The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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THE LEPER STATION.

The proposal to transfer the leper station from Darcy island to Albert Head has apparently been favorably considered at Ottawa. That much was intimated to the council of the board of trade yesterday morning by Senator Riley. It is understood that both Senator Riley and Hon. Wm. Templeman waited upon the minister of agriculture, Hon. Sidney Fisher, and protested against Albert Head being selected; but it appears that the minister of agriculture has made up his mind, and when the great authority on chicken fattening and militia tactics has made up his mind there is an end to it. We can only reflect the commonly expressed opinion since the matter has been brought to public attention through the columns of the Colonist by Mr. Bannister, that the proposal is an outrage. It seems that the chief and only reason considered in arriving at the decision referred to is the convenience of Dr. Watt. There may be other reasons but we have not heard what they are. Now, the convenience of Dr. Watt in the carrying out of his official duties may be a very important matter but it does not weigh against public interests and public prejudices, if we may so express it. We say public prejudices, because even if there be no real danger involved, people do not like the idea. Albert Head is a farming community, and there are people living all about the proposed location. We have not figured out the exact distance from here to where the lazaretto will be, but it is between five and six miles. Should the people there and here be exposed to the possibility of infection?

We are aware that it is held by medical men, that the danger of infection from leprosy is very much exaggerated. Upon that phase of the question we can express no opinion; but using a very old adage, it is always better to be sure than sorry, and there seems to be no good reason in this case for exposing the public to risk, be that great or small. At the lazaretto on the Atlantic coast we are told that the lepers afford a sort of attraction for tourists. They are visited as objects of curiosity much as we exploit our Chinese quarters. It is a very morbid kind of curiosity at the best and such as should not be encouraged.

In this connection our attention has been called to a despatch in the San Francisco Call, as follows, which is, at least, worthy of consideration.

"New York, July 25.—Dr. A. S. Ashmead, formerly chief medical adviser to the government of Japan and an expert on leprosy, said today:

"'It has been shown that, beyond a question of doubt, the bacills of leprosy are transferred from one person to another by mosquitoes and fleas.

"'The history of leprosy is that it is brought into a new country. It takes fifty years for the seeds to take root, and then, after some 200 years, it becomes in many cases epidemic. It has increased alarmingly in this country.'

"The only wise course for this country, to adopt, Dr. Ashmead added, was to establish camps or hospitals and to force all lepers found in the country to live therein."

THE CASE OF MR. W. T. R. PRESTON.

Two significant things happened in connection with the North Atlantic Trading Co., both of which are condemnatory of the government responsible for them.

Our readers will remember that the members of the government in parliament and their supporters out of parliament, defended the contract with this nebulous corporation as a good one, and in the best interests of the country. Notwithstanding its virtues, however, the government cancelled the contract, which had still some years to run. The significant thing about such a procedure is that the contract, in such circumstances, should have been cancelled. It would certainly be as great a mistake to cancel a good contract as it would be to make a bad one.

Bearing on the same question, we have the fact that W. T. R. Preston who was largely responsible for the North Atlantic Trading Co., was declared to have been a most zealous and successful immigration agent. He was backed up by the Liberal members of the committee before whom the investigation of the affairs of the North Atlantic Trading Co. took place, and stoutly defended in the House by Liberals from Sir Wilfrid Laurier down. Long articles in his behalf, appeared in the Liberal press extolling him to the skies as the greatest immigration agent Canada ever had.

The second significant fact to which we have reference is that with such testimonials, in his favor by those in power he has been removed from the office he held and has been transferred to a post in the department of trade and commerce. The scene of his future operations will be in Japan and Corea. Now it must be manifest to every reasonably minded person that to dismiss a man, who was an efficient and successful servant, was an act of ingratitude. If Mr. Preston is as good a man as his political friends say he is, the government should not be afraid of public criticism of his acts.

There is only one of two conclusions to draw from the actions of the government in this matter. Either the members in council assembled recognized the indefensibility of the North Atlantic Trading Co. and Mr. Preston, whom they had endeavored to defend, or they have been actuated by craven cowardice and bowed before the storm of public opinion. Either conclusion is decidedly discreditable to them as a government.

