News-Advertiser, Colonist, Province and Columbian.

NUMBERS OF JAPANESE ARRIVING AT VICTORIA

Investigation Yesterday—High Handed Action of U. S. Officials

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Some interesting figures anent the number of Japanese who have arrived in Victoria since the first of the year were afforded by Dr. Milne yesterday at the investigation instituted by W. L. Mackenzie King into the movement of the Orientals into this country, at the morning sitting held at the city hall.

Dr. Milne's figures showed that from January 1 to October 27, 3,851 Japanese had landed at Victoria from Japan with tickets to Canada, 1,512 with tickets to the United States and 278 had come from Honolulu to this city. It transpired, though it was not fully explained till the afternoon session, that while the totals of these figures are correct, still they do not accurately state the real destination of the Japanese, a very considerable number being credited to Canada who were really going, and have gone, to the United States. Formerly it was the custom to take the destination of the immigrants from the ships' manifests, but since the situation has become more acute and more careful investigation has seemed necessary, the passports are taken as the evidence of destination. This has been done from July 24, and it has been found that a great many Japanese with passports for the United States only took tickets as far as Victoria or Vancouver, as the ships' manifests would swell the number of Canadian immigrants at the expense of the American. The totals, however, are correct and do not include those who have been deported.

Since July, when the arrivals have been segregated according to their passports, the figures are:

For July—Canadian passports, 149; American passports, 125; passports for both Canada and America, 7.

For August—Canadian passports, 234; American, 153; passports for both Canada and America, 4.

For September—Canadian passports, 651; American, 332; passports for both Canada and America, 14.

For October—Canadian passports, 233; American, 179; both Canadian and American passports, 4; Japanese from Mexico and Hawaii, 55.

A letter was read from F. H. Eaton stating that there were 53 orientals in the schools of Victoria, of whom only three were Japanese.

Dr. Milne was not able to speak of his own knowledge as to how the orientals were induced to come to the country, but, explaining the passport system, he said that those who were medically or otherwise unfit were deported. Similarly those bound to the United States were examined here and those who were refused were turned over to him for deportation at the expense of the ship that brought them. Sometimes, if only very slightly affected, he would give them treatment, with the result that they would be passed by the United States inspectors. He har no reason to believe that any fraudulent passports were issued. He stated that $3,578.15 had been levied in fines on ships who had permitted Japanese to land surreptitiously. One ship alone had been mulcted $2,328.15, the result being that the vessels took every care that the men should not escape.

D. E. Brown Testifies.

D. E. Brown, general superintendent of the Transpacific service of the C. P. R., said that he thought that the fact that the Sikh soldiers who attended the Diamond Jubilee were brought back via Canada started the movement of Hindus to this country. At first only a few came, but they sent back glowing reports, with the result that they began to come in numbers. He did not think there were any immigration companies outside of Japan. He knew there were none in China, and did not think there were any in India. In the last-named country his company's agents were Cook & Sons, a very large and reliable firm. They got a commission of from 4 to 5 per cent. on the sale of tickets. His company had never advertised Canada in the Orient as a desirable place for laborers; in fact, they had instructed their Indian agents not to do anything to induce the Hindus to come over here, but several times more had presented themselves at Hong Kong than their boats could accommodate.

He described the elaborate precautions taken with steerage passengers in Kongkong by the C. P. R., and it appears that the unfortunate immigrants, besides being systematically fumigated, have to pass two medical examinations. Mr. Brown considered that the high rate of wages prevalent in Canada accounted for the increase in Chinese and Hindu imigration, and said that on their Asiatic ships they had Chinese stokers and saloon servants, but that otherwise the crews were white. They did not employ any Lascars.

