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NOTES.

Under the Local Improvement System Restricted.

THE ALDERMEN STOOD ON IT ocal Nement in Its Fullest Sense Handy Coates in the Council North Ward Members Talk of Its Reprentation-Sewerage Work.

nendment made the local improvement law apply only to sewerage work, exding a street and paving a street, and govided that where an owner put in a paved sidewalk the city could reimburse him to the extent of the cost of a wood-

Ald. Styles and Baker warmly com nded the proposed amendments. Ald. Munn said that it practically re saled the local improvement by-law. It cost of improvements out of the al revenue when there was no

month to spend on such improvements. Ald. Baker said there were parts of

Munn said. The idea was to dithe cost or expense. Local improve-

owever, he thought all small or temrary improvements should be excluded m the local improvement system, and ermanent improvements included. thing was certain and that was that the work were to be done with ey from the general revenue they ld have to face higher taxation. He ected to some of the proposed amend-The original scheme of local

we was being made to remedy the uld be left to all the city to pay. all matters should be done of the genhe mayor said a principle had to be

Ald. Styles said the whole local imement scheme should be anihilated. was hard to work. There were certain rable features and many unfavora ones. The money spent on the Broad et extension could have been used to ove a dozen smaller streets. The by-law drew the line too fine. The ens were not being treated rightly.

success in other cities.

reasons for its failure to succeed. advocated local improvements. work with it."

After considerable discussion of a l nature the committee rose, reportthe bill complete, and passed it. by-law to amend the streets by-law form with the new local improve at into committee and passed it.

ual course. The same committee recmended the payment of \$491 on the

orably treated.

dra streets and Pemberton road.

00 left in the fund.

Ald. Baker objected to the naming and it was unfair.

Ald. Bragg spoke in support of ast statement of Ald. Baker. inds of the council.

at liberty at any time to make an amend-

After considerable discussion the repor of the sewerage committee, carrying with it the naming of Mr. Thomas, was adopted. Ald. Baker refrained from voting, and after the show of hands he charged the mayor with treating him unfair

The notice in which Ald, Bragg asks leave to introduce a by-law to divide the city into four wards with two representatives from each was called up. Bragg said in explanation that the North ward had more ratepayers than the other two combined. He wanted an expression from the aldermen.

Ald. Belyea said he had in the eight months changed his mind. now believed the ward lines should obliterated and the aldermen named from the whole city. He heard com-

plaints very frequently from the members from the North Ward. He never heard it from the South or Centre members. It was the value of property, not area, that was represented. The mod ern idea was to allow each property hold-er but one vote. St. Johns had by a tremendous majority voted for representation at large, and other eastern cities were following suit. He proposed to vote against granting leave to Ald. Bragg to present his by-law.

taken of the fact that the voters list was being prepared in considering the matter. Ald. Munn said the act provided that changes should be made under certain conditions and he did not believe Ald. Bragg had shown the necessity or given

change was apparent. He argued for a change and blamed the members of the South and Centre wards for their oppo-Ald. Styles was opposed to any change

in the manner of representation. It was Centre ward that should be enlarged. Leave was declined and Ald. Bake exclaimed, "There is the proof." Ald. Munn brought up the matter of a naval demonstration. Mayor Beaven a naval demonstration.

The West Huron Liberal convention has nominated M. C. Cameron for. the Dominion and J. T. Garrow for the local

quest to enter politics in Haldimand as the McCarthyite candidate. About 150 Canadian Pacific railway dock laborers of the night gang at Owen Sound refused to go to work, owing to a

A. Miscampbell, member for East Simtoe in the Ontario legislature, is attending Knox College with the purpose of entering the Presbyterian ministry. The will of the late Alexander Cameron, barrister, of Toronto, disposes of property and cash to the amount of \$669.

