THE WEEKLY WORLD

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895.

AN ANNOYING MISTAKE.

In the making up of the article on Chilliwack, for last week's Weekly 12 lines got unplaced in the paragraph relating to S. Mellard, Esq., J.P. The item reads correctly as far as the ninth line, where a break occurs. The lines beginning with in the Supreme court, in the 5th column underneath the cut of Wellington street, Chilliwack, down to "and has resided," should be the commencement of the tenth line. The paragraph will then read correctly. In the item headed "Business Men," another break will be noticed between the third and fourth lines in the fifth column under the cut, "Henderson's Corners, Chilliwack." The third line ends with "ob" and should be followed by the 12 lines beginning with "lying," in the sixth column, under the engraving at the top of columns five and six, and ending with "expensive in the," etc. This explanation is deemed necessary in consequence of the disconnected dozen of lines already referred to. The entire edition was published before the annoying mistake was discovered.

AUSTRALIA'S EXPERIENCE.

New South Wales has thrown aside the trade shackles which dwarfed its trade and commerce and brought ruin upon the colony. Its experience is worthy of consideration by Canadians, and especially of British Columbians. When the wave of depression which swept over Australasia began to appear the old cries that Protection would provide employment for the idle, that it would cause business to hum and the country to be dotted with tall factory chimneys, that wages would go up and steady employment be given, that it would protect its manufacturers from out-throat competition and prevent its being made a slaughter market, were listened to, and the people, in their depression, gave the protectionists a chance to see what they could do. After three and a half years' trial they have been fired out of the Government bag and baggage. Not only had the New South Wales people their own experience to look to, but "the paradise of the working man," which Protection had promised in the neighboring colony, Victoria, was also an object lesson. The decline of its protected industries, the numbers of its unemployed, the affux of its farmers to New South Wales, the dwindling of its population, all went to prove that Protection was anything but the safeguard which its interested promoters proposed. It is rather instructive to find Victoria farmers flocking into New South Wales—from the high tariff to the land of freer trade. The figures of employment for the Protection and revenue tariff periods of New South Wales are also significant. The Sydney Herald, the leading newspaper, in a recent issue thus deals with the matter:

If our protectionist advocates would come out of their imaginative dreamland, made up of bright visions of what Protection would do for us, and apply their mental powers to the facts of what it it has done for us in that precise way of opening up employment in which its supreme beneficences supposed to consist, the lessons they would be able to evolve would perhaps be less encouraging, but they would certainly be more instructive. (The Herald published an elaborate tabular statement of figures to the number of men employed and the factories in operation.) These are interesting as showing that eight years ago, when the population of the colony was less by 230,000 than it is now, and when the policy was that of Free Trade, we employed 776 more hands in our factories than we do now with a much larger population, and after three years of Protection.

What do Protection enthusiasts think of this? Facts speak louder than words. Let us try a measure of Free Trade. We can't be very much worse off under it than we are now anyway. Has Protection made YOU rich?

HOW IT WAS RETAINED.

Westmoreland afforded the Tories a capital opportunity for the display of those peculiar qualities which they possess in election fights. Between $20,000 and $30,000 were raised as a bribery fund and used. Some of the devices resorted were ingenious. Ald. Givan, chairman of the Moncton police committee, and a Conservative worker, was arrested early in the day. He bribed an elector with the offer of $5, and after he voted taking him to a barn attached to the polling booth, where he shouted "a V." The $5 instantly came from aloft. A concealed person lowered a bucket through a hole in the ceiling above, and from the bucket the money was taken out and handed to the elector. The cash being placed in the hands of a magistrate, a warrant was issued and Givan was arrested. Evidence of bribery has been collected against Ald. Cavour and Mr. Chapman, the latter a son of the returning officer, and a score of others. Stephen O. Humphrey was arrested on evidence direct. In Shediac parish six bribers were caught in the act, in Dorchester two and in Sackville one. Mr. Powell will be unable to hold his seat. It is further said that while that ardent Prohibitionist, the Finance Minister, was addressing a large audience his party friends were despatching from every important centre in the country, to the back districts, wagons fitted up as free bar-rooms. A sort of debauchery, as well as corruption, was resorted to, it would seem. The open, boastful, unconcealed manner in which these illegal practices were conducted is said to have been astonishing; and yet the Tory majority fell about 1,400! It was a great moral victory, to be sure.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Interesting facts connected with the new Parliament are coming to hand. Out of the 670 members elected, 479 had seats in the last House and 190 had not, the large majority being new to public life. There must be elections in two Irish constituencies, owing to the fact that Mitchael Davitt was returned for both East Kerry and South Mayo and E. F. V. Knox for West Cavan and Londonderry as well. The 668 members are represented in the callings of life as follows:

Bankers and financiers	28
Barristers, in or out of practice, and Q. C's	131
Brewers and distillers and wine merchants	19
Builder and architect	1
Civil and mining engineers	12
Colliery proprietors and coal merchants	15
Diplomatists and Government officials	9
Estate agents and accountants	4
Farmers and agriculturalists	14
Gentry and landowners	105
Hotel proprietors	2
Ironmasters and metal merchants	15
Labor representatives	13
Manufacturers and spinners	54
Medical profession	11
Merchants	35
Newspaper proprietors and journalists	31
Peers' sons and brothers	41
Printers and booksellers	7
Professors of universities and lecturers	10
Railway contractors	2
Steamship and ship owners and builders	18
Solicitors (in or out of practice)	19
Stock and share brokers	4
Shopkeepers and traders	16
Schoolmasters	3
Professions not stated	5
Total	622

MILITARY OFFICERS.

Major-General	1
Lieutenant-Generals	3
Colonels	11
Lieutenants-Colonels and lieutenants	9
Captains	13
Majors	5

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Admiral	1
Commanders	2
Lieutenant	1
Grand total	668

In addition to the 46 officers elected to Parliament serving in the army and navy, there are 12 members who have seen distinguished service in the field, but who are now on the retired list, and there are 19 members who are officers in the auxiliary force, distributed among the yeomanry, militia and volunteers, and in Parliament.

The total, therefore, is 119 of military men

The representatives of labor, including several who claim to rank as such, have, notwithstanding the defeat of several of their leaders, maintained the number that they counted in the last Parliament; and they are as follows: Joseph Arch, Northwest Norfolk; Wm. Abraham, Rhondda Valley; Wm. Austin, Limerick; John Burns, Battersea; Henry Broadhurst, Leicester; Thomas Burt, Morpeth; E. Crean, Queen's county; Michael Davitt, South Mayo; Chas. Fenwick, Wansbeck; Benjamin Pickard, Normanton; J. Roche, East Galway; J. Havelock Wilson, Middlesborough and John Wilson, Mid Durham.

Representatives in Parliament of the metropolitan and provincial press have also increased their number, although their ranks have suffered serious losses, and the following are the principal journalists and newspaper proprietors who have secured a seat in Parliament: Sir Algernon Borthwick, T. T. Bowles, J. H. Dalziel, Thomas E. Ellis, W. A. Hunter, J. Henniker Heaton, Henry Labouchere, Sir John Leng, J. M. Maclean, Harry Marks, J. A. McLeod, T. P. O'Connor, James Stuart, Henry M. Stanley, C. P. Scott, T. P. Whittaker, J. C. Williams, J. A. Willox, F. W. Wilson. Fore Ireland: J. J. Clancy, D. Crilly, Michael Davitt, T. Harrington, L. P. Hayden, J. T. Hogan, Daniel Macaleese Justin McCarthy, P. C. McHugh, Jas. O'Connor, J. J. O'Kelly, W. O'Malley, D. Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan and Thos. Sexton.

The medical profession has increased the number of its representatives by one, and they stand as follows: Drs. R. Ambrose, D. Ambrose, Clark, John Dillon, Farquharson Foster, Fox, Kenny McDonald, R. J. Price, Tanner and Sir Wallace McDonald.

From the London Stock Exchange are the following five members: P. G. Banbury, Faithfull Begg, B. L. Cohen, John E. Gordon and W. C. Quilter.

The Society of Friends have lost, by resignations and defeats, some useful representatives in John Albert Bright, Sir Theodore Fry and George W. Palmer. Those who have been elected are as follows, which includes ex-members of that body: John E. Ellis, Lewis Fry, F. John Hornman, Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease, J. A. Pease, Henry Fell Pease, J. A. Harold, J. Reckitt, Alfred Webb and John W. Wilson.

PERU-BOLIVIA-CHILI.

