

## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, October 26.

## THE BRITISH FARMER.

The nonsensical utterances of eastern protectionist sheets has had the effect of drawing from Stapleton Caldwell, the well known Toronto merchant, the following crushing rejoinder. Two conclusions are to be drawn from the letter, that free trade is not really responsible for the British farmer's woes, and that a change back to the abandonment of law system would be a suicidal action, which none but a crazy protectionist could think of suggesting.

Sir—I have read your article upon "Free Trade and Farmers," and also Mr. Luke's advertisement, in which in consequence of severe competition he has decided to close the Beaver mills for a time.

Permit me to put in some rebuttal testimony as to the severe depression of farming interests in England. I have just received a letter from a cousin of mine, who has a farm of about three hundred acres in extent, in which he says "the time for raising wheat in England has passed, but for mixed farming and for cattle-raising the prospects are good, and the demand for dairy farms are eagerly sought after." This gentleman's farm is in the county of Shropshire. Another cousin of mine, who has a farm of equal extent in Herefordshire, visited me here in Toronto a few months ago, and he told me he cleared nearly \$2000, i.e., \$10,000, last season from his farm; he had no fears for the future; he recognized the fact, though he is a strong Conservative, that the farmers of England cannot raise the food needed to keep the people of England, and that therefore the commercial supremacy of the country demanded cheaper food, and he said what he wished to see was not protection for the farmer, which, like Lord Salisbury, he admitted could never again become law in England, but the putting down of land to its real value and then fixing a fair rental upon that basis. He further told me he himself sold a small farm for \$4000, i.e., \$20,000, and the party to whom he sold it has resold it for \$4500, i.e., \$22,500; inside of four months from the time of sale.

As to Mr. Luke's closing down of the mill, it is not the low price of his raw material that causes the closing down, but because of the "pernicious and senseless competition as now exists amongst millers," so Mr. Luke's advertisement. In England in times past the farmer from self-interest, was in favor of taxing the poor man's bread. In Canada, from the same motive, the manufacturers desire to tax the clothing and machinery of the farmer. The supremacy of England, as a first-class power, depended, not upon her farmers, who could not raise bread enough for the people, but upon the great manufacturing facilities which coal, iron, tin, etc., combined with natural mechanical skill of her mechanics gave away. The very life of Canada consists, not in her manufacturers, but in the ability of her farmers to develop the grand opportunities that her vast prairies of the west and her splendid soil of Ontario afford.

And as the mechanic of Great Britain demanded free bread, so do the farmers of Canada demand free clothing and free machinery. Free trade advocates do not ignore these facts, and I venture to deny your statement that "the English farmer with cheap goods to sell, has no market and land for next to nothing, but he is steadily going down hill," as being correct. He has cheap goods, he has a near market, but he has not land for nothing. He at present pays an enormous rent, and when land is placed at its real market value the English farmer will occupy a grand position, because of the cheap goods and of the near market, and will realize with other industries the blessing that came from living in a country of free speech, free thought and free trade.

## THE OTHER "FAMILIAR."

It is rather amusing to be told of a "demon of indefiniteness" dogging Mr. Laurier's footsteps on his western tour. Nevertheless the Montreal Star has conjured up a fiend of this description from the depths of its imagination, with the aid of the sundry other imaginations of equal fertility. Of course the Colonel is with avidity laying hold of the Star's "bogey talk" and adds a little of its own weak imaginings to complete the horrible tale. This round of mutual comfortings among the protectionist organs is intensely edifying. First the eastern members of the brotherhood shout incoherently to the effect that Mr. Laurier is too indolent, then the organs further west repeat the cry as the Liberal leader arrives in their respective localities. From the Pacific shore the echo of this extremely parrot-like clamor reaches the ears of the far-west organs and they take it up as something new, whereas it is but a repetition of their own nonsense. This is a funny performance, indeed, but the absurdity grows when the Star's double repetition is once more repeated with owl-like gravity at the Pacific coast and the Star's endorsement of the western organs' false clamor is paraded by those organs as new and fresh testimony. The Star is probably not deceived, for it has intelligence enough to know that the talk of Mr. Laurier's "indefiniteness" in the west comes not from any independent source but from people whose great object is to belittle and misrepresent Mr. Laurier and to prevent the Liberal party from securing to the people the relief they need. The western people are quite acute enough to know

that no demon of indefiniteness dogged Mr. Laurier's footsteps; they understood his position perfectly and are prepared to give him their support. They have also become so wide awake that they can perceive the real demon of Boodle which looms up behind the Star and the Colonist and their friends. They are better able than before to appreciate the Tory method of bleeding them for the benefit of the favored few, and to appreciate Mr. Laurier's proposal to put an end to this bleeding. It was of this process Dalton McCarthy thus spoke the other day in a speech to Patrons of Industry:

"He quoted statistics to show how improbable it was that Canada could ever be a manufacturing country to supply other nations than her own. Everyone of them had to pay upwards of 25 per cent. more for articles they consumed and used than they would if the national policy were abolished. Of over hundred people in Canada eighty-two were consumers and eighteen were manufacturers. The eighteen were carrying on business at the expense of the remainder. They were not going to make Canada a great country by conducting it on agricultural or on any other class line. But when Patrons saw that this government was practically a manufacturers' government he did not wonder that they associated themselves together to get fair play." When the people are listening to and profiting by such teachings from a formerly earnest upholder of the N. P., they are not likely to trouble themselves much about the organic bowl of "indefiniteness." Perhaps Mr. McCarthy will also be accused of allowing a "demon of indefiniteness" to dog his footsteps.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Colonist talks about the trade of Great Britain having fallen off, and professes thus to have found a parallel for Canada's case. In point of fact the board of trade returns show that Great Britain's trade in the first eight months of this year was twelve millions of dollars greater than in the corresponding period of last year, while Canada's trade has decreased almost as much. Where is the parallel?

The Toronto Globe thus sums up the political situation: "The next Dominion general elections will be fought under new conditions. There are great rifts in the Tory party. Dalton McCarthy and Col. O'Brien are in revolt. The party is very weak in leadership in Quebec. In the west the tide of popular feeling is running strongly against the policy of restriction and high taxation. Laurier's visit to British Columbia, the Territories and Manitoba had a profound effect, and as a consequence all the dissatisfied elements of these provinces are a unit against the administration. The common opinion in the west is that the Liberals or Patrons will carry every seat in the Northwest and Manitoba, and in British Columbia, which is now solid for the government, three seats will be carried by its opponents. In the next contest the government will have to fight a very hard battle in many constituencies, which hitherto have been regarded as Tory preserves. Sir John Thompson's government cannot survive an appeal to this people."

## POLITICAL PIRATES.

To the Editor: It was quite a common practice among pirates during the last century to display the English colors at the masthead with the object of concealing their true character and the more easily accomplishing their diabolical mission of plunder and destruction. Many a richly laden merchantman, inspired as the sight of the Union Jack, bore up to its sheltering folds, only to fall an easy prey to the pitiless scoundrels who had betrayed her. Plundered on the high seas has been so vigorously and effectively dealt with that it may now be numbered with the horrors of the past. But, unfortunately, the plundering features by which it was distinguished have been revived upon the land, and the fair domain of Canada has become the dramatic arena for political piracy of a most daring and disreputable type. Like the maritime marauders of old, when a plundering job is to be undertaken the death's head and cross bones is promptly put out of sight and the criminal exploit is conducted under British colors. Every incident of corruption in the criminal career of the Conservative administration has been directed by men who boasted of their loyalty. Every disgraceful transaction which occurred or a fight for the plunder, has revealed to the world has been conducted by men most fervent in their hypocritical professions of patriotism and most active in waving the old flag. Never within the vast dominions of Britain has there been such an infamous and humiliating exhibition of rascality. Never before on British soil has the Union Jack—the emblem of freedom, of scrupulous honor, of lofty patriotism and purity—been unfurled to cover vice and shelter corruption. This, sir, is strong language, but when the glorious flag of Old England is flung out to the breeze by a "gang" of political freebooters, and when every sordid and selfish villain in the community feels himself at liberty to place one hand in the public chest provided he places the other on his miserable heart and proclaims his loyalty to the old flag, the strongest expressions in the language are too feeble to denounce the baseness.

In a community proud of its institutions and jealous of its honor, and where a healthy public opinion is swift to deliver retribution, such exposures of corruption, which compelled the London

Times to declare that Canadian public life was "rotten to the core," could have no existence. Such criminal incidents as the Quebec graving dock and the Curran bridge robberies would have aroused the nation and visited practical extinction and social ostracism upon every wretch implicated in the transactions; but, to our shame be it said, neither the gigantic robbery of millions in railway manipulations and public works, nor the miserable theft of a few thousand dollars' worth of furs from a poor halfbreed appear sufficiently alarming to awaken the public conscience from its criminal sleep.

