The Colonist.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

AID FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.

Premier Semlin said yesterday that as yet no decision had been come to as to what the provincial government will contribute to the relief of the sufferers at New Westminster. Hon. Mr. Cotton is on the ground, but it has been impossible to gather from his brief telegrams how much aid will be called for or form an idea of what the government ought to do.

As private contributions have met the immediate necessities of the case, a few days' delay on the part of the government will not be material. We hope that Mr. Semlin and his colleagues will see their way clear to deal generously by the stricken city. If asked to suggest anything, we would say that perhaps employment for those who need it would be a very satisfactory way of helping the people, and as the government buildings will have to be at once restored, there will be an opportunity to do something in that line at once. This is such an emergency as will fully warrant an expenditure not contemplated by the estimates. A donation of money will probably also be advisable.

We think we can assure the ministers that anything they may feel able to do will receive public endorsement.

MR. WADE ON INGRATITUDE.

Mr. Wade, recently prosecuting attorney at Dawson, is a believer in reciprocity. The people of the Coast cities think he is a bad lot, and he returns the compliment. He also thinks we are an ungrateful lot. All during the past year he and his fellow officials have been lying awake nights to discover how to send business to the cities of British Columbia and simultaneously therewith, the papers of the aforesaid cities, even those that are ready to swallow everything done under the auspices of a Liberal government, have been insinuating that he has not been anything closely resembling a model Canadian official. This hurts Mr. Wade down to the very lowest recesses of his soul, and he has gone to Ottawa, or elsewhere, suffering that anguish of mind, which only a truly good man can know, who feels that his efforts for wicked and ungrateful people have been rewarded with a lack of appreciation. We are truly sorrw for Mr. Wade. If he is as good a man as he says he is, he is the worst maligned man in the British Empire.

Many stories have come out of the Yukon during the past season, but a somewhat close familiarity with the whole of them has not led the Colonist, or anyone else that it has heard of, to suspect that so much goodness and public spirit were concealed about Mr. Wade's person. He may have expended himself in efforts to send business to our cities, but until he mentioned the matter, it had not occurred to anyone. Whether Mr. Wade allowed his left hand to know what his right hand was doing in this regard, we do not know, but he has managed to keep his good deeds from becoming open, public and notorious. So far as the public have had an opportunity of judging, the influence of the officials has not been conspicuously in favor of the trade of the British Columbia cities. Perhaps we may be doing this good man from Dawson a grievous injustice, but if so he must charge it up to his own modesty, which never permitted his activity in our behalf to be hitherto suspected.

But two wrongs never yet made a right. The Coast people may have been unjust to Mr. Wade, and they do not wish to add to that injustice by permitting him to remain any longer than is necessary under the cloud of suspicion, which innumerable reports from Dawson have thrown around his official career. To suffer so great and good a friend to languish under the suspicion of official misfeasance would be the height of cruelty, and, therefore, it is a very general demand that Mr. Wade should be investigated. The proper place for the investigation was at Dawson, and that is where it ought to be held now. Mr. Wade's reasons for coming out may satisfy himself, but they will not satisfy the public. He knew what was being said about him, and he ought to have remained at Dawson until Commissioner Ogilvie arrived, and have met his accusers face to face.

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

This is a subject the discussion of which has almost become threadbare, and the teaching of which in schools in a primary way has had the least successful solution of all educational questions. One reason for this is that text books have been too dry, too theoretical, and not sufficiently practical in treatment to be of much use without the aid of a teacher who understood the subject himself; and another reason is that very few teachers have any practical knowledge of agriculture, and are thus totally unfitted to impart useful knowledge respecting it, or interpret, classify or in any way supplement the text of the school books on the subject. Agriculture, like bookkeeping, drawing, military drill, athletics, and many other exercises, mental and physical, which well-disposed persons and associations have, from time to time, advocated and partially succeeded in introducing into school curricull, is a subject that heretofore never made any progress in establishing itself, because it is one requiring practical and expert knowledge to begin with in order that it may be intelligently taught to others. It is a science, but not an exact science, as is mathematics; that is to say, it is one dealing with a variety of conditions, as well as principles, which can only be ascertained and understood by experience. It is science applied—an industry. A text book can only teach us general principles and facts; it cannot teach us how to apply those principles to work on a farm, where a hundred and one conditions affect variously, from day to day, and modify the application of theory. Thus it is that practical farmers, as a rule, have a contempt for book knowledge of, or "scientific," farming. Without experience, no one can make a successful farmer, no matter how much he may know about the "principles." Not, however, that scientific farming is useless or unimportant, because science has added tremendously to the possibilities of agriculture; but because the dogma of science, without the aid of ripe experience to direct it, more often than otherwise leads to mistakes, sometimes very costly. It does not follow, therefore, that a groundwork in scientific principles and theory, or, to express it better, the philosophy of farming is not very desirable. The man who possesses both science and experience is a better equipped farmer than the man who has only experience to guide him. To understand the "why," as well as the "how" to start with, gives him a more intelligent interest in his work, and is likely to lead to more accurate conclusions. He is more likely to become enterprising, as well as safe and practical.

