substantial than one vague statement and several uncomplimentary epithets.

Direct answers to the following ques-

1. What money has been paid to any

person for work in connection with the

revision of the statutes since the esti-

2. If such money was paid, to whom

3. What steps, if any, have been taken

since the prorogation of the house to

appoint additional commissioners to act

4. If any appointments have been

The election accounts of the Liberal

agents have not made correct state-

ments to the returning officer. Either

of the provincial government; there is

the Rossland Mining Review, offers the

following very unflattering opinion in

poor mouth to the legislature, saying

that the purchase law must be re-enact-

purpose of retaining its most valuable

asset in the treasury of the province.

enue, however largely they may bulk in

the private ledgers of individuals. It

was hoped by many that, after the

that some of the first elements of fair

dealing would invade its tarnished pré-

cincts. But the leopard has not changed

his spots nor the Ethiopian his skin.

The land department of the British Co-

lumbia government remains the same,

except that, if it were possible, its pre-

dations have become more brazen, its

A correspondent, "Ratepayer," yester-

day made a statement about an alleged

officer, that ought either to be substain-

tiated or withdrawn. It is quite unlike-

ly that the mayor would use his influ-

ence, either by moral suasion or official

ntimidation, to stop any city official

from vindicating himself in a court of

law who felt disposed to do so. To sug-

come an autocrat. That is a character

"Ratenaver" reiterates the charge that

Mayor Beaven intimated to ex-Sanitary

Officer Conlin that he would have to

discontinue his proposed action for

damages against an alderman. Certain-

he had for discouraging Mr. Conlin un-

der similar circumstances. The question

raised by our correspondent might have

been set at rest had Mayor Beaven fol-

lowed Alderman Partridge in disclaim-

ing any knowledge of the charge made

What's in a name? A very great deal,

embellished: "Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E.

toria, B. C." Plain Edward Gawler

Prior, or Lieut. Col. Prior, we venture

to suggest, would sound better. "M.

P." might be added, but in the name of

all the proprieties why should the fact

vertised to boom stock in a mining com-

fore."

made, who has been appointed, and at

kept concealed from the public?

in conjunction with the chief justice?

solid information on the subject:

of the legislature?

was it paid, and when?

what remuneration?

ferent story.

"THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED."

"Col Prior-Dr. Duncan is a gentle-man thoroughly qualified to fill the posi-

This paragraph occurs in the Hansard report of a brief discussion in the house reply to Mr. McInnes. It is plain that on Tuesday of last week, and appeared in our Ottawa dispatch on Thursday. ceive the people in this matter, being Col. Prior referred to the superindency ready to adopt any means, however deof quarantine at Williams Head, to spicable to secure election. which important post Dr. George H. Duncan, who had been acting superintendent since the death of Dr. Jones, was appointed by the Tupper government after it had been defeated at the polls. The point to which we wish the following: especially to draw attention for a moment is the assertion of Col. Prior that Dr. Duncan is "thoroughly qualified."

We might ask, and in no hostile spirit, "who is Dr. Duncan?" Or, with a view of learning how much experience he has had as a medical man, or what has been might adopt the famous interrogations of Li and enquire of the "thoroughly qualified," "How old are you?" and "Did you study medicine before becoming a doctor?" If a Chinese statesman may thus catechise the head of the British siumbia judiciary, the editor of the

mes might, without presuming too uch, in the same way seek for inforation from the "thoroughly qualified" s to his fitness for the high office to hich he aspires.

Investigation would probably show, should the "thoroughly qualified" decline to answer, that he is still a young man as far as age is concerned, and far from being old in experience or special knowledge. It would be found that he was neither better nor worse than the average physician is at his time of life, and that until he became health officer for Victoria he was unknown to fame as a sanitarist. His knowledge of therapeutics, in all probability, is . complete-at least as complete as it can possibly be under the circumstances-for nowadays nearly all young physicians who have the brains to learn are well up in the theories of the colleges and the formulas prescribed for the cure of the manifold ills of mankind. But since the "thoroughly qualified" occupies an office designed to "prevent" rather than to "cure" disease, his success or ability in the latter direction need not be inquired into. Only as a "preventive officer" have we to deal with him, and so, with a view of eliciting the desired information—that is, as to the accuracy of Col. Prior's statement-we invite the "thoroughly qualified" to take the wit-

ness stand and answer these questions: 1. As city health officer did you open the door of the smallpox pest house and permit two voters, confined there under city regulations and by order of the mayor, to mix with the crowd at the polls on last general election day? 2. What was your reason, or what in-

centive had you, for so acting? 3. If the incentive was the succ Earle and Prior, because they promised to secure the Williams, Head office for you, or you expected they would do so, what would the incentive need to be when you are in charge at Williams Head, to induce you to liberate a ship with smallpox or yellow fever suspects before all the regulations had been complied with?