Charles Meredith, a prominent Montreal broker, who was recently robbed of \$4,000, has recovered most of the money, his clerk, John Shinnick, having

A man named Green has been arrested at Deloraine. Green claimed he had put money into a registered letter, but it was found he had not done so and had attempted to defraud the department. An effort will be made at the coming Winnipeg assizes to procure an order from the court authorizing the release of A. Chisholm, who at the present time is in the Stoney Mountain penitentiary serving a five years' sentence for as-

Edmond Beauvais, of Montreal, who owns and carries on a farm at St. Mathias, was stabbed at the latter place by one of his hired hands. It is feared Beauvais will die. The would-be murderer is still at large. The stabbing originated in a dispute over the ownership of some corn.

Mackenzie, ex-premier of Canada.

A five days' wind and rain storm in the vicinity of Moncton, N.B., caused much damage. Such crops as are not harvested are ruined. Many dykes have been broken and bridges and mill dams swept away. Marshes have been swamped and much hay destroyed. At Point Duchesne tremendous seas swept the railway wharf and two barques broke loose, one running ashore on the sand bar, but she was afterwards floated. Reports of the damage, it is believed, are only beginning to be received, as the wires are prostrated in all directions.

into their employ, afterwards discharg-

nakes the country look as on fair days.

European Echoes.

on Monday, Oct. 2.

THE LAST DAY'S RIDE

A Glorious Sunrise Enjoyed Amidst the Inland Giant Hills.

THE BEAUTIES OF SHUSWAP LAKE

Down the Thompson and the Fraser to the Coast. The Days of the Pioneer

Gold-Hanters Recalled - Our Country's Grandeur. (From our Own Correspondent.) Next morning I rose early; it was scarcely 4 o'clock, and going to the platform, I could see just the first grey break of dawn, but as yet no sign of the sun. The air gradually became clearer, near objects might be distinguished, and far away towards the east came a dim glow of promking, and, holding our breaths in reverent wonder, we saw the sun rise as he had never risen to us before. First the thin edge of a disc of flame peeped above the horizon across our line of vision, making white-topped mountains pink and glorified. Then up, up, gradually that light climbed until in full magnificence Sol himself was seen, filling the whole air and sky, and stretching his sceptre over the calm waters of Shuswap Lake a veritable apple of gold in a picture of silver. The waters soon become tinged and activity. Here a frightened flock of wild ducks with a dim cry of alarm flutter the surface of the water in a swift retreat; a loon utters its weird, half-human cry far up the lake; near at hand is heard the sharp staccato barking of a squirrel, a dropping nut, and all is still again. Very beautiful is the scene below us. The lake is a silver mirror inverting with graphic effect the mountainpeaks which now assume a downy-bluish tint as we discern them through the eternal film of retreating mists. But the sun is a king who prooks no divided sovereignty; before the growing strength of his glorious dazzting rays the mists disappear and peak after peak joins the silvery rose-tinted army of the conquered and are left behind. The Great Magician's wand imperiously sets the glowing seal of conquest on what seems a limitless procession of tall white shiring any vessel, let alone a disabled vessel, mountain-crests; one after one is conwhich is compelled to lie in the open off quered, until with Monte Cristo he ex-Gibraltar every month would be destroyclaims, "The world is mine!" There ed by an attack which no existing arnow a sound of life in the sleeping car rangements can possibly provide against.' and soon the observation car and the platforms are crowded with eager gazers, but they slept through the grand first scene of the day's drama-nor for a week's sleep would I have missed the glorious up-rolling of that curtain.

The train overhangs the lake; the track s a series of balconies of solid stone cur out of the very sides of these rock-ribbed hills. It seems to us that the minds that planned and projected this great Canadian Pacific Railway and the engineering skill which consummated it must be kin to that which inspired the poet when he wrote, "In its sublime audacity of inith, 'be thou removed?' it to the mountain saith." This Lake Shuswap is a wonderfully-formed water-way. Someone has likened it to an octopus, and the comparison is not inapt-its many arms radiate from the centre like the spokes of a great water-wheel and lose themselves in a dozen different directions. Leaving the lake we follow down the south branch of the Thompson to Kamloops, and enter a country of less imposing grandeur, a country of waving grain fields, of flocks and herds, and comfortable-looking farm houses. Here, in the neighborhood of Kamloops and back towards the Grand Prairie country is one of the garden-spots of British Columbia-a land that flows, if not with milk and honey, literally with milk and the milk-producing bunch-grass.

