

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1904

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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R. W. McCREADY, Editor.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 9, 1904.

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS.

Although Russia as well as Great Britain had agreed that the independence of Tibet should be recognized, the evidence now indicates that Russia has been deliberately, though secretly, endeavoring to make her influence paramount in that country. Tibet is near enough to India to make this a matter of importance to Britain, which has, moreover, certain treaty rights in the country. These rights have been ignored, doubtless at the suggestion of Russian emissaries, and hence the present mission of Col. Younghusband, with a British force, to suppress upon the Dalai Lama the desirability of fulfilling his pledges. An interesting light is thrown upon the secret action of Russia by a correspondent of the London Times, who is with the British mission. Referring to the treaty secretly signed between Tibet and Russia eighteen months ago, he writes:—

The terms of that treaty provided for the protection of Tibet and religious tolerance. There was no recognition of the Tibetan Government, and the concessions granted were of no extensive and exclusive character as practically to hand over the development of the country to their new protectors. The existence of this treaty has been formally denied by the Russians. But apart from the fact that the stipulations are already semi-public and the full document is in the possession of the Indian authorities, they have never been denied by the Tibetan Government, and Russian policy in Manchuria seems to offer so close a parallel that there has been little doubt from the outset of its authenticity. The game that had outwitted the legation in Pekin was to be played again with the Indian Government.

But, besides the Chinese victory, there was another that had been decided in the affair whose influence has of late years been admittedly paramount in China. A Russian subject, by birth a Mongolian Buddhist, who has several times, but usually adopts the name of Doudjien in Europe, has occupied for some years a confidential position of great importance as private "chaplain" to the Dalai Lama. Is that capacity he has attained every nerve to influence the College of Cardinals in Tibet, the body the supreme authority in Tibet actually resides. He has so far succeeded in persuading the Tibetans that more is to be gained from Russia than from Great Britain, and that they have separately accepted, besides the ignominious treaty, certain concessions of arms and ammunition from the former power. Again, of course, the treaty is not, but there seems, at any rate, fair reason to regard it as a serious indication of a consistent policy on the part of Russia. She has not failed hitherto to include the less remote parts of Asia in her scheme, and an attempt upon Tibet was clearly only a question of time. Her depredations from Lhasa have already reached St. Petersburg, and there seems some evidence that a third at this moment on its way. The Tibetans, then, solve in their inaction with the British commissioners at Khamba Jong made no secret of the support which they were actually receiving and upon which they relied entirely in the event of further trouble.

THE OTHER SIDE.

In the preceding article reference is made to the good work that is being done by Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute for the benefit of the colored race. But Mr. Washington has lately issued another appeal, which brings into striking contrast the conduct of a great many of the whites of the South. The Birmingham, Alabama, Age-Herald published last week this letter from Mr. Washington:—

"Within the last fortnight three members of my race have been burned at the stake; of these one was a woman. Not one of the three was charged with any crime even remotely connected with the abuse of a white woman. In every case the murder was the sole accusation. All of these burnings took place in broad daylight and two of them on Sunday afternoon in sight of a Christian church. These burnings without trial are in the deepest sense unjust to my race; but it is not this injustice alone which strikes my heart. These barbarous scenes, followed as they are by the publication of the shocking details, are more degrading and degrading to the people who inflict punishment than those who receive it."

"If the law is disregarded when a negro is concerned, it will soon be disregarded when a white man is concerned, and, besides, the rule of the mob destroys the friendly relations which should exist between the races and injures and interferes with the material prosperity of the communities concerned."

"Worse of all, these outrages take place in communities where there are Christian churches, in the midst of people who have their Sunday schools, their Christian Endeavor societies and Young Men's Christian Association, where collections are taken up for sending missionaries to Africa and China and the rest of the so-called heathen world. Is it not possible for the pulpits and press to speak out against these burnings in a manner that shall arouse a public sentiment that will compel the mob to

cease insulting our courts, our governments and our legal authority and cease bringing shame and ridicule upon our Christian civilization?"