If the "thoroughly qualified" will answer these three questions to our satisfaction we promise him to withdraw our opposition to his appointment as superintendent of quarantine at Williams Head. We ask for no certificate of character, or of medical ability, or Instead of attempting to show that the personal fitness, but simply for satisfactory proof of how in a similar position the "thoroughly qualified" acquitted himself of the high and responsible duties of guardian of the lives and health of the citizens of Victoria?

LETTING IN THE LIGHT.

In the house of commons yesterday the Hon. Mr. Davies, in reply to a question from Mr. McInnes, stated that on the 24th February last application was made for a subsidy for the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway extension, but no action had been taken in the matter. Victorians will remember that in the course of the late election campaign Col. Prior repeatedly said that action had been taken by the late government. At the first Conservative meeting, held at Cedar Hill, the colonel said, as reported in the Colonist:

"If the subsidies agreed upon could have been presented to the house there would have been found \$3,200 a mile for 100 miles of railway on the island were cultivated by many years' vigorous of one of Victoria's representatives thus and \$3,200 a mile for 25 miles on the exercise in the political field. But with Mainland, to the head of Bute Inlet. the "slanging match" by the Enterprise G. Prior, C. E., M. P., A. D. C., Vic-That was what was agreed to, and that was what would have been presented to the house had not Mr. Laurier notified Mr. Foster that the opposition would not allow a single money vote to pass. He asked them to remember this statement, for the items he mentioned will be found in the estimates presented when Sir Charles Tupper meets the house after the elections.

The next evening, speaking in the A. O.U.W. hall, Col. Prior returned to the subject, though somewhat varying his previous statement. The Colonist reported his remarks as follows:

"But when the subsidies had been agreed upon and were ready to be sub- that is a sufficient reply to what may mitted, Mr. Laurier intimated to the emanate from such a source. We unfinance minister that not a single money | derstand, however, that already arvote would be permitted to pass. In the rangements have been made for augface of that it would have been foolish to bring down the subsidies. If they or not in the particular direction hoped had been presented, however, it would have been found that they contained prise we shall probably learn shortly \$3,200 a mile for 100 miles of railway on the island and \$3,200 : mile for a line from Bute Inlet northward. "A Voice-What is the 100 miles on

the island? Isn't it the E. & N.? "Col. Prior-Is not the E. & N. suppos ed to be part of the British Pacific

"The Voice-No. "Col. Prior-Ferhaps this gentleman

knows more about it than Mr. Earle terprise writer will cover up the deficiand I do, but we were amongst the ori-ginal promoters and have been interested scheme from the beginning."

The truth of Col. Prior's assertions can now be judged from Mr. Davies' he was deliberately endeavoring to de-

THE ST. CHARLES STREET

The morning paper in its usual manner of vilifying the city council, prints

"When our contemporary sees the report of the proceedings of last night's session of the city council it will find to its surprise, no doubt, that the city engineer was not consulted about the matter. The blunder was the work of the city council, and it is not fair to fasten on the city engineer the blame that 3.this training in sanitary science, we taches to it. The city engineer, when he was consulted, disapproved of the scheme.

> Nothing can be further from the truth than this. The whole scheme, from beginning to end, is the work of the city engineer. We have made careful enquiry into the facts and can vouch for the accuracy of the following:

The property owners of St. Charles street and vicinity were confronted with a nuisance resulting from the discharge of sewage matter into an open drain on St. Charles street. One of their number waited on Mayor Beaven and suggested that they, the said property owners, would contribute one-third of the cost and the provincial government onethird, if the city council would also contribute one-third to abate the nuisance by constructing a proper sewer. The its first issue: "The land policy of the mayor consulted Mr. Wilmot, who sug- British Columbia government is enough en in the Geological Survey report, was gested the St. Charles street plan, and made an estimate of the cost. Mayor its friends to suicide. First it made a Beaven then laid the matter before the sewerage committee, who seeing no objection to the proposed arrangement reed because the province lacked revenue. ported to the council and advised its adpotion. Neither the mayor, sewerage committee, nor the aldermen had the that anyone wants to buy, not for the slightest intimation that the city engineer disapproved of it. Neither does the city engineer appear to object to but for the purpose of handing it over the plan, either from an engineering or to railway companies for considerations a sanitary standpoint, but only because he fears possible litigation.

