The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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THE E. & N. RAILWAY DEAL.

The negotiations which have been progressing for some time for the purchase of the stock of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co. by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. were successfully concluded yesterday. Full particulars are given elsewhere, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to dwell at length upon the details of the transfer.

Naturally, a great deal of interest locally attached to so important a transaction, and we need not say that sanguine expectations have been aroused as to the effect of the change. The importance of the latter arises from the fact that the E. & N. Railway has become part of a trans-continental system, and that as a consequence it will obviously become the policy of the C. P. R. Co. to pay much greater attention to Vancouver Island and to Victoria now that it has acquired such large interests therein. Locally, the E. & N. Railway Co. in the past well served the interests of the community in which it was a factor, and the railway was kept up to the highest standard of equipment. Of late years there have been few complaints of any character, and certainly not serious ones.

People are, however, apt to expect too much from a change such as has been made. They look for a magic performance by which stones will be transmuted to precious metals and sticks to living things. Eliminating, however, the too ardent optimism that is always liable to serious disappointment, the public are justified in taking a hopeful and satisfactory view of the new situation, for the reason that it is within the power of a corporation like the C. P. R. to accomplish many things for the good of the Island. It identifies the interests of the C. P. R. with the interests of the Island population, and enables us to realize to the greatest extent the possibilities that may result from development of the land grant, from extension of the Island system of transportation and from the encouragement of settlement and tourist travel.

It is too soon to speculate upon the intentions of the C. P. R. because the new board of directorate has not had time to determine definitely the policy to be pursued, but in a general way we are authorized to state that steps will be taken to ascertain as soon and as definitely as possible the exact potentialities of the 1,500,000 acres acquired with a view to their being utilized to the best advantage.

SIR FREDERICK'S PLIGHT.

It has been known for some time that the plans of the Canadian Government in respect to maintaining defences at Esquimalt and Halifax were going to miscarry. It has been found impossible to obtain recruits in Canada to take the place of the British regulars, and the Minister of Militia has been forced to appeal to the British authorities to continue on as before, the Canadian government to pay the bills of expense. This latter was the course which Sir Frederick Borden was advised to pursue, but two factors probably influenced him in his decision, or the decision of the Government as a whole upon his recommendation. One was the temptation which existed for the distribution of patronage on political lines. This was to some extent the rock upon which the relations between the Minister of Militia and Lord Dundonald split. The latter resented the efforts of the Government to make a political machine out of the Militia organization and Sir Frederick Borden, acting upon the principle that the Government was responsible to the people for the conduct of the Militia department, assumed the supreme right to dictate. Constitutionally, he was sound enough in the position he took, but from the standpoint of military discipline and efficiency, he was all wrong. Militia organization depends upon expert knowledge entirely, and if the military head of the organization is not to be permitted to have a free hand in its administration, he cannot fulfill the duties of his office properly. Sir Frederick Borden may be a very clever man as a physician or as a politician, but he is not a general or a soldier. If it came to a question of expert knowledge affecting his own particular profession of medicine, Sir Frederick Borden would probably be the last man to yield to the diction of a layman. He would probably be the first to uphold the ill-advisedness of every man being his own doctor or family physician.

The second factor in the decision arrived at was the feeling entertained by a certain wing of the Liberal party, which is in favor of Canada going on its own hook. If we are to contribute anything to defence, the position taken was that Canada should have control of the expenditure and assume the responsibility of defence. It was in deference to that sentiment, particularly strong in the Province of Quebec, that the Government deferred. At first sight, the taking over of Esquimalt and Halifax, and the creation of the nucleus of a navy to take the place of the Imperial warships at the Pacific and Atlantic stations, was a commendable move, but experience has shown that the step was taken without proper consideration.

