

## LAURIER AND LIBERALISM.

The Liberal Chief Minister Addresses a Great Meeting at New Westminster.

A Popular Protest Against Protectionism The Addresses Presented.

New Westminster, Sept. 17.—When the train car with Hon. Mr. Laurier and party on board arrived here on Saturday at 11 a.m. the street was well lined with spectators notwithstanding the disagreeable state of the weather which was suggestive of wintry in its chilliness and wetness. Mayor Hoy and the city aldermen were in waiting to welcome the distinguished leader of the opposition to the city, while the city band enlivened the occasion with appropriate music. Messrs. D. J. Munn, W. Bailey and S. J. Thompson, on behalf of the reception committee, met Mr. Laurier at the power house, and escorted him to the city. On reaching the city hall, which was tastefully decorated with the Canadian and British ensigns, and which was well filled with citizens who joined the procession, Mr. Laurier was presented with the following address by the mayor:

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, M.P.—Sir:—On behalf of the Council and citizens of New Westminster, I have great pleasure in extending to you a hearty welcome on this occasion of your first visit to our city. In the course of your journey through British Columbia, you have seen the natural conditions affording materially from those that are to be found in any other Province of the Dominion; but, I venture to say, you will find nothing to indicate that British Columbians are wanting in loyal devotion to their queen and country. Here, on the extreme western seaboard of the broad Dominion, we have a possession marvelously rich in the most valuable natural resources, capable of yielding wealth and happiness to a vast population; and, with this possession, we are unitedly seeking to achieve for Canada a destiny no less splendid than that which has been so eloquently outlined in your public utterances.

We are always glad to welcome those who come to us on peaceful missions and for the purpose of adding by personal examination to their knowledge of our vast resources, and it is especially gratifying to be able now to offer words of welcome to one whose personal attainments and distinguished public career have won the admiration of all Canadians. Such visits have a tendency to strengthen the national sentiment by closer acquaintance; and when you, sir, have returned to your eastern home to resume the important duties that await you, it cannot be doubted that you will find your own lofty conception of the greatness and unity of Canada increased, and your added knowledge will be an acquisition of power and an inspiration to the working out of the nation's great destiny.

Again, sir, permit me to offer to yourself and Madame Laurier a cordial welcome, and to express the hope that your visit may be so full of pleasure and satisfaction that the remembrance of it may linger with you for ever among your most cherished recollections.

Mr. Laurier, who received with applause at the conclusion of the address, replied as follows: "My dear gentlemen of the City Council, and citizens of New Westminster, it is from the very bottom of my heart that I ask you to accept the expression of my gratitude for the kind welcome extended to me and my friends on this occasion of my first visit to this part of our common country. (Cheers.) I receive the address just read in the same spirit in which it is presented. I understand it is a non-partisan address, that it comes from all classes of the community of this Province. (Hear, hear.) For this I am thankful to the city council because it convinces me that this city is governed on non-partisan lines, and that your council includes men of both political beliefs. I, therefore, take it as a compliment to the city council, and I am glad to be able to say that I am a party man, and to remember that I am what all of you are. I believe, first, last and all the time, in Canadianism. (Applause.) In the very spirit of that British constitution under which we live, let us do our duty by our common and beloved country. Divided as we may be by our party feeling, we are united in sentiments of love and loyalty to that constitution, and to our own Canada. (Loud Applause.) I am glad we can unite on this common platform. I have always heard that Canada is a country of vast distances; I have read of the vast distances from one place to another; but, until this present trip, I did not really understand the meaning of those terms. I am now better acquainted with the extent of the Dominion, and I know more of your province than when I started on my journey. We, my friends, I have found much to admire in your story; your lofty mountains, your vast forests, your magnificent rivers, one of the very largest of these running past your very doors; but the peculiar and distinguishing feature socially is the religious tolerance everywhere prevailing. This is much more advanced than many of her sister provinces, and I am glad to be able to pay this compliment to her citizens. (Loud applause.) Yes, in the most western province I find more freedom from bigotry and intolerance than in any other province. I don't ask any man to forget his origin or his faith. No, we Canadians are of various origins, and we each cherish our own traditions. As Scotch, French or English we are proud to go back to the memory of our ancestors, but in this province I am glad to have found that, every one, while faithful to those traditions, is looking rather to the future than to the past (cheers) and can mingle on such occasions as these in good fellowship and in brotherly love. No man looks how his fellow worshiper, so long as he discharges his duty to his Creator and his neighbor, and if he fulfills his obligations as a good citizen, no other questions are asked. When I return to the eastern provinces, I shall be able to point with pride to the good example of British Columbia. (Applause.) Let me say that everywhere in this country we have met with such cheering appreciation. I might here enlarge in a political manner, but for the moment I forget that I am a party man. I think of the address, Mr. Mayor, and receive it only as a Canadian."