Below Kamloops the Thompson widen out and forms Kamloops Lake, along whose shore we run for 15 or 20 miles. Our course then is parallel to the Thompon River, whose ever varying sinuosities we follow until we reach the old own of Lytton, and here Thompson and Fraser become one, and in brotherly graneur sweep on towards the sea their mited tribute. Lytton seems to be a tired old town; it lives on the retrospect of the vanished glories of those golden days of promise when Cariboo was the eagerly-sought El Dorado which was to furnish affluent wealth to all. Lytton s not a might-have-been, but a has-been, which can afford to complacently watch the mushroom upspringing of the bright new may-be's which the C. P. R. has called into life in such numbers, from Stephen and Hecter on the summit to Vancouver and Port Moody on the sea. The old government road is an object of deep interest. We allow our imagination full liberty and try to picture the march of those early gold-seekers along that wondrous road which dips from mountain's top to river's brim, which clings to the bare side of the precipice only to lose itself again between the mural boundaries of solid rock which hem in those mighty, canyons. "We see the long procession still passing to and fro, the young heart hot and restless, the old subdued and slow." Many hever came back that toilsome road; others, who went full of eager boyish hope returned bent and broken-down men, aged prematurely by exposure and toil. We of the next generation to whom the lines have fallen in comparative pleasant places, should surely honor those hardy "58ers' who bore the heat and burden of the day and brought our grand Pacific province first before the notice of the world. Those who were in the fore-van should have an nonored place of recognition wherever British Columbia's progress is proclaimed. Very few whites are to be seen as we pass along the side of the Fraser. Here and there Chinamen are prospecting creeks, and fissures, and far, far down like tiny specks in the landscape, we see Indians, perched on points of vantage, spearing salmon from the swirls and ed-Their former catches as they dry on long poles add bright dabs of red to the picture below us and waft upwards suggestive whiffs of eau de muck-a-muck which are not even distantly related to the "perfumes of Araby" which Lady Macbeth affected. From here to Yale the scenery is perhaps more capricious and appalling than any we have yet view-Tunnel succeeds tunnel until we each at last Yale at the head of steambeat navigation. From Yale to Hope and from Hope to Agassiz we pass in quick succession. Henry Irving and Ellen Terry join us here and in this distinguished company we roll on into Vancouver, where the air begins to feel home-It is good to see familiar faces like. and hear voices that we know. We were nearly three hours late but Captain

PLACE FOR LORD ROBERTS.

be Appointed Commander in Chief. Where and how Lord Roberts shall next be employed is becoming a question of urgent national importance. The appointment of Sir Henry Norman as vice-roy of India has finally disposed of the idea that the late commander-in-chief should return to India in that capacity, and, looking solely at this particular appointment, nobody need regret the result. The Governor-Generalship is essentially a civil post, and Sir Henry Norman, despite his military experience, is essenpeg in a round hole. His unrivalled milwould have to lie there like a barge on itary experience, and his proved ability a mud bank till the war was over or as an organiser and a commander, are till she was torpedoed by the enemy. at the disposal of the country for service war at the time when the French fleet gratify personal and professional jealous-