What transpired since the time that the practical abandonment of Esquimalt and Halifax by the Imperial authorities, while ostensibly part of a new policy of naval tactics, really followed the refusal of the Dominion Government to co-operate by contributing a fixed sum to the maintenance of general defence as Canada's share. Canada is now in the position of going back to the Imperial authorities acknowledging failure of its plans. The Admiralty authorities sacrificed a great quantity of supplies at Esquimalt by selling them at public auction for a song, and we presume the same thing was done at Halifax. Altogether, it was a most wasteful and senseless procedure, probably the result of pique. Whatever was the cause, it is now acknowledged to have been a mistake as well as a useless loss of money.

It will be remembered that one of the charges made against Lord Dundonald was that he proposed to establish a system of militarism, proof of which was his recommendation to increase the permanent Canadian Militia to four or five thousand. We find that Sir Frederick Borden has explained to the House that what is now proposed involves the increase of the force to 4,800 men. It will strike every reasonable man as a much wiser course to have retained the services of an undoubted military expert, whose advice would have saved the humiliation of the Dominion Government in respect to its military and naval operations, than to have dismissed him because he wished to make the Canadian militia an effective force on proper lines. Sir Frederick Borden is now attempting to carry out Lord Dundonald's policy without the experience of the commander who suggested and planned it, and has landed himself in a dilemma.

BEAUTIFYING THE CITY.

The following resolution, emanating from the Property Owners' Association, will be presented to the City Council at its next meeting:

"Resolved, that this association urge upon the council the great necessity for maintaining, as far as possible, all the natural beauties of this city, not only for the enjoyment of the citizens, but as a means of attraction to visitors and tourists, by whose presence money is circulated in our midst and the general welfare of the community benefited."

In this connection it is suggested, we understand, that a board of honorary commissioners be appointed for the purpose of supervising all matters connected with the beautifying of the city and park—a board having similar powers to those of the park commissioners in Vancouver and appointed in a similar way to the hospital board and library commissioners. Considerable complaint has been made concerning the needless destruction of trees and the management of shrubberies, and it is felt that commissioners especially appointed to look after all such matters would probably carry out a system of improvements in a permanent and systematic way. It is hoped that the suggestion will have due consideration.

FISHERIES COMMISSION.

The personnel of the Fisheries Commission has been definitely announced. Two gentlemen of high standing, one in legal and the other in banking circles, have been selected for the purpose of making exhaustive enquiries into fishery conditions on this coast. Hon. Chief Justice Hunter and Mr. Campbell Sweeny, of the Bank of Montreal, will be assisted by Prof. Prince in an advisory capacity. It is anticipated that the State of Washington will appoint a similar commission, and while there will not be an international commission, the two commissions will have joint conferences, and thus endeavor to arrive at a solution of some of the problems that are troubling our legislators on both sides of the line. That a great deal of information will be gathered, and a very useful and exhaustive report will be presented, may be taken for granted, as it would be difficult to find three men more capable for an investigation of the kind than those chosen. Prof. Prince has the expert knowledge necessary to decide upon technical questions, while the other members have the legal experience required in taking evidence and thoroughly analyzing it, and the practical, business acumen of the trained banker. We do not, however, look for the results which should come of such a report as will be presented. This is the third commission on fishery matters that has been appointed within recent years. The two previous ones have been fruitless. The industry is no better than it was. It is, indeed, in a more unsatisfactory condition than ever. A commission is a convenient method of getting rid of an unpleasant difficulty for the time being. The politician who invented royal commissions was a real genius. The value of a commission depends to a large extent upon the honesty of the Government in dealing with its report. In nine cases out of ten the report is made and published, and by that time the people have forgotten all about it, or the politicians with axes to grind on their own or their constituents' part get in and prevent it from being adopted. In this present case everything really depends upon whether there will be co-operation on the part of the State of Washington and the best of efforts on the part of both commissions are likely to come to naught in the Legislature of that State.