The Hon. gentleman's remarks were received with loud and continued cheering. A large number of gentlemen were introduced to Mr. Laurier, and those

with him, and the party then adjourned to the Guichenon for luncheon.

The principal members of the reception committee and the city council partook of luncheon with Mr. Laurier and the other guests. Messdames A. J. McGill and J. B. Kennedy were also present. Near Westminster, Sept. 15.—The public meeting was held this evening in the agricultural building, and although the weather was not favorable about 2000 were in attendance. The hall was tastefully decorated and the city band was present. J. B. Kennedy, M. P. E., occupied the chair.

C. S. Hyman spoke with vigor, clearly defining the issues between the two great parties. The resources of the province were referred to. He was confident the seeds of Liberalism now being sown would be productive of much good. He scored the national policy and referred to the unrealized promise made by Sir Charles Tupper concerning the prosperity of the country under the national policy. He told an amusing story to illustrate his point, and closed by urging upon the Liberals to send a contingent to Ottawa at the next election favorable to the cause of Liberalism and freedom of trade.

Sidney Fisher, ex-M. P. for Brome, Que., referred to the splendid meeting he was addressing, which was a compliment to his leader. British Columbia had hitherto been represented by Conservatives, who had helped to hamper trade by the manner in which they had voted. He believed the government, which had been in power over 16 years, had not accomplished the expectations of their friends. Dalton McCarthy, a life-long Conservative, and for years the bosom friend of Sir John A. Macdonald, as well as a warm adviser, had left the party, so dissatisfied was he with the manner in which the country's affairs were managed. (Applause.) Mr. Fisher, being a practical farmer, related how the national policy affected his calling. To show how the tariff worked at the World's Fair, he stated that out of 2721 awards made to Canada for exhibits, only 124 were taken by manufacturers, and of this number 57 were awarded to ladies. (Applause.) The balance went to farmers. Reference was made to the duty on agricultural implements, and the effect the tariff had on the shipping of the country in the east. The present fiscal policy favored the classes against the masses; created rings and combines, and was so ignorant of the actual condition in our own country that a commission had to be sent to Scotland to find out better country, said Mr. Fraser, they could not go to investigate matters there and to bring out with them men who understood the business! He then took up the fiscal policy of the Dominion and its application to British Columbia. This should be a prosperous country, but the audience knew whether this was so or not. The energy of the people, notwithstanding the iniquitous legislation which favored the classes and oppressed the masses, would continue to make the country prosper, but not if the tariff that it would were there no restrictions upon the trade and industries of our fair Dominion. The mother land was the home of Liberalism, free trade, and all that was good and noble in advancing the interests of the people, and to her he preferred to look rather than to highly protected countries, whose prosperity could not be compared with that of England, whose population had so increased that she was practically now colonizing the world. (Applause.) No government can make a country prosperous, but it rests largely upon the people, whose interests in regard to trade and commerce should be as free as the air of heaven itself. Mr. Fraser's speech was cheerfully received, and he closed by thanking his fellow-Canadians for the reception they had accorded the party, and nothing would give them greater pleasure than to learn that British Columbia at next election would break up the solid conservatism which had been put upon this province to perpetuate the unjust legislation which trammelled the industries of this young, but precious gem in the diadem of the Dominion. Loud cheers as his peroration ended showing that he had caught the meeting.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman and three cheers for the Queen, the largest meeting ever held on the Mainland dispersed.

Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Laurier after a visit to Lader's Landing, where an address was given by Mr. W. J. Lader, and very happily responded to, returned to the city in time to catch the eastern express on Saturday, bound for Kamloops. Several of the party, members of the Masonic order, remained over to attend a banquet tendered them by the Masons of Vancouver.

We are proud, sir, to recognize in you the worthy successor in the leadership of your party of such brilliant figures in the political history of Canada as Baldwin, Dorr, Mackenzie and Blake, and difficult and arduous as your duties are, we have confidence in your abilities faithfully, skillfully and successfully to perform those duties to the end that the party shall presently succeed to office and the Dominion forever rid of the mistaken trade policy that now prevails.

In this province, sir, you will see a great commonwealth in the infancy of its progress, and its people are as bold as the resources of forest, mine and stream. There can, in truth, be found no land of greater promise.

But that its fair promise may be fulfilled and its fullest fruition achieved, we clearly see that greater freedom of trade is necessary; that our natural industries should not be hampered by excessive tariff taxation, but that the policy of the country should be framed so as to aid those natural industries.

In the trade-policy of the party of which you are the honored and distinguished leader, the people of this province are as bold as the resources of forest, mine and stream. There can, in truth, be found no land of greater promise.

Those liberties we cherish among the greatest of our temporal blessings, and it shall be our effort, as it has been constantly yours, to uphold and sustain this Dominion of ours as one of the most devoted portions of the great and noble map of the world, which we owe our allegiance, and of which we form a not unimportant part.

To Madame Laurier we beg you to carry an expression of our deepest respect. J. B. KENNEDY, Chairman. S. J. THOMPSON, Secretary.

New Westminster, Sept. 14, 1894. A little girl, a daughter of E. S. Scour, advanced to the platform and handed Mr. Laurier a very handsome bouquet, and as that gentleman stooped to kiss her, the audience applauded to the echo.

Hon. Mr. Laurier referred to his predecessors and the fact that they had been called Grits, because they had plucked. The mention of the name of W. E. Gladstone was cheered. He for some time dwelt on the injury the fiscal policy of the government was doing the country. The coal oil duty was a gross injustice to the masses. Referring to the taxes paid into the Dominion treasury he had to state that the total amount was \$4 per head in the eastern provinces, but here the sum amounted to \$16 per head annually. The government held that it was necessary for the development of industries to give them protection and this was done at the expense of the whole people. The total expense of the party was free trade, whilst the Conservative theory was restricted or contracted trade; the idea being to legislate for the classes and not the masses. He was a disciple of such men as Richard Cobden, John Bright and W. E. Gladstone. The latter was born a Conservative, but became through conviction, a Liberal, a free trader, and had done much to make England the workshop of the whole world. The policy he was advocating was designed to reduce the taxation of the

people. He then referred to the accusations which had been made that the Liberals were not friends of British Columbia, asserting that when Hon. Alex. Mackenzie died this province lost her best friend. Reference was made to such industries as cotton, sugar, woolens and other manufactures, the protection to which had been created in Ontario. The present action of the people of New South Wales in declaring for free trade was mentioned. The fishery regulations were taken up and discussed amidst the applause of the audience. He related the acts of dishonesty which had been brought to light and charged the government with actions of dishonesty and incompetency. He repeated here the position of the Liberal party on the temperance question and closed an able, eloquent and stirring speech by appealing to the people of British Columbia to acquit them as men at the next election and thus enable the Liberals, the tariff reformers, to bring about a condition of progress and prosperity to which the country has been a stranger for some time back. He would remember with gratitude the extreme kindness of the people of British Columbia to himself and to his party on this, their first visit to a section of the Dominion which was endowed with vigorous natural resources and advantages for the full development of which a change in the fiscal policy of the government was necessary. Prolonged cheers followed as the eloquent statesman took his seat.