That there is serious reason to fear this last result is shown by what has already happened. As stated in Truth many weeks ago, Lord Roberts was personally willing to accept the Aldershot command—where he would have had opportunities of rendering invaluable service to the army. It cannot be said that royal influence excluded him, for up till a recent date it was doubtful whether the Duke of Connaught cared for the post, and it might have been offered to Lord Roberts many months ago. 'That Lord Roberts never had a chance of going to Aldershot Mr. Campbell-Bannerman admitted in Parliament. The Secretary for War defends his action in that matter by the amazing contention, that to offer him the Aldershot command would have been an insult to an officer who had held the post of commander-inchief in India. This strange pretext is not worth discussing, for almost as soon as he had spoken, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had to admit that (as already stated in Truth) Lord Roberts had been offered and had refused the commands at Malta and Gibraltar, notwithstanding that it was considered impossible to insult him by offering him the infinitely superior appointment now filled by the Duke of Connaught. From these shameless efforts to relegate the late Indian commander-inchief to the convenient obscurity of one or other of the Mediterranean fortresses; from the evident determination to give him no chance of going to Aldershot; and from the characteristic official shuffling when it came to explaining these transac tions in Parliament, it may be judged easily enough what ground there is for anticipating that Lord Roberts will be shelved, if it is in the power of the dominant military ring to shelve him.

Public opinion will resent this iniquity vehemently and unanimously; but if such resentment is to produce any tangible result it requires adequate expression without loss of time. Already the first point in the game has been scored against Lord Roberts. The vacancy for which he was most conspicuously fitted has been filled up, and to any complaints that no employment is found for the Indian general official reply will be that there does not happen to be another suitable vacancy occurring just at present. That, indeed, was almost said by Mr. Campbell-Ban nerman on Monday night, Lord Roberts. said he, had got very early to the top of the tree, and "the worst of it was when an officer got to the top of the tree, there was no further tree to go up." If that is the difficulty, I shall be very happy to help Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues out of it by finding another tree for them. When vacancies are not occurring in the ordinary course of nature they can always be created artificially. What we have to consider, then, is how a vacancy can be artificially created, to fill which would not, as Mr. Campbell-Bannerman ingeniously puts it, be derogatory to the dignity of one who

has held the high office of Commander-in-Chief in India. When once the question is put in that form, the answer will at once suggest itself to everybody. The post for which Lord Roberts is most obviously fitted, alike by his personal quali fications and the exalted dignity of the appointment which he last filled, is that of Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. I say this in no spirit of unfriendliness to H. R. H. the present Commander-in-Chief." Far from it. appreciates more cordially than I do the valuable services which his Royal Highness has rendered in his present capacity. When, however, Sir Peter Teazle reminded his spouse of the obligation which he had conferred upon her by making her his wife, her ladyship replied that only one thing was required to complete the obligation, namely, that he should make her his widow. Somewhat in Lady Teazle's spirit do I view the obligations which the country is under to the Duke of Cambridge. Great as his past services have been, none among them would compare with the service which he would render by stepping aside at this juncture in order to secure to the country the ablest successor who could be found to supply his place. If anything could mitigate the grief which must eventually be experienced by the army and the nation at the prospect of parting with the duke, I venture to think it would be this. Other arguments might be urged without difficulty in the same direction. It would be easy to point to the fact that H. R. H. the commander-in-chief is no longer as young as he was, and that in these days of rapid transition new blood and new ideas are essential to the efficient administration of miltary and all other affairs: easy to demonstrate the necessity of putting Lord Roberts in a position where he will be superior to all prevailing prejudices and traditions of Whitehall and Pall Mall; easy to show that the dignity of the office of Commander-in-Chief in India is very much higher than that of, let us say, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, so that, on Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's theory, the officers who have held these posts must be provided for accordingly. Then, again, there is the constitutional question, in re-

gard to which it might be pointed out

that, now that the Duke of Connaught

(teste Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) he pos-

other officer available, including Lord

Roberts, a matchless opportunity presents

itself of making away with the shoddy

doctrine that the command of the army

sesses better qualifications than

footing-a recommendation on which, I rejoice to see, the Secretary for War announces that ministers intend to act. In Mr. Labouchere Recommends That He view of this important announcement, it ecomes manifest that by remaining at his present post the Duke of Cambridge is simply obstructing a departmental reform, the necessity for which has been decided by a royal commission. But to multiply arguments of this character seems to me out of place. The situation

is simplicity itself. Here is Lord Roberts. There is the Duke of Cambridge. Hitherto, the Duke has always seen his duty and done it. Is there any reason to suppose he will fail to see and do it now. -London Truth. A Toronto Man's Mistake.