ON DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

The English papers coming to hand contain a full report of the great speech made by Premier Balfour in the House of Commons in London on May 11. They also contain comments most favorable to the position taken by him, and also many compliments upon his presentation of the subject. He was even congratulated by the leader of the Opposition, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who, while indulging in criticism, really took no serious objection. He was also congratulated by no less an authority than Sir Charles Dilke. As a parliamentary deliverance, it has gone a long way to rehabilitate the Premier in the position which he formerly occupied in his own party in the House. He can be exceedingly happy in his treatment of a subject and can rise to heights when the occasion demands. He has latent powers, the exercise of which surprises at times even his most intimate political friends. The Times designates his latest effort as "an important and powerful speech," and the Daily Telegraph describes it as "brilliant and remarkable." The discussion of Imperial defence, the latter says, was raised "far above a polemic plane," enabling the country, as well as Parliament "to form a broad and comprehensive idea of the views and intentions of His Majesty's Ministers upon affairs of the most supreme importance."

It is quite impossible to attempt a fair synopsis within reasonable space that would do justice to so large a question, but, as chiefly indicated in an excellent summary by the Telegraph, the Prime Minister devoted himself to a semi-historical survey of the risks of invasion, and the theories which had been held with regard to it since the days of Drake, Frobisher and Hawkins. Napoleon had believed, with Philip of Spain and the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, that England was capable of being annexed, and the fear of conquest had continued up to the lifetime of the great Duke of Wellington. Mr. Balfour crystallized the views of experts by asserting that invasion of the kingdom is an idle fear. Taking and testing various unfavorable hypotheses, and assuming that all our powerful fleets were "away from home" at the time of the organized descent, still the proposition was untenable. The attempt to land unfriendly soldiers in crowded seas upon a hostile coast was practically visionary. Lord Roberts thought 70,000 invaders to be the irreducible minimum. Even with this limited number to convoy in its transports, any enemy would find the siege of London a forlorn hope. And how were they to be landed in the face of rapid steam communications and that electric monitor—wireless telegraphy? The torpedo and the submarine lurked snugly and unsuspectedly around our sea-girt isle, and an enemy's enterprise would be doomed from the commencement.

Holding up, as a pure hypothesis, the chance of an attack by France—"and the last thing in the world I regard as possible is invasion by France," said Mr. Balfour, amid loud and general cheering—the Premier, in a masterly aggregation of detail, proved how absurd was that idea, considered in the cold and unromantic atmosphere of reason and logic. Changes and developments in foreign armaments and foreign fleets might make a redistribution of our own strength desirable, all the same, and the best course was to concentrate our forces at the centre of the Empire, so that it might be readily "radiated" if necessity arose. Upon the question of invasion of India, the Premier sounded a solemn, though not an alarming, note. Bonaparte and the Emperor Paul of Russia had believed in the practical possibility, and a certain amount of anxiety was always expressed or dormant. Invasion of India from the coast, in the absence of railways, was an illusory project, yet the steady progress of Russia towards the Afghan frontier was bound to produce a serious situation. After dissecting various phases of the Eastern difficulty, and the light directed upon them by the lessons of experience and the suggestions of contingency, Mr. Balfour concluded that the problem of a war with Russia on our Northwest frontier was a problem of transport and supply. "But," he added, "it ought, in my opinion, to be considered an act of direct aggression upon this country if any attempt were made to build a railway in connection with the Russian strategic railways in Afghanistan." He did not believe Russia entertained such an idea, yet, if she ever did, no heavier blow could be delivered at the heart of our Indian Empire.

LATE HON. WM. MACDOUGALL.