But to return to Mr. Preston. He has entered the department of trade and commerce under Sir Richard Cartwright. The latter has a penchant apparently for succoring men of Mr. Preston's class. It will be remembered that he gave an appointment to a Mr. Jackson, whose actions in endeavoring to unseat a local Conservative member became notorious. It will be remembered that Jackson had hired persons to secure evidence, true or false, to unseat Mr. Sutherland, and thus relieve the Ross government from the crisis of a majority of one. Jackson was severely censured by the courts, but Sir Richard Cartwright calmly assumed the responsibility. The minister of trade and commerce had no criticism to pass upon Jackson's actions, except that he had been indiscreet; then laying down the doctrine that the only requirement for promotion in the civil service of Canada is that dishonesty must be practiced so that it cannot be proven. It was this of that Mr. R. L. Borden said at the time: "There never was in public life of this or any other country a more damnable doctrine more unblushingly avowed."

It was a decided shock to the sensibilities of the country and to those of parliament. Even the ministers felt constrained to leave the house while the explanation was being made. Sir Richard, being in the Senate, will no doubt again assume the full responsibility of Mr. Preston's appointment to a place under him.

Mr. Preston, this time, has been placed as far as possible away from the centre of affairs. One cannot very well imagine what sort of trouble he can create for the government and himself in Japan and Corea, but his mischievous energy and ingenuity may be depended upon for sure results sooner or later. Mr. Preston has not, by any means, exhausted his resources.

REAPING A RICH HARVEST.

We all with one accord rejoice at the prosperity of Canada. The trade returns for Canada's fiscal year ending June 30 have now been given out, and very satisfactory indeed is the completed record. The aggregate trade, including exports and imports, totaled $552,000,000, as compared with $470,000,000 the preceding year, $239,000,000 in 1896, and $189,000,000 in 1886. Imports for the past year totaled $290,483,000, an increase of $28,450,000 over 1904-5, while exports aggregated $255,483,000, an increase of more than $50,000,000. It is satisfactory to be able to note that all departments of trade contributed to the improvement. Exports of farm produce gained $27,186,000, while the forest, the fisheries and manufactures each shared in the phenomenal advance, says the Toronto News.

Canada is, indeed, reaping a rich harvest from the seed sown by the Liberal-Conservative governments under the leadership of Sir John A. Macdonald.

A CURIOUS SEQUENCE OF ILL-FORTUNE.

There are many instances in history of the participants in a great crime falling under the influence of an evil star, and one after another suffering death or disaster in some uncanny way. There is a story told of the members of a large family near Toronto in the early days being all visited by loss and fatalities. Their houses and barns were destroyed by fire or lightning, their cattle died of murrain, their crops were overtaken by hail. They each met a cruel fate. They had been implicated in some crime against their neighbors. It is stated that the members of the celebrated vigilance committee responsible for the Donnelly tragedy near London, Ont., all died violent deaths. These incidents may be mere coincidences, or they may illustrate a principle yet hidden from the understanding of man. The Toronto Globe gives a list of persons, who were prominent in the Dreyfus case, and what has befallen them up-to-date. It will be observed, however, that friends as well as enemies of Dreyfus shared in the ill-fate apparently associated with him. This is the list:

Major Esterhazy—Real author of the bordereau (or incriminating document); tool of the conspirators; died in exile and wretched poverty in London.

Colonel Sandherr—Chief of general staff, who first accused Dreyfus of writing the bordereau; dismissed from the army in disgrace.

Major Du Paty De Clam—Officer who placed Dreyfus under arrest; dismissed from army.

Colonel Picquart—Chief of general staff succeeding Sandherr; discovered that Dreyfus was not author of bordereau; driven from army by the conspirators.

Colonel Henry—Chief of general staff succeeding Picquart; confessed that he forged documents used as proof against Dreyfus; committed suicide in prison.