Unquestionably, many horrible crimes have been committed by ignorant negroes in the South, but that does not weaken the force of the terrible arraignment of the whites which is here quoted. This is recognized by the New York Herald and other papers in the North. The Herald heartily endorses Mr. Washington's appeal and concludes a vigorous article as follows:—

"It has been demonstrated that the perpetration of these infamous deeds does not repress crime, as would the calmer, inexorable judicial trial and punishment. On the contrary, they excite the spirit of revenge, foment race hatreds, and spread like a contagion a thirst for blood and a contempt of the laws that are violated with impunity. The growth of the mob spirit is a menace to our institutions. It must be suppressed with iron hand, by relentlessly punishing not only the active participants in outrages, but also those who by their presence as spectators assent to and assist in them."

A NOBLE WORK.

The great work that is being done by Booker T. Washington for the good of the colored race in the United States is shown by the record of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama. The following statement concerning it has just been issued by Principal Washington:—

At present we have an average attendance of 1,441 students in all of the departments, representing thirty-five states and seven foreign countries. In all the departments there are 143 instructors, officers, and employees.

Since the institution was founded we have sent out as workers in various fields about 6,000 men and women who have finished a full or partial course, and who are doing good work.

The institution has property, including land and buildings, personal property, valued at \$884,346.36. The present endowment is \$1,042,381.28. The annual current expenses are about \$135,000. To meet this, we have resources as follows:—

Income from endowment \$40,000

State appropriation 4,200

John F. Slater Fund 22,000

General Education Board 10,000

Miscellaneous sources 5,433

Total \$71,933

Mr. Washington points out that there is much difficulty in securing the amount of over \$33,000 which must be raised each year, but he has still greater ambitions. He desires to see the endowment fund increased to \$3,000,000, and great improvements in the equipment of the farm, the steam plant, the waterworks and lighting services.

The purpose of the Tuskegee Institute is to equip the young colored people for lives of usefulness, especially in the industrial field, and the influence of its graduates upon the life and character of the people generally must be of great and growing benefit. There is very little likelihood that a graduate of Tuskegee will ever figure as the principal at a lynch mob.

A CONSUMPTION CURE.

M. de St. Cyr, who represents the Haytian republic in Paris, is the discoverer of a cure for tuberculosis, which he says is now being used with great success in Paris hospitals.

"At present," said he, "more than 5,000 cases of tuberculosis are being treated with my discovery in the big Paris hospitals, such as the Hotel Dieu, La Charite, and the International, and where the disease has not reached the third stage a cure almost always results."

M. de St. Cyr, says a New York paper, though still a young man, is a noted writer and explorer, a member of the Legion of Honor and of the French Society of Medicine. His tuberculosis remedy is made from the "for de St. Cyr," a flowering shrub growing in the West Indies, whose value in the treatment of consumption he was the first to discover. M. de St. Cyr got the physicians at the hospital in Kingston, Jamaica, to give it a trial, and the results were so favorable that he induced the medical authorities in Paris to use it.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

The Telegraph, under its new management, resorts to all kinds of tricks to injure the federal government, of which it has for the past seven years been a beneficiary on an extensive scale. Its latest effort to discredit Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party is to quote and comment the opinions of the Tory Toronto Telegram, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway project, and attempt to palm them off as those of an independent newspaper—Frederick Herold.

The Toronto Telegram is so good a Tory that it said last week in reply to the Ottawa Citizen, a Conservative paper: "It is easy for the Citizen to make pictures of itself and to fancy that the country is returning to its old love for the policy of the Conservative opposition."

There is no infallible sign that the country is falling madly in love with the Borden opposition.

The trouble with the Frederick Herold is that it "resorts to all kinds of tricks" to injure the Liberal party. It would be better employed in advising Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party to abandon the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme.

THE WAR.