Very many of the present younger generation have not heard of the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, news of whose death was announced about a week ago from Ottawa. Even to the older generation of Canadians his name is not very familiar. He belonged rather to a period prior to Confederation, when his greatest work as a public man really ended, to the generation which claimed as its most conspicuous figures such men as Cartier, Brown, Macdonald, Howe, D'Arcy McGee and many others who will readily occur to readers. He was one of the Fathers of Confederation, and with George Brown joined with Sir John Macdonald to bring it about. After Confederation he was appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, but was turned back at the borders of that province by Riel's agents, a rebellion, with the latter at its head, being then in progress. His expedition was a failure, and about that episode was focussed a keen controversy now historical. Whether to blame or not, his failure resulted in great loss of prestige and never afterwards was he able to take the same prominent part in public affairs and exercise the same influence he formerly had done. Owing to his alliance for a time with the Conservatives he was not popular with the rank and file of the Liberals, and he was at the same time not acceptable to the Conservatives on account of his Liberal tendencies. He was not a tractable party man and frequently shifted his point of view. For that reason he was known in Canadian politics as "Wandering Willie," a name suggestive of the unfriendly attitude maintained towards him by both political parties. Notwithstanding the lack of sympathy which his political course elicited, he was always recognized as a man of extraordinary ability and integrity. He was one of the few men to be found in any walk of life, who was at the same time a finished writer and a fluent, effective speaker. Either as a journalist or as a public speaker he had, in his prime of life, few, if any, equals in Canada. Though he did not, after Confederation, command a following or exercise any widespread influence, his opinions always commanded respect. On the whole he may be regarded as one of the victims of political circumstances. His career did not do him justice as an able writer, speaker and lawyer. He lacked the sympathy and personal attractiveness, which bind men to leaders. Nevertheless, Canada owes him a debt of gratitude for the valuable services he rendered in assisting in bringing about Confederation, and for the independence of spirit which enabled him to co-operate with his political opponents to save Canada at a time when its fate was trembling in the balance.

THE ALIEN LAW.

Trouble is likely to arise between Canada and the United States over the enforcement of the alien law. The law in Canada was passed because a similar law was in existence in the United States and had at times been enforced in a way that was anything but agreeable to this country. The feeling that arose as a consequence was sufficient to influence the Parliament at Ottawa, and, in common parlance, the United States was treated to a little of its own medicine. The recent action of Canada in deporting engineers that had been engaged by the Grand Trunk Pacific and officials of the Pere Marquette railway, when competent men for the positions were available in this country, has given rise to unfavorable comment on the other side. The American employees in question were deported after a judicial enquiry had been made in each case, and so far as the law is concerned, or the procedure taken under it is concerned, the American Government or people have no reason to complain. Nevertheless it is regrettable that international friction should occur over a matter that should never have been permitted to exist as an obstacle to friendly relations. A great many Canadians find employment in the United States, perhaps many more than there are of Americans in Canada, and as a rule they are appreciated. This fact is shown by the responsible positions held by them. We are not in a position to say how many of them have changed their allegiance. Most of them, we imagine, find it in their interests to become naturalized, and, if a man intends to make a certain country his home and enjoy the privileges of its government, we do not know that it is not the proper thing for him to do. If the rule were followed on this side and Americans became British subjects, the account would be even, and there would be no deportation, but it is not. There is a difference in the way the conditions are affected. Canadians do not to any material extent operate in the United States as contractors, as investors, as mine owners or railway managers. Hence they do not have an opportunity in employing labor to discriminate against Americans in favor of Canadians. There are, however, a great many American capitalists with investments in Canada, and as in the case of the Grand Trunk railway and the Pere Marquette railway, they are in control. They show a preference on a very occasion for American officials and American employees, even though Canadians or Britishers are available, and it cannot be said that the latter are not the equal of their Yankee cousins in all the ordinary walks of life. The fact that they have taken so prominent a place in the United States in positions of trust is proof of that. It is the one-sidedness of the arrangement that has caused the law to be set in operation; and, as we have said, if American employees generally followed the example of Canadians in the United States and changed their allegiance when they came over here to live the cause of grievance would be removed.

The employment of Americans on Canadian railways to the exclusion of Canadians was called attention to by Hon. W. J. Macdonald in the Senate not long ago, and in reply the acting leader, Sir Richard Cartwright, gave particulars of the proceedings that were taken and the deportations occurring as a consequence. Some discussion followed; but it was evident that the Government is fully alive to the situation and Senator Macdonald expressed his satisfaction on account of the information forthcoming.