To come back to our text, the want in regard to a text book has been that of the right kind of author—one who not only understands the subject theoretically and practically, but who can properly organize, classify and illustrate his data; and, in addition to that, can write clearly, simply and attractively; one who can supply the teacher with a method, as well as with matter; in other words, one who can teach the teacher how to teach. This combination, in Canada at least a rare one, has been a "long-felt want," but we believe the man and the moment have at last met.

A little book styled "Agriculture," has been published for use in schools by Mr. C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture, Toronto, Ont., which seems to fill the bill very completely, and will in future render the teaching of agriculture in schools on a practical and useful basis a possibility. It is neatly and well printed, thoroughly and usefully illustrated, concise in form, clear and simple in treatment, and sells for the modest sum of 25 cents.

We do not propose to outline all it contains, or indicate the method of treatment throughout, but to describe it briefly as the simple philosophy of farming. It begins in the beginning with the fundamental processes of plant life, and traces its development up through the conditions and influences of its career throughout. The seed, the plant and the soil; the effect of moisture, tillage, drainage and air; the crops and their various kinds and varieties; the enemies they have to encounter, and so on, are all dealt with in natural order, leading up through field, orchard, garden and barnyard to the wider social and economic aspects of farm life. The whole subject is dealt with so as to blend theory and practical knowledge of familiar things of farming, so far as that is possible in a book, in a way that no intelligent pupil can fail to understand and be better off for having studied it, without at the same time treading on the farmer's toes by teaching how certain things should be done. It is a book indeed that any farmer could read with profit and without offence to his predilections. It is purely the plain "why" of farming, applicable to young and old.

Mr. James, who was formerly a professor in the Guelph Agricultural college, is naturally one of the best fitted of men to undertake such work, and he is to be congratulated upon the success of his undertaking. The book, which may be used in any high or public school in Ontario, by resolution of the trustees, should have similar endorsation in every province, and if so adopted will have a widespread and beneficial influence throughout Canada. George N. Morang, Toronto, is the publisher.

A CHANCE FOR A SQUABBLE.

For several years Argentine and Chile have been endeavoring to adjust the boundary between them, and despatches show that no result has been reached, but that there is every prospect of a very lively row over it. The old maps all represent Chile as having no territory east of the summit of the Andes, but that ambitious republic has lately claimed a portion of the low land, hitherto assigned by the map-makers to Argentine. This claim the latter power disputes and has recently declared its intention to oppose it at all odds. If war breaks out between the two countries, there is danger of its spreading. Peru has not forgotten how her pride was lowered by Chile some years ago, and her desire for revenge has not been abated with the passage of time. Indeed, there are other reasons why Peru would hardly be able to keep out of the quarrel. Her president is a very ambitious man and looks forward to a great Southern Confederacy, with him at the head, wherein shall be revived something of the glories of the ancient Spanish empire. When the boundary question first arose, there was talk of a union between Argentine, Bolivia and Peru to resist the aggression of Chile, which also cherishes aspiration for the leadership of South America. It was Chile that was first to object to the interpretation put upon the Monroe docarine, by Olney, President Cleveland's secretary of state.

The Toroto Star thinks the experience of that city is opposed to the use of asphalt as a street paving material. The climate is too hard upon it, and the claim is made that frequent watering in summer has a very destructive effect.

THE AXE AT WORK.

Mr. Tom Kains, for twelve years surveyor-general of the province, has been dismissed from office. Mr. Kains is a man of wide experience, and was admirably suited for the position from which he has been summarily ejected. He has served the province faithfully and well.