Contrary to expectations, the Japanese and Russian land forces have not yet come into conflict. The Japanese are keeping absolute silence as to their intentions, but as they are pouring forces into Corea, and moving them northward toward the Yalu, both sides of which are now occupied by

the Russians, it is evident that a battle or battles will be fought in that region. Once the Japanese have forced the crossing of the Yalu and driven back their foes, they will be in a position to cut off Port Arthur, and menace the Russian centres in Manchuria, including Vladivostok and Harbin. The reports concerning Port Arthur are very conflicting, but it seems clear that the Japanese are making preparations for its capture. The ice is breaking up in the coast waters and rivers. Doubtless there is much difficulty in moving men and supplies, and the Japanese desire to be in a position to strike effectively. With the Russians it is a waiting game. They are not in a position to take the offensive, and are simply making preparations to defeat the enemy if possible, or to harass and delay the advance into Manchuria. The war correspondents, therefore, find little that is of special interest to write at the present time.

THE GLOBE READ OUT.

After the recent by-election, in which the Conservative candidate in this city was elected by a substantial majority, converting a Liberal majority of nearly one thousand into a minority of 269, there was some heart-searching among the Liberal leaders, to discover the causes of the change, and if possible to strengthen the party before the date of the general elections.

It seemed that in addition to the general opposition to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme there were certain causes of disaffection within the party itself, resulting in a lack of the harmonious effort which had marked former campaigns.

The problem to be solved was how best to reconcile conflicting interests and ambitions, remove causes of discontent, solidify the party and arouse such a degree of enthusiasm as would restore this constituency to the Liberal ranks in the next campaign.

Of course the greater portion of it was work that would necessarily have to be done quietly, since it is always unfortunate when party bickerings are made public property.

It seems, however, that it has been considered necessary, in the interests of true Liberalism, to get rid of one objectionable element, by the more or less familiar process of a public reading out of the party.

Similarly enough, it is that old-time Liberal organ, the St. John Globe, which is read out; and the work is performed by the Gazette, which rumor says will shortly be issued as the morning organ of the Hon. H. R. Emmerson. The Gazette last evening said:—

"The Telegraph of this morning thinks that the Globe may object to the Gazette reading it among the Tory newspapers. We do not see why. The name 'Tory' is quite respectable, and there is no apparent reason why the Globe should object to the name. There is certainly no Tory newspaper which has in recent years done so much injury to the Liberal party in this city and province as the Globe. Sometimes by open attacks, sometimes by covert sneers, sometimes by stabbing the Liberal candidate in the back, the effect of the Globe's course has been uniformly the same, to disintegrate and to weaken the Liberal party. What Tory newspaper has been so bad as this for its party? And, for accomplishing so much, what paper is better entitled to the name of 'Tory' than the Globe?"

The Telegraph has at various times felt called upon to differ from the views of the Globe on questions of policy or party expediency, and has not hesitated to say so. It is, however, an extreme measure to declare an absolute want of confidence in a paper which still believes itself to be laboring in the interests of the Liberal party.

Looking backward, it is recalled that Mr. Ellis was twice elected by the Liberals of St. John as their representative in parliament, and was afterwards appointed by a Liberal government a member of the senate. Mr. O'Brien came very near to being chosen as the Liberal candidate in the very by-election to which reference has been made; which shows that no longer ago than last month he enjoyed the confidence of a great many Liberals. Indeed there are Liberals who have since affirmed that he and no other should be the party candidate in the general elections.

In view of these facts many Liberals will learn with feelings of regret that they are no longer to trust the Globe, or regard it as other than a Tory sheet. It is true that no convention of the Liberal party has passed judgment upon the Globe, any more than it has called for a new morning paper, but the Gazette is the organ of the dominant section of the party, and would scarcely speak other than adversely upon a subject of such great importance to the future of the Liberal party.

Not only Liberals, but men of all shades of politics, will await with eager interest the next step to be taken to unify, strengthen, enlarge, and arouse the enthusiasm of the Liberal party in this city and province. There are certain questions affecting patronage, and various others, which we may expect to be dealt with; and, if they receive the same vigorous and drastic treatment meted out to the Globe, there will doubtless be some rubbing of eyes on the part of those thereby affected.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Complaint was made at Ottawa last year that the franking privilege granted by the government has no present connection with the new school for the deaf and dumb.

temperance had grossly violated the franking privilege by sending out along with copies of their speeches, documents bearing on the temperance question. The latter should pay postage. A bundle of sealed envelopes, duly franked by a member, were submitted in evidence, and were found to contain such matter. The member declared that he knew nothing about the presence of any such documents in the envelopes, and they were there without any authority from him. But they were there, and the whole matter is being investigated.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

The Telegraph quotes this morning the views of a former director and another shareholder of the Grand Trunk Pacific, who express the opinion that the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme would ruin the Grand Trunk.