There is not any doubt but that the proposed scheme would have been the hest temporary way out of the present difficulty. The alternative scheme of the Colonist requires, as we said before, that sewage matter should run up hill. Alderman Tiarks' suggestion to take it through Belcher street is undoubtedly a better solution, but its cost would far exceed the funds at the disposal of the city council, even supposing the property owners and the government would be willing to double this contribution. Under the circumstances, however, it may effrontery more conspicuous than behave been better for the council to retrace its steps, although a much needed of sewerage work will have to remain in abeyance, but only malignant spite can possibly charge the city fathers | threat used by Mayor Beaven to Michael with being responsible for any mistake | Conlin, while the latter was sanitary that may have arisen.

STATUTE REVISION.

After a few days' serious consideration the government organ condescends to take notice of the criticism anent statute revision that appeared in the columns of the Wellington Enterprise. Its method of meeting that criticism is eminently characteristic of the organ Enterprise's reflections were not justified, that its condemnation of the government was not well founded, the Colonist starts off with the assumption that the Enterprise article was written by an outsider. He is described as "an individual who evidently opines that the emoluments pertaining to the revision of the statutes might have been more acceptably bestowed." He is also said to be "an ass in lion's skin," and is the recipient of other compliments at the Colonist's hands, it appears to us that if the Eenterprise chooses to follow the Colonist's example and go behind the anonymity of the press it need not do a by "Ratepayer," and his failure to do large amount of guessing before it lights | so lends some color to the statement. upon the identity of the Colonist writer who has been so seriously stirred up by its atatek. It might describe him as an according to the promoters of the "Britindividual who thought that the Collish Canadian Gold Fields Exploration, onist's own powers of vituperation were Development and Investment Co., Ltd.," not equal to the occasion, and therefore who have placed at the head of its list kindly tendered the use of his, which of subscribers and stockholders the name exercise in the political field. But with and the Colonist the public is not concerned, as it is in the nature of a family quarrel. The public must be concerned, however, to know whether the accusations made by the Enterprise in regard to statute revision are met by the gov- that Col. Prior is an A. D. C. be adernment's champion. 'The only attempt to meet them with anything like directness appears in the following paragraph: "It is perhaps unnecessary to say anything further with respect to the cause of complaint itself. The significant references to parliamentary matters, and party secrets, though small in themselves, indicate the author; and to do

menting the commission; but whether

for by the quondam editor of the Enter-

from himself under the same or a dif-

ferent guise. It is unlikely that he will

be able to conceal his identity. He will

This is very meagre information to

lay before the public in reply to the En-

terprise's challenge, and we take the

liberty of doubting that abuse of the En-

still be the ass, though under a lion's

The Globe: If a squad of public employes had a right to go about abusing the Liberal leaders when in Opposition. they have a right to continue to abuse the same men who are now their official chiefs. There is reason in all thingsexcept a partizan civil service.

& Co., wholesale woollens, have gone into voluntary liquidation. The firm is said to be solvent, and it will pay one hundred cents in the dollar.

The very latest models for fall and winter gowns show the bodice in Eton jackets effects, a style which has much to recommend it, as it permits of the judicious blending of colors and materials and is particularly becoming to ment will ask the minister of justice the slender figure.

ency. There should be something more | D.

Mr. Bostock's Remarks in the House tions might afford the public a little of Commons on Illegitimate Methods.

mates were passed at the last session | Legal Opinions as to Whether Pres ent Laws Can Deal With the Offenders.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.-In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bostock moved that, in the opinion of the house, it will he in the interest of immigration and the development of the Dominion that the Government should collect through 5. If such appointments have been the Department of Agriculture all the made, why have the particulars been information possible with respect to the mining intersts of British Columbia and the other provinces of the Dominion ar distribute such information. He stated and Conservative candidates in Vic- that there is a large development in toria at the late general election, pub- British Columbia and it was of great lished to-day, prove either that Messrs. importance, not only to miners and set-Earle and Prior "beat their way" tlers there, but also to the people of through the campaign, or that their Canada generally, that accurate data should be available. It would serve to call attention to the mining development of British Columbia and especially to conclusion is a most unpleasant one. The the West Kootenay district. So far as election protest, however, may tell a dif- he had been able to gather the output from West Kootenay during the year ending June 30, 1896, was as follows Kootenay papers display remarkable via Nelson: Gold, 30,673 ounces, valued unanimity in condemning the methods at \$552,135; silver, 1,459,629 ounces, valued at \$969,215; copper, 11,647 tons, valued at \$129.250; lead, 6020 tons hardly a journal worthy of notice in the valued at \$220,849, a total value of \$1,whole district that finds a good word 871,449. To this must be added ship to say for them. The latest established, ments via Revelstoke, valued at \$641, 000, making a grand total value of \$2, 512,449 up to 30th June, 1896. The total value of the output of all the mines in British Columbia during 1894, as givto drive its enemies to assassination and \$456,000 in gold and \$470,219 in silver.