From a trade standpoint Vancouver is directly interested in the game of cross purposes now being played upon the Pacific coast of South America. In order to understand the situation it is necessary to recall the state of things preceding the war between Peru and Bolivia on the one hand, and Chili on the other, which ended in 1883. The fundamental cause of the contest, as of the present complication, is Bolivia's need of a port on the Pacific for the outpour of her commodities. This, which she failed to keep through Peru, she now hopes to secure through Chili. Formerly Bolivia possessed a foothold on the Pacific in the Province of Atacama, which was pushed like a wedge between the Peruvian and Chilian territories. Here was the harbor of Antofagasta, and although the Province, taken as a whole, might fairly be termed a desert, it contained extensive nitrate fields, and, further inland some rich silver mines. The determination of Chili to acquire these mineral treasures, and to add to them, if possible, at the cost of the Peruvians, is still more valued nitrate beds of Tarapaca, was the real motive for war declared by that republic on Peru in April, 1879, though the pretext was that Peru had made a secret treaty with Bolivia against Chili. The publication of the text of the treaty showed that it offered no just ground for war, but was simply a measure for mutual defence, strictly defensive, Peru simply guaranteeing Bolivia's possession of the port of Antofagasta and of the Atacama nitrate deposits.

In the sanguinary war which followed, it is well known that unfortunate Peru not only failed to make good her guaranty of her ally's seacoast, which was at the start annexed by Chili, but was also forced by the disastrous treaty signed in October, 1883, to cede to her conqueror the nitrate-bearing Province of Tarapaca in perpetuity. It was further provided that the more northern districts of Tacna and Arica should be occupied by the Chilians for 10 years after which the inhabitants were to decide by a plebiscite to which of the two republics they would belong, the successful competitor paying a large sum of money to the other. The prescribed period has expired, but, although no plebiscite has taken place, the Chilians continue to hold Tacna and Arica. The Santiago Government, however, recognizes that, from the viewpoint of international law and public opinion, it has committed in this matter a gross breach of faith, and afforded Peru a standing cause bell. which might be turned to account at any hour should the Peruvians obtain the support of the Argentine Republic. Especially since the accession of the popular and energetic Don Nicolas de Pierola to the Presidency of Peru, have the Chilians appeared to become alive to the necessity of reaching promptly a definite solution of the Tacna and Arica problem.

Were the inhabitants of these two districts at liberty to choose by ballot between Peru and Chili, they would undoubtedly select the former, but it is possible that they might be reconciled to a third choice, Bolivia, because thev would have much to gain, if the railway from Arica to Tacna were to be pushed into the interior and become the channel for the outflow of the bulk of the Bolivian exports. It appears that Chilian capitalists stand ready to build this railway, provided Bolivia accepts the treaty which is now proposed by the Santiago Government. By this treaty Chili comes forward ostensibly in the role of Bolivia's benefactor, but her purpose is eventually to reduce the inland republic to a dependency. The proposal is that Chili shall at once cede to Bolivia a seaport in the northern part of Tarapaca, and, moreover, shall promote the acquisition of Tacna and Arica by Bolivia, on condition—this, of course, is a sop to public opinion—that the last named republic pay $5,000,000 to Peru. As the Bolivian Government has no such sum at its disposal, Chili offers to advance it, but requires in return the exclusive control of the customs houses in the seaports to be acquired by Bolivia, until the money advanced has been recouped. The seductive proposition was eyed askance by a majority of the Bolivian ministers, but the President of that republic has announced his intention of accepting it, and of submitting it to the National Legislature.

It remains to be seen whether Peru will permit the consummation of this bargain. Not $5,000,000, no, nor $50,000,000 would represent the capital sum on which interest could be paid by the Customs House of Arica, should that port become the entrepot for nearly all the commerce of Bolivia. No Peruvian patriot could afford to sanction the definite renunciation of the Tacna and Arica districts, which possess such a commercial future, except in strict conformity to the treaty of October, 1883. It would be better to face a second war with Chili than perpetrate an act of abject self-immolation. Not to insist upon the letter of the rights left to his country would be inconsistent with the known character of President Pierola, although there have been vague rumors that in his recent struggle against General Caceres he was proceeding upon an understanding with the Santiago Government.

THE PEOPLE'S IDOL.

In one of a series of interesting letters relating his impressions of a trip through Quebec, Editor Pattullo, of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, has the following passage regarding Mr. Laurier at the recent Liberal meeting at Sorel: It is not easy for anyone who has heard Mr. Laurier to realise that he can be more at ease, more graceful in diction, more eloquent and impressive than he is before an English-speaking audience. But still he seems at his best, and a much greater man in addressing his own people in his own language. Naturally, he is more at ease, he is more impressive in gesture, more animated, if not dramatic, than he is in speaking a language of which he is a perfect master, but which is not his native tongue. We have already referred to the unbounded enthusiasm which met him on his arrival in the town. The reception he received when he rose to speak and throughout his address was such as would be flattering to any orator in any country. His hold upon his audience is very striking. He seems to hold his auditors in the hollow of his hands, and the indications of popularity seen on such an occasion as this are mere indications of a feeling which, we are informed on all sides, exists throughout the whole Province of Quebec. There is no man to-day who has such an ascendancy over that Province as Mr. Laurier. The affection and enthusiasm of Liberals for their great Leader is unbounded, while French-speaking Conservatives express for him both respect and admiration. They are clearly proud of him as to-day the most worthy representative of the great French-speaking and Catholic minority in this country. Liberals have during the past 17 years had some reasons for not being over sanguine, but unless every indication of public feeling is unreliable, Mr. Laurier is not only the most popular man in Quebec to-day, but he is absolutely certain to carry that Province by a decisive majority, no matter when the general elections come on.