If the scheme is so bad for the Grand Trunk, which gets practically everything, how much worse must it be for the country. It would be ridiculous to say that the traffic would be increased, and that the company stands to lose on that account. It is evident that Mr. Allen, whose views are quoted, has not carefully read the modifications of the contract. Had he done so he would see that the traffic need not be taken off the Portland section. He is right in saying that surveys have not been made, but what difference will that make, if the government builds most of the road? Possibly his fear is that in the absence of surveys it cannot be determined whether the line will develop a satisfactory traffic, and that that matter his caution is very proper.

But what shall be said of the course of the government, which rushes blindly into a scheme, then modifies it, and declares that unless the modified contract is accepted the work will be done in some other way? There is no need for the work to be done at present. The urgent demand is purely fictitious. The scheme is far worse now than it was when Hon. Mr. Blair described it as an unjustifiable waste of public money.

It may be, despite the views expressed by these two Grand Trunk shareholders, that a majority of the shareholders will today endorse the scheme, although possibly they may not, in view of the present and prospective state of the money market; but if they should, it will be the plain duty of parliament to repudiate the transaction, and call upon the government to extend the Intercolonial to the lakes, and, before making any contract for a transcontinental line, to have the route surveyed and full information laid before the people.

A NEW WINTER PORT?

It would be interesting to learn what relation there may be between the recent by-election in St. John and the statement of Hon. Mr. Emmerson in Montreal Monday relative in the development of a winter port in Albert county. His remarks also raise the question whether if the Grand Trunk Pacific should be built to Montreal, the extension would be made to St. John, or any traffic would be sent to Halifax. Would the new line develop a port of its own in Albert county? If there is any meaning at all in what appears to have been said, it points in that direction.

But is that at all probable? When Mr. Bertram of the transportation commission listened to the claims set forth so ably by Mr. Armstrong for the port of St. Andrews, he asked why they wanted a large expenditure made there before the port of St. John was taxed to its capacity. The reply was that they were not thinking of the present so much as of the time when St. John would be over-taxed, and they wanted to be ready to handle a share of the trade.

The same rule would seem to apply to Albert county. The people there have a perfect right and are to be commended for their enterprise in so perfecting their railway system that every advantage may be taken of any opportunity that comes their way.

But to handle export business would require a large initial expenditure for facilities, and if, as we have been assured by Mr. Emmerson himself, export trade is to come to St. John and Halifax, these ports would be able to handle all that the Grand Trunk Pacific, even if built, would bring east of Quebec for years to come. In the absence of fuller information it would be wrong to criticise severely the course of the minister in this matter, but an explanation is certainly desirable. One would not like to think that the people of Albert are being encouraged to indulge in delusive dreams; and yet, if they are not, what will be the position of other winter ports?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Detroit has refused to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$750,000 for library purposes.

Spring ploughing began the first of March this year, but the implement used was a snow plough.

The spring poet, who received some encouragement on Thursday, got a terrible set-back yesterday.

Parliament will meet this week. Before it meets the Grand Trunk shareholders will have considered the modified G. T. P. contract.

The Gazette states that the provincial government has no present connection with the new school for the deaf and dumb.

"depth" to Canada, but it will create some "shadows" in the Dominion treasury.

The new steamship berths have taken another leap into the future.

The ferry department is sustaining its record for sensational developments.

The process of reorganizing the Liberal party in St. John is developing some interesting features.

Are all the winter ports to be invited to thrust an arm into the grab-bag in the hope of getting a prize?

There does not appear to be much hope for St. John in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme—except in its rejection.

The people are glad to know that Hon. A. T. Dunn is able to be out again, and that he will soon be in his place in the legislature.

This is the day on which the Grand Trunk shareholders will decide whether they can afford to accept the gift offered them by Canada.

As usual, the evening papers yesterday published some communications to the city council which were not read before the council but sent to the various boards.