Von Schwarzkoppen—German military attache in whose waste paper basket the bordereau was found by French spies.

Panizzardi—Italian military attache to whom Von Schwarzkoppen wrote the "petit bleu."

General De Boisdeffre—Chief of the general staff who had charge of the "dossier"; retired from army in disgrace.

General Mercier—Minister of war, who blocked revision by telling parliament publication of the "dossier" would plunge France into war with Germany; retired from army in disgrace.

Emile Zola—Dreyfus' defender, convicted of "slandering" conspirators; exiled to England; returned to die at home.

Maitre Labori—Celebrated French advocate who defended Dreyfus at his second trial; victim of attempted assassination.

RUSSELL SAGE.

The man whose life is most discussed in the newspapers at the present time is the late Russell Sage. It is difficult to estimate the wealth of multimillionaires, on the basis of realty, stocks or cash; but it seems to be generally conceded that, with the possible exception of Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, he possessed more ready cash than any other man in the United States, and in his later years he was probably the most extensive money lender in America. There is a great variety of estimates of his character and his methods, favorable and unfavorable from the point of view of the writer. Of this we are certain, that he had great natural aptitude for business, and in his methods was dominated by certain business principles from which he never departed. He was as a consequence phenomenally successful, and suffered but one serious financial reverse in his life. Whether he was a strictly honest man is a question which cannot be settled offhand. It depends very largely upon the moral standard by which we judge him. Because he amassed a very large fortune is hardly the reason for condemning him without explicit proof as to the nature of the manifold transactions in which he was engaged. As a man who toiled all his life in the getting of money and then more money he was certainly no worse than the vast number of men who do the same thing with less or indifferent success, and judging from his general record as a business man he was better perhaps than the majority of men engaged as he was. According to his own ideas of business moulded by his associations in the great financial affairs of Wall street, he was an honest man. He exacted the bond, but fulfilled it as well. Thirty years ago he originated the system of trading in "putts," "calls" and "straddles," in which he continued to deal in a colossal way, and by which he amassed a fortune. This system has since been declared to be illegal by the courts, but it does not necessarily imply dishonesty on his part.

Russell Sage was not the ideal which we should place before the youth of the country, even though he was peculiarly a self-made man, who rose from low to high degree in financial standing through methods of industry, economy and rigid observance of business principles; because there are things much more to be desired in life than great wealth. Nevertheless, he is as good an object lesson as many examples that are put before them. We cannot say that he was not happy in the acquirement of his money. We do not know. He may have enjoyed extremely the calling to which he devoted all his time and energy. That it was not the highest kind of enjoyment is obvious from the fact that he was peculiarly selfish in his work. Sage was a cold, calculating man, who studied and knew all points of the game. He was not a public benefactor, he did not admit that he had any responsibilities towards the public other than those enjoined by the state; he had no pity for those who did not succeed. While a keen business man, and a match for the brightest financiers of his day, he was peculiarly old-fashioned in his methods and tastes. He had a theory that no man required a holiday, and as a proof of his theory he lived to be 90 years old without having taken holidays himself. He lived the simple life, was frugal, without excesses, and by the application of his rules of living to his life was able to escape the high pressure which bring so many business men to an early grave, and make holidays necessary to restore shattered nerves. There was, therefore, more truth in his theory than might at first sight appear. Plain living, simple attire, regular nights' rest, no crush or rush, no dissipation brought with it its daily recuperation.

What Mr. Sage's fortune was is not known definitely. It is conservatively estimated at $100,000,000. There are a number of bigger men than he was financially in the United States, though it is probable that few others could place their hands on as much ready cash as he could upon a moment's notice, or had their money so safely invested. We see now that it is stated that his widow is likely to make large benefactions to various institutions, after the heirs have received their portion, so that the close-fisted man in life may become munificent in death. And thus the question naturally arises, of what profit is it to a man to spend a whole lifetime in slavishly acquiring prodigious wealth, only to have it divided up and scattered to the four winds of heaven after he is gone? The only answer is that it is human nature. We see it illustrated in the native tribes of British Columbia, the chiefs of which laboriously collect a great stock of blankets, that they may give them away lavishly at the first great potlatch that occurs. Russell Sages have existed since the first date in human history, and they will continue to the last chapter in the same.

