The Weekin Times

Friday, Victoria, August 31, 189 A TARIFF OBJECT LESSON.

The Toronto Telegram points out that one of the changes made in the United States tariff will have an effect on the trade of Canadian merchant tailors. Pacific coast supply of the British Co-Many Americans got their clothes made in Canada because the lower duty on woollen goods here brought Canadian prices far below those on the other side. By the new tariff bill, which becomes law to-day, the old duty of 25 per cent. on wool is abolished and the duty of 90 per cent, on woollen fabrics is replaced ish ship-owners, who will find an imby one of 30 per cent. The situation portant line of transportation shut off by likely to result from this change is thus the development of eastern and western summed up by the Telegram: "Now the United States has free wool and a 30 per cent, variff on woollens. The Canadian tariff as adjusted last session. leaves a duty of three cents per pound on wool, and on woollens a specific duty of five cents per pound, in addition to the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. Experts calculate that the ad valorem and specific duties constitute a Canadian tax of 32 per cent. upon British woollens as against the 30 per cent. duty enforced under the new American tariff. This advantage, small as it seems, may give American tailors the trade that was built up under a 60 per cent. difference in the tariff in favor of Canada. onder the old tariff Americans came from Buffalo to Toronto for their clothes, and now the Toronto tailors are afraid that the new tariff will make it profitable for Canadians to go to Buffalo and New York for their clothing. American tailors, handicapped by a duty of 90 per cent, on their best materials, could not compete with Canadian tailors working under a 30 per cent. tariff, and now the Canadian tailors, taxed at a rate of 32 per cent., can only keep the American trade if they undersell United States tailors who are only taxed at the rate of 30 per cent." If the result of the one change proves to be what is thus indicated it should furnish quite an object lesson to the people of both countries in regard to duties. Lower duties, cheaper clothes; it is so very easy to deduce the moral that the least intelligent consumer can hardly avoid it. Canadian tailors would have done well to try and counteract the efforts of the woollen manufacturers at Ottawa, though perhaps their influence would not have been strong enough.

RIVALS OF BRITISH COAL.

A recent article in the Glasgow calls the attention of British coal mine owners to the increasing competition which their product has to meet abroad. The mining of coal, it points out, is now berapidly developed in quarters of the globe where its existence was not dreamed of a generation ago. "Australia," says the Herald, "now supplies the Pacific States of America and most of the chief coaling stations in the Paci- the history of newspapers in Victoria fic with coal. Chile gives the necessary supplies to the steam shipping and the factories of the western part of the southern continent of America. Mexican coal is destined to become an important factor in the industries of Central America. And in the region once vaguely known as Far Cathay the coals of Japan and Formosa have completely men to hew to the line, and will sympadriven out the coal of Newcastle and Cardiff. Eastward of the Malay peninsula British coal will soon be unknown." The most remarkable development of all newspaper. The petition ought not to is found in India, which few western people think of as a coal producer. Of India the Herald says: "The annual output now approaches three million tons, or almost three times as much as it was a dozen years ago. The increase in output is, roundly, at the rate of about a quarter of a million tons per annum, Yet some of the largest and richest coal fields are barely tapped. In 1892 there were no fewer than 88 collieries at work in India, and, with the exception of one in the Nizam's dominions, all these were ir. British territory. The Singareni Colliery, in the Nizam's territory, turns out shout two hundred thousand tons per lows a perplexing subject long enough way can do the work of a great number annum, and it said that the output can to allow his hearers to see that it is perbe indefinitely increased when the railway connection with the Coromandel that "it will not do for Mr. Laurier to heavier machines used in larger factories Coast is completed, and the coalfield is talk like an English free trader while in adapted for and used continuously on thus brought into touch with oversea the same breath he repudiates English one kind of work. Mechanics even of the markets. It is from the collieries of free trade for Canada." There are sev- best class shifted from one lob to anoth-Bengal that the factories and shipping eral other chatty remarks ,jovial in na- er, and putting together only a few of Calcutta are now supplied, so that British coal is supplanted there also. Moreover, the coaling stations on the coast are now being stocked from Calcutta instead of from Cardiff, which is not surprising if it be true, as reported, that the prime cost of Indian coal at Calcutta is only about one-fifth of the cost of imported coal. Bombay and Ma- than one usually meets in the Colonist's ands of the same kind of articles in suc dras are still to some extent dependent on British coal, but less and less so ing a flower to bits to get at its perfume. every year, as the native output is increased and the lines of communication are developed. In Burmah, in the other direction, Bengal coal is rapidly displacing English and Scotch almost entirely, and in Burmah three tons of Indian coal are now consumed for every ton of imported fuel. Naturally the largest consumers of Indian coal are the Indian is an illustration of producing humor, railways, but the output is so steadily as the composition books say, by ludiincreasing that export markets are being sought. Thus, besides dispatching to the other presidencies, to Burman, Canada is not to have free trade. It is turning out suits by the thousand. And and to the coast ports, Bengal is now ex- a 'tariff for revenue only.' What that so on through every branch of producporting coal in considerable quantity to phrase means he takes good care to leave tion. China, Batavia, and the Straits Settle- his hearers to imagine." This is a playments." Then the competition of the ful commendation of Mr. Laurier's lack of labor and the employment of machin-