It is well that the law should be vigorously, though justly, enforced. It will impress the Government of the United States in a way that nothing else will of the undesirability of some of their laws dealing with subjects of other nations. When a similar law is put in operation against Americans, it appeals to them in an entirely different light. We do not believe in recriminations as between two friendly peoples. Nothing is gained by a policy of irritation and unnecessary restrictions, but when the people of that country come to realize that there is no divine right by which they are privileged to pass laws against foreigners that foreigners may not put in force against Americans, they will probably be willing to come to an understanding with Canada and agree to abolish enactments that are really no credit to either country. In a general way we agree with the position taken by the Montreal Gazette, which says:

"What is to be considered is that there is on the statute book a law which in operation has never been known to do any good, which has caused some mischief and which, whenever it is enforced, is likely to cause more. The Canadian alien immigration law is a humbug. It was designed as a concession to a class of men represented by those Toronto youth operatives who are continuously doing what they can to nullify the efforts of the Government immigration service in Great Britain. It does not keep out alien immigrants even under contract. A Canadian employer needing workmen could go to Great Britain, Italy, Hungary or Japan, and arrange with thousands of laborers to come to Canada and work. It is not applied in the case of the United States, which is in fact the only country against which it can be applied. There is a constant movement of workmen, skilled and unskilled, between Canada and the United States. The good sense of the two peoples interested is more powerful than the laws made by politicians whose lack of good sense is proverbial. Each country benefits from the interchange, because each gets what it wants."

The qualification we should add to the foregoing is that the concessions should be mutual. It is well to be broad-minded in international matters; but we have never known the United States to follow a good example in that respect when it did not serve its own interests or to refrain from doing something simply because another nation refrained from the same thing. For that very reason a little more than high-minded example is necessary; and, therefore, we do not agree with the Gazette when it argues that Canada is not justified in passing an alien law against the United States because the United States passed one against Canada. It may be argued that the United States did not lower its tariff because Canada raised its; but the effect of a national policy has been to place Canada so far independent of the United States and to create a decided change of feeling in that country in favor of reciprocity, which would never have taken place if we had continued to allow Canada to remain a slaughter market for United States goods.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

History is repeating itself in a remarkable way at Ottawa. The Liberals, in opposition, opposed protection, in power they adopted and extended it; in opposition they condemned the subsidizing of railways, in power they have carried the principle farther than ever was done before; in opposition they fought for provincial rights, in power they have repudiated the principle; in opposition they declared against extravagance and the increase of expenditure, in power they have doubled the cost of running the country; in opposition they cried out against the letting of contracts without tendering, in power they have not hesitated to violate the principle; in opposition they condemned corruption, nepotism and the giving of office to members of Parliament, in power they have outrivalled all predecessors in these respects; in opposition they advocated the reform of the Senate, in power they have not only permitted it to remain as it was, but have threatened to increase the members. In everything respecting which they announced a policy or denounced an abuse, except in one particular, they have in office done quite the opposite. The one particular in question is the system of the preparation of the voters' list. When they came into office they repealed the Dominion Franchise Act passed by Sir John Macdonald and adopted the provincial voters' lists as a basis of the Dominion franchise. This most Conservatives admitted to be a proper thing to do, and it was not seriously opposed by them. In fact, the passing of the old law, upon which the Liberals made such a decided stand, was regarded by his party generally as one of the few serious political mistakes of the great Conservative chieftain. The law was cumbersome and the preparation of the lists under it expensive and unsatisfactory. The reason why Sir John was so insistent upon carrying his point was that most of the provincial governments were Liberal and he was not satisfied with the unfair way in which they were made up. We have an illustration of the methods adopted in Nova Scotia today.