It is a matter of great regret that the spoils system is being introduced into provincial politics. Hitherto they have been kept out. Who is to be the next victim, is a matter of guess-work, but it is an unfortunate condition of things that hereafter, or until the house gets its hands upon the present administration, members of the public service will not know when they come to the office in the morning whether the day will pass without their receiving notice that their services are no longer required by the government.

It cannot be alleged that Mr. Kains was not fitted for the post which he occupied. It cannot be said that he has been guilty of any wrong-doing. He is simply sent out to make room for some one else.

ANARCHISTS MUST GO.

The blow struck at the Empress of Austria by the assassin Lucchoni may have a very different effect from what he intended. Whether the murder was a part of a plot for the assassination of monarchs, as is alleged, or merely the work of some half-crazed zealot, may remain undecided, but this is certain, namely that the teachings of the anarchists is responsible for it. It is therefore not surprising that the several European governments are said to be about to arrange for the extermination of anarchists. Anarchy has nothing to recommend it. Socialism has merits. Its great fault lies in its being impracticable. But for anarchy there is not the shadow of a justification, although we do not say that all anarchists are without excuse. Until we have felt personally the conditions under which some elements of Europe's population suffer, we will remain incapable of pronouncing a verdict upon the motives of all anarchists; but when this has been said, and when full effect has been given to everything that can be urged on behalf of some individuals, the organization itself and the doctrine which it espouses remain utterly without even a semblance of justification.

The object of such a crime as that of the murder of the Empress was not personal revenge, or the desire to right some personal wrong. Like the assassination of the Czar Alexander II., it was intended to terrify the royal houses, by showing that no member of them is safe. The Empress Elizabeth was a woman of the most kindly and lovable disposition, fond of out-door life and retaining in advanced age much of the beauty and sprightliness, which at one time made her the most attractive figure in all the courts of Europe. Personally she was popular in every part of Austro-Hungary, and so secure was she thought to be from the hand of any assailant, that rarely were even ordinary precautions taken to secure her safety. In every part of Europe she was well and favorably known, and of all Continental royalties, she would probably have been the last that any one would have supposed likely to be a victim of an anarchist's knife. The crime of her death was pointless in every way, even from the standpoint of the perpetrator.

An organization and a doctrine, which lead to such deeds, have already been allowed to exist too long. Cherish as we may the thought of personal freedom, we all must recognize that limits must be set to it, when its exercise leads to such results. Hitherto the disposition of the British government has been not to inquire too closely into the schemes of certain foreigners who make London their headquarters. The British idea is to watch against open demonstrations of violence, but otherwise to permit of freedom of action, no matter how deadly may be the object of known organizations. This practice is based on the theory that explosives are less dangerous when they are given plenty of freedom of action then when an attempt is made to confine them. If it is made to appear, as seems probable, that the hospitality and liberty of Great Britain are being abused, public opinion will sustain the government in taking a strong hand with the Continental powers in suppressing secret political organizations.

Vast amounts of capital will now find their way into Africa. But that does not mean that vast sums of money will be sent there. British capital will develop the equatorial regions of the Dark Continent, but it will be spent for the most part in Great Britain in the purchase of goods. That is why the opening of new countries does not appreciably reduce the amount of money available in the London money market for enterprises of all descriptions. The money does not go out of the country, or rather, only a small portion of it does so.

The editor of the Province doubtless thinks that at least one of the New Westminster people accepted his invitation to come to Vancouver a little prematurely.

The Times wants people to blush over the statement in the Colonist that the Yukon scandals should be investigated, if for no other reason than that rumors on the Yukon connect ministers with them. There is nothing in this statement to cause any one to change color. It is an excellent reason why the ministers should want them investigated.

The Times endeavors to cast discredit upon the brief interview with Mr. Wade printed in yesterday's Colonist. This is like its denial of the interview with the Lieutenant-Governor.

NEW WESTMINSTER'S PLUCK.

The news from New Westminster this morning is interesting reading. The excellent people of that town are showing that they are made of the stuff that does not know what defeat means, and they are taking hold of their work in a manner that will win for them the admiration of the whole country.

A new city is already rising from the ashes of the old one, and we have every hope that it will be more prosperous, even if it is not so beautiful as the one it replaces. The truth of the matter may be that the fire will not prove an unmixed evil. It will arouse the people as they have never been aroused before, and they will set themselves to work to take advantage in every way of the exceptionally favorable site of their city.