nother competitor, for Eastern Siberian oal deposits are known to be of vast extent and good quality. It is quite characteristic of a British newspaper to show ignorance of the Canadian coal fields, which have a commanding position on both coasts. The Herald makes no mention of the contribution to the lumbia mines, though it is of more importance than that of Australia. But there is no doubt as to the correctness of the Herald's facts so far as they go, and it is equally correct in the conclusion that they signify a loss not only to British coal owners and miners but to Britcoal resources.

A GREAT SCHEME.

The Guardian Publishing Company, a limited liability concern in posse, has asked the city council for a guarantee of interest upon \$30,000 for a period of 20 years, to aid in the establishment of "an ndependent daily paper, to be run for and in the interest of the city of Victoria." In support of this modest de mand, the Guardian Publishing Company submits that "there is not a journal published in the city of Victoria which dares call a spade a spade without first consulting Tom, Dick or Harry." This remarkable petition, which may be read in full in our report of last night's meeting of the council, goes on to show that corporation organ would necessarily eceive the city advertising, and that therefore the venture would prove a finannial anococa We scarcely known how to treat this

petition-whether seriously or as a joke.

The aldermen, evidently, thought it a

harmless piece of fun-the brilliant effort

probably of an ambitious but needy literary crank-and quietly filed the document without so much as discussing the questions raised by the petitioner. The Times is disposed to think that the invincible idiot who conceived the idea of getting a corporation guarantee for the maintenance of a newspaper that would "call a spade a spade" was in dead earnest. He fully recognizes, no doubt, the difficulties in the way of honest journalism in Victoria, and the almost insuperable obstacles that a fearless but financially dependent press has to encounter He also appreciates the great public benefits that flow from a free, untrammeled, courageous press. To that extent, at least, he is not a fool. But when he asks to be spoonfed by the city in order that he may be in a position to call a spade a spade; when he yokes the Times with the morning paper and denounces both as time-servers that are afraid to discuss public questions excepting from the low plane of financial exshow that he is hopelessly ignorant of during the last ten years. Nevertheless, tried, although we would not envy the life of the editor of such an organ of public opinion. Cannot the aldermanic "child of the press"-Mr. Keith Wilson -do something to help the project? He thize with the promoters of the Guardto bless the city with an independent be contemptuously shelved, for out of more stupid projects than this good has

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.

often been evolved

It is rather hard on Mr. Laurier both to be compelled to make speeches and at capital. the same time be obliged to explain them to the Colonist. In this morning's issue of that organ what is labelled an editoof commons from the Toronto Globe. Part of it is italicized and is made the editorial columns. One shudders at pull-So to get at the essence of the wit of harrowing.