According to the Dublin correspondent of the Ladies Pictorial, Lord Houghton, during his tenure of office as lord lieutenant, has had to put up with a good deal from the "classes" of Dublin. At first His Lordship was regarded with great favor. But subsequently they took offence at some supposed slight, and the vast majority of representative Unionists held aloof from the castle ever afterwards. "With only a rare exception," says the correspondent, "we beheld the vice-regal decks swept clean of 'aristocracy' by the unbending besom of resentment following affronts. Blue-blooded heads were shaken negatively when the question of attending drawing-rooms was mooted; titled names were not added to the list of those calling at the castle; coronets remained in their cases, and family jewels shone only at county balls." This sort of thing, of course, had its effect. The Viceroy sought to have to do with the people who treated him thus as little as possible. "He gave few entertainments—none, I think, except such as were obligatory; accorded no encouragement to music; stopped the castle concerts; and cut about his little, and spent reservedly of the great bulk of wealth at his command." Yet in spite of all this Lord Houghton seems to have enjoyed much private popularity and respect. "He went out from among us on Thursday the handsomest, most cultivated, most courtly, and in many ways most admired of viceroys since the Earl of Ellington's official appointment here; yet, except from his military friends at train and boat, scarcely a cheer was raised as he bowed us his final adieu."

The chief registrar of friendly societies makes the following estimate of the results of the commendable thrift now existing in Great Britain:

The friendly societies own	£ 28,500,000
The trades unions	1,378,007
Building societies	44,414,115
Industrial and provident societies	18,552,867
Certified loan societies	256,139
Railway savings banks	2,469,965
Trustee and post-office savings banks	144,725,640
Total	£240,296,733

That the British workers should have a saved capital of $1,201,843,665 shows that they are making headway, notwithstanding the statements of the protectionists that Great Britain is going to the demnition bow-wows.

The following bears out the contentions which have been advanced and advocated by this journal, that the people should be put on the land, and in this Province that it be given free. Says the Toronto Star: A wise plan is followed by the Peruvians, if possible, at the cost of the Peruvians, the still more valuable nitrate beds of Tarapaca, was the real motive for war declared by that republic on Peru in April, 1879, though the pretext was that Peru had made a secret treaty with Bolivia against Chili. The publication of the text of the treaty showed that it offered no just ground for war, but was simply a measure for mutual defence, strictly defensive, Peru simply guaranteeing Bolivia's possession of the port of Antofagasta and of the Atacama nitrate deposits.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

The incomes from the London daily papers are thus put down: Daily Telegraph, £130,000; Times, £120,000; Standard, £70,000; Morning Post, £45,000; Daily Chronicle, £40,000, and Daily News £30,000.

From a calculation which Statistician Johnson has made it appears that the new voters' lists take in nearly if not every male in Canada of the age of 21. There are 1,353,000 voters, whereas there are 1,349,600 men. Making allowance for duplications, there are very few men in Canada who do not enjoy the franchise.

Russia has a new penal code. It has just been promulgated after a commission has been 14 years at work upon it. The code is contained in 13 volumes. We suppose that in Russia, as in this country, every man is presumed to know the law, but it will be a puzzler to the average subject of the Czar to ever learn what these 13 volumes contain.

The New York Herald, after a careful review of the trade returns, concludes that the United States may shortly expect the treasury to be in receipt of sufficient revenue to leave a comfortable surplus over the current expenditure. If this is the case there will be no much excuse for any new tariff agitation this winter and buisiness in its progress towards healthful conditions will not be hampered by that unfavorable influence.

Brazil and Great Britain seem likely to agree over the Trinidad dispute, by the admission by the latter of the former's ownership, and the concession by the former of British occupation of the island as a cable station. This meets the approval of all the great powers.

