

INSPECTOR MURRAY RETAINED

His Appointment as Inspector Confirmed by the Council.

COUNCIL CONFERS WITH BRICKLAYERS

Ald. Bragg's By-Law to Redefine the Wards of the City Defeated as it proposes to increase the Number of Aldermen.

The question between the city and the bricklayers in regard to inspectors of work on surface drains was discussed at last evening's meeting of the council and Inspector Murray was retained. There were present at the meeting Mayor Bevan in the chair and Aldermen McKillop, Belyea, Styles, Bragg, Baker, Henderson and Munn.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$4,115.84 for various purposes. The report was adopted. The market committee recommended that the application of A. W. Furnival & Co. to hold auctions in the city market be granted. Adopted.

The sewerage committee reported that the construction of flush latrines was under way. P. G. Jordan having been appointed inspector. Mr. Pike was requested for the James Bay surface drain. They could not see their way clear to discharge Inspector Murray of the Spring Ridge surface drain. He had been well recommended, and the committee were of opinion that he was quite competent to do the work. Mr. Murray's references were read and the committee had not yet reported.

The following letter from the bricklayers' union was read:

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 25, 1893. To the Mayor and Board of Aldermen: Gentlemen.—I was requested by a special meeting of the above union to communicate to you the views of the bricklayers on the subject of the 21st inst. that we wished to state in any form whatever we requested that the council should not appoint a bricklayer to the position of inspector already held by a non-member of this union. The principal objection of this union is that a practical bricklayer being appointed inspector is the only way to get the construction work done thoroughly. We are not a body of men who care not whether they are a union man or not. We are a body of men who care to do the work well and we are not a body of men who care to be a union man. We are a body of men who care to be a union man and we are not a body of men who care to be a union man.

Sec. B. & M. International Union. Ald. Belyea said that the certificate held by Mr. Murray stating that he was competent to act as clerk of the works was granted in Scotland. Very few men could obtain one, and to do so would be to serve a long apprenticeship. He moved that the report be received and adopted.

Ald. Bragg could not favor the motion. No one questioned what Mr. Murray had been, but there were men in the city who were competent to do the work. It was the inspectors' duty to see that the brick used was good and that proper levels were used. A bricklayer was better able to look after this work. He favored a conference between the bricklayers and the council and moved that the report be laid over.

Ald. Baker seconded the amendment. There were a number of competent bricklayers in the city, many of whom had been here for many years and were able to go on the scaffolds and work with younger men, but were well able to act as inspectors. It seemed queer that two Murphys should receive city appointments. One was a sanitary engineer and the other was an inspector.

Ald. Styles favored the appointment of a bricklayer. Ald. McKillop said that in appointing an inspector the council should consider the interests of the taxpayers and the city. The union wanted to dictate to the council and say that they must appoint a member of the union. If the council did appoint a union man they would have to appoint him, and he would have to do as the union told him. The council were trying their best to give the bricklayers work, and the ones to be benefited were trying to block the work.

Ald. Munn—No doubt the bricklayers were in the same position as the aldermen found themselves in. There was some law that they might not agree with but they had to abide by it. The council had no right to appoint an inspector. The engineer appointed was a man whom he said was competent and how the council was asked to say that that man was not competent. He was asked that Mr. Murray was a competent man. The bricklayers must agree when he said that those who were spending the money should say who should oversee the work to see that the money was properly spent.

Ald. Henderson said that Mr. Murray was competent to act as inspector. He had made a special study to enable him to act as clerk of work. There were various things about the work that an ordinary bricklayer would know nothing about.

Ald. Bragg thought that the council should consider all the applications for the position and then make a choice.

The council went into committee to confer with delegates from the bricklayers' union. After a long informal talk the council again went into session and adopted the sewerage committee's report.

Ald. Belyea was granted leave to introduce a by-law to regulate house and building connections with the sewers. Ald. Belyea moved, seconded by Ald. Munn, that nominations for alderman for South ward, vice G. A. McTavish, be received on Monday, Oct. 2nd, and if necessary an election be held on Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

It was heard that Ald. McTavish would be home next week, and he thought the alderman should be given a few days' grace.

Ald. Belyea—Ald. McTavish is dis-absent, and the only way he can take his seat is by receding. The motion was adopted.

The mayor appointed Ald. Robertson member of the market, Home for the aged and infirm and cemetery committees.

The mayor proposed to refer a number

ber of applications for inspector of surface drains to the sewerage committee. Ald. Baker thought that the application should be considered by the council. It was not usual for a committee to make such appointments.