Joke number one is that Mr. Laurier deals largely in generalities, and gives an example: "The government believe in special · lines, using improved power protection; we denounce protection as a cranes and machines specially adapted fraud upon the people, as a robbery of to that particular branch of manufacture. the many in favor of the few." This Tailoring establishments buying cloth in

crous contradiction. Joke number two: "Under Mr. Laurier

Siberian railway will bring into the field of diffuseness. Some speakers explain ery and capital are to a certain extent about fifty men employed in developing too much. There might, however, be better examples given of the conciseness of the Liberal leader's style, since it would few localities that they can attain to the slocan mines in which they are interested, namely, the Reid & Robertson group of seven claims, the Wonderful group of seven claims. to take a cent from me except for the the government which the Colonist supthe organ gives Mr. Laurier for not further elucidating the phrase in the paragraph it desired to quote.

through the editorial had not just then heen turned off at the meter-manufac-

> "And the delicate question, which Of us to the kettle goes, and We argued it out as sich."

Which is from 1 a lesser humorist, namely, Gilbert. There are serious bits in the article as a dark background for the witticisms, Mr. Laurier is described as an orator. This is hardly strong enough praise for the man who is, since the removal of Mr. Blake, without a peer in Canada. However, in view of the anxiety generated in the readers of the editorial to hear Mr. Laurier for themselves, that may be overlooked. His speeches are "pretty. Indeed they are. "Such polish, such grace, such mastery of English, such lofty sentiments, such delightful diction, such generous treatment of foes, such brilliant exposition of sound views such fearless denunciation of wrong-is shown in the speeches of Mr. Laurier, the Liberal leader." "Pretty," isn't it? Just

PROTECTION AND LABOR.

too cute!

We have already noticed the effect of division of labor in a primitive con dition of society. We have seen that as civilization advanced this principle received a wider and wider application. and always from the same agency: man's purely selfish desire to gratify his wants by less exertion. The same influence has been the means of bringing into existence another factor of almost incalculable importance in production, in the invention of labor-saving machinery and the use of water, gas, steam and electric pediency, the author of the petition power. And it has also brought to their assistance great aggregations of capital, increasing their effectiveness beyond the power of the mind to realize even by comparison. Let any man go into a small ficiency of labor in making shoes is increased by the dexterity acquired by all of a score of operatives engaged in their turn on the manufacture of a single shoe, each doing always the same thing conknows now how difficult it is for public | tinuously. In such an institution he will see that the greater part of the percentage of saving in the cost of the shoes ian Publishing Company in their desire | produced is due to the division of labor than is due to the use of machinery or capital. But if he should visit one of the larger factories, where in some cases one hundred and twenty operatives each perform a part of the work of making a single shoe, he will find that in this case the conditions are reversed, and that the greater percentage of savings is to be attributed to the use of machinery and

In a furniture or sash and door factory of the smaller class he will find machines in use suited to the turning out of a varial quotes a paragraph of a speech of riety of work, but on account of their the leader of the opposition in the house lightness and because of their having to be frequently changed from one kind of work to another, necessitating a loss of subject of a little rambling talk. We are time for both machine and operator. Alinformed that "Mr. Laurier seldom fol- though such a machine worked in this of cabinetmakers or joiners working by plexing or difficult to deal with," and hand, it cannot compete in cost with the ture and quite entertaining. No one dozens of doors or sash annually, on the ought to miss them. The truth is that- | same quality of work cannot begin to there are always such people in every compete in quantity with men putting English colony-some people may not up doors or sash by the thousand. Cabknow that it is a joke. Elephantine gam- | inetmakers putting up a few pieces of bols are frequently misunderstood. Oth- each kind of work, as they must do in erwise one would hesitate before doing small shops, cannot compete for quan other than gently smiling at what is a tity with men in large shops working on much finer example of delicate humor special lines, and putting up many thous-

Foundries known to the trade as jobbing shops, from their doing any and these remarks is at once necessary and every kind of iron work, and having only hand cranes and the crudest equipment in every department, are always undersold by those who work only in small quantities and turning out only a few suits find it impossible to keep up their trade in competition with estab-

Although the advantages of a division great difficulty in travelling.