The courage shown by the citizens is of the kind that is bound to win. Men who face such a disaster without flinching must be reckoned with in the rivalry of the Coast cities for eminence.

THE YUKON SCANDALS.

Referring to the charges against the Yukon officials, the Winnipeg Free Press says that Gold Commissioner Fawcett is a Conservative. We do not say that this accounts for the fact that no one has yet made any charges against this official, but the coincidence is at least worth noting. Indeed, the complainants are all careful to say that they have no reason to reflect upon the integrity of Mr. Fawcett. It is said that he is hardly the sort of man for the place, but as the conditions existing at Dawson require exceptional administrative abilities, it is no great discredit to an officer to say that he hardly fills the bill.

We are also told that the Collector of Customs at Dawson it a Conservative. This may be a valuable piece of information, but as no one has ever intimated that anything was wrong in the collection of customs there, we fail to see what bearing it has upon the Yukon scandals. Nor does it seem to make the least difference that the Controller of the Currency and the Accountant of the administration are Conservatives. There has been no scandal involving these officials. The charges affect others, and they are Liberals. Doubtless there are plenty of honest Liberals in office, but it has unfortunately happened that all the Yukon scandals point to people of that political faith.

The way to set this matter at rest is to thoroughly investigate it. Not only are grave allegations made against the administration of affairs in the Yukon, but the names of ministers are freely connected with them. The ministers owe it to themselves to probe the scandals to the very bottom. If they listen to their unwise friends, who tell them that there is nothing to investigate, they will do themselves and the reputation of the country irreparable damage. Do they not appreciate the situation? Do they not understand that people are coming out of the Yukon and scattering to all ends of the earth, bearing with them the same story of official corruption? It is easy for Mr. Sifton to say, "Involvo me mea virtute," and to ignore the allegations. That sort of defence may do well enough among his friends; it may even be sufficient for his political opponents; for in Canada we are not accustomed to regard public men as personally dishonest until a prima facie case has been made out; but it is not sufficient for the reputation of the country abroad. The true friends not only of the country, but even of the ministers themselves, are those who insist upon a thorough investigation. The attempt of the Free Press and other papers of that class to drag a red herring across the scent, by representing that certain officials in the Yukon are Conservatives, is about as foolish a thing as can well be imagined. It will have exactly the opposite effect to that intended.

PROSTITUTION OF THE PRESS.

We print a letter to-day from Mr. H. P. Bell, C.E., one of the witnesses at the Trent bridge inquest. It is a very regrettable thing that such letters have to be written, but things are reaching that stage in this province when every man must be on the alert to defend his private reputation from the attacks of dastardly newspapers.

The public acts of public men are public property, and may very properly be criticized. It is the duty of newspapers to criticize them. As long as the object of the criticism is constructively the benefit of the public, not very much exception will be taken to the language employed. People have grown so accustomed to having everything served up with such an excess of spice that they miss something from a calm and dispassionate review of any public transaction. Therefore we are not greatly disposed to find fault with those whose poverty of wit finds refuge under a deluge of vituperation. When, however, the private honor of men in private walks of life is assailed, and the private side of the career of public men is attacked, or private individuals discharging a public duty are villified, it is time to call a halt.

Mr. Bell, for example, is a gentleman well known not only in this province, but far beyond its boundaries. He possesses a deserved reputation for skill in his profession and thorough integrity. In his professional capacity he was called as a witness before a coroner's jury. He gave his evidence, as it was his duty as a citizen to do. That evidence does not suit some irresponsible creature, who has access to a newspaper, and straightway Mr. Bell finds his probity called in question, so that he feels called upon to write a letter in his own defence. Surely no one will excuse the newspaper in question. The Trent disaster was investigated in the most thorough manner. The jurors reached the conclusion that its cause could not be ascertained. They had to deal with conflicting opinions, and in nine cases out of ten the actual cause of an accident is a matter of opinion. Scarcely ever is any one in such a position as to be able to see exactly what occurs, and not many accidents write their own history, so that there can be no mistake about it. But it is always to be presumed that when gentlemen of integrity go into the witness-box, they go there to tell the truth, and we protest against dragging personal and political animosities into such solemn inquiries as a coroner's inquest into the cause of the death of several people.