CHABLIS-SHIRAZ.

## SEARCH FOR THE IVANHOE.

Lot of Wreckage Found Along the West Coast.

Seattle, Oct. 24.—Captain J. A. Hatfield, who accompanied the tug Pioneer in her search along Vancouver island for wreckage or any due to the whereabouts of the ship Ivanhoe, returned to Seattle at 10.30 last night, after a fruitless search. A large amount of wreckage was found and examined in Long bay, but none could be identified as belonging to the Ivanhoe. The weather was exceedingly rough during the trip, and a very heavy southwest swell was running all the time. The tug behaved in a most admirable manner, and too much praise cannot be given Captain Hatfield and his crew for their services on the trip. Captain Hatfield gives the following account of the search:

"We left Port Townsend on October 19th at 6.30 a.m., passed out by Tatoosh island at 1.30 p.m., with light southeast wind and heavy southwest swell, which increased as we proceeded northward. The tug behaved in a most admirable manner, and too much praise cannot be given Captain Hatfield and his crew for their services on the trip. Captain Hatfield gives the following account of the search:

"At 6.30 a.m., on the 20th, with the barometer at 29.26 and falling, wind northeast, with heavy, threatening weather, we got under way and proceeded to an Indian village on Diana island, where we found three shipwrecked boats, evidently belonging to wrecked ships. One boat had the name Jeremiah Thompson on its stern, while the names of the other two had evidently been washed off. There was also a large ship's hatch, a carpenter's tool chest, wire rigging and numerous other articles from wrecks. The chief of the tribe of Munkamish Indians and two squaws were the only ones in the village. C. Tunley, chief engineer of the Pioneer, spoke the language fairly well and learned that the tribe had vacated the place for Munkamish bay. We took him aboard as a guide and proceeded to Munkamish bay, and found about sixty Indians, who informed us that no wreckage had been seen lately in the vicinity of Bartlett sound. We proceeded down the main channel towards Clayoquot sound, examining the shores as we went along. At 5.15 we entered Temple channel and into Clayoquot sound. The barometer registered 29.15, wind southeast and heavy, threatening weather. We dropped anchor off Sabbath island at 6.30 p.m. We went ashore and learned from Mr. Jacobson, store keeper, and from the Indians that there were several wrecks in Long bay. We got Indians to pilot us over Brown passage to a trail which led to Long bay. In the vicinity of Captain Hatfield, Engineer Tunley, two deck hands and myself. We left the tug in a small boat and pulled to the head of the passage, a distance of nine miles. We had to go over a long mud flat and ford small rivers and rough marshes to reach Long bay.

"After walking along a rock bound coast for about five miles we found the first wreckage, a hard wood keel, part of the bottom remaining attached. Further on we found the side of a hardwood vessel, then a hardwood copper fastened ship, bottom up. It had been mangled, but the metal had been taken off by Indians. This vessel must have been 1300 or 1400 tons burden. Lying alongside the ship and partly buried in the sand was a stern post, with five holes in the bottom. Then part of the keel and side of another vessel, with a quantity of wreckage strewn along the beach in the vicinity. Further on we saw a main hatch beam, with official number 10,724 carved on it. The beach was strewn with heavy timber, 16x18 and 18x18, evidently the cargo of one of the wrecked ships. Next morning, October 22, we learned from the Indians that a number of their canoes and one or two sailing schooners had been cruising along the north coast and had seen nothing of any wreckage. We left Clayoquot sound at 7 o'clock and proceeded toward Cape Flattery, where we reached at 2.15. We saw three ships bound in about fifteen miles south of Tatoosh island. We took in tow the ship Rufus E. Wood, from San Francisco, bound for Nanaimo, which reported that she had not seen or heard of any wreckage. We reached Port Angeles at 10 a.m., and I took the Monticello and arrived in this city at 10.45 last night. "I think that the accident has befallen the Ivanhoe which has disabled her. She may be trying to get down the coast under jury mast, or if she has foundered she may be lying on the bottom, and picked up by some outward bound vessel and taken to some distant port, perhaps even to China or Japan."