not occur to any one out of knickerbock- highest efficiency. And these localities ers or short dresses to seek dictionary have the advantage of being able to the Iron Crown group of four. aid for a definition of the simple phrase produce articles upon which labor con-"tariff for revenue only," Or as it is re- fers the greater part of their value said farther on in Mr. Laurier's speech: much more cheaply than any other plac-"I say that the government has no right es. Central location in relation to the world's consumers, cheap transportation is also likely that a change will be made ecessities of revenue." The fact that either on natural or artificial highways, in the time table now in effect on Kootto bring in raw material and carry out enay lake and river, owing to a propos ports does take to the extent of some finished goods, the concentration of dense millions annually and then spreads it out populations such as are in the cities of to sugarcoat votes and mis-build bridges | the old world or in the eastern part of at Nelson on Wednesday, where he was and demoralize the public honor may the American continent, furnish opporhave something to do with the applause tunities for division of labor and employment of machinery and capital which makes competition utterly impossible between them and any new country in . The piece-de-resistance, however, of the many branches of manufacture. But the collection of jokes is the resume given of industries peculiar to a new country the Liberal trade policy. Gifted with the can in no way be affected by this compower of mind-reading, the Colonist de- petition. The distance of great centres clares that Mr. Laurier "knows as well of population from natural sources of as any one knows that some manufac- supply, where they must obtain raw maturers must be protected by the customs | terial, the weight and bulk of even fintariff which he purposes to enact. Who ished material used in house building. are these manufacturers?" If the supply so add to the cost of transportation that of humor which had been running the small factory in a new country can successfully defy this competition. In a country of saw mills, mines and cannerturers and protection are not to be treat- ies, the jobbing foundry near at hand is ed of in a humorous article; that would a necessity to keep up repairs, and intreason and disloyalty to Great Brit- stead of a protective tariff helping to ain—there might have followed this quo- build up its business it does the opposite, by discouraging the bringing in of labor;

machinery and capital, to be employed in milling, fishing, mining and shipping. The industry in which the most skilled labor should find employment in such a country as that of British Columbia is commodation of in-coming population. the furnishing of houses there are always odds and ends of furniture making to suit the tastes and peculiarities of those who require them. This, together with hardwood finishing and decorations for the interiors of houses of the better class, is a suitable and profitable class of work in which the small furniture low. factory near at hand can hold its own against any competition from a distance, and the building of many houses in its vicinity means for such an establishment vicinity means for such an establishment is rough, an indication that it has not prosperity. Mechanics who earn good travelled far. wages and find plenty of employment will prefer ordered clothing from a local shop, where their tastes can be complied with and where "fit and style" are guaranteed, to togging up from the shelves of the ready-made dealer, but poor pay or Park is also likely to do some work on no pay at all compels them to fall back a gold prospect on Hall creek, owned by n ready-made goods. Whatever is at any time in any country the predominating industry employing skilled labor will have the greatest effect in helping or

holding back all other industries. If house building is retarded in a new country every other industry suffers. House building is one of the "home industries" which cannot be "encouraged" by a tariff on houses. But it can be and is very much discouraged by a tariff on the materials used in their construction. Protection encourages house building by brushful of paint, used in its construction. Yet in the face of all these facts daily. men who build houses and men who want houses built and men whose business depends on the building of houses blindly worship this blind god of protection. INTRA MUROS.

MORE CAUSE FOR ANGER

A statement in the Westminster correspondence of the Times aroused the ire of the Colonist and caused it to talk of "lies manufactured out of whole cloth." The following from the Columbian will probably have still more serious results: Those of the district municipalities ment appropriations of \$1000 which, just before the general elections, they were officially notified would be available after July 1st, are beginning to wonder and ask the reason of the delay. The government says the treasury is not Babb, who have two leases, 5900 feet in the strength of the appropriations voted money from the government. The work has been finished in Matsqui municipality for some time and the men are still municipalities. The government have offered no excuse so far for the delay, although nearly two months have passed since the appropriation was due. An explanation, at least, is due to the people, who are suffering for want of the noney they have earned."