With the clearing of the tracks the railways will have a very heavy lot of accumulated traffic to handle, and it will be some time before the freight business resumes its normal condition.

The Globe, in its eagerness to discredit the provincial government, does not appear to have taken the trouble to get the facts in the affair of Dr. Boyle Travers and the University.

It is announced in an Ottawa despatch that as a result of Sir William Mulock's visit to Mexico the government is negotiating for a direct steamship service between Canada and Mexico.

A London cable states that Lord Spencer for the premiership, with Lord Rosebery or Sir Edward Grey as foreign secretary, and Mr. Asquith as chancellor of the exchequer, should a Liberal government come into power.

Polygamy, says President Smith, is a cardinal principle of the Mormon faith, and that the Mormon problem, the negro problem, the alien immigrant problem and the trusts, our neighbors have ample scope for the "strenuous life."

By the decision of the New York Board of Customs Appraisers the "countervailing duty" upon wood pulp exported from Canada cannot be imposed at any American port, except upon such pulp as is subject to the Quebec export duty.

Ex-President Cleveland has felt called upon to publicly contradict the charge that he had once dined with a negro. And yet he is a "Democrat," and is again being boomed for the presidency of a country where "all men are born free and equal."

At a meeting of the Montreal road committee on Thursday, the city surveyor recommended the committee to ask the council for \$400,000 more for snow removal. He said the sum already spent for this purpose this winter was \$127,000.

"Let us have a drill-hall, no matter where," say several of the aldermen. This is another way of saying, "Spend the money, no matter how." Is that the civic idea?

If the Japanese have succeeded in shutting the Russian squadron out of Vladivostok, its bases of supplies, it is practically at their mercy. It must fight or surrender.

The more the subject is investigated the more the feeling grows that if the government is determined to have a transcontinental railway it should build and own it rather than build and give it away.

Unless an abler set of men than the present aldermen are nominated, a change would not be desirable this year, when such matters as the new steamship berth, the dry dock, and the very ferry enterprise are but partially settled. How long would it take a new and untired board to master all the details of these questions?

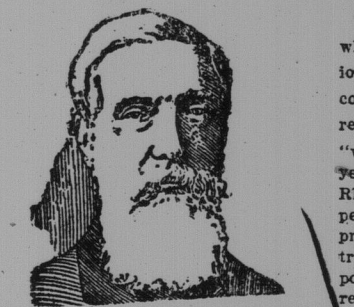
The appearance of a Japanese squadron before Vladivostok, coupled with the movements in Corea and in the neighborhood of Port Arthur, suggests that this week should bring some news of greater interest than has been received for over a week past.

Hon. Alfred Deakin, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, states that the government of Australia is prepared to alter the present tariff in favor of Great Britain, making sacrifices if necessary to secure reciprocal preference with the mother country.

Referring to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, the Edinburgh Scotsman observes that it is not as easy to finance a new undertaking as it was a year or two ago. There is no doubt about the accuracy of this statement, but it does not justify the Canadian government in financing one for a private corporation.

Twelve persons were fined in New York last Thursday for spitting on the sidewalks, on ferry-boats and other public places. The magistrate expressed regret that not one of them wore a silk hat, and instructed the officers to gather in a few offenders of that class. There were lots

Free Trial for 90 Days.



The finest Electric Belt in the world is what I offer you. My Electric Belt is superior to any other made. It is charged in corroding vinegar. It gives a stronger current of electricity than is possible with any "violet" belt. It is guaranteed for three years. No one does for eight persons. It cures Rheumatism, Weak Back, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, Headache, and practically giving this splendid belt away at trial, as the price has been put at the lowest possible figure, so that it is within the reach of everybody. Our prices are from \$1.00 to \$5.00. We send, absolutely free, and there is nothing at all to pay for the Electric Belt on trial. We offer a better article at a lower price than any other, and all writing us receive immediate and kind treatment. In every case we undertake to send a legal guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What we offer you is this: Our Medical Treatise free together with our belt on fair trial. Remember our belt is positively guaranteed to be the strongest made and it will cure you. Write today. It costs you nothing to try it. Address

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2362 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Que.

of them, he said, and in their case he would double the fine.