THE SETTLERS' RIGHTS ACT.

Another stage in the litigation in connection with the claims under the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act, "1904" was reached yesterday when Chief Justice Hunter delivered the judgment of the full court reversing the decision of the trial judge. Notice of appeal to the Judicial committee of the Privy council has already been given, so that the end is not yet. The judgment appears in full in another column.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT AT WINNIPEG.

The Province of British Columbia is as usual prominently to the fore at the industrial exhibition at Winnipeg in the line of fruits, and if we are to believe the Winnipeg papers our exhibit is creating a specially good impression. In fact, the Free Press states that the British Columbia building has a very special attraction for the people of the prairies. In fruit exhibits, the collection from the province is made up of two divisions, one representing the products of the whole of British Columbia and the other confined exclusively to those from the Kootenay district. The latter is the more remarkable of the two from the fact that Kootenay has only recently been "discovered" as a country of gardens. One distinctly new feature of the exhibit this year is the collection of bulbs grown on this island. This is a product that promises to make this coast as famous as Holland. Speaking generally of the fruit situation as suggested by the exhibit from British Columbia the Winnipeg Free Press remarks:

"Great interest in the western fruit exhibit is naturally taken by those who have already made modest investments in fruit orchards, or by their numerous friends, who naturally desire to see the quality of the fruit such lands will produce. There is a marked superiority of flavor in the western fruits now being shown over those first brought east. Then the leading idea seemed to be an overgrown specimen, now flavor is the main thing sought after and the improvement along this line is very noteworthy. Suitability for transportation is another feature in which considerable improvement can be seen. The western strawberries have been superior this season to anything offered on the Winnipeg market and fruit from several points was last year of a flavor and general quality above anything before seen here. The older varieties are now being weeded out and western fruit will rapidly fill the requirements of the new provinces and overflow on to the Winnipeg market."

THE WATER SUPPLY.

It was with somewhat "mixed feelings" that readers scanned the report of the council proceedings, which appeared in the columns of the Colonist yesterday morning. It is perfectly obvious that there is a wide diversity of opinion among the aldermen as to not only the best source of supply, but as to the present policy that should be adopted. If what is reported as their remarks represents the individual opinions of the members of the council, there seems to be little hope of that body arriving at anything like an unanimous conclusion upon the important subject in hand. The ratepayers, who naturally look in some measure to the city fathers for guidance, are apt in the multitude of counsellors at the city hall to become so befogged on the question as to really have no opinions whatsoever according to which to vote when the issue is decided at the polls. We have seen the result of the deliberations of the aldermen referred to in large headlines as the "duplex system." It would more appropriately have been designated a "complex alternating system."

The special water works committee submitted estimates of no less than seven alternative schemes, the figures said to be, so far as possible, based on the report of Adams, the expert. Figures of cost, however, do not always represent the real merits of a scheme. The cheapest might be the dearest or the dearest the cheapest in the end. There are many things to be taken into consideration, besides initial cost—the character of the water supply, the population which it is designed to supply, the amount of surplus units available for water power, if power be required, and the revenue available under each scheme. The report, although statistically very complete and the result of a good deal of labor, leaves the public really very little wiser after all in respect to several important things which they should know. If the cheapest system were the best to adopt, then there might be very little trouble in coming to a conclusion.