Now, however, a change is coming over the complexion of some of the provincial administrations. Three of them are Liberal-Conservative—Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. As soon as the new provinces are organized they are almost sure to be Conservative as well, when everything west of the Ottawa river will be under a provincial control not in harmony with Liberal rule at Ottawa.

"We find now," says the Montreal Star, "that Hon. Thomas Greenway wants the Dominion Government to take the making of the federal lists in Manitoba out of provincial hands, and Mr. Fielding intimates that it may possibly be done; and the Conservative opposition threaten, if this is attempted, to give the Government and the country a fine imitation of the good old Liberal 'Fight for Freedom' when Blake and Laurier and Cartwright and Mills and Charlton led the van."

Thus, now, the Liberals have completed their record of insincerity and inconsistency. What were formerly matters of sacred principle are now merely questions of expediency. There is not now a single plank of their old platform that has not been discarded. The old Reformers—Papineau, Baldwin, Brown, Mackenzie—should they come to life would not today recognize the present party as the Liberals that boast of them as their ancestors. They would disown such progeny lock, stock and barrel, and bemoan the day that gave them birth.

The opportunity of President Roosevelt to act as a peacemaker between the great powers is furnished by the state of affairs existing in Nelson, British Columbia.

Blood relations are often more friendly when separated. Norway and Sweden were chafing under the late union. As independent powers they will probably establish a treaty of peace that would make them more friendly than they ever have been.

We trust that the outside world will not get a wrong impression from the newspaper row that is going on in Nelson. John Houston has been frequently referred to as the "Czar of Nelson," a fact which probably accounts for his fear of assassination. It would be unfortunate, however, if the impression got abroad that a similar condition of affairs exists in the interior of British Columbia to that in Russia.

There is a suggestion of extreme naivete in the statement made in the news columns of the Colonist on Sunday that, speaking of the betrothal of the Crown Prince to Duchess Cecilia Schwerin, "it is the sincere belief that she is not only the betrothed wife of the Crown Prince but his sweetheart." This leads to the uncommon belief that among royalty it is possible to be happy though married, or for a man to be in love with his wife.

Particulars are slow in coming in, and it will probably be some time before we learn the whole truth about the recent naval battle; but up to date there is every reason to believe that what with fright, insubordination and surprise the Russians were easy game for the Japanese, and the prognostications as to their defeat arising out of the North Sea incident proved to be only too true. A man who got into such a blue funk at the sight of a fishing fleet could hardly be expected to show anything but the white feather when in the face of the real enemy.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.

From information received at this office, it is learned that the recent rains, which have been very general throughout the Province, have been of great benefit to the fruit and other crops in the Interior. The effect of the spring frosts will thus be in a measure overcome, as latent bloom has been brought on, and grain and vegetable crops greatly assisted. The peaches in Southern Okanagan, owing probably to the fact that on account of the early blooming, the fruit was well set, were not injured and will yield largely. Locally there has been, perhaps, more rain than was necessary, and the cool weather has retarded the ripening of small fruits. On Vancouver Island, and we presume generally, there will be a shortage of labor. The farmers who depend upon Chinamen are finding this class of help unusually scarce. Small fruits, on account of the frost affecting the first bloom, will come into the market practically simultaneously, and the lack of Ghinamen, the outcome of the increased restriction, will be a serious inconvenience. At this season of the year, and especially this year, there is a large demand for Chinese at the canneries. One farmer, who is feeling the pinch, expressed himself to the effect that the exclusion of the "heathen" is not an unmixed blessing. The crop outlook generally is much better than it was a month ago. The dry belt has been greatly benefitted by the rains, particularly Cariboo and Lillooet, where conditions were most unpromising.

BORN.

WYNDHAM—On June 1, at 186 Yates street, the wife of Wadham Wyndham, of a son—Guy Thomas.

MARRIED.

PUMFREY-VIGELIUS—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vigelius, 156 Pandora street, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr. W. Pumfrey and Miss W. E. Vigelius were united in marriage.

