

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 10 1896.

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## CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT.

Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration—Russia's Foreign Minister—Attitude of the Carlists.

Atrocities in Constantinople—"Abdul Dammed"—Trades Union Congress.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—In spite of the official statements to the effect that the visit of the secretary for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to the United States is a purely personal trip, it is learned that he will make a point of seeing Secretary Olney. The British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is still in England, and therefore there is nothing to prevent Mr. Chamberlain from personally settling the Venezuelan question with Mr. Olney. The committee of the

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION has adopted resolutions expressing its deep sense of satisfaction with the address on international arbitration that the Lord Chief Justice of England, Baron Russell of Killowen, recently read in Saratoga, adding that the enthusiastic response of the press on both sides of the Atlantic affords striking proof that the time has arrived to take practical steps to insure international peace in time, and that the time is certainly ripe for the definite organization of a permanent tribunal of arbitration.

The deputy of the late Russian minister for foreign affairs, M. Chichibine, who on the death of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky was made acting minister for foreign affairs, and is now with the czar, will, it is said, possibly be his permanent successor. M. Chichibine is an experienced diplomat, and a former Russian minister at Washington. In other quarters, however, it is said that the czar selected Count von Schouvaloff the Governor-General of Russian Poland, who suffered from a paralytic attack almost immediately afterwards.

Advices from Spain indicate that there is considerable anxiety at the attitude which the Carlists have assumed. The deputies have voted from the chamber ostensibly as a protest against the adoption of the subsidies to the Spanish railroads, but it is believed that something much more serious is looming up in the background. Deputy Sanz stated that the direction of the Carlists would soon pass into the hands of their military leaders, and he further boasted that the Carlists are now perfectly organized in the provinces, and that they will take advantage of every favorable opportunity.

The recent atrocities at Constantinople have been thoroughly and earnestly discussed by all classes during the week, and have aroused the indignation of Europe to such an extent that they will probably compel action upon the part of at least some of the powers and force the Sultan to make a radical change in the administration of the empire. Already there is evidence that a general European war is no longer sufficient to guarantee Turkey immunity for its misdeeds. Warships of various nations are gathering in the Levant, and by the end of the month a score of British ships which are ready to respond to a sign from Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador at Constantinople. The latter arrived at his post yesterday, armed, it is understood with definite instructions from the Marquis of Salisbury to compel obedience to certain demands upon the part of Great Britain, either in conjunction with the representatives of other powers, or falling back to take action alone. That Great Britain means business is emphasized by the fact that, prior to his departure, Sir Philip Currie received a communication from the Queen to deliver personal letters to the Sultan. In this communication, it is believed, Her Majesty conveys to the Sultan kindly warning of the approaching storm. Abdul Hamid has a profound respect for the Queen, her letters to him being never without effect. The language of the Sultan on the situation continues to be as vigorous as ever. He writes of the "shame and infamy" we are undergoing at the hands of the assassin who sits on the throne at Constantinople," etc. According to the English newspapers, Abdul "the Dammed" is shaking on his throne to a greater degree than ever before, and almost everybody here expects that action of some sort will soon be taken.

The Spectator, commenting upon the situation at Constantinople, says: "The world has been so saturated with Turkish horrors that it has lost all sense of their proportion and regards the recent deluge as a regrettable but inevitable incident. In fact, the massacres of last week were probably the greatest in modern history, and one of the bloodiest deeds in history has been committed in the face of Europe, and Europe can think of nothing better to do to punish the perpetrators than to keep their embassies dark upon the Sultan's fetid day. If the powers would only agree, the Marquis of Salisbury would doubtless use the force of England to punish the perpetrator or tolerator of the massacres. Really the best course would be to partition Turkey, and, failing in this, why cannot the powers agree to depose the Sultan and place his brother or some other suitable person on the throne. In this way the status quo would be preserved and the Turks would be taught that Europe will not tolerate a regime of massacres and atrocities."