The Colonist is in favor of acquiring the Goldstream water system outright, although it involves the largest immediate outlay. Of course, that is a recommendation subject to certain conditions of terms and otherwise. There are several good reasons for advocating the purchase of the Esquimalt water works system. It is the largest and purest source of supply. It is the one which can be made to serve our pressing requirements the soonest. With Elk lake and other contributary sources in reserve, it is a permanent solution of our requirements, even assuming that Victoria should grow to be a very large city. In addition to these considerations, which are important, there is the question of incidental revenue. We would have the B. C. Electric railway as a customer, and there is, we understand, some 30,000,000 gallons of surplus water to be devoted to power purposes. Water power is now an important factor in building up manufacturing industries. From that source we would derive an additional revenue, and enhance the industrial importance of the city. As remarked on a previous occasion, we must look to the future as well as to the present requirements of a city of 25,000 or 30,000 inhabitants. With the advent of more railways, and with the natural attractions of this city as a place of residence, as well as its very favorable geographical position on the sea, the population would soon reach 100,000, when the water question would again become as acute as it is at present, without possibly the prospect of being able to acquire the Goldstream system.

If Victoria were in a position to advertise a plentiful and pure supply of water and a plentiful supply of power available for manufacturing purposes it would be in a position of great advantage. Plenty of power and plenty of good water would be two of our strongest drawing cards.

The financial aspect of the question cannot be overlooked, and the liabilities to be undertaken are serious enough, but not insurmountable. It seems to be possible in a year or two to fix the water rates at a price for customers, which would provide a yearly revenue sufficient to meet the annual charges and to provide for a sufficient sinking fund to wipe out the debenture indebtedness upon maturity. It is conceded that the rates at present in vogue are low, and, therefore, capable of being increased without causing hardship to the consumers.

The power question is of itself a very important one. In Ontario it is regarded as of vital importance, and under the provisions of a bill passed at the last session of the legislature the towns and cities of that province are uniting in order that they may obtain the advantages which the measure in question is intended to afford. They recognize that the factor of power for industrial purposes is one that means maintaining their relative manufacturing prestige, or of falling back in the race with rivals more fortunately situated in this respect. Victoria is talking much about its future and is striving to make its attractions and its possibilities known, but is it doing now the best it can to provide for making that future assured? Canada, as a whole, had to assume great responsibilities in order that it might enjoy the benefits arising out of the developments that have been rendered possible through the burdens assumed years ago. A wise people will not be afraid to take on burdens if they have an intelligent faith in themselves and their own natural resources.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

The English papers coming to hand are filled with the particulars of the great triumph experienced by Mr. Chamberlain in Birmingham upon his 70th birthday. It is safe to say that no statesman of modern times in Great Britain ever had so many unsolicited honors and attentions thrust upon him at one time. The sovereign himself or a member of the royal family or the head of a popular administration could not expect more than came voluntarily to the political idol of Birmingham. The significant fact of the celebration was that it was in honor of a man who represented a "lost cause," whose political star apparently is far in the wane, and who no longer occupies a position of office or influence. He is plain Mr. Chamberlain, a member of parliament, and that is all; but he has a record extending over many years, and he has certain ideals which have governed him through those years. The extraneous character of his opinions may have altered from time to time, and rather suddenly and completely; but if we look, as the London Times remarks, not at speeches "divorced from their whole political context, nor at mere party labels, but at the essential character of the work he has done, we find an extraordinary unity and consistency of political principle. That principle is perhaps best described as the principle of constructive reform in contradistinction alike to mere barren conservatism, and to purely destructive and disruptive theoretical radicalism. It is reform based on the idealism of the practical visionary, not on the idealism of the doctrinaire phrase-monger or of the sentimentalist."

But above and beyond his standing as a public man in the Empire, there is something in the political atmosphere at the present time to account for the outburst of public feeling in his honor; and we have no doubt it is closely associated with the doctrines of tariff reform which he has been advocating. Almost simultaneously with the proceedings at Birmingham the debate in the Congress of Chambers of Commerce on the resolution in favor of preferential tariff took place. On a show of hands this resolution was carried with only about a dozen dissentients. To a large extent this expression of opinion may be regarded as the business voice of the Empire, and could not but be accepted by Mr. Chamberlain as a wonderful endorsement of his position.

To come back to the Birmingham proceedings, the motor procession in which he and his family were the principal figures, passed through 17 miles of decorated streets, lined with immense crows of cheering spectators.