DEAVILLE-CARLYON—At the Centennial Methodist church, on Thursday evening, June 1, by the Rev. J. P. Westman, the pastor, George W. Deaville, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Deaville, Victoria, to Fanny Grace Carlyon, daughter of the late Mr. Ralph Carlyon and Mrs. Carlyon, Victoria.

BLACKBOURN-ROLFE—At St. John's church, Victoria, on Thursday, June 1, by the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, R. C. Blackbourn and Miss Bessie E. Rolfe, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rolfe, Cadboro Bay road.

DIED.

COX—At the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 2nd inst., Thomas Cox, a native of County Lotbiniere, Quebec: aged 64 years.

MARTIN—In this city, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Cullin, 7 Princess street, James Bay, on Monday, June 5, 1905, Mrs. Eliza Martin, aged 84 years; a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

YOUNG—At the family residence, Esquimalt, B. C., on the 4th instant, William Young, a native of Millwall, Kent, England; aged 62 years and 8 months.

RETAIL MARKETS.

(Corrected by Brown & Cooper, and Windsor Grocery Co.)

A good supply of local strawberries is now on the market, and the fruit finds ready sale. California cherries only are in the market and are readily bought up at 30c. per lb. The first of the California apples are expected to arrive at any time, and will tend to weaken the price of the locals. Prices current are:

Corn, whole, per ton	$30
Corn, cracked	$32
Corn, feed meal	$32
Oats, per ton	$34
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K., per 7-lb sack	35
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.75
Hungarian, per sack	$1.75
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.50
Snow Flake, per bbl.	[illegible]
Three Star, per sack	$1.65
Three Star, per bbl.	[illegible]
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.50
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.60
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$16.00
Hay, B. C., per ton	$14
Straw, per bale	65
Wheat, per ton	$40.00
Middlings, per ton	$30.00
Bran, per ton	$27.00
Ground feed, per ton	$30.00
Vegetables—	
Peas, per lb.	10
Cabbage, per lb.	3½
Cauliflower, per head	10
Tomatoes	25
Cucumbers	15
Onions, 3 lbs. for	25
Carrots, per lb	1½ to 2
Beet root, per lb.	3
New potatoes, per 10 lbs.	$1.75
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per doz.	25
Manitoba, per doz.	25
Fresh cream, per pint	25
Cheese—	
Best ntario cheese, per lb.	20
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian, per lb.	20
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best dairy, per lb.	20
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	30
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	30
Delta, per lb.	30
Fresh Island, per lb.	25
Fruit—	
Strawberries	25
Gooseberries	10
Cherries	30
Apples (Island), per lb.	$2.00
Pears, per box	$1.00
Prunes (local), per lb.	5
Muskmellons, each	12
Currants, per lb.	10
Cooking figs	10
Figs, per lb.	12½, 15, 20, 25
Valencia raisins	15
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Cocoanuts, each	15
New dates	12½
Beans, per lb	05
New cleaned currants, 3 lbs. for	25
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins	15, 25, 35, 50
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 35
Oranges, per doz	15 to 50
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb.	20
Spring salmon, per lb.	12½
Cod, per lb.	8
Halibut, per lb.	8
Smoked Halibut, per lb.	12½
Halibut, frozen	8
Flounders	8
Finnan haddock, per lb.	15
Crabs, per doz.	75c. to $1.00
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb.	12½
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.00
Salt salmon, each	15
Salmon bellies, per lb	12½
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 12
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 15
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 27
Bacon, rolled	16
Pork, per lb.	10 to 15
Coal Oil—	
Fratt's coal oil	$1.50

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Wholesale Market report, corrected daily by the Sylvester Feed Co., 87-89 Yates street, Victoria, B. C.

Wheat, per ton	$38.00
Oats, per ton	$34 to $35
Barley, per ton	$28.00
Hay (Island), per ton	$14.00
Hay (Fraser), per ton	$12.00
Straw, per ton	$10.00
Potatoes, B. C.	$32.00
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