Many Torontonians have noticed of late that a prominent business man who was absent from his store for two or three weeks, "owing to illness," has since walked a little lame. More than one person has asked George what caused his lameness, but without eliciting the facts.

The cat leaked out of the bag the other day, however. About a month ago the business man's wife got the idea that she ought to have a revolver in the house. The husband protested in vain. She was dead set on having one, and she got it. The following night, after teasing his

wife about having something that she would never use if it were required, he left the house, saving he would return in a few hours. Shortly after the door closed behind him his wife was attracted by the sound of footsteps upstairs. Her first impulse

was to scream. Her second to run next door and ask for assistance. Then she thought of the revolver and her husband's laughing taunts that she was afraid to handle it.

Going to the drawer she secured it, as the sound of the stealthy footsteps were close to the top landing of the stairs. Flinging open the parlor door, she peered into the darkness and in a trembling voice demanded to know who was there. She fancied she heard a low laugh and then saw the dim outline of a man starting to descend.

"Stay back of I will shoot," she said, as she pointed in the direction of the figure. There was one more step, a report, and the man fell down stairs with a thundering crash and lay unconscious almost at her feet. One look showed him to be her husband. Then there was a piercing scream, and when some neighbors forced their way in the two were lying senseless in a pool of blood. The husband has just recovered, but

will be lame for life, and it is safe to say that he will never try to frighten his wife again .- Toronto World.

Wouldn't Trade on Sunday. A Portland (Me.) man went up in the ountry to buy a horse recently. It was on a Sunday, by the way, the only day that the busy citizen could spare from his occupation. He had no definite idea just where he was going, but he had his eye out for anything on four legs that looked promising. Finally as he drove along a pretty country highway, he espied three forses in a small sable-yard. He drove in and hitched his steed and leaned upon the fence, looking the stock over. One young mare attracted his attention especially, and he was admiring her when the nouse door opened and an old man of very trim coun-tenance came out. There was the usual prefiningles about the weather and the farmer asked: "Looking for autsning par

"Well, I want to buy a horse, and I must confess that I like the looks of that mare there very much. What is your price?" mare there have price?"

"Tut, tut. I never do busiaess on the Lord's day. Why, sir, I'm a deacon in the church, and whatever else I may do I will not profane the Lord's day by buying and selling. Why, sir, seems as though all you city folks wanted to come out here and dicker on Sunday."

The Portiand man commenced to feel ashamed before the grave eyes of this old man. The farmer continued:

"Isn't there one day that you can rest from your everlasting trading? Now, last

"Ish't there one day that you can rest from your everlasting trading? Now, last Sunday a man came along here—said he was from Portland—and he offered \$200 for that mare. Dear me; ridiculous! Why, she's worth—I mean scandalous—to talk trade on the Sabbath. Two hundred dollars can never buy her. Why, she can show a two—tut, tut, I mean I shall show any one the door who comes around here talking trade on Sundays. No offense to you, mister. I see you take an interest in the mare. You won't find a better one around here, I'll tell you that. We had a little brush on the road day before yesterday and I cleaned 'em out and—I consider that the least that a man can do is to keep from trading horses on Sunday. If a man should offer me \$250 to-day (Sunday) I wouldn't look at him; no, sir, I wouldn't.

I wouldn't look at him; no, sir, I wouldn't-"

The Portland man gravely took out his pocket-book—he told a Journal man this for a fact—and, opening it, laid it on the fence. Then he moistened his thumb and forefinger, and not paying the least attention to the farmer he counted out \$225, doubled it up and advanced towards the deacon. The latter danced backward, flapping his hands deprecatingly like a great shanghai and expostulating earnestly. The visitor paused and impressively added a \$10 bill to the wad, while the gleaming eyes regarded him intently; he walked plumb up to the deacon, grabbed his hand and attempted to cram the money into the broad paim. The deacon wouldn't allow it—no, not he. He backed away toward the yard, unfastened the gate and disappeared in the stable. In a minute he came out, a halter in his hand. Said he with a queer gruffness: wouldn't look at him; no, sir, out, a natter in his hand. Said he with a queer gruffness:

I've a good mind to order you off the premises. I see you're determined to steat the mare. You're bigger'n I am and I don't know as I can help myself, but if you're bound to do it I s'pose you'll steal this halter, too."

bound to do it I s'pose you'll steal this halter, too."