A number of the Conservative leaders have departed from Manitoba for the Dominion capital or some mysterious business, which is causing a good deal of guessing. The delegation is composed of Messrs. A. C. Larriere, M. P. for Provencher; W. W. McDonald, M. P. for East Assiniboia; N. Boyd, M. P. for Marquette; R. P. Robin, Colin Campbell, D. E. Sprague, of Winnipeg; R. Rogers, of Clearwater; Brigham, of Moosomin; T. E. Kelly, of Brandon, and J. A. Davidson, of Neepawa.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Victoria Very Unfairly Dealt With by Referee of Saturday's Lacrosse Match.

All Rules and Precedents Ignored by Mr. Quigley—Other Sporting Events.

When a gentleman from Vancouver on Sunday night told a member of the Victoria lacrosse club that Referee Quigley would allow himself to be influenced by a certain class of Vancouverites, to give an unjust decision against Victoria in regard to the match played at Vancouver on Saturday, he was laughed at. Everybody thought that Mr. Quigley would not allow the prejudices of others to rule him, but he evidently has, for the decision he has given is unfair and unjust to Victoria. He declares the game a draw, but leaves it to the association to say whether the whole game shall be played over or whether the teams shall play 11-12 minutes, the time left when the game was stopped. Nothing could be more unfair than this. It was mutually agreed by both teams that the game should be started at 2 o'clock. Victoria was there on time, and Westminister did not arrive until nearly two hours later, simply to delay the game because Ray, one of their players, had not been able to leave his place of business earlier. They could not say that there were no other players in Westminister, as there are any number of them. Then whose fault was it that darkness overtook them? Surely not Victoria's, who was on the field nearly two hours before the other team.

Mr. Quigley claims that he has not the power to let the match to Victoria or to decide whether it shall be played all over again or for only 11-12 minutes. A paragraph in section 4 of rule 6 knocks that claim to the winds. It says "all disputed points or matters of appeal that may arise during the game (the referee's) continuance in office shall be left to his decision, which in all cases shall be final."

Without going further, however, section 6 of the rules of lacrosse, undoubtedly gives the match to Victoria. It says: "On the day selected if one club only put in an appearance it shall be entitled to claim a forfeit match, or do not appear on the ground at the specified time, the club complying with the terms agreed upon shall be declared the winner of the match."

If in the face of this the match is not given to Victoria, it will be evident that they cannot get fair play. The Victoria club has formally claimed the match on the ground stated above, adding that it would be virtually imposing a fine on the Westminister's inexcusable neglect in delaying the match, if they are forced to play it over again.

A protest has also been entered against Spitz, who played with Westminister, it being alleged that he has forfeited his standing as an amateur.

Mr. Quigley's decision is as follows:

Mr. R. L. Drury, Secretary Victoria Lacrosse Club, Victoria.

Dear Sir: In connection with the Victoria-New Westminister match played at Vancouver to-day, October 20th, 1894, I have no option but to confirm the decision given on the field, namely, declaring the game off, on account of darkness not admitting game to be completed.

Whether the game will be continued as it stood, viz. 2 to 8 in favor of Victoria, with eleven and a half minutes to play and the question of time, are matters beyond my jurisdiction, and must be referred to the association for decision.

Yours truly,

E. A. QUIGLEY, Referee.

## WILL APPEAL THE DECISION.

The executive of the Victoria lacrosse club met last evening and after some discussion decided to appeal to the provincial association from the decision given by Referee Quigley in regard to Saturday's match.

## AN INDEPENDENT OPINION.

The Nanaimo Free Press speaking of Saturday's match says: "Referee Quigley decided to declare the game off on account of darkness, not admitting the same to be completed. This is of course a very unsatisfactory decision and one that is not at all likely to be accepted. Mr. Quigley has power to decide whether or not the championship should go to Victoria or whether the 11-12 minutes unplayed should be played."

## THE TURF.

CRITERION STAKES.

London, Oct. 23.—The race for the Criterion stakes was won by Cayenne. The Owl and Spur Roan ran a dead heat for second place.

## AN OUTSIDER WINS.

London, Oct. 24.—The race for the Cambridgehire stakes was won by Indian Queen, Gangway second, Collistrate third. The winner was a rank outsider, while Gangway and Collistrate were not even mentioned in the betting.

## RACONTEUR A WINNER.

London, Oct. 25.—The race for the Derhurst plate was won by Racconteur, Kirk Comel second and Utica third.