Hon. B. C. Fraser delivered one of the best speeches he has made since he came to the province. He dwelt for some time on the fisheries regulations existing throughout the Dominion. In forcible language he referred to those in force in his own province, and those which he believed were in force in British Columbia. He stated that the condition of things existed. The industry was an important one, and it should be encouraged rather than hampered. Men who formed regulations from a perusal of books were not the kind required in this Dominion. (Applause.) His remarks throughout while dealing with this question were repeatedly cheered, showing that the great majority of the big audience was in sympathy with him. He made a great hit by quoting the regulations governing the Detroit river, where, on the American side, there were practically no regulations, while on the Canadian side the avocation of the fishermen was so hindered by legislation that the fisheries were not of much moment. The audience believed he was right. The fish were so loyal that they would not cross into American waters. (Applause.) The department of marine and fisheries was so ignorant of the actual condition in our own country that a commission had to be sent to Scotland to find out better country, said Mr. Fraser, they could not go to investigate matters there and to bring out with them men who understood the business! He then took up the fiscal policy of the Dominion and its application to British Columbia. This should be a prosperous country, but the audience knew whether this was so or not. The energy of the people, notwithstanding the iniquitous legislation which favored the classes and oppressed the masses, would continue to make the country prosper, but not if the tariff that it would were there no restrictions upon the trade and industries of our fair Dominion. The mother land was the home of Liberalism, free trade, and all that was good and noble in advancing the interests of the people, and to her he preferred to look rather than to highly protected countries, whose prosperity could not be compared with that of England, whose population had so increased that she was practically now colonizing the world. (Applause.) No government can make a country prosperous, but it rests largely upon the people, whose interests in regard to trade and commerce should be as free as the air of heaven itself. Mr. Fraser's speech was cheerfully received, and he closed by thanking his fellow-Canadians for the reception they had accorded the party, and nothing would give them greater pleasure than to learn that British Columbia at next election would break up the solid conservatism which had been put upon this province to perpetuate the unjust legislation which trammelled the industries of this young, but precious gem in the diadem of the Dominion. Loud cheers as his peroration ended showing that he had caught the meeting.

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## CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

It has been decided by the shareholders to wind up the Canada Meat Packing company of Montreal.

The woolen mill of Mackay & Brine at Antigonish, N. S., was burned. Loss, \$20,000; insured for \$10,000.

J. C. Rosevear, of the township of Hamilton, has been selected as candidate for the house of commons by the Patrons of West Northumberland.

The Liberals of West Durham have nominated Robert Beith, the present member, to contest the constituency for the house of commons at the next election.

McCullough & Young's private bank at Markdale was entered by burglars. The vault and safe were blown open, \$800 taken and the office considerably damaged.

The Ontario government has decided to grant a further sum of \$1000 for the relief of the burned out settlers in the Rainy River district. This is in addition to the \$300 first granted.

Prof. Jones has been appointed to the provostship of Trinity College, Toronto, until a successor to the Rev. Dr. Boddy be appointed.

The Patrons of West York decided to run a candidate against Hon. N. C. Wallace. The selection of a candidate will be made on Sept. 26.

Major Sherwood, chief of Dominion Police, has gone to Western Ontario to investigate alleged frauds in connection with the farm pupil system.

The customs department will endeavor to extradite sub-collector Neale who absconded from St. Mary's two weeks ago. The amount of his defalcation is \$9000.

The amount of Dominion note and specie in circulation on August 31 was \$22,044,124. Deposits in Government Savings Bank during August amounted to \$304,878, and withdrawals \$300,800.

The two days' cricket match between a Maritime Province team and an eleven selected to represent Canada in Philadelphia ended in a defeat of the Blue Noses by 30 runs.

The coroner's jury has returned the following verdict in the Cosgrove murder case at Cornwall: "That deceased, Patrick Cosgrove, came to his death from a blow on the head inflicted by a man named Green."