The mayor—The former applications had to be referred to the committee, as the council could not come to any decision.

Ald. Bragg's by-law to re-define the wards of the city fell to the ground, as it provided to increase the number of aldermen. This cannot be done without the unanimous vote of the council, which the by-law did not receive.

The hired vehicles by-law was introduced by Ald. Belyea. His object was to do away with the objectionable hack and express wagon stands. After the by-law had passed he would move to instruct the street commissioner to keep the new stand clean.

Ald. Munn wanted to know why a hack stand would not be as objectionable on any other street as it is on Government street. Government street could be kept as clean as other streets.

The council went into committee to consider the by-law. After some discussion the committee reported progress and the council adjourned.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

Life at Trout Lake—Prospectors Supposed to be Lost.

Trout Lake City, B.C., Sept. 16.—Showery weather still prevails, alternating with frosty nights, making camping out unpleasant.

Two large landslides occurred on the southern range last Friday. The roar could be heard distinctly eight miles off.

Sydney A. Roberts, who has just recovered from a serious attack of dysentery, left on Thursday for Revelstoke, en route for Victoria.

Hugh Brown left last week for his former home at Whistler, where he expects to be able to interest certain capitalists in the Trout Lake district.

Fishing on the lake is now at its best, and many big catches have been made with the trolling line. Tom Hamilton, who always seems to catch the biggest fish, heads the list with a 27 pounder. Tom knows all the best reaches, and is always pleased to impart his knowledge to visitors.

The bush fires are gradually diminishing, and will probably be all drowned out by the end of the month. Messrs. Cleveland and Beaton have not been heard of for so long it is supposed they and their pack trains have been carried away by the torrent at Three Mile creek and perished. No bodies have been found by the searchers.

The crowd of placer miners still increases on the Lardeau. As yet no definite news regarding results is obtainable. No prospectors have come in for some days, so that mining news is nil.

A. H. Harrison's monster charcoal pit, which was supposed to be cold ten days ago, suddenly burst into flame on Thursday afternoon, and was only subdued after a long and hard struggle.

E. Munnell's foot is still so bad as to confine him to quarters.

HOPS AND FRUIT.

Expert Opinion on Their Culture in British Columbia.

Professor Saunders of the experimental farms has presented the following report to his department on hop raising and fruit growing in British Columbia:

"At the experimental farm at Agassiz," he says, "there are some very fine crops of plums on trees three years planted. The orchards there have been very much enlarged during the past year, and the number of varieties of fruit now under test is over 1,100. These tests are being carried on in the valley land and also the bench land upon the sides of the mountains, where 500 fruit trees are at heights ranging from 100 feet to 800 feet above the level valley. These are doing remarkably well, and have made a strong growth. Judging from the dates of putting in and the general character of the growth, it would appear that the trees and shrubs on the higher land bud earlier and the fruit will probably ripen earlier than those in the valley, although sufficient experience has not yet been had to make this very positive. There is so much land in British Columbia of this character on the mountain sides which is unfit for general agriculture, that the hop and fruit experiment has awakened much interest among the fruit growers of the province.

"Good progress has also been made in the forestry work, especially in the planting of hardwood timbers. During last winter the departments of the interior transferred to the experimental farm 800 acres of additional land for this special work. During the spring over 3,000 young trees were planted on the hillsides. Mainly black spruce and white spruce, cherry and other valuable hardwood timber trees of the east. As the forests of British Columbia contain very little hardwood, the results of these tests are looked forward to with much interest.

"Hop growing is also fast becoming an important industry in that section. After visiting the hop yards at Agassiz and in the neighborhood, a journey was made to the familiar hop districts of Washington state, especially those at Puyallup, White River Valley and Kent, where a very large acreage is being devoted to this purpose. We also visited the hop yards in the drier districts of Washington state, notably North Yakima. This section of country a few years ago produced nothing but sage brush, but by irrigation the land has been made to produce large crops of hops and fruit. The hops in both these localities are fine and the crops are heavy. Comparing them with those seen in British Columbia and the hop districts of British Columbia and the hop districts of British Columbia, I am of opinion that hops can be grown quite as fine in quality and as good in every respect in corresponding localities in British Columbia as they can in the state of Washington. This opens up an excellent field for the employment of capital and labor in that province.