The comparison showed a great in crease in the mineral production of British Columbia. Bradstreet's, a reliable source, stated that there was every justification for anticipating a still more And the purchase law was re-enacted. marked increase in the mining develop-Then it proceeded to reserve all the land | ment, as well as in the population of this district. The gold mines in Rossland the War Eagle and Le Roi, had paid in divdends up to June last \$82,500 and \$200,000 respectively, while the Slocan Star silver mine has paid \$500,000. Mining companies were being floated for the which figure nowhere in the public rev- purpose of interesting speculators in the spurious schemes as those which have advertisements of schemes, some legitidevelopment of mines, but in many cases these ventures were being put on the market in eastern Canada in a very loose and unsatisfactory manner and the law of the land is not adequate to foisting these schemes on the public bor-

nothing worse than incompetence was to be feared in the land department, and Statements were made in the prospectuses that were most misleading. Premier of the province and Lieut.-Gov. Dedwney had been used as references. without their authority. This was a sample of the means employed to induce eastern investors to put money in these concerns. He hoped that the government would take hold of the matter and introduce legislation to prevent upon the market and hold the promoters of such concerns responsible to the stions, public for the truth of their statements. British Columbia, he added, was anxious to see capital brought into the country. and recognized that if this sort of thing were allowed to continue and investors to lose money, it would be a great setback to mining, and the province would have to suffer the consequences. He noped all information available to the Geological Survey statistical branch would be brought up to date and that gest that the mayor should choke off the statistical staff would be increased. City Engineer Wilmot, in his threatened so that fuller and more reliable inform-

suit against Ald. Macmillan, is to re- ation could be brought forward and givcommend the chief magistrate to be- en to the public. Mr. Laurier-Mr. Speaker, the House, I am sure, has listened with very great that is scarcely possible for Mr. Beaven interest to the remarks of my honorable friend from Yale and Cariboo (Mr. Bostock) on the present condition of mining development in British Columbia. It, I may say without exaggeration, is the hope of this country; we all look to British Columbia as being, of all the provinces, the one which is to attract immigration from abroad, as we know fy, if "Ratepayer" is correct, it follows that gold discoveries have always provthat the mayor has equally as good ed the greatest attraction to immigrants ground for warning the city engineer as in all parts of the world. The motion of my hon. friend, as I understand him contains two points. First, he declares the desirability of making the mineral wealth of British Columbia well known. not only throughout this continent, but throughout the world. My hon. friend is aware, and, in fact, he has adverted to it, that at the present time the Geological survey is doing valuable service in that direction. One of the functions t present devolving upon the Geological Department of the government is to collect and to publish as soon as may be after the close of the calendar year, full statistics of the mineral production and for. The solicitor-general doubted of the mining and metallurgical industry whether the criminal code would reach of Canada; to study the facts relating to water supply, both for irrigation and for domestic purposes; and to collect and preserve all available records of artesian or other wells, and of mines and mining works in Canada. This duty is now well attended to; and I was glad to hear my hon, friend state that the gentleman now in charge of the Geological Department, Dr. Dawson, is a most valuable officer. I am sure that we may all rely that in his guidance of the department Dr. Dawson will take all necessary steps to meet the views of my hon. friend. I am informed that at the present time the department is making a special effort to distribute information on the subject of these mines all over the different provinces of the Dominion. But the most important part of the remarks made by my hon. friend were those referring to the advantage which is taken by speculators to place upon the market bogus schemes and spurious organizations. This is an Hamilton, Sept. 22.-James Robertson important feature, but it is not new. The same thing has been experienced. I suppose, in every mining country in the world. Similar attempts were made in Australia and California, and are now taking place in regard to the mines of British Columbia. I do not know at present whether the law is adequate or is not adequate to meet this growing