KOOTENAY CROPPINGS. Mining, Political and General Notes from the Silver Country.

Nelson Tribune. The five-stamp mill for the O K mine n Trail creek district, was landed at Trail this week. It will be run by Slowly, but surely, is the gold steam. mining industry being developed in South Kootenay.

Smoke from forest fires is so dense at Nelson that the bluffs across the outlet cannot be seen. Steamboat men say there has not been

a ripple on Kootenay lake for weeks, all because the smoke is so dense that the wind cannot cut its way through. Gold Commissioner Goepel returned lisments buying cloth by the cord and on Thursday from a trip through Trail creek district and the Salmon river section of Nelson district. He left this morn- at last." ing for Slocan district. He encountered forest fires everywhere and at times had

John A. Finch and associates have

group of five, the Mammoth group of two, the Carbonate group of four and

The Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation company has decided to run the steamer Lytton but once a week hereafter between Robson and The trip will be made on Saturday. change in running trains on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway.

Richard Moseley died at the hospital

admitted the day before. He was aged about 50 years and had been in the province since 1880. He was a blacksmith by trade, and before being taken down ill was employed as a helper at one of the mines in the Slocan district. Pneumonia was the primary cause of daughter living in San Francisco. If New Denver is to have wagon roads

the people resident there will have to em, as the government has decided that a railway is all the town needs to afford it connection with Three Forks and the mines on Carpenter creek. A road, however, is to be built from Three Forks to the mouth of Cody creek, distance of seven miles. The people of New Denver will probably find in time that those that help themselves are help

Last winter a man was brought to th hospital at Nelson from one of the Na-kusp & Slocan railway camps. He was cared for at the hospital, with an understanding that his fellow workmen would make an effort to recover the cost of his care from the railway contractors, who had regularly deducted a monthly hospital fee from the men, but had neglected to provide them with medical attendance The case came up in the county court naturally that of house building for the this week, with the usual result in all such cases—the men lost. The railway contractors proved that no hospital fee had been collected from that particular man for the month in which he was injured, although such fee was collected different people which requires to be done regularly before and afterwards. This near at hand and from the directions of may be good law, but it is simply legalizing barefaced robbery.

The Nelson hydraulic company is now piping to reach bedrock on Forty-nine The work is being done satisfac orily, althought the water is a trifle Louis Everson is at work on the next lease above, which is owned by John A. Turner and partners, and he says it prospects as well as any ground he has yet seen in British Columbia. The gold

Charles H. Park, of Salt Lake City, who has a working bond on the Sundown. a gold claim three miles and a half south of Nelson, has a tunnel in 65 feet on the property, and will have to extend it 240 feet farther to reach the ledge. Mr. Frank Fletcher and partners, which is said to be one of the best showings for a in at the hour of the latest report. Grave gold mine yet discovered in Nelson dis-

As soon as the railway is open through to Spokane, which will be within a few days, the Hall mines, limited, will begin shipping the ore now stored at Nelson. Forty ton's were taken to Five-Mile point by the Nelson on Wednesday night. The first hundred tons will go to Denver, and it is said that future operations at the mines will hinge largely on the returns received from this shipment. The freight rate to Denver is \$14 a ton. At adding one-third or more to the cost of present about six tons a day are brought the two shores. The storm, as nearly down from the mines by Wilson's teams, as can now be learned, seemed to sudevery nail or screw, every pound of pa- down from the inines by which is teams, denly lose its force near the Emerik et of lead, or to be put on, so that from twelve to and passed off with comparati fifteen tons can be landed at Nelson southerly over the Black Sea. The machinery at the mines was started up this week, and worked to the satisfaction of the management.