The old man had whirled around his back to the visitor. He held his great hand behind his back, palm upward, and the fingers were wriggling like a lobster's claws. The Portiand man tiptoed up, jammed the money into the itching fist, caught the mare and towed her away behind his carriage. All this time he was getting a good deacon's opinion of a graceless scamp who would steal a horse from a defense-tess man on Sunday.

English Miners' Strike.

Lendon, Oct. 3 .- The Coal Miners' association, at a meeting held to-day, reiterated its decision that here could be no settlement of the miners' strikes unless the

settlement of the miners' strikes unless the men agreed to accept a reduction in their wages. An invitation was received from the mayors of Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Nottingham and Derby, asking the masters to send delegates to a conference with the mayors and representatives of the miners, with the object of endeavoring to effect some settlement of the dispute. The association appointed three delegates to attend the conference. The Alexander and Craven colleries, in the Coventry district of Warwickshire, were the scenes to-day of many attacks by striking miners upon the men who had signified their intention to resume work. A mob of the strikers gathered about the pits, and when the would-be workers appeared they were surrounded by the mob and threatened with violence if they persisted in their determination to descend into the pits. In many cases the food wallets carried by the men willing to work were seized by the mob and their contents devoured. The would-be workmen were so thoroughly intimidated by the mob that they refused to go to work. has been fitted with a post for which

doctrine that the command of the army must always be vested in a royal personage. Finally, there is the supreme consideration that a royal commission has formally advised that the office of Commander-in-Chief should, at the first opportunity, be placed on an entirely new Rhenmatism cured in a day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is femarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits.

DIVIDING THE COST.

Work

Aldermen Munn, Henderson, Baker, Bragg, Styles, Belyea and McKillican and Mayor Beaven were at the regular neeting of the city council last evening. mediately after the minutes were over mayor submitted a by-law to amend local improvement by-law and the uncil went into committee of the whole The mayor explained that the

sidewalk.

was all very fine to provide for paying y in the general revenue to do the ork with. The people would have to me back to the idea again. The mayor said they had \$1,500 a

the city that needed improvement and it was unfair to make the residents in that ticular district assume all the cost. Munn lived in a favored district. Ald. Munn said it did not matter where ved, the situation was just the The mayor conceded the truth of what

the fullest sense had been a Belyea said after all it did not atter just how the money was paid.

rement was too expensive, and if remedial measures could not be proed it had better be abandoned. Ald. Henderson said he was glad a law. It was time for something to He believed the amendment left too many things under the old em. He believed the extension of Birdcage walk would benefit all Governent street. The widening of a street

ablished and followed.

had been abused often over it. Ald. Munn said that it was true that as a poor by-law to make capital out It placed the matter out of the s of the council, which no longer morsels to dole out to its children was no revenue to do this work. ouncil should perfect the by-law s the correct system. It had been

Bragg commended the amend-He proposed a special levy an of say 4 mills to create an imne mayor reviewed the objections to

local improvement system and gave ld. McKillican said for four years he ted to see it put properly before the ople. If it were properly understood would, he believed, be a success. It actually not such a hardship in the skirts or newly-annexed districts as was in the centre, where the people paid taxes for years. The idea was workable because the pepole would

nt by-law was read. The council The finance committee recommended appropriation of \$1.716.80 out of surface drainage fund. It took the ual course. The same committee recmmended the payment of \$2,567.80 out the general revenue. It took the

wego street drain account. It was erably acted upon. he committee on the Old Folks' Home mmended the admission of Hugh Mc nzie and the re-admission of George

ners to the home. The report was The sewerage committee presented a ate drain and urged that it be made manent, and also recommended the ng of surface drains on View and

Ald. Baker wanted to know if there money enough left to do all the Ald. Baker replied that there was \$35, Ald. Styles said he hoped some of the

5,000 would be devoted to the Johnstreet sewer. inspector by the committee, He had otice up on the board which he be-ed should have taken precedence. He the North ward was not representon either the street or park commit-

The mayor said of course the report of committee superseded Ald. Baker's tion, but said the matter was in the Ald. Henderson said any alderman was of the Russian officers in France.