## HOUGHTON HANDICAP.

London, Oct. 25.—The race for the Houghton handicap was won by Safford, Centurion second, Jack The Dandy third.

## BASEBALL.

## NO MORE TOURS.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—The athletic committee of the Stanford university faculty, according to the Daily Palo Alto, has decided that hereafter no baseball or football teams of the university shall make tours. This action, is the result of the recent trip of the baseball team to Oregon and Washington, during which charges were made that certain players from Palo Alto had planned to "throw" a game for money. The athletic board of the university met last Monday and read the report of Professor Angell of the faculty committee. He said that rumors of an attempt to "throw" a game and stories of misbehavior of students in the north had reached the faculty, and an investigation was made, with the result that the professor was satisfied that three of the university players had agreed to throw the second Tacoma game for money. No names were given. The charges of misbehavior proved false. The report concluded with the statement that the faculty did not consider themselves fairly treated by the students in the matter, and consequently had decided that there should be no more athletic tours, either baseball or football. Either team

will be permitted to go abroad and play a game with a worthy opponent, but for any series of games the use of the Stanford name will not be allowed.

NANAIMO. Nanaimo, Oct. 24.—It is quite evident from reports brought in from Wellington that No. 6 shaft is out of order. Some reports say it is a "gob" fire and that the officials are doing all they can to keep the matter up. Another report says that Mr. Bryden's presence in our midst is due to this fact. The N. L. A. T. A. have introduced four new machines into their gymnasium which promises to become very popular. The machines are a stationary bicycle, chest expansion, row boat and a punching bag of a modern type. The machines will doubtless prove a strong attraction.

No word has yet been received from the search party who went out to look for the Allen brothers and Thomas Millburn. Some of the old acquaintances of the former are of the opinion that they have been drowned.

Mr. Bryden will be banqueted at French creek some day next week by a number of his supporters.

The applicants and defendants who contested in the county court yesterday morning were compelled to retire owing to the non arrival of Judge Harrison.

Nanaimo, Oct. 25.—The Association football match between the engineers and blacksmiths of the New Vancouver Company took place on the Green yesterday afternoon. The match could not be said to have been a scientific one but it certainly was amusing. The engineers worked nobly but they were out-matched and allowed their opponents to score three goals in succession. The citizens would like to see the return match played on Saturday.

The Reform club will give a smoking concert on Tuesday next, and it is understood it will be strictly confined to members, as on this occasion the others including the president will be barred for.

Mrs. Margaret Allardyce expired at her residence early yesterday morning from the effects of a paralytic stroke from which she suffered on Saturday evening last. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon.

The Nanaimo Homers leave on Saturday morning for Vancouver where they will play their first match of the season. The Colquhoun Society have lately repaired the clinker track which is now in the best of the finest in the province and attracts both bicyclists and sprinters.

## THE MARKETS.

Short Summary Covering Articles of Every Day Consumption.

The market is very heavily stocked with apples grown in the province. They are fine appearing, fine flavored apples, are sound and sell well. The price averages around 3 cents. Other lines of provincial grown fruits are not nearly so plentiful. Cranberries are again in market and are selling fairly well at 50 cents per quart. Eggs are firm, and good fresh ranch are in demand. Dealers are paying 35 cents a dozen and selling them at 40 cents. Eggs are worth attention from farmers when they go that high. Game is plentiful, and there is a good demand for it right along. Retail prices are below:

Flour	5 00
Oatmeal	5 00
Oatmeal (Hungarian)	5 50
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	5 50
Premium	5 00
Three Star	5 00
Victoria	5 00
Wheat, per ton	30 00/35 00
Oats, per ton	24 00/30 00
Barley, per ton	32 00/35 00
Middlings, per ton	30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	25 00/30 00
Corn, whole	50 00/55 00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs.	40 00
Rolls, per 10 lbs.	40 00
Potatoes, local	01
California sweet potatoes, per lb.	25c
Cabbage	1 00
Hay, baled, per ton	18 00/20 00
Straw, per bale	1 00
Onions, per lb.	45c
Beets, per doz.	40
Beets, eastern	35
Sugar per pound	6-12
Butter, island, (2 lbs.)	60c/65c
Butter, island, per lb.	30
Eastern butter	25c/30
Hams, American, per lb.	18c/20
Canadian, per lb.	17c/20
Bacon, American, per lb.	25
Shoulders, per lb.	17
Lard, per lb.	15c/20
Pigs feet, per doz.	75
Tongues and Sausages	2-2
Meats—Beef, per lb.	7c/18
Meats—Beef, per lb.	6c/15
Mutton, per lb.	6c/15
Pork, fresh, per lb.	10c/15
Veal, per lb.	10c/18
Lamb	8c/8
Chickens, per pair	15c/20
Turkeys, per lb.	20c/25
Geese, per lb.	20c/25
Fish—Salmon (spring) per lb.	15
Rabbits, species	50
Salmon (Smoked), per lb.	8c/10
Halibut	12-13
Smoked halibut	12-13
Old, per lb.	8c/10
Small fish	5c/8
Smelt, per lb.	10c/12
Sturgeon, per lb.	7c/8
Herring (Labrador), per doz.	50
Eastern oysters, fresh, per quart.	75
Fruit—Apples per lb.	2c/5
Bananas per doz.	20c/30
Oranges—California	25
Seedlings	4
Naval	40c/50
Lemons, California, per doz.	30c/50
Cauliflower, per doz.	1 00
Peaches per lb.	10c/15
Pineapples, apples	15c/20
Plums per lb.	12c/15
Pears per lb.	10c/15
Quinces per lb.	5
Cranberries, per quart.	50

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—Work was commenced this morning on Adolph Sutro's electric road to the Cliff. It is expected to have the road completed by the first of the year, when, it is thought, that by an arrangement with the California Street Cable Road company, a five cent fare will be charged from the ferries to the ocean.

The Montreal Herald having asserted that the arrangement for the Quebec loan had been cancelled, Premier Taltott wired a denial from Quebec.

## THE R.

Troubles Brought Crit.

London, Oct. 24.—This dispute between the official but the situation as belief is that it has arrived, and is being. The Prince's desperate struggle of the or upon her declaration to be accurate pamphlets have office here summand the polling car has been signed by city called Party."

From Berlin telegrams from Petersburg, who censor.

"The servant Princess Alix saw have return Russian servant postal train, immediately.

tended that G vadia and the true state

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Cabbage 1 00  
Hay, baled, per ton 18 00/20 00  
Straw, per bale 1 00  
Onions, per lb. 45c  
Beets, per doz. 40  
Beets, eastern 35  
Sugar per pound 6-12  
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Butter, island, per lb. 30  
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Bacon, American, per lb. 25  
Shoulders, per lb. 17  
Lard, per lb. 15c/20  
Pigs feet, per doz. 75  
Tongues and Sausages 2-2  
Meats—Beef, per lb. 7c/18  
Meats—Beef, per lb. 6c/15  
Mutton, per lb. 6c/15  
Pork, fresh, per lb. 10c/15  
Veal, per lb. 10c/18  
Lamb 8c/8  
Chickens, per pair 15c/20  
Turkeys, per lb. 20c/25  
Geese, per lb. 20c/25  
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Rabbits, species 50  
Salmon (Smoked), per lb. 8c/10  
Halibut 12-13  
Smoked halibut 12-13  
Old, per lb. 8c/10  
Small fish 5c/8  
Smelt, per lb. 10c/12  
Sturgeon, per lb. 7c/8  
Herring (Labrador), per doz. 50  
Eastern oysters, fresh, per quart. 75  
Fruit—Apples per lb. 2c/5  
Bananas per doz. 20c/30  
Oranges—California 25  
Seedlings 4  
Naval 40c/50  
Lemons, California, per doz. 30c/50  
Cauliflower, per doz. 1 00  
Peaches per lb. 10c/15  
Pineapples, apples 15c/20  
Plums per lb. 12c/15  
Pears per lb. 10c/15  
Quinces per lb. 5  
Cranberries, per quart. 50

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Corn, whole 50 00/55 00  
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs. 40 00  
Rolls, per 10 lbs. 40 00  
Potatoes, local 01  
California sweet potatoes, per lb. 25c  
Cabbage 1 00  
Hay, baled, per ton 18 00/20 00  
Straw, per bale 1 00  
Onions, per lb. 45c  
Beets, per doz. 40  
Beets, eastern 35  
Sugar per pound 6-12  
Butter, island, (2 lbs.) 60c/65c  
Butter, island, per lb. 30  
Eastern butter 25c/30  
Hams, American, per lb. 18c/20  
Canadian, per lb. 17c/20  
Bacon, American, per lb.