The Spectator sees the impossibility of England acting alone in the Turkish matter, but says that there is a ray of hope in the czar's coming visit to Queen Victoria at Balmoral, when, it trusts, "he may be convinced that England will loyally back Russia in taking the lead in freeing Europe from the last remnant of Turkish rule." The Spectator

also says: "In the September massacres of the French revolution not one-fourth of the number slaughtered at Constantinople were killed, yet England sighs and does nothing." The Trades Union Congress of Great Britain opens at Edinburgh on Monday next and closes September 12. It is expected that 350 delegates will be present, and the German trade societies will also be represented, their delegates being Herr Von Elm, a member of the cigar sorters' union and manager of the Workers' Productive Association of Hamburg. The American Federation of Labor sent over two delegates, Messrs. Strauss and Sullivan. John Burns, Kier Hardie and Henry Broadhurst, the English labor agitators, who caused so much excitement at Cardiff last spring, will not attend.

An official statement of the German Minister of Husbandry shows that there has been only a single case of the importation of American horse flesh reported, and stringent instructions have been given to all the authorities to report immediately any such importation and to exclude American horse flesh or live horses intended for food, at all hazards. Regarding pork, the report says that the American imports are closely watched and there have been several cases of evading the legal precautions taken. It is noted, however, that no cases of trichinosis in American pork have been reported for a long time.

The great German military parades preceding the big fall manoeuvres have fairly begun. The Emperor and the King of Saxony on Thursday reviewed the Saxon army corps, numbering 50,000 men, at Zeitz. These men compose the eastern army.

Dr. Langheld's consumption specific "chinosine" is now admitted into general practice, and four of the leading hospitals of Vienna and the Imperial test institute of Berlin have reported favorably upon it. The census of 1895 shows that the percentage of the farming population of Germany has shrunk from 49% to 42% since 1882. On the other hand, the increase in the number of persons employed in the different industries is 30 per cent., and in commerce 45 per cent.

The Governor of German East Africa, Herr Lettow, is charged with incapacity in dealing with the hostile Hereros and Motenots, and all the officers and government employes under his threat to resign unless he is recalled.

## EXTENSIVE STRIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—It is reported among the delegates to the trades union congress, which opens in Edinburgh on Monday, that plans for a gigantic strike of dock laborers of the world at large have been perfected in everything but the minutest details, and that the most important labor movement ever conceived may be consummated this autumn. Trades union men who do work at the ports of the United Kingdom have been working on the scheme for some time, and it is looked upon as a likely signal for a new era, not only in the history of trades unionism, but in the history of all labor organizations or secret societies.

Since 1889, every strike for better wages or shorter hours at any port of the United Kingdom, has practically ended in a failure, because when men went out at any particular port, the trade of that place has been transferred for the time being to some other British or continental port, and the strikers have thus been compelled to compete with the men of other ports. The present plan is designed to prevent any such transfer by uniting all classes of labor employed on or about docks, ships, wharves and warehouses in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and Austria, as well as other countries, in one great federation. Its members are to wear a specific badge and a cardinal principle of membership will be to stand firmly united and implicitly to obey the instructions of a governing council in spite of anything and everything. Throughout the world members of this federation will be pledged to hold up their section of the federation by striking in sympathy and remaining out until notified to return to work.

The scheme is so gigantic in scope, and may have such far-reaching consequences, that it is attracting attention on all sides and is seriously considered by the law makers of Great Britain, who see in it a great danger which may have to be met by radical measures. The strike is to be principally against the piece work system.

"Tom" Mann, one of the leaders of the movement, was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press to-day. He said: "The organization which is controlling this movement is called the international federation of ships, docks and rivers. In the United States our proposition met with a cordial reception from President Compers, who has thoroughly distributed our literature in the proper quarters. The dock laborers in America will quit work at the same hour, and our continental brethren will also lay down their tasks. If we wait until we have 780,000 men enrolled they will be no good for a strike, as the employers will yield in the face of a threat of a general paralyzing of the shipping business in the whole world. It has been proposed that the general strike should commence on September 20 next, but I hope that will not be the case."

## ASHORE AND IN DANGER.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 8.—The steamer Comox bound North started out in a dense fog yesterday morning but turned back before passing the Narrows. This morning on again attempting to make the Narrows she ran aground. She is still ashore and is in a dangerous position though no serious damage as yet has happened to her hull. All the passengers have been taken off. At high tide it is thought the steamer will be pulled off. The water has been calm all day but the fog is still very dense.