The San Francisco Chronicle recently published a review of the school system of California which it said is the chief glory of the State. It sums up the facts in the following editorial paragraph: "The story makes the marvelous graph: "The story makes a marvellous showing. In the brief period of 43 years a system has been devolved which gives a free common school education to nearly a quarter of a million children and involving the expenditure annually of nearly six million dollars. This vast army of public school children and their 6,500 teachers are the direct outgrowth of the small beginning which was made in San Francisco in 1850 with one teacher and a handful of pupils, and which was, a year later, espoused by the State. Men who participated in the birth of the system and who have witnessed its growth and perfection, therefore are living today to share in its glory."

The Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts has been making some practical and interesting experiments during the year to ascertain what kinds of birds are of service in ridding orchards of such pests as canker worms and caterpillars. During the season of 1894 insects were allowed to increase without molestation in a large orchard, and thereafter, last winter, birds were lured to take up their abode there, which they did in considerable numbers, especially chickadees. To ascertain the extent of the protective work being done by these birds several of them were killed and their stomachs examined. It was found that the stomachs of four birds contained 1,026 eggs and 105 moths. In the ovaries of each female moth were found about 185 eggs. Estimating that each chikadee will devour about 30 female moths a day, the company of birds will destroy in the month when the canker-worm crawls up the trees, along in March and April, each chickadee will be able to destroy about 138,750 eggs, and will aid to this extent in preserving the orchard from devastation. The Board has, therefore, come to the conclusion that the chickadee is one of the best friends the orchardist can have.

We shall probably not hear any more of fast American trains for some time. The performance of two English railways—one doing 527 miles in 530 minutes and the other 540 miles in 535 minutes, cast a shade on fast traveling on American lines which is not likely soon to be removed.

It is stated that whether Corbett or Fitzsimmons wins the championship a heavy-weight local pugilist, whose address is Mr. Bell, the City hall, on Monday nights, will issue a challenge to the winner. It is understood that tongue fighting will be permissible.

The popular majority in favor of Lord Salisbury's Government was only 40,000. And that, too, with plural voting, which will always tell against the democracy.

Under private ownership 7,000,000 individual messages and 22,000,000 words of press despatches were sent over the telegraph lines in Great Britain during the year 1870. In the year following government ownership, and with a greatly reduced tariff, 70,000,000 individual messages are delivered, and over 600,000,000 words of press despatches are transmitted annually. These facts are given in the Arena for Aug., and are not so much an argument for Government ownership as they are a proof that increase in business always exceeds the proportion of a reduction in rates. This is a fact that the postal authorities and private owners of telephone and telegraph lines and railways in Canada should ponder over. Two cents for letters, two cents a mile for steam railways, ten cents for short messages by telegraph or telephone would be a boon to the public and increased profit for those providing the several services named. Yet the postage on drop letters remains at the increased rate of two cents.

IN UNCLE SAM'S LAND.

Items Condensed From United States Exchanges.

Four generations of one family were at work in a field haying, near Sagadahoc Ferry, Me., a few days ago.

One leg of a pair of trousers was found in the stomach of a big shark caught near Annapolis, Md., a few days ago.

A full-blooded Cherokee Indian, Wahoochee, is holding Christian revival services at Thomasville, Ga., and drawing unknown tongues. He is said to be a very successful evangelist.

A cucumber three and one-half feet long is growing on a vine at Carleton, Mich. The people thereabouts are going to buy it and send it to Agitator Debs, presumably to help him keep cool in prison, and to preserve as a reminder when he gets out.

Fruits and vegetables of all kinds are unusually abundant in most parts of Virginia this year. Apples have brought only five cents a bushel in market towns, and tomatoes are so plentiful that they farmers are unable to sell the loads they bring to market, and they have either to give them away or throw them away.

An odd step in the movement for booming local industries, which has lately spread and has attained much headway in the west, has been made at Sioux Falls, S. D. An ordinance has been passed requiring all pedlers and hawkers who sell goods not manufactured or produced in the State to pay a license of $10 a day.

There is great plenty of small game in southern Michigan this year with every prospect of good hunting this fall. The dry summer has been especially favorable to the increase of rabbits and quails. In some regions the quails have bred twice, because of the absence of heavy rains few young rabbits have been drowned in the burrows.

A remarkable family of big boys met at their old home in Tionesta, Pa., a few days ago, after many years of separation. The shortest of the young men is just six feet tall in his stocking feet. Two of the brothers are six feet five inches tall, two others six feet three inches, and the remaining one six feet two inches. The mother and father of the boys, Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Coleman, are only average height.