The mayor said that notice should be

a reason for the change. Ald. Baker said that the need for the

said the admiral should be consulted. Council adjourned at 10:59.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Dr. Wild, the well-known Toronto clergyman, it is said, is considering a re-

reduction of 2 1-2 cents per hour.

508, most of which is bequeathed to his

confessed to being the thief.

sault.

Hugh Mackenzie, M.P.P. for East Lambton, died on Tuesday after a Ingering illness. He never fully recovered from an attack of typhoid fever, which he took while attending the legislature over eighteen months ago. The deceased was a relative of the late Alexander

A petition was presented in chambers at Montreal by Pierre Hamlin and wife for an order for the return of their children by the Grey Nuns. It is claimed the children were taken into the nunnery eight years ago as of unknown parents. The petitioners have been taking care of the children, but the nuns took them back recently. Judge Hall gave the nuns eight days to reply. The nuns, it is said, in order to get possession of the children, took the petitioners

ing them but retaining the children. The Globe hears that Messrs. Crossley and Hunter's evangelistic campaign in Petrolea, nearly closing, has been of a most remarkable character. Persons of all grades of society and character have ort stating that J. E. Thomas had professed conversion. Nearly 600 are appointed temporarily at the Work reported by the secretary as seekers. From one thousand up to two thousand four hundred has been in nightly attendance for three weeks, and the numers are constantly increasing. For hours in the morning the in-coming of persons from the surrounding country

> -Toronto Globe. Yokohama, Oct. 3.-The steamship Empress of China arrived here at 7:30 a.m.

Vienna, Sept. 29.-M. de Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, has informed the governments of Austria, Hangary, Germany and Italy that the visit of the Russian squadron at Toulon next month will be simply and solely a response to the visit of the French fleet at Cronstadt. No other significance what ever, he says, should be attached to the incident, and Russia will decline to have any other character lent to the reception to redistribute the city into four wards,

we have a country—it is not our poverty of land or sea, of wood or mine, that shall ever urge us to be traitors. But the destiny of a country depends not en its material resources. It depends on the character of its people. Here, too, is full ground for confidence." A. D. CAMERON.

Is Gibraltar a Useless Fortification?

Mr. H. O. Arnold-Foster, the English member of parliament, raises a note of affairm about the condition of affairs at Gibraltar, which he declares to be absolutely useless in its present condition as a naval base. In the course of a letter to the London Times he describes the situation of a crippled English fleet seeking protection from the enemy under the guns of the famous fortress. "What," he asks, "would be the result of such a retirement?" Every single ship that ter to the London Times he describes the a retirement? Every single ship that as viceroy he would have been a square anchored under the guns of Gibraltar There is no dock at Gibraltar. Not a at home. The question now is, whether bolt can be driven, not a plate can be removed, not a plug can be fixed below the benefits of these qualities, or whether the water line on any ship, large or one of the ablest soldiers of the day is small. Had the Tunis difficulty led to a to be ignominiously shelved in order to in the Mediterranean with its reserves was mobilized, when our Levant squadron was wandering about a thousand miles to the east of Malta without its captains and without its admiral, I dread to think what might have been the result. Even supposing that our scattered ships had reached their appointed stations at Gibraltar without interference, we might still, within three days of the outbreak of the war, have seen one-half of our Mediterranean fleet-ships worth \$50,000,000—laid up absolutely crippled under the guns of Gibraltar, without the slightest chance of being able to put to sea again or to obtain the most elementary repairs. Nor is this all the danger involved in the situation. Not only is there no dock at Gibraltar, but there is absolutely no protected harbor. By day and by night, and especially by night, every ship would be exposed to the perpetual assaults of torpedo boats. have two torpedo catchers in the Mediterranean; the French have nearly a hundred torpedo boats, and I say without hesitation that the chances are that