## PAPAL GOOD OFFICES.

His Holiness Likely to be Asked to Sanction a School Question Settlement.

Greenway Thinks a Further Interview with the Dominion Government May be Needed.

TORONTO, Sept. 5.—The Mail and Empire said editorially yesterday that the intimation that the Pope is to be asked to settle the Manitoba school question, or to signify his approval of a settlement of that question, is quite within the realm of probability. Mr. Laurier, it declares, is following ex-Premier Mercier's precedent in submitting the terms of his bargain with Mr. Sifton quietly to the Pope, to secure papal approval of the legislation that Manitoba or Ottawa are to be asked to pass; and to flourish that endorsement before the people immediately they begin to murmur at the non-fulfillment of his Quebec pledge in their entirety would ease his difficulty considerably.

The day's Ottawa correspondent says to-day that a half hearted denial regarding the government's appeal to Rome is published. It is as follows: "The report sent out from Ottawa that Mr. Laurier had sent an emissary to Rome to obtain the sanction of His Holiness the Pope to a settlement of the school question is a piece of truth. This, it continues, denies much that was not stated. The statement made was that the Liberals were about to send someone, not that they had done so. The gentleman who was honored with the commission is still in the country; he will leave next week, if present arrangements are carried out."

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The Bishop of Cincinnati left yesterday for Rome. Winans, Sept. 5.—A reporter asked the ministers yesterday if there was anything in the Mail and Empire's story to the effect that Mr. Laurier would ask the Pope's sanction to the proposed settlement of the school question. The ministers simply laughed, and said it was all unbecome.

The local government was in session for several hours yesterday at the school convention. When the council rose Hon. Mr. Sifton said to the reporter: "All I have to say is that we have the question under consideration. It seems likely that another conference will be necessary before a conclusion is arrived at. As to when the conference would take place or where Mr. Sifton would offer no suggestion, and he did not think there was any need of a special session of the legislature to consider the matter."

Premier Greenway stated that, at which the settlement of the question has been discussed. "It is hoped," said the Premier, "that a settlement will be reached, but before that it may be necessary that a further conference take place with the Dominion government. If it is settled, I have no doubt it will be a quite satisfactory one to the people of Manitoba."

## IRISH NATIONAL POLITICS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Irish National Convention in Dublin, which closed on Thursday, awoke only the faintest interest in England, and it must be admitted by the impartial observer that, as a means of promoting unity in the Irish parliamentary party, it was the biggest failure on record and only served to widen the breaches existing among the various factions. Even Liberal newspapers which for years have had the cause of Ireland at heart admit this.

The Westminster Gazette, Liberal, thinks that as a result of the convention money from abroad will flow into the coffers of the Billites for a year or two. But, the Gazette adds, "there can be no permanent support outside of Ireland until there is a united Irish party, and of this there is not the ghost of a chance unless the bishops and priests take the lead."

In connection with the assertion that Irish political prisoners had been driven insane by the hardships of convict life, it is interesting to note that the report of the government inspector of prisons not only flatly contradicts this assumption, but shows his satisfaction with the prison management, which would have precisely the opposite effect. The report quotes figures to show that the number of insane prisoners decreases with the length of their imprisonment, and that of the average daily population of 3,230 convict prisoners for the year ending March 31st, there were 11 insane convicts and only 27 deaths, all from natural causes, among them.

## NORTH OXFORD ELECTION.

TORONTO, Sept. 7.—(Special)—Futullo, Liberal, was elected for North Oxford by 769 majority over Dr. Adams, Independent, to succeed Sir Oliver Mowat in the Ontario legislature. The election was celebrated here in a manner surpassing any previous year. Twenty-five thousand people witnessed the parade on the streets, and over 100,000 people attended the Industrial exhibition.

## TORONTO VISITED.

TORONTO, Sept. 7.—(Special)—Li Hung Chang, with his suite, arrived in his private train to-day from Niagara Falls. In front of the grand stand he was introduced to Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. Mr. Ross, Lieutenant Kirkpatrick and others.