Bicyclists in the region round about St. Johns, Mich., have a queer but substantial grievance. The fields and farms thereabout are guarded and bounded with quickset hedges instead of by fences. At this time of year the farmers trim their hedges, and as a consequence all the roads in the region are strewn thickly with boughs full of briers, sharp slivers of touch wood, and short snippings of hedge points, which puncture bicycle tires as readily and perhaps more seriously than steel tacks.

Reports of a riot in the State prison at Boston were spread last Sunday by citizens who were passing the institution and heard a great uproar inside. The Warden explained later that the uproar was made by the prisoners because they were getting rained on. A sudden storm blew up, and, all the outer windows of the cells being open, those cells on the windward side were suddenly drenched. The prisoners set up a simultaneous howl of "Shut the windows," and kept it up until the windows were shut by the keepers.

More than 1,000 persons can earn a living in Paris by fortune-telling, and their total annual earnings are estimated at £400,000.

According to the commander-in-chief of India 50,000 out of 70,000 men composing the army have been sent to the hospital within two years.

Statistics prove that nearly two-thirds of all the letters carried by the postal service of the world are written, sent to and read by English-speaking people.

Glencoe, in Scotland, where, according to local legends, when it was not raining, it is snowing, the annual rainfall is 127 inches, or nearly as much as Sitka, in Alaska.

There are no undertakers in Japan. When a person dies it is the custom of his nearest relatives to put him in a coffin and bury him, and the mourning does not begin until after the burial.

What is asserted to be the oldest lifeboat in existence is preserved at South Shields as a valued relic. It was built in 1830, and during more than 50 years of active service was instrumental in saving 1,028 persons.

It is said to be the time for selling pictures in London, as the new African millionaries are stocking up with "old masters," and give any price for them. A London collection valued by experts at £50,000, sold at auction the other day for £37,900.

Marcus Ulpins Trajanus Crinitus, the Trajan of Roman biography and one of Tiome's mose renowed Emperor's, constructed or was responsible for the construction of the early Christian era—Trajan's column, Trajan's will and Trajan's floating palace.

Don Carlos of Spain who bears the title of the Duke of Madrid and is the head of the historic house of Bourbon, has repeatedly pawned the jeweled badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece, which had belonged in turn to Duke Charles of Burgundy and to Emperor Charles V. of Germany and Spain.

RICHMOND NOTES.

Eburne, Sept., 4.—It seems as though we were going to have a change in the weather to-day. A good shower would be of immense benefit at the present time to the root crop, but I suppose if the rotts had their wish the grain again would suffer. Still a great deal has been threshed and safely stored in splendid condition, and many are living to-day to share in its glory.

The fishermen have all left with their pockets well lined. I was sure the Vancouver merchants will reap a benefit this season for all the money they home with money to spend. It seems a pity more of the Vancouver people are not interested in the canning business. I want a few more of the Evans, Coleman & Evans stamp in the work. The boring machine is still persisting in the effort to obtain good water. Last week its owner succeeded in getting not a drop, but the pressure was great enough; since that it reached something resembling coal. Some dark substance came up and the water was quite black, but it is too soon to say what it is, at the moment of writing. It is to be examined and tested by an expert. It is to be hoped Sandie has struck something good this time.—Our clerk got a regular rustle on him last week. He had two of the stage proprietors before the magistrate at Steveston. They, of course, were supposed to be opposed to his friends of the council and he thought he would make an example of J. Mellis and W. Steves by summoning them for a stage license. The facts as they were given to me are: J. Mellis has an old stage which he ran a few times when the fishermen were at work, and he considered it unfair to be charged as he was when so many others were carrying passengers and freight in large quantities and not asked for a license. How is it the former only paid fifteen dollars and allowed to carry passengers and freight all the year round without a license? If it is fair and right for one it is for all and up to now only one stage has had paid a license and its owner said the council owed him money and that was the only way he could get it. I can show the public where they have lost about 1,400 by this rule of quasi collector and the question now is can the municipality afford to lose that sum? The magistrate recommended Mr. Mellis to pay the license although he considered it hard, and told the council it was not the right thing to cinch one or two, whom he thought opposed to the council. There have been no less than 20 carrying passengers and freight in summer. Last year Mr. Steves was charged for licenses and taxes $50 but the collector favored him by reducing it to $20. This year Mr. Steves says he has not been giving any rides. Mr. Mellis' friend asked the collector some time ago for his license but could not get it as he had a large bill against him.—I understand a grand concert is to be held on Friday next in the Oddfellows hall. The proceeds go to the Presbyterian church fund under the able management of Miss Peters, of Vancouver. I think the charge is too much. A great many would like to go but feel they cannot affort 50c.; 25c. would be more reasonable. However I hope they will have a good house.—Mrs. McMasters' little girl is convalescent.—The shooting begins with the first Sunday. What about our Sabbath observance law? Our M. P. P., will need remining again on that subject. The ducks will have a hard time of it from this time on. I hope the pheasant will be properly guarded.