At a banquet in Washington last week, Speaker Cannon said of the United States and Canada: "There is a oneness of literature, a oneness of language, a oneness of aspiration, a oneness of civilization, and a oneness of common interest which makes us one and the same people commercially and financially, whether we are one and the same politically or not."

The following item from Friday's Montreal Herald will be of special interest to the harbor improvement committee of the St. John city council. "Sir Thomas Shaughnessy went to Ottawa on business yesterday. He will leave for New York tomorrow en route to England, where he will meet Lady Shaughnessy and Miss Shaughnessy. Several weeks will be spent on the other side."

Investigations show, says the New York Evening Post, that the large majority of young men in the United States or 9,069,000 out of 14,250,000, are outside of church membership. Even after allowing a large margin for those who are not members but attend religious services, at least one-half are wholly outside of church fellowship or direct influence.

Foot Elm Free For Chills.

We know from experience that Foot Elm will cure Chills. If you try it and it fails we will cheerfully return your money. 18 packets by mail, 25 cts., and your money back promptly if you ask for it. Dept. 6, Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

JAPS HAVE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN BAD BOX.

(Continued from page 1.)

on whose behalf they were made cannot be ascertained, as the government would not even consider them. The Associated Press is able to announce officially that Russia will not issue letters of marque.

At a general meeting of the Red Cross Society held today it was reported that 30,000 beds, \$700,000 worth of prepared food, and 20,000 worth of meat have been prepared for shipment.

The funds available for Red Cross work amounted to \$3,000,000. The scope of the work during the next six months contemplates the expenditure of \$4,000,000.

Paris Municipal Council to Send Sympathy to Russia.

Paris, March 7.—The municipal council has voted to send an address to the municipality of St. Petersburg, expressing sympathy with Russia in the war. The Socialist members of the Paris council abstained from voting.

The council voted also the sum of \$4,000 for the support of Russian and Japanese wounded.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

There have been no changes of any great importance in prices since the last quotations were published. In the produce market fresh eggs are in price a little but have become firmer since and are now quoted at 29 to 32 cents a dozen. Mutton is a little firmer also at 6 to 8 cents. In the Ontario market eggs are higher by the car lots and are held at 6 to 8 cents. Valencia onions are getting scarce and are up 60 cents per case and are quoted at \$4. The following are the latest corrected wholesale quotations up till yesterday:

Val. oranges 3.25 " 2.50
Almonds 0.00 " 0.50
Currants, per lb 0.04 " 0.05
Currants, cleaned 0.06 " 0.07
Dried apples 0.04 " 0.05
Grenoble walnuts 0.12 " 0.13
Almonds 0.10 " 0.11
California prunes 0.10 " 0.11
Brazil 0.13 " 0.14
Peanuts 0.03 " 0.04
Dates, per pkzt 0.03 " 0.04
Beef tongue, per lb 0.10 " 0.11
Peanuts, roasted 0.09 " 0.10
New York 0.10 " 0.11
Bag figs, per lb 0.04 " 0.05

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Malaga London layers 1.90 " 2.00
Malaga, clusters 2.75 " 4.00
Malaga, black baskets 2.75 " 3.25
Mala a. canons, plus 3.10 " 3.25
Jamaica oranges, per bbl 5.10 " 6.00
Oranges, Canadian 1.50 " 2.00
Hawkins, Sultana, new 0.00 " 0.00
Bananas 2.50 " 2.60
Lemons, Messina, per box 3.00 " 3.50
Coconuts, per sack 3.75 " 4.00
Coconuts, per doz 1.15 " 1.25
Evaporated apricots 0.13 " 0.12
Evaporated peaches, new 0.10 " 0.12
Apples, evaporated 0.09 " 0.07
New apples 2.75 " 3.00
Valencia canons, per case 0.00 " 0.00

FLOUR, ETC.
Oatmeal 5.00 " 5.10
Gold dust 4.25 " 4.00
Standard oatmeal 5.25 " 5.45
Medium patens 5.35 " 5.45
Manitoba flour 6.00 " 6.10
Canadian, high grades 5.50 " 5.65