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Five Thousand Vancouverites Sign the Anti-Mongolian Petition—Bush Fires Near Westminster.

Golden Eagle Mine in Lillooet—Gold Near Harrison and in the Mountains.

(SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER, Sept. 7.—Over 5,000 names have been secured in Vancouver to the anti-Mongolian petition.

The following telegrams have been received from the Golden Eagle group mines, Lillooet, in which Victoria people are interested: "Sept. 4.—There was a big strike in the Golden Eagle tunnel to-day; gold is in plain sight." "Sept. 5.—Thirty-five feet in the tunnel to-night. The quartz and gold are in full width and breadth of the tunnel."

Bush fires are worse in the Westminster district than ever before. Several settlers' shacks have been burned, and the fire is certainly spreading and extending towards Westminster.

Thirty-five saloon keepers are being prosecuted for the illegal sale of liquor. A vein of quartz running 800 to the ton has been discovered at Harrison lake. W. B. Wilson, customs collector at Trail, died yesterday at Spokane.

REVELSTOCK, Sept. 5.—The following shipments of ore were forwarded through Revelstoke up to date from last advices:

Mine.	Tons.	Value.	Destination.
Alamo.	20	\$2,688	Omaha.
Stocan Star.	80	6,094	"
Idaho.	40	5,614	"
Total.	140	\$14,396	"

STANLEY. (From the B.C. Mining Journal.)

The Rablin company, on Lovat creek, is doing good work. The tunnel is now in over 850 feet, with pure alum in the face, except in the bottom, which is a little coarser, indicating the approach of gravel, which will probably go to bed rock. They ran into another prospecting shaft last week which was put down in early days, but never bottomed on account of water and slum.

The Discovery Co., on Jack of Clubs creek is still following up the slope of the rock which continues to be smooth and hard, but wherever a good crevice or level piece of bedrock is encountered, the prospectors are disappointed, showing that not far ahead of them and on a higher level there is a good chance for a rich bench.

The B. X. Company has completed the contract for forwarding the pipe for the Cariboo Gold Fields Company and will freight it by team to Soda Creek and by steamer to Quesnelle. Several teams are already loaded. The total weight of the pipe is 640,000 pounds, and the total distance from Ashcroft to deliver it 2800 miles.

KAMLOOOPS. (From the Kamloops Sentinel.)

Victor Guillaume, one of the owners of the Tete Jaune Cache mica mines, and who left here about a month ago with a party who have bonded the mines, had one of his arms broken by a falling tree three weeks ago. The party were then within a few days of the mines. Mr. Guillaume had the arm set and started at once for Kamloops, arriving on Wednesday afternoon last. The trail in some places was impassable and had to be repaired.

On Tuesday the members of the Presbyterian church held a meeting for the purpose of voting on the call of a minister. Rev. J. C. Stewart, who has occupied the pulpit for some time, received a unanimous call.

Martin Beattie, provincial tax collector, who has returned from an official tour through Salmon River valley, Grand Prairie, the country between here and Ducks and the west side of the North Thompson river, reports that everywhere the crops are magnificent, being in many places unequalled in any former year.

BARRENVILLE. (From the B.C. Mining Journal.)

The clean-up at the Waverly on Grone creek has proved quite satisfactory to shareholders. For the first time since the company was organized, some seventeen years ago, it will pay a dividend, the amount of gold taken out this season being eighteen ounces. Foreman Pomeroy thinks that there will be no more assessments called for, but that the claim will give a good account of itself in future.

On Lowhee creek, Jack Pinkerton has been taking up bedrock for the purpose of lowering his flume. The present flume being too high to enable him to work under the water. The present flume being too high to enable him to work under the water. The present flume being too high to enable him to work under the water.

QUESNELLE FORKS. (From the B.C. Mining Journal.)

The great event of the week has been the clean-up at the Cariboo hydraulic, which was finished on the 26th, after a run of eighty days, with 2,000 inches of water, which was used in washing top gravel from banks about 300 feet high. The clean-up was a rattling good one. There was no muck at the mine large enough to cast it in, and the gold was

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IT WAS DR. NANSEN!