Another exhibition of this same sort of vandalism is afforded by the Province. Mr. J. H. Turner contemplates a visit to London, and his intention is made the subject of gross attacks upon him and vile insinuations. Mr. Turner is an ex-premier of British Columbia, and his acts in that capacity may legitimately be criticized. He cannot very well complain if his opponents put false constructions upon the motives which prompted his public acts. Such a course is indecent, as an inquiry into motives usually is; but, as politics go, perhaps it must be tolerated. When, however, journalistic sneaks pimp and pry around a man's private business affairs, and attempt to make political capital against him out of them, they disgrace the profession with which they are associated. Such attacks are usually perpetrated by persons who never were and who never will be worth a dollar. The perpetrators have the immunity which comes from utter worthlessness. The amazing thing is that they can find men of repute and financial standing to furnish them with the means of gratifying their innate baseness.

The result of such things as those above referred to will be the introduction of the club into politics, if such sort of miserable stuff can be called politics, and men who are injured by base assaults and insinuations will take what satisfaction can be got out of the hide of the offender. When a man has lost all sense of decency, the only way to reach him is by means of physical pain.

THE AGENT-GENERAL.

The dismissal of the Agent-General will not be much of a surprise, because the present Premier, when in opposition, never hesitated to express his disapproval of Mr. Vernon as an official. Nevertheless, he has been a very useful representative of the province and his removal is a great mistake.

The Times intimates that the office will not be re-opened. To close it will be another mistake. British Columbia needs a representative in London. If the government does not regard Mr. Vernon as a proper person for the post, there ought to be no great difficulty in finding a suitable successor. The province is attracting much attention in Great Britain, but the provincial ministers are very greatly in error, if they think it is well enough known not to require some one in London whose special duty it will be to see that information of a trustworthy character is given to all persons seeking it. A policy of dismissal is bad enough, but the policy of reaction is worse.

YOUTHFUL VANDALISM.

Small boys are evidently bent upon defacing the new signs on the street corners. For some years it has been the practice of boys to break the windows of all unoccupied houses. There is said to be a "Glass Crackers' Association" in existence among the boys. Every one, who keeps his eyes open in his walks around the city, must see scores of incidents where youthful vandalism has been getting in its work. It is time it was stopped. If the police authorities would cause it to be made known that the law will be allowed to take its course rigorously in the case of any arrests for vandalism, probably the parents of boys, who wander around the streets committing depredations, would think it worth while to exercise a little parental discipline. This defacing of public property is only too common a practice among Canadian boys. For the most part it is confined to small towns and villages. It results from idleness and a sense of irresponsibility. If a few lads were punished severely for it, there would be a speedy falling off in the mischief done. Parents ought to impress upon their boys that vandalism of this kind is bad citizenship, that a boy who destroys public property is a criminal, and the fact that he escapes detection does not lessen the crime in the least. Boys ought to be taught that they are in a measure the custodians of public property, the trustees of it, as it were, for their own use when they grow older. Cannot our school teachers do something to check this thing?

THE AXE AGAIN.

Dr. Furrer, attending physician for the hospital and gaol at Kamloops, has been given a short shrift by the Semlin government, and under circumstances that make his summary dismissal a very discreditable act. Dr. Furrer has been ill in the hospital at Victoria for the past six weeks, and during his enforced absence his partner, Dr. Proctor, attended to his work. The fact that Dr. Furrer was ill and in Victoria was probably known to the members of the government and at any rate to the member for the district who sought his dismissal to make a billet for someone else. The letter from the Provincial Secretary's office containing the dismissal was dated the 3rd September, the dismissal to take effect on the 11th September, just eight days from the writing of the letter. The letter was sent to Kamloops and returned from there to Dr. Furrer in the hospital here. A more cold-blooded, inconsiderate and unjust act is not among the annals of politics in this province, and it will receive the condemnation of all fair-minded citizens. The question now is, who'll be the next?

A SUGGESTION TO NEW WESTMINSTER.

The writer of the present article has had some experience in connection with large exhibitions, and speaking from it, suggests to the managers of the New Westminster exhibition the advisability of putting on a concert in the exhibition building during fair week. That there is a great deal of musical talent in the city on the Fraser, everyone who remembers the success attending the Operatic Society organized there a few years ago by Mr. F. Victor Austin, of this city, will at once concede.