"It is my intention to report at length as the result of my trip either by special bulletin or in my annual report, in which full information of the details gained will be set forth. Next spring we will start a hop plantation at the Agassiz farm, British Columbia, planting all the best varieties to see what will be best adapted for the country."

Is your tongue coated? It is biliousness. Get Esclair's Liver Lozenges at once. 25c.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Ex-Alderman McDougall is announced as being in the field for the Toronto mayoralty.

Mr. Crichton's live story roller grist mill at Comber was destroyed by fire. It was built at a cost of \$120,000.

The will of the late George Goulding, wholesale military merchant, Toronto, who died last June, shows an estate of \$72,250.

James St. George Dillon, a well-known member of the firm of Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., Montreal, has entered an action for separation from his wife.

Director Saunders, of the Central Experimental farm, estimates the wheat crop of Manitoba and the Territories at fifteen or sixteen million bushels.

Mailoux, late accountant of the public works department, Quebec, pleaded guilty in the police court to having defrauded the government of \$4,000. Sentence was deferred.

The suggestion is made that Montreal should purchase the fine residence of Duncan McIntyre, which is offered for \$300,000 as a vice-regal residence for the governor-general.

George H. Jordan, charged with publishing and selling the Toronto Times, a paper alleged to be tending to corrupt public morals, was committed for trial by the police magistrate.

A requisition is being signed by Ottawa electors asking Mr. Stewart to be mayor, to stand as a candidate for the House of Commons in the Conservative interest at the coming election.

The steamship Melbourne, loaded with wheat, ventured out in the gale from Fort William and before reaching the Cape lost four life boats and was otherwise damaged. Her cargo was all right.

The Toronto street railway company has at last hit upon a scheme for transferring passengers which will prevent the present extensive system of petty frauds and prove effective for bona fide transfers.

News comes to Toronto on good authority that John Leys, Q. C., is in Buffalo. There is not likely to be any further development in his affairs until Leys' brother-in-law, Cousin, finishes his investigation.

A deputation of representatives of steamship and railway companies left Montreal for Washington to endeavor to make an arrangement with the United States immigration commissioner regarding the alien labor law.

It is understood that the Rev. F. Y. Terry, who captained the Canadian eleven in the recent international cricket match has been asked to take charge of a parish in Alberta, N. W. T., and that he has accepted the call.

It is announced that St. John, of Montreal, has been appointed by the directors of that paper to be editor-in-chief and managing director of the Winnipeg Free Press, to succeed W. P. Lusk, who founded the paper twenty years ago.

It is stated on good authority that Archbishop Fabre of Montreal has decided to suppress the private convent of Dr. Jacques. This institution, which is one of the strongest of the kind in America, was founded at the time of the smallpox epidemic.

Among the passengers on the Wabash express train wrecked at Kingsbury were nine Barnardo Home boys, who arrived in Toronto a few days ago, leaving for Chicago on Thursday. One of them was instantly killed; two fatally injured and three seriously so.

Fred C. Summerville, the Kingston dry goods clerk who was arrested on suspicion of having murdered Angus McLeod at Napawan, has been honorably acquitted, the coroner's jury returning a verdict of wilful murder against a certain person or persons unknown.

It is understood that, after recent train robberies at Kendalville, Ind., and Hancock, Mich., the Canadian express companies have decided to arm their employees with Winchester rifles, and to take other precautions to prevent express robberies on this side of the line.

The Dominion government has laid down a rule that the Canadian express companies have decided to arm their employees with Winchester rifles, and to take other precautions to prevent express robberies on this side of the line.

It is understood that a grain elevator company in the province of Manitoba at Montreal and that the scheme has the promise of the support of several of the shipping companies and the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways. The capital of the new company will be \$100,000, and it is expected that operations will be started next spring.

Laurier was tendered a great ovation at Paisley as he passed through on his way to Port Elgin. Thousands of people assembled at the station and cheered him as he passed. The train halted for a short time and the president of the Reform Association presented an address to which the leader briefly replied. An amusing feature of the occasion was the presentation of a bouquet of a bouquet by Miss Bell Sinclair when to show his gratitude more forcibly than in words the Liberal responded by imprinting a hearty kiss on the young lady's lips.

Senator John Boyd, of St. John, N. B., was on Friday at Ottawa sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. Governor Boyd, on his way to Ottawa, narrowly escaped a severe accident. While the train was waiting at Calumet, and while the passengers were at supper, Mr. Boyd alighted from the train for a stroll on the station platform. The night was very dark and the honorable gentleman not noticing that a