The members of the government party in and about Kaslo have no confidence whatever in the member-elect for South Kootenay, and they do not propose to allow him to represent them at Victoria. They intend to have their own repre sentative on the ground, if not on the floor of the house. To that end they have joined the South Kootenay Protective Association of Kaslo, of which defeated candidate G. O. Buchanan is president One of the objects of the association is to send, so it is said. Mr. Buchanan to Victoria to look after the interests South Kootenay in general and Kals which have not yet received the govern- in particular. If the people of South Kootenay had wanted Mr. Buchanan to look after their interests at Victoria they would have elected him member. Practical men are making a success

of hydraulic mining by the pumping method on Salmon river. Hardman & empty, but it does not hand over the all, on the east side of the river about money according to agreement, and the a mile above its mouth, have put in municipalities are becoming anxious. On steam plant and pump water from the river to, a height of forty feet. work to the full amount has been carried for sluicing. The gravel is fine, easily water is then used in the ordinary way out, the men performing it being told worked, and pays about 50 cents a yard. they would be paid on receipt of the Hardman & Babb, in order to get in their engine and boiler, built four miles of wagon road at their own expense. On the west side of the river, and near its junction with the Pend d'Orielle, Mr. without their hard earned wages, and Litchfield is ground sluicing and prosthe same state of affairs applies to other pecting a lease. He also intends, if the grounds prospect well to put in a pump ing plant like that of Hardman & Babb's. 'The Kootenay Hydraulic com pany, that has twelve miles of leases on Pend d'Orielle river, will put in a pumping plant with a capacity of fifteen thousand gallons a minute. This company has already spent thousands of dollars in making wagon roads, digging ditches

and building flumes. Condensed Disparches. Levi P. Morton has stated that he will accept the Republican nomination for governor of New York. George O. Barnes has created a sen

vote for Breckinridge. Senator Stewart of Nevada has been amed as co-respondent in a divorce sui in Washington. He says it is a case of blackmail. Tawhiao II., the Maori king, is dead

sation in Kentucky by advising people to

of influenza. There was an intense silence around

Mrs. Hashem's table while the chicken was being served. It was broken by the girl with the fluffy hair, who whispered to the one with dark glasses: "Billy Bliven has paid his board bill

"How do you know?" "He got a piece of white meat, instead of the wing and neck, as Washington Star.

RUSSIAN STORM.

Estimated That a Thousand Lives Have Been Lost. St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.-Words can. not describe the winds that swept across

the Sea of Azov last week. It will be

impossible for days yet to compute the

domage done, but it is almost certain that one thousand have perished, some by drowning, others by being crushed under falling houses. The excitement great among the American colony in city, for it is feared that at leas parties of American tourists we Sea of Azov at the time the wind deadly work. All the afterno has been a string of persons American ministry asking, almost ging, for news from Odessa w tourists were to have started regulation sight-seeing trip ac Crimea, visiting Sebastopol and the other famous battle parties were separate, but i they started within twelve other, and according to the these excursions they would ed the Straits of Kertch morning, going thence by north to Berdiansk, where take a train back to Odessa. the leader of one of these proposed a trip a short d from Temrink into the land of Cossacks. If his party branche that way they have undo ed, for the storm raged almost the entire east coast of that state is hoped that some lucky chance the excursion vesterday so they reach their embarking port a late hour there was still port of the disaster on which mises of the Americans' safety

The wind was first felt at Nogaisk is peopled mostly who were out on the water hurricane had swept out to terrible scene was presented. age was razed, overturned, as nense plow had pushed through everywhere were women and dead or in the last agonies. The shalle waters of the Sea of Azov were lash to such a height that it was plain eve fishing boat must have been sunk cyclone swept on to the northwest aft wrecking Nogaisk. Its path seemed have been unusually wide, for at Man opol it devastated the country to a no eleven miles inland and had its out edge far out in the sea. Marinopol wa practically blotted out of existence three houses in a hundred are left stan ing. It is estimated that three hundred persons perished in this place alone North of here the cyclone made a sudden turn to the east over Dolga points. left edge inflicted slight damage to town of Berdimsk. Houses were roofed and a dozen persons killed by fa

ing timbers. Once at sea the storm made its full fury felt. Of the steamers that touch at the port of Berdinsk, not one came fears are expressed that every craft on the sea has gone to the bottom, and that every passenger is drowned. When the winds swept over the northern end of Azov they took a new course, and going scutherly along the coast of the land of the Black Cossacks, Turneisk, Achuev were ravaged, each town b almost totally destroyed. Telegraphic communication with this district is stroyed and it is impossible to learn the extent of the destruction, but at one thousand persons must have died of

The Empress Hongkong, Aug. 28.-The C. P. R. steamer Empress of India arrived here at 1 n.m. to-day Yokohama, Aug. 28.—The C. P. R. steamer Empress of China sailed from here Sunday morning, Aug. 26th, for Vancouver.