BRAVERY RECOGNIZED.

In the last issue to hand of the Japanese Official Gazette there is published the first batch of the names of those who have had honors awarded them for services in connection with the war with China. These awards are given for meritorious deeds on behalf of their country. Prince Imperial Higashi Fushimi Komatsu, chief of the staff-general's department, receives the garter of the Order of the Chrysanthemum and the second class of the Order of the Golden Hawk. This order was created in 1882 with the express understanding that it was not to be conferred on any but naval or military officers who have actually distinguished themselves in active service. Count Ito, the Premier, Field Marshal Count Yamagata, inspector general of the army, Admiral Count Saigo, minister of marine, Field Marshal Count Oya, minister of the army, who led the Second Army Corps during the war, are each raised to the dignity of Marquises. Counts Yamagata, Oyama and Saigo receive the grand cordon of the Order of Paullownia and the second class of the Golden Hawk. Field Marshal Viscount Nodzu, who led the First Army Corps, and Admiral Viscount Kabayama, now governor-general of Formosa, have been advanced to the rank of Count, besides having the grand cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun, and the second class of the Golden Hawk. General Kawakami, assistant chief of the staff-general's department, and Vice-Admiral Itow, commander-general of the fleets during the war, and now chief of the staff department, are created viscounts, besides having the grand cordon of the Rising Sun, and the second class of the Golden Hawk conferred upon them. The other general officers, Generals Yamaji, Katsura, Oku, Kiowgi and Nogi, the generals of divisions; Generals Kodama, Terauchi, Ogawa, Inouye, Oshima, Hasegawa, Tachimi, Surgeon-General Ishiguro and Accountant-General Noda will be honored with high distinctions, some of them to be raised to the peerage. Viscount Mutsu, minister for foreign affairs, has also been honored with the title of count and the grand cordon of the Rising Sun.

The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen of America, began in secret session at Montreal yesterday. C. A. Wilson, Second Vice-Grand Master of Peoria, Ill's., presided.

A Toronto despatch says that the second trial of the Hyams brothers will open on Nov. 6th. A determined effort will be made to secure a conviction.

THAT TIRED FEELING

is a common complaint and it is a dangerous symptom. It means that the system is debilitated because of impure blood, and in this condition it is especially liable to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate, or life.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly, and efficiently on the bowels and liver. 25c.

THE PASTOR'S WIFE.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH MRS. (REV.) F. B. STRATTON.

Threatened With Paralysis—Weak, Emaciated and Unable to Stand Fatigue—Pink Pills Restore Her Health.

From the Napanee Beaver.

The Rev. F. B. Stratton, of Selby, is one of the best known ministers in Bay of Quinte conference, of which body he is the President. During the two years Mr. Stratton has been stationed at Selby, both he and Mrs. Stratton have won hosts of friends among all classes for their unassuming and sincere Christian work. Some time ago Mrs. Stratton was attacked with partial paralysis, and her restoration having been attributed to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter of the Beaver was sent to interview her. In reply to the reporter's question, Mrs. Stratton said that she had been greatly benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and was perfectly willing to give her experience that those similarly afflicted might be benefited. Mrs. Stratton said that before moving to Selby she had been greatly troubled by a numbness coming over her side and arms (partial paralysis) which, when she moved, felt as though hundreds of needles were sticking in the flesh. For over a year she had been troubled in this way, with occasionally a dizzy spell. She was becoming emaciated and easily fatigued, and was unable to get rest from this cause. The trouble seemed to be worse at night time. Mr. Stratton had become greatly alarmed at her bad state of health, and it was feared that complete paralysis would ensue as Mrs. Stratton's mother, the late Mrs. Weaver, of Ingersoll, had been similarly stricken, at about the same age. Knowing a young lady in Trenton, where Mr. Stratton had been previously stationed, who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, it was determined to give them a fair trial. When Mrs. Stratton began using the Pink Pills she was very thin and her system badly run down, but after taking the Pills for a time, all symptoms of paralysis disappeared, and she found her health and strength renewed and her weight increased. Mrs Stratton is about 50 years of age, and a more healthy, robust, and younger looking lady is seldom seen at that age.

In reply to the reporter's inquiry as to what Pink Pills had done for his wife, Mr. Stratton said, "Look at her, look at her, doesn't she show for herself" the reporter could not but admit the truth of the statement.