Go To Outer Wharf

The enquiry was then adjourned to the outer wharf where Mr. King and the members of his party assembled at 2 o'clock. Before going aboard they examined Kintaro Harada of 1617 Store street, who was supposed to be in the employment business. Although speaking and understanding good English, he insisted on taking refuge behind an interpreter till Mr. King took him in hand himself. Finally it was elicited that he sub-let half his store to a man named Kashiwagi, who was an employment agent who had relations with the General Contracting company of Westminster avenue, Vancouver. He professed not to know any of the details of the business, or whether Kashiwagi was connected with any of the Japanese immigration companies. This examination was held in the office on the wharf, it evidently being a habit of Mr. King's to hold his inquiry wherever he may happen to be, where there is a chance of eliciting any information quite regardless of any red tape considerations.

A number of the immigrants on the Kumeric were then closely examined, but no traces were found of any contract labor being on board. In fact, it was hardly expected as the commissioner had received information in Vancouver leading him to believe that the immigration companies were cabled about a month ago telling them to hold their hands for awhile.

Unexpected Incident

An unexpected incident was the action of J. Burford, inspector in charge of the United States immigration office, how complaining that Japanese destined for the United States landed here to take avdantage of the alleged leniency of the Canadian immigration laws, and he exhibited what was supposed to be an order for pass from here to the States taken from one of the Japanese. The custom has been for Japanese coming to the States via Victoria to be examined here by the United States officials. If they are rejected they are turned over to Dr. Milne, who deports them unless they are merely suffering from some trifling and readily curable ailment. In that case he gives them treatment and they present themselves again to the United States officials and then are passed in. It was difficult to see what real cause for complaint there was, though Mr. Burford did not seem to like the idea of the immigrants getting treatment, it being the American custom to deport the men forthwith if an excuse to do so can possibly be found.

The United States inspector also announced that he had received a telegram that morning instructing him to have no more immigrants examined here, but that all must go straight on to their destination, whether they wanted to stay off at Vancouver or Victoria or not. It then became evident that the new move on the part of the United States immigration authorities was but a part of the policy pursued by them of endeavoring to force travel by the American as opposed to the British lines of steamers. A prominent official in the United States immigration service while visiting Victoria not long ago stated that all steerage passengers destined for the States should travel in American ships and they were going to try and make them.

In Force in East

The rules observed by the local Dominion officials are merely those in force in Eastern Canada, and the Japanese are given the same opportunity to recover from a slight ailment that may operate as a temporary bar to entry as is afforded European immigrants at Quebec destined for the States via the C. P. R. The Kumeric is going to Seattle any way, but all steamers are not, and even in this case a hardship is worked both on the ship and the passengers by enforcing this new rule without notice having been given. The Japanese had paid their fares to Victoria or Vancouver and the ship has to carry them the rest of the way for nothing. Some of the Japanese, too, had intended visiting relatives in Vancouver before going to the States, but now cannot do so. Others going to California had intended to take the San Francisco boat from here, but these have to go to Seattle first, which means extra expense and loss of time. The rule means, too, that immigrants bound for the States cannot take a British ship at all unless that ship is going to an American port.

When the real meaning of this arbitrary act was understood, considerable indignation was expressed at the idea that the United States immigration service which is only allowed by courtesy to maintain offices on British soil, should use those offices to the detriment of British shipping. It is altogether likely that the matter will be referred to Ottawa and that the matter will be taken up there.

Sikhs Taken Back

At the close of the investigation Mr. Mackenzie King received a telegram from the Vancouver legal firm of McDonald, Henderson and Jones, asking him to have the Hindu witnesses who testified before him regarding the extortion practiced by Pan Singh detained, adding that they were wiring the authorities here to the same effect. Accordingly half a dozen of the Sikhs from whom Pan Singh obtained £1 each with the professed object of bribing the official therewith went back to Vancouver at an early hour this morning to give evidence against him. Pan Singh is accused of having mulcted about a hundred of his countrymen in this way, promising that he would get them admitted. He, of course, pocketed the money.

Mr. Mackenzie King, accompanied by his secretary Mr. Glidden, Charles Wilson, K.C., and Harry Cowan returned to Vancouver by the Princess Victoria. The next meeting of the investigation will be held in Vancouver on Tuesday morning at 10.30.

Orange River Ministry.