Anthracite coal dropped fifty cents a ton at Toronto on Saturday. Some of the dealers have been cutting rates privately, and the fact leaking out the coal dealers association met and agreed to make the price general at \$5 a ton.

Adam Harkness of Toronto was run down by a bicycle about two weeks ago and concussion of the brain ensued. He died at a hospital having never recovered his mental faculties. The bicyclist who ran down the deceased is unknown.

At a meeting of the Ontario Mining Institute an invitation from the General Mining Association of Quebec and Nova Scotia, to unite with them in forming a Federal Canadian Mining Institute, was received. It was agreed to accept the invitation.

William C. McLeod, Woodstock's millionaire, died lately, aged 88. He was reputed to be worth nearly two millions. He leaves a widow and eight children. One of the children, Mrs. W. Hyslop, wife of the bicyclist, will, it is expected, fall heir to about \$200,000.

Sandford Shipley and W. McDonald were out at Rat Portage in a sail boat and got caught in a gale, which upset the boat. Both were drowned. Shipley was about thirty years of age and was a painter by trade. He came from Detroit about a year ago, and has a wife and one child living in the east.

The provincial pioneer and historical association met at Toronto and passed a resolution suggesting the advisability of holding a great Dominion historical and industrial exposition in Toronto in 1897, that year being the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of North America by John and Sebastian Cabot.

At Peterboro' Mr. H. O. Kerr took two friendly friends, Mr. A. A. Alfano and Miss Angie Kennedy, out for a canoe sail. A steamer passed them, and when they entered the swell caused by the steamer Kerr lost control of the boat and it upset, and all three were thrown into the water. The two young ladies went down at once, and were drowned before assistance arrived. The steamer's crew threw out a life preserver, which Kerr caught and saved himself.

Nearly every Patron member elect to the Ontario legislature is now in Toronto attending a convention, the principal business of which is to decide on a settled course of action for the next session. A prominent leader says the only demand to be made on the government next session will be for the election of registrars, sheriffs and license inspectors by the people. The Patron members have elected a leader in the person of J. L. Haycock, member for Frontenac. It was decided further that the members would vote solidly on all questions which the majority of their number considered Patron questions.

**No Condition Powders like Dick's Blood Purifier.**

**NOTICE.**

**Enterprise Co., Timon Creek.**

There is interest upon the following described interests in the Enterprise Co., Timon Creek, Cariboo, on account of assessment levied for the year 1893, and previous thereto, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

J. PUNCH, 2 Interests, 200 feet, and 50 feet staked off as discovery claim, \$52.12.

H. Langley, 2 Interests, 200 feet and 50 feet staked off as discovery claim, \$28.

M. E. Langley, 2 Interests, 200 feet, and 50 feet staked off as discovery claim, \$28.

N. McGregor, 2 Interests, 200 feet, and 50 feet staked off as discovery claim, \$28.

J. Peters, 1 1/2 Interests, 150, and 50 feet staked off as discovery claim, \$24.00.

And in accordance with law so much of each said interest as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the town of Stanley, Cariboo, on Monday, 10th day of September, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon of the said day, to pay the said delinquent assessments and any further assessments that may accrue thereon up to the day of sale, together with all costs and charges occasioned by such delinquency.

HENRY S. TIMON, Secretary.

Stanley, B. C., July 26th, 1894.



Mrs. J. H. HORSYNDER, 162 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

## Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfalls. I used two bottles of

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1490 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## JOHN MESTON,

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

## Certificate of the Registration of a

## Foreign Company.

"Companies Act, Part IV."

"Horsely Gold Mining Company (Foreign, Registered the 4th day of September, 1894."

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the Horsely Gold Mining Company (Foreign) under the "Companies Act, part IV, Registration of Foreign Companies" and the "Companies Act Amendment, 1893."

The head office of the said company is situated in the Province of British Columbia, state of California, U. S. A. The objects for which the company is established are: To take over and acquire mining leases or lands or claims in the Province of British Columbia, and to acquire all the rights and interests of all parties interested in any of the said lands or claims; to carry on the business of hydraulic or other processes of mining, to own and construct ditches, flumes, and other systems of water ways, to purchase, own, operate, lease and sell or lease mines, minerals and waters, or water ways, to acquire and hold water leases and hold water rights from the government of the Province of British Columbia, the Republic of Mexico, or any other persons or body corporate, to tax and otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having its objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or to carry on any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this company; to purchase mining claims of any and every description and to pay for the same either in money or by allotments of shares in this company and for the payments of any monies due for salaries or other benefits to the shareholders of the company; to buy, sell and lease timber lands and saw mills and to manufacture lumber and sell the same, to keep and open stores and trading stations and conduct the same, to buy and sell goods and to do a general commercial business as well as a general mining business for gold; to procure the company to be registered or recognized in any foreign country or place; to amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; to distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie; to do all such other things as are incidental, or otherwise necessary, to the carrying out of the objects of the company.

The capital stock of the said company is one million dollars, divided into one hundred thousand shares, of ten dollars each. Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

S. Y. WOOLTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. (Seal.) sep10-w4t



MPSON & KING, Victoria, B.C.

## AT TACOMA'S FAIR.

is Congress Promises to be Successful.

Sept. 17.—Great preparations being made for naval day at the State Fair on September 20th.

ture of the day will be a naval review in the harbor. It gives promise of the best of the kind ever seen north coast. The handsome steel vessel Monterey, one of the ships of the new navy, is already and will lead the parade. After come the United States revenue U. S. Grant, the coast survey Hassler and such vessels of the Sea fleet as may have returned the sea by that time. The British navy has been asked to order the British men of war now at alt to take part in the parade. Answerable is expected. After the review the parade of the Puget Sound fleet of marine vessels. This comprises a hundred fine looking steamers. All doubtless make an attractive scene. At the fair ground there is a special programme for the day. Exhibit that is attracting more military attention, especially from the marine portion of the visitors, is in the women's department. Its features is a display of East India work made by Mrs. Harriet Tyler, India. It comprises tapestries shrouded that involved years in manufacture. Rugs, ornaments, porcelaine, which were made almost entirely by women's labor. In the department also China painting, embroideries needle work from Tacoma, Seattle, and elsewhere in the northwest. has been much favorable comment of excellency of the display.

Women's congress at the fair is to be an event of consequence. It is to be held on October 29th and 30th. It will be followed by the musical congress. The women's congress has aims, bringing together the women of the west, for the purpose of aiding in material and intellectual advancement and of demonstrating what has been done by them. In the new of this there are many features of cultured women that will with any in the country. The population of the country has been drawn in years, for the most part, from the cities in the east. This being the case it is surprising that the same of culture and refinement exists in the more populous centres of the country. The general impression exists, however, that simply because this is the west, the march of civilization has not yet overtaken the country and that it is in the west and woe in which the annals of the west go found it. It is expected that congress will demonstrate the falsity of this idea.

son's exhibit, since it has been in the fair. The handsome grain palace, carved in agricultural products, the and the fine collection of minerals in the Oregon section, go to up a notable display.

plaisance contrives to receive new interesting attractions every day. ing that has ever been seen before northwest. The best evidence of merit is found in the large crowds daily visit it. From the great canyon of the battle of Lookout Mountain the illusion shows, the Turkish village, the scenic-trailway and down to smallest tent show, all seem to be ing.

## BRECKINRIDGE'S POSITION.

says Illegal Votes Were Cast and Will Contest Election.

ington, Ky., Sept. 17.—Breckinridge's supporters now claim sufficient votes were cast for Owens to give election to Breckinridge. The men declare that he has over 400 ity. Breckinridge, it is now stated, has decided to contest the election. ankford, Sept. 17.—The Democratic committee is progressing harmoniously in counting the votes east Saturday. Great interest is manifested, and is attempted bloodshed is expected. The Breckinridge people say they not concede Owens' nomination unless final count.

## It quickly cures

Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions,

Cracks between the Toes,

Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds,

Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions

Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soresness.

le Agents for B. C.