evil. This is a matter which must

lie more directly within the scope of the

department of justice. All I can say

at the present time is that the govern-

What is

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, TT MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

or not the law is adequate to meet such there would be seen "glaring and flaring been brought to the attention of the mate and some illegitimate." If what house. If the issuing of such misleading prospectuses cannot be prevented, if translation of Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, steps, he thought, should be taken to meet offenders of this kind, the law is dering on crime. deficient, and must be amended. If the officers of the department of justice re- gestion of the prime minister. He port to the government that the present instanced the case of those setting forth law is not adequate to reach such offen the prospects of the Palo Alto and Nest ders, then the government will consider Egg mines, in which the names of the it its duty to have the criminal law amended so as to bring such offenders within the law, and prevent, as far as possible, a repetition of these offenses. Mr. Sproule warmly advocated a

measure of some sort. Cel. Tisdale inclined to the opinion that the criminal code at present con- Patron greeting. Time is auspicious for tained provisions applicable to the cases several reformers to unite. Call joint a prospectus of this kind being foisted complained of. The law was very se- convention. Let farmers and workingvere against fraud by false representa-

Cel. Prior alluded to Mr. Bostock's knowledge of the subject of mining in British Columbia as being equal to that of any other man in the country. Men, he said, were placing schemes on the market which certainly do not give much encouragement to people acquainted with mining matters, but the great majority of the projects on the market were bonafide speculations. All mining was more or less speculative, and nobody has any business to imperil his business by putting into mining stocks money that he could not afford to lose. It was true that no mining country in the world shows such splendid possibilities for profitable investment as British Columbia. But in all cases the would-be investors should exercise care in ascertaining who were at the head of an enterprise before investing in it. If peoole persisted in placing their money blindly without knowing anything of the promoters or their property, why it served them right if they lost. If they found the men at the head of an enterprise were men experienced in the management of mines, they were safe to invest, for judicious investments stood every chance of earning large returns. Mr. Fitzpatrick, solicitor-general, said that the fact that mining enterprises went to Washington state for incorporation should set this parliament to thinking whether the legislation of that state did not contain features suited to the conditions of mining in a country like the mining region of British Columbia. For instance, companies incorporated in Washington state could sell their shares for ten cents. This could not be cone in Canada. Under the Canadian law the investor became liable for the whole amount of the stock subscribed

the false representations made in prospectuses. The questions to be considered were how far this house should in troduce legislation affecting the incorporation of mines so as to meet the con dition of things in British Columbia, and a mining country as distinct from a ommercial community. In the second place, whether, supposing legislation of that kind is beyond the jurisdiction of the federal legislature, some general legislation in the criminal code might not be enacted. He hoped that before the next sesion the legislature of the province would itself deal with it, because it could best be dealt with there. Mr. Dynient, the young member for West Algorna, would not allow the mineral wealth of his constituency to be overlooked. "The Seine River and Rainy River district," he declared, "does not take a back seat to British Columbia.' Mr. Casey suggested the establishment of a mines branch to the Geological Sur-

Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture, explained that such information has been collected by the Geological Survey on the scientific side of this subject. Mr. Morrison of British Columbia pointed out, in supplement to what Mr. Bostock had said that the wild cat schemes were the product of men outside of the province. Mining operations in the province were, on the whole, of a legitimate character. Speaking of the hogus schemes he declared that almost any day The Toronto Globe or Mail and his department to ascertain whether and Empire might be picked up and

Mr. Bostock said was true, acts were committed by some of these people in The motion was withdrawn at the sug-

CHINESE LABOR

Quebec, Sept. 16.-When the Trades and Labor Congress began its session at 9 o'clock, with President John in the chair, a mesage was received from the Patrons of Industry, under the signature of Acting Grand Secretary Geo. Wrigley, of Toronto, as follows: "Accept

The message was referred to a special committee of the co communication was also received from Mr. Richard Dobell, M.P. for Quebec West, stating that he would at once present to the council the petition forwarded to him asking for a \$500 tax on Mongolian emigrants.