London, Nov. 23.—A despatch from Bloemfontein says that Mr. Fischer is forming a cabinet, which will probably include De Wet, the famous Boer general, and Hertzog.

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Royal Household, a bag	$1.75
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Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.00
Snowflake, a bag	$1.75
Snowflake, per bbl.	$6.00
Moffet's Best, per sack	$1.75
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	$6.00
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.75
Three Star, per sack	$1.75
Foodstuffs	
Cracked Corn, per ton	$38.00
Bran, per ton	$26.00
Shorts, per ton	$28.00
Feed Wheat, per ton	$32.00
Oats, per ton	$42.00
Barley, per ton	$35.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$21.00
Cornmeal, per ton	$25.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$28.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	$27.00
Middlings, per ton	$36.00
	$30.00
Vegetables	
Celery, four heads	25
Lettuce, hot house, 3 heads	10
Garlic, per lb.	10
Onions, local, per lb.	10
Tomatoes, outdoor, 3 lbs.	25
Potatoes, local, per sack	$1.75
Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs.	25
Vegetable marrow, each	10 to 25
Green peppers, each	5
Chili peppers, per lb.	20
Squash, per lb.	4
Pumpkins, per lb.	4
Cauliflower, each	5 to 25
Cabbage, local, per lb.	5
Red Cabbage, per lb.	5
Dairy Produce	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	70
Cooking, per doz.	40
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	25
Neufchatel, each	5
Cream, local, each	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	35
Best dairy, per lb.	30
Victoria creamery, per lb.	30
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	30
Delta Creamery, per lb.	30
Butter, cooking, per lb.	30
Fruits	
Quince, per lb.	10
Grape Fruit, per dozen	1.00
Oranges, per dozen	40 to 60
Lemons, per doz.	40
Figs, cooking, per lb.	8 to 10
Apples, local, 4 lbs. for	25
Grapes, California, per basket	60
Bananas, per doz.	25
Figs, table, per lb.	25
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	15
Raisins, table, per lb.	25 to 30
Grapes, Con., per basket	$1.00
Pineapples, each	50
Pears, per box	$1.25 to $1.50
Cranberries, per lb.	20
Nuts	
Walnuts, per lb.	20
Brazils, per lb.	30
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.	25
Almonds, California, per lb.	20
Cocoanuts, each	15
Pecans, per lb	20
Chestnuts, per lb.	20
Fish	
Cod, salted, per lb.	10 to 12
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	15
Cod, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb.	8
Salmon, fresh red, per lb.	10 to 12
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	20
Clams, per lb.	5
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	40 to 50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	40 to 50
Shrimps, per pound	25 to 50
Smelts, per lb.	5 to 10
Herring, kippered, per lb.	12½
Finnan Haddie, per lb.	25
Meat and Poultry	
Lamb, per lb.	15 to 25
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.00 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb.	12½ to 15
Geese, dressed, per lb.	18 to 20
Ducks dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb., live weight	12½ to 15
Chickens, broilers, per lb.	25
Guinea Fowls, each	$1.00
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	50 to 75
Hare, dressed, each	75
Hams, per lb.	25 to 30
Bacon, per lb	25 to 30
Beef, per lb.	8 to 15
Pork, dressed, per lb	15 to 18

Collision of Submarines.

Toulon, Nov. 23.—While engaged in making a joint attack on the battleship Jaurigueberry during the latter's maneuvres off this port, the submarines Bonite and Suffleur collided. The depth of thirty meters. The Sufflleur's conning tower window was smashed and the water began to pour in, but with rare presence of mind the commander operated the rising mechanism and the vessel reached the surface before it had time to fill completely.

Napinka, Man., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Crowel and Mrs. H. Crowel have received word of the division of the estate of Aaron Springer, Wilmington, Del. The estate is valued at two millions, and it is estimated that each of the claimants here will receive five hundred thousand each. The estate was willed to the Anglican church for 99 years and now reverts to the heirs.

KUMERIC ARR... FROM THE ...

Big Steam Freighter... Cargo From Man... Far East...

HAD FINE WEATH...