We feel very sure that a good many musical people would be glad to lend their aid to such an undertaking. The time is not long in which to get ready, but it would be possible to put on some familiar choruses from the oratorios, some volcal solos, a quartette or two, and some instrumental numbers.

Among the treasures in the British Museum is an Egyptian love letter. It is anywhere from two to three thousand years old. It is written on a brick. Although there may be a sort of delicate compliment in a young man's sending his love to a maiden inscribed upon a brick—a sort of gentle suggestion that she is another—the plan has its objections. Fancy the fair recipient secreting the missive when mamma appears on the scene. Imagine her stowing it away in juxtaposition to that portion of her anatomy, where ladies on the stage always hide their love letters. The difficulty of such a case will be evident to the most casual observer, even when the peculiarities of the Egyptian costume are taken into acount. Then think of the girl sending back her lover's letters, in the event of the engagement being broken. Why, if the engagement were a long one, and he was a good correspondent, she would have to send for the local transfer company to carry them back. A brick may have some epistolatory advantages, but on the whole we fancy most people will prefer the modern writing material.

THE RETAIL MARKET.

Flour Still On The Downward Tendency—Feed Firm—The Hay Situation.

Though there was a great loss of hay at the New Westminster fire every ton of it belonged to last season's crop. It will be a month, or at least three weeks before any new baled hay is on the market and especially that grown on flats where it requires extra time in drying. Hay quotations are therefore not fixed yet, and it may be several weeks before they are. The shortage of the California crops and the demands of the Hawaiian island merchants will affect the hay market very materially, as they have already the price of feed. Sugar sailing ships have until this fall been carrying hay and feed to Honolulu from San Francisco at rates steamships could not hope to approach, but now that California has got to fall back for her supplies on Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, there is a little encouragement in the foreign business for the promoters of the new steamer line running from the Sound.

The most important change in current quotations this weeks is on flour, all the principal brands of which have dropped 25 cents on the barrel. The market has lately been almost glutted with salmon and halibut, but prices have been unaffected. Game, with the exception of grouse, is coming in plentifully, the birds, although not scarce, being hunted less than they were at the beginning of the season.

The current retail quotations are as follows:

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl.,$ 6 00

The current retail prices are as follows:

Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 25
Snowflake	5 25
Premier	6 25
Three Stars	5 25
Hungarian (Armstrong)	6 00
XXXX (Armstrong)	6 00
Graham, per 10 lbs	35
Wheat, per ton	26@30
Buckwheat, per 10 lbs	40
Straw, per bale	60@75
Onions, per lb	2½
Oats, per ton	25@28
Barley, per ton	28.00@30.00
Bran	18@20
Middlings, per ton	20@22
Ground feed, California, per ton	28@30
Chop feed B & K	24@25
Corn, whole, per ton	26.00@28.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	27.00@28.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	35
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	40@45
Rolled oats, 7 lbs	35
Cabbage, per lb	2@3
Potatoes, per cwt	90
Tomatoes, per lb	5@6
Cheese, per lb	15@20
Hay, baled, per ton	14
Eggs, Island, per doz., strictly fresh	35
Eggs, imported, per doz	20@25
Butter, fresh per lb	20@25
" Dairy (Eastern) per lb	20@25
" B. C. Creamery, per lb	30
Hams, Canadian, per lb	16
Hams, American, per lb	15@18
Bacon, American	16@18
" Rolled, per lb	14@16
" Long clear, per lb	12½
" Canadian, per lb	14@16
Shoulders, hams, per lb	12½
Meats—Beef, per lb	5@15
Sides, per lb	7½@8
Veal, per lb	10@15
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Mutton, carcase, per lb	9
Pork, fresh, per lb	9@12½
Turkeys, per lb	20@25
Geese, per lb	15@25
Venison, per lb	8@10
Grouse, per brace	85@1.00
Fruits—Apples, per box	$1.00@$1.50
Apples, Island, per box	75@1.00
Lemons, California, per doz	30
Oranges, Mediterranean	20@35
Peaches, per lb	10
Pears, per lb	4
Grapes, per lb	10
Crab apples, per lb	5
Salmon, per lb	8
Halibut, per lb	8
Plums, per lb	3
Bananas, per doz	25@35
Rock cod, per lb	6@8
Smelts, per lb	8@10
Flounders, per lb	8@10
LingCod	8@10

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