Nearly 60 addresses of congratulation were presented at a luncheon over which the Lord Mayor presided. Addressing a gathering of 10,000 people in Bingley hall, when 120 addresses were presented, Mr. Chamberlain vindicated his own attitude and that of Birmingham on the great problems of recent politics, and insisted that the strengthening of the bonds of union between the different parts of the Empire was in these opening years of the 20th century the highest object of statesmanship. Thousands of letters and telegrams of congratulation were received by the right hon. gentleman. The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales sent gracious messages, and members of parliament, Conservative and Liberal alike, and political associations all over the country united in wishing him many happy returns. Messages were also received from a meeting of over 10,000 Manchester citizens, members of the progressive party of the Cape Town parliament, 150 "Klondyke Britishers" at Dawson City, prominent city unionists assembled at luncheon at the Gaiety restaurant, officers of the Ashanti Field Force, 1900, and the head officials of the Colonial office.

Could a man have been more honored? If the Empire were federated and a man were wanted to lead the political forces, Mr. Chamberlain would undoubtedly be the choice of the Empire.

The Vancouver World is having the time of its life explaining how it all happened.

Editor Higgins in his paper calls it "The People's Case." It is bad enough to defame the government, but the poor people should not be shouldered with the discredit of the World's Scotch verdict.

If Hon. Sidney Fisher does not now change his mind about the location of the leper station at Albert Head, he must be very pig-headed. Of course, that might not be regarded as very unusual in a minister of agriculture.

An esteemed correspondent writes: "I read with much interest the account of Sir James Douglas in the Colonist, but why will you canonize that old Greek seaman San Juan de Fuca—He was no more a saint than I am." Juan de Fuca, alias Apostolos Valerianos, being a navigator could probably swear with the best of them in his day, a fact which would place him quite out of the calendar of saints.

TORE THEIR FLESH.

"My children were taken with an itching, burning skin disease and tore their flesh until it was sore, and their shirts would sometimes be wet with blood. The doctor did not seem to know what ailed them and could give no relief, so I began using Dr. Chase's Ointment. Whenever it was applied it did its work well and has entirely cured them of this horrible disease."—Mrs. Lois McKay, Tiverton, Digby Co., N. S.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE LOCAL MARKETS

RETAIL MARKETS.

MEAT AND POULTRY.	
Hams, per lb.	20
Bacon, per lb.	22
Pork, live weight	8
Pork, dressed	16
Veal, live weight	7
Veal, dressed	9 to 10
Chickens, spring, per lb. live wgt	14
Chickens, old, per lb.	12½
Turkeys, per lb.	24
Turkeys, live weight	20
Turkeys (local), per lb	30
Turkeys (imported), per lb.	25
Geese, dressed, per lb.	25
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	25
Spring chicken, dressed, per lb	25
Chicken, broilers, per lb.	30
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	60 to 75
Hare, dressed, each	75
Fish—	
Oolachan (salted), per kit	$2.25
Cod, salt, per lb	12½
Halibut (fresh), per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut (smoked), per lb.	15
Cod (fresh), per lb.	6 to 8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	6
Salmon, salt, per lb.	12½
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	12½
Salmon (smoked), per lb.	20
Clams, per lb	2
Oysters, Olympia, pint	35
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	40
Shrimps, per lb.	25 to 35
Oolachans (salted), per kit	$2.25
Herring (kippered)	12 to 15
DAIRY PRODUCE.	
Eggs—	
Eastern	30
Fresh Island, per doz	35
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian cheese, per lb.	20
Cream cheese (local), apiece	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best dairy, per lb.	30
Victoria creamery, per lb.	35
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	35
Delta creamery, per lb.	35
Comox creamery, per lb.	35
Chilliwack creamery, per lb.	30
VEGETABLES.	
Peas (Californian), 4 lbs.	25
Cabbage, each	5
Tomatoes, per lb.	10 to 12½
Onions, 6 lbs. for	25
Potatoes (Island), per sack	$1.25
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	75 to $1.00
Cauliflower, per head	5 to 10
Carrots, per lb.	3
Artichokes, per lb.	12½
Lettuce, per head	5
Celery, 2 heads	25
Cucumbers, each	15
Peas, local, 6 lbs.	25
Tomatoes, per lb.	15
FRUIT.	
Apples, 5 lbs.	25
Cooking figs	8 to 10
Figs, Smyrna, per lb.	15 to 25
Gooseberries, per lb	10
Grapefruit, per doz.	75
Valencia raisins, per lb	10
Lemons (Californian), per doz.	50
Cocoanuts, each	10
New cleaned currants	10
Best Sultanas	15
Best Sultanas, Smyrna	20
California Sultanas	15
Table raisins	25, 35, 50
Oranges, per doz.	35 to 75
Grapes, per lb.	30
Bananas, per doz.	35
Apples, 2 lbs. for	25
Cherries, per lb.	15
Peaches, 2 lbs.	25
Apricots, per case	$1.25
Logan berries, per lb.	12½
Raspberries, per lb.	12½
Pineapples, each	50
Currants, 3 lbs.	25
Plums (Californian), per lb.	60
FOODSTUFFS.	
Oats, per ton	$30.00
Wheat, per ton	$35.00
Barley, per ton	$30.00
New hay	$14.00 to $16.00
Hay (Island), per ton	$16.00
Hay (Fraser), per ton	$12.00
Straw, per bale	65
Potatoes (Island), 8 lbs. for	25
Corn, whole, per ton	$32.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	$35.00
Feed cornmeal, per ton	$35.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	45
Rolled oats, per 7-lb. sacs	35
Calgary Hungarian pat. bbl., sk.	$1.50
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.00
Royal Household, per sack	$1.55
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Feed—	
Middlings, per bag, 100 lbs.	$1.35
Bran, per 100 lbs.	$1.25
OIL.	
Coal oil (Pratt's), per can	$1.50 to $1.60