Report of the Accidental Meeting With the Arctic Explorer Fully Confirmed.

Return of the Steamer "Windward" to Gravesend—Discoveries in Franz Josefland.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Mr. Henry Fisher, botanical curator to University College museum, Nottingham, and botanist of the F. J. Jackson and A. C. W. Farnsworth Arctic expedition, now entering upon its second winter upon Franz Josefland, reached Gravesend, England, on Saturday with four companions, by the expedition supply steamer Windward, which landed Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, at Vardo Island in the extreme northern part of Norway on August 13. In an interview to-day Mr. Fisher furnished further details of the accidental meeting of the two parties in the ice, and a letter from Mr. Jackson just received threw additional light upon this interesting chapter in Northern exploration.

Mr. Fisher said: On June 17, we had just finished dinner in our quarters at Cape Flora when suddenly Lt. Albert Armitage, our astronomer, put his hand in the window and shouted: "How many of you are here? I see a man on the ice floe." Mr. Jackson arose and said: "Who ever it is I am off." We then scrambled for our telescopes and Lieut. Armitage and I, who had good glasses, suggested that the stranger was Dr. Nansen. By the time Mr. Jackson met the stranger they looked like two specks in the distance. After watching the stranger still more carefully we definitely concluded that he must be Dr. Nansen.

Mr. Jackson's letter is addressed to Mr. Farnsworth and continues: "Hearing that someone had been seen on the ice, I started to meet him. I saw a man on the pack ice southeast of Cape Flora and a second person further off. I fired several shots to attract their attention and, after an hour's walk, we met the man on a flat and concluded he was a Norwegian walrus hunter who had come to grief somewhere. Approaching nearer we noticed that he was as black as a stoker, and that from head to foot his clothes were covered with grease. We shook hands warmly, and then the following conversation ensued:

Mr. Jackson: "I am awfully glad to see you."  
The Stranger: "So am I to see you."  
Mr. Jackson: "Have you a ship here?"  
Stranger: "No, my ship is not here."  
Mr. Jackson: "How many are there?"

Stranger: "I have one companion in the distance, there."  
Turning to the time, I was looking steadily in his face, and in spite of his long black hair and smoky black skin I thought he was Dr. Nansen whom I had known in London. So I exclaimed: "Yes, I am Nansen," was the reply. "By Jove, I am really awfully glad to see you."

"Then we shook hands much more heartily than I thank you very still," said Dr. Nansen. "It was a very kind of you."  
When we reached headquarters it was midnight, but as light as noon. After Dr. Nansen and his companion (Lieut. Schott-Nansen) had a bath, were shaved and had their hair cut, our photographer took their picture and then dined with us. Our dinner was a great success. Dr. Nansen's astonishment we had roast loon, peas and other vegetables, jam tart, cheese, preserves and port, sherry and whisky.

Mr. Jackson also sent by the Windward a resume of his diary, kept during the past year, and maps of his which entirely alter the geography of Franz Josefland. He shows the map of Payer, the Austrian explorer, shows land. This sea which Mr. Jackson has named Queen Victoria sea, he thinks extends without a break from about seventy miles north of his winter Pole, and is considered by far the most important body of water yet discovered in these parts. Mr. Jackson also writes: "A long channel through which we passed from Franz Josefland to Queen Victoria sea I named the British channel. My chief men are Clements and Markham, Charles, Allen Young sound and Robert Peel sound. To this sea I look as my most favorable route in 1897, when the sun returns in the spring."

"The mapping of Franz Josefland is practically complete and nothing should prevent my attempting its open water, or crust of ice, as the case may be."  
"I gave Mr. Nansen tracings of my maps and his route south as his watches ran down and he was unable to establish his position correctly. Until he saw my map of last year he supposed that no one had been there before him."

Feed the Nervous  
Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are impoverished and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

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S. Y. WOOTTON,  
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10th day of July, 1896.  
MARK GOSSE,  
Secretary.  
D. S. WALLBRIDGE,  
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BROKERS,  
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D. S. WALLBRIDGE.  
COLLEGE  
HILL PARK.  
Monday, Sept. 7.  
Prospectus apply  
W. S. CHURCH, M.A.