Many Japanese Brou... Vessel Examined b... missioner Kin...

(From Sunday's D...

The steamer Kumeric, C... of the Weir Steamshi... reached port yesterday w... cargo from Manila, via Ho... the usual ports of call, ... Yokohama November 7. ... cluded heavy shipments o... the Philippines and silk ... At the outer wharf 200 to... freight was landed.

As passengers, the stea... saloon traveler, E. F. Fleta... hama business man, who ... home to Toronto, owing ... his mother. Mr. Fletcher ... ed in racing ponies at ... where his China pony "C... the championship at the ... November 2. There were ... ese steerage passengers, a... ese. W. L. Mackenzie K... holding a commission to ... Japanese immigration, me... er and examined many of... ese, among whom were ... some of them having bee... Japan, brought their sa... which they gave a concer... voyage. Of the Chinese, ... poll-tax of $500, and the ... were returning to the Dom...

The Kumeric had a fine ... sea being calm as during ... throughout, and Capt. Co... that with the exception of ... ter leaving Yokohama, he ... servations each day.

The steamer proceeds to ... ter debarking her passen... whom were for this port, ... charging her local freigh...

News was brought by ... that the clearing of the ha... Arthur has made considera... Most of the thirteen ste... during the war have bee... The entrance to the ha... was hitherto limited to ... over 4,000 tons, is now a... warships of about 11,000 t... severely cold season is at ... will shortly be stopped.

WIRELESS STATION ... OPEN NEXT ...

Five on British Columbia ... Shortly Be Put in C... ation

The wireless telegraph ... tablished in British Colum... federal government, five in... be operated by the marine a... department for the assistan... ping, are to be opened f... December 15, after which... pected to have them all a... service, day and night, fo... cation with all vessels eq... wireless telegraphic appa... spective of the system use... stations which are equipped... Shoemaker apparatus hav... working radius of 125 miles... is given that in communi... any of these stations, th... ship length, or 300-metre ... be used.

The locations of the Brit... bia stations follow: Esteva... light station at Hole-in... U. S. D., Lat. N. 49 deg. 22 ... long. W. 126 deg. 33 min.... chena Point, at the ligh... K. P. D., Lat. N. 48 deg. ... sec.; long. W. 125 deg. 8 ... Victoria, on Shotbolt hill, i... V. S. D., Lat. N. 48 deg. ... sec.; Long. W. 123 deg. 19 ... Point Grey, on the extremit... Lat. N. 49 deg. 15 min. 42 ... W. 123 deg. 15 min. 22 ... Lazo, on the summit of t... K. D., Lat. N. 49 deg. 42 m... Long. W. 124 deg. 53 min...

DISPUTE OVER A...

Egyptian Language Questio... an Important Con... tention

Cairo, Nov. 23.—With t... ing of the Government s... question of language is be... with more than the usual ... native press, particularly th... identified with "Egypt for ... movement, declare that Ar... native language should be ... medium by which all su... taught. On the other hand, ... assert that tois language ... means adapted for the t... modern subjects, although ... rich in the wealth and mod... of its imagery Pupils thus ... cannot hope to contend s... with their foreign rivals ed... western language. These, it ... out, can in a few months p... ficent Arabic for all prac... poses.

Besides the difficulty of ... se as a medium of instruc... is said to be another and a... surmountable one, and that ... ficulty of supplying Arabic ... on the subjects to be tau... point is emphasized in a re... to the Khedive made by t... section of the Ministry of ... struction. A passage reads ...

"The difficulty arises n... from the fact that the inst... be of value must be give... perts, who are specialists w... own profession and keep ... constantly abreast of the la... tific developments in Europ... of men who cannot at pres... cruited in Egypt—but also ... fact that it is materially im... secure a constant supply of ... professional textbooks in t... language. The annual de... such books in Egypt can be... by tens, if not by units. ... large constituency to which ... appeal in Europe can alone ... ficient scope for the up-to-... of technical books."

Penny Postage

London, Nov. 23.—The T... morning editorially advises