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WHOLESALE MARKETS.

VEGETABLES.	
Beets, per sack	$1.25
Cabbage, per lb.	2
Carrots, per sack	$1.50
Cauliflower, per doz.	$1.50
Cucumbers, per doz.	$1.00
Parsnips, per sack	$1.25
Potatoes (Mainland)	16.00
Potatoes (Island)	$17.00
Potatoes (new Island), per lb.	1¼
Silverskin onions, per lb.	2½
Tomatoes, local	12½
Turnips, per sack	85
Peas, local, per lb.	2
FLUIT.	
Grapefruit, per box	$4.25
Apples (imported)	$1.75 to $2.25
Bananas, per bunch	$3.00 to $3.50
Lemons, per box	$7.00 to $7.75
Cocoanuts, each	8
Oranges, fancy navels, box	$3.85 to $4.25
Oranges (Med. sweets), per box	$4.25
Rhubarb	3
Cherries, per lb.	12½ to 15
Raspberries, per lb.	10
Logan berries, per lb.	10
Plums, local, per box	$1.25
Plums, Californian, per box	$1.75
PRODUCE.	
Eggs (local), per doz.	22½
Butter (local), creamery	25
Comb honey	18
MEATS	
Tongues, per lb	20
Beef, per lb.	8 to 18
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 18
American hams, per lb.	22
American bacon, per lb.	27
Bacon, rolled	18
Pork, per lb.	10 to 15
Veal, per lb.	10 to 15
Lamb, per quarter	$1.25 to $1.75
FOODSTUFFS.	
American wheat, per ton	$32.00
Manitoba feed wheat, per ton	$30.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	$27.00
Oats, Island, per ton	$28.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	$25.00
Barley, Island, per ton	$28.00
FLOUR.	
Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's, Royal Household, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Moffet's Best.	$5.35
Flour, pastry flour, Moffet's Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$4.85
Calgary Hungarian	$5.60
Bran, per ton	$25.00
Shorts, per ton	$24.00
Middlings, per ton	$27.00
Hay, Fraser river, per ton	$12.00
Hay, Island, per ton	$14 to $16
Feed, cornmeal, per ton	$32.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$25.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	$30.00
Cracked corn, per ton	$32.00

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