Other communications were on the state of the labor market in British Columbia, by Mr. Geo. Bartley, of Vancouer; one from the Federated Board of Railway Brakesmen of Canada, asking the congress to support certain specified

reforms. The congress, by a unanimous vote, dopted a strong resolution calling upon the Dominion government to increase the tax on Chinese coolie laborers coming into Canada from \$50 to \$500 per head. The chief speakers in favor of the motion were Messes. Smith, of Nanaimo and Appleton, of Winnipeg, the mover and seconder of the resolution, Hudson and Macdonald, of Ottawa; and O'Dono-

ghue and Carey, of Toronto. A number of eastern delegates were in favor of a measure of total exclusion, but were overruled by the more temperate views of the delegates from the west, who, while admitting that the absolute exclusion of Chinese cheap labor from Canada was their ultimate object, considered that as yet the people of Canada as a whole were not sufficiently conversant with the question, and acquainted with the evils it contained, to press for such a radical measure. They argued too, that the \$500 tax, if carried, and put into operation would not entirely prevent the evil. By the adoption the resolution, the executive committee will join with the deputation sent by the people of British Columbia in pressing on the Dominion government at nex session of parliament, the passage of the

ncreased tax on Chinese. In the debate confidence was express ed that Wilfrid Laurier, the premier would carry out his anti-election prom se, as expressed by Mr. J. C. McLagan. of Vancouver, to do in this matter ac cording to the wishes of the people of British Columbia

The deputation from British Columbia will bring a petition signed by 20,000 citizens of that province asking for this

DEVELOPMENT OF BURMA.

Official returns which have just been published show a remarkable development of the trans-frontier trade of Burma. The trade with western China, Shanland, Kareni, gand Siam for the three years ending March last is valued

at 626 lakhs, as against 375 in the preceding triennial period. The increase most marked with China and the south ern Shan states. With the former has more than doubled and with the latter it has multiplied over fourfold. The ease of Pyinmana, the most valuable forest tract in Burma, expires shortly The local government has recommended an extension of the lease for three years to the present lessees, the Bombay and Burma Corporation, but the government of India will probably insist on tenders being invited.-Correspondence of

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening stren ith .- U.S. Government Report

"Grand Old Appeals to Eur on Behalf

leves That N Russia Will I Against Gre

Startling Placard "Abdul, the Blo or Ma

London, Sept. 24.-Hadstone, the great plying to a requent general manager Press for an advance ortant speech which day before the Refe pool, an oration lool the greatest interest here and on the con lowing autograph ! ted Press: Hawarde

I can only so far may have to say at as may signify to yo should recommend gi support to the Queer gether with the larg suming, however, the n their policy as a war with united, or ope, but not at all heir choice, should the only alternative the sole responsibili for the fulfillment which have been disg remain, dear sir, ver "W. E.

Liverpool, Sept.

rowds of people ass

our this morning

Hengler's Circus, all

to the building and h icipated address wh Wm. E. Gladstone willingness to make called by the Refor against the recent m ans at Constantinor The doors of the cir had been secured by for the gathering, op and at 11 the vast au ed to the utmost. Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. and other members ed in this city at noo ed at the railway sta about 2,000 people, veteran statesman wi he and his family we entering carriages, w

gler's circus. At the entrance Gladstone was rece thusiastic outburst crowds unable to ob when the great Libe e auditorium, th lause. The cheering long time after Mr. G ped briskly on the pla and bowed grace ledgement of the en accorded him.

The Earl of Derby, general of Canada, r usual formalities of meeting had been resolution, proposed and seconded by a L read in substance:

"This meeting desi indignation at and cruel treatment to w are subjected by the massacres which in Constantinople 1 the civilization of the The resolution was

mation at 1:25 p.m. At 1:25 Mr. Gladst He looked well and h his years and hard w peatedly in response cheering. When able imself heard. Mr. few preliminary remar lowing resolution, with thunders of appla This meeting trus ministers, realizing to

the terrible condition Christians are placed, possible to obtain for nd protection, that th Her Majesty's minist rely upon the cordial zens of Liverpool, w steps they may feel take for this purpose. When the applause down, Mr. Gladstone sion to the principles resolutions. He said claiming any authority citizen of Liverpool, national platform upo ing is based gave a for the sentiment uni

ed throughout the leng the land, and urged in party sympathies be r Continuing, Mr. Gla ntertain a lively hop lief that the present d is not due to any act

government of this gr Cries of "Oh!" and of "The present move must be based on the humanity, and not dire hammedans, but again ficials, the evidence rests in credita as in 1876, to the gui idded the impudence of ontinue just as long ent to listen."

Mr. Gladstone ther pinion that the purposing was defensive and ng that no one could ! that the massacres were e ventured to anticipat poken at the meeting ay to the palace at Loud cheers.) Mr. Gladstone then s

is an exaggeration sultan's palace, and inspiration has bee policy devised of massacres. When the masascre into his ov the eyes of the ambass