Mrs. Field's Entry Into Trade. Mrs. Field, the wife of a son and namesake of the late Cyrus W. Field, has become a partner in a millinery establishment on Fifth avenue, with the honorable purpose of making money with which to assist her husband in pay-

ng obligations resting on him because of the failure of his brother, now under onfinement in an asylum for the insane. At one time such a step on the part of lady of Mrs. Field's rearing and associations would have provoked surprise as a novelty. Now it is accepted as a matter of course. If a woman needs to make money, and she sees an opportunity to get it by trade, the general sentiment is that she acts very wisely in going into business. If she is competent for it, trade is as fit for her as for a man. If it is suitable and honorable for one, ally so for the other.

That is the prevalent feeling at this time. Mrs, Field does not step down socially by entering the millinery busi-She remains where she was and ness. She remains where she was and gains rather than loses social esteem. Men merchants enjoy and deserve social consideration, and there is no reason why women merchants should not have it also, unless we go back to the old aristocratic contempt for trade itself. Even the aristocracies are giving up that eudalistic discrimination, and to inroduce it here would be utterly absurd. American wealth and fashion are based on trade. The founders of the families of longest social distinction in New York were nearly all traders, and most of them traders in a small way. All the rich in this new country are newly rich. The oldest fortunes are only a few generations old. Very little was brought to this country by the early settlers. Thus all the large wealth of this country is new. It is not old enough to make its possessors weary of its enjoyment. It has still for them the charm of novelty. They have not lost their memory of the time when they were without the luxurnes

and opportunities it now brings them, or parted with the inheritance of the qualities in the recent ancestors whose thrift produced it. Mrs. Field has shown good judgment in selecting a business for which the feminine taste is peculiarly adapted; and she is wise in entering into it actively as a student of fashions and a partner who will be specially occupied in securing trade. Perhaps feminine business abilities are best exercised in the management of details. Women seem to be well fitted to the retail trade on that account. We believe that the failures among those engaged in it are much fewer proportionately than among men. Morever, they have an enviable reputation as honest merchants, prudent and trustworthy. The employment, too, gives them the shelter and protection so desirable for them. If they succeed they win the great and inestimable boon of independence. They have put their talent to needed use and not hidden it in a nap-

All success, then, to Mrs. Field in her business venture, undertaken with motives so honorable, so unselfish, so womanly and so wifely.-New York Sun.

Anarchism in England.

Manchester, Oct. 2.-A very lively and nteresting fight between a number of Engish anarchists and police took place here vesterday. The police have long been aware that the anarchists had formed a group in this city and had been holding meetings at irregular intervals for a long time. The anarchists kept within the bounds of law and order in so far that they claimed to be simply honest workingmen meeting to discuss politics from their own standpoint. The discovery of the anarchist plot in Vienna and the attempt to kill Gen. Marinez de Campos seemed to have aroused them to a pitch of unusual excitement, for they commenced making things very disagreeable for residents of the neighborhood of the meeting place. This gave the police the desired opportunity, and a raid upon the assembly room of the "Reds" was made. The raid, was resisted fiercely by the anarchists. They seized chairs and other pieces of furniture and defended themselves desperately. The police drew their batons and a rough and tumble fight took place. During the battle timole agait took place. During the battle three anarchists were so severely liqured that they were taken eo he hospital, and a number on both sides received less serious wounds. Several of the most desperate anarchists were taken into custody, and others managed to escape through the Rudlin's big heart prompted him to bold over the boat and we get home just at midnight. With a sentence from Rev. ate and other Dr. Grant, I will close: "Thank God, windows.