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood, or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutes against which the public is cautioned.

THE RESULTS OF PROTECTION.

As Applied To Canada—An Outside Opinion.

The arrival of a distinguished English financier as president of the Grand Trunk Railway, says the New York Evening Post, is an event that may have consequences outside the railway world. In his investigations into the condition of the plant committed to his charge, Sir Rivers Wilson will presently discover that the operating expenses are materially increased by protective duties. He will find that for the purposes of encouraging the iron masters of Nova Scotia a tax of 60 cents a ton upon all bituminous coal imported into Canada is levied. He will learn that the result of this tax is not, that Nova Scotia coal up to the Province of Ontario, but to compel the industries of that Province to pay the tax upon coal from Pennsylvania and Ohio, which they use exclusively, and that the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway to this tax is about $350,000 a year. Pursuing his enquiries further, he will ascertain that upon pig iron an import duty of $4.48 per long ton is collected to enable the furnaces of Nova Scotia get a bounty of $2 a ton for their product, with $2 additional for steel. In spite of these protective arrangements, the manufacturers of Ontario find it to their advantage to purchase in this country a very large part of the iron which they consume. At the prices at which pig iron has recently been sold the tariff increased duties amount to about 50 per cent. The cost is, of course, further increased in the processes of manufacture, and it is evident that, in the case of such large consumers of iron as railways, this increased cost must be a very large item. In other article, the cost of which is increased by protective duties, is coal oil. There is some coal oil found in Ontario, and in order to protect the industry of refining this oil, that has been imported from the United States is taxed at a rate which in the year 1893-'94 amounted to over 100 per cent. The valuation of this imported oil at the custom house was that year only $420,000, and the duty collected was $466,000. That it is possible to import this article to such an extent in spite of such a duty shows the intensity of the demand, or in other words shows the severity of the tax. We might go through the Canadian tariff in this way, showing how the cost not only of operating a railway, but also of carrying on every kind of industry, is increased by protection. The experiment has not been tried for about 16 years. It was defended by many reasons, the principal one being that, as the United States had prospered under a protective tariff, therefore Canada must. The event has proved the fallacy of this argument. In 1874 the value of the goods exchanged between Canada and Great Britain was about $190,000,000. In 1894 it was $107,000,000. The whole foreign trade of Canada in the three years 1892-'5 averaged $212,000,000; for the three years 1893-'4 it averaged $229,000,000. By taking infinite pains a considerable immigration into Canada has been stimulated. Both private societies and the Government have established agencies abroad and encouraged immigrants to make permanent homes in Canada. The immigrants have come, but they have not made permanent homes. In the decade 1881-91 some 800,000 immigrants went to Canada, but during that period the population of the country increased by only 500,000 souls. This is less than the natural excess of births over deaths should have been, so that it may fairly be said that bringing immigrants to Canada is like bringing water in a sieve. The increase of the debt of the Dominion by $100,000,000 in the last 15 years, bringing it up now to over $240,000,000, is of course not to be charged directly to the protective tariff. But it is the natural result of the protective theory. Whenever the postulate is admitted that it is the duty of the Government to take the lead in guiding the industries of the people, protective duties and Governmental extravagance follow together. The Government has no money of its own to spend, but it can vote vast sums from its subjects by the exercise of the taxing power, and this the Dominion Government has done. It is computed by a Canadian correspondent of the London Economist, who has carefully examined the whole subject, that British investors have altogether contributed not less than $1,000,000,000 to the development of Canada. This shows clearly enough that the interposition of the Government was not required in order to secure ample capital for Canadian enterprise. This interposition may have been to some extent imperative on political grounds. It might not have been possible to retain British Columbia except by the iron bands of the transcontinental railway. But there is no straighter road to legislative corruption than through the granting of subsidies, and such political unity as has been attained by bounties and protective duties in Canada has been purchased by grave political demoralization. It is high time for the Government of the Dominion to retrace its steps, but it will not be so easy as it has been in our own case. The reason is that the Dominion is so loaded with debt that it must raise a large revenue, and it will require great skill to accomplish this through a reduction of the tariff. Many of the duties imposed for the purpose of protection have proved to be revenue duties, and though the country would benefit by their immediate abolition, the treasury would suffer. But the example set by this country will again be controlling upon Canada. The removal of restrictions upon industry here will make it impracticable to retain them there. The impulse given to our manufacturers by freer trade will make it hopeless for those of Canada to try to keep up the race with the handicap of their present tariff. As Can