Johnny-Why are you putting camphor on these furs? Mamma-To keep the moths out of Johnny-What will the moths do if

they get into the furs? Mamma-Eat the hair off. Johnny-Well, why don't you put camphor on pa's head to keep the moths off it?-Judge.

Hood's Cured Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck-Bunches All Cone Now.



Sangerville, Maine,

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: en:-I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could

Hood's Parille Cures not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsapa rilla do not be induced to buy any other. Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal POLITICAL

Receptions of Differential Hon. Mr. Laurier John Thomp

The Trades and Labor be Held in Ottawa Coming We

From Our Own Core Ottawa, Aug. 20.-The bor council will assemble tember 3rd. The day w tory holiday. Last sessi an act was passed makin Although the third is the congress will assemble in not be until the folloing sions of congress will Among the accredited d several from Winnipeg, ti several B. C., three from a number from Hali om Quebec city, a score and about the same nun-real, besides a large nu from towns and cities all inces of Ontario and Quel The business of the co attract considerable he first place an attemp to form a platform on w ganized labor bodies of nay unite and work upo ion general elections anxious that an amalg take place, as far as p cerned, with the Patros The question of the tari affects the workingman way as it does the farm exactly to the same ext and clothing of the work creased in price because Some are stupid enough a statement. These, that if such is not the tion fails in the very ob is imposed. If it does no no use and ought to be farmer has many thin utside of his clothing, ssary for carrying on farm. An easement ese articles was made the friends of the gove for the same the farm thankful. A few month changes the same suppo ernment held that no cl sary, and that even was brought about it v bit better for the agric But, at all even n, and that is that opposed to high pro counted on among tariff for revenue ether they join hands teh coming struggle ines and monopolists, ocates the present ac A resolution will be adopted, will revolut ystem of labor organiz is the intention of stablish a Canadian fe which will have power levy per capita tax, ctions of federation. The talented and popu iberal party is prepa tical picnic in Queb eek, and started for ntario on Saturday ev inday in Toronto rantford to-day (Mor ng a couple of meeting starts for Manitob irst visit as leader of Manitoba, the Nort olumbia. There are west who will have alr ons of the Liberal le erances in the house try, but to thoroughl rier one has to he ter than all, an oppor with him. When ther for political scandal b the public men of Car ne, it is gratifying t to Mr. Laurier as one ost bitter opponent derogatory word wh could cast a stain up private career. -Mr. I sets of speeches, one another for the east. is unlike his political British Columbians, of them, will soon ha hearing and seeing temselves, and they rm their own opinio There were about fi who turned out to s Brantford to-day. A ing newspaper of Tor ers that the reception home of Toryism, to was a very tame affa says, a lack of enthus tion took place in t hamber was not hal of the councillors we ases vacant. Four

small audience, and the who were in the vicin trayed into the gal dress read to the p ully evident that S no abiding place ple even the Tori This was also well s ien the Rev. Mr. he P. P. A., spoke a ne P. P. A., spoke a cord. He said that Mowat, as did also a the P. P. A., but the hey gave to the Or of little consequence compared with what to drive Sir Loh. The o drive Sir John The He also went on to Thompson was not the people; he was not time which Sir John have governed had l The ministers are urn to the city, an will begin to-morrow. Sir Charles Hibber wired the Times toington. He is there ed with Behring ser award which the Am pay Canada. The awa

ate to be passed at CHILLIWACK B arglars Blow Open

about \$500,000,

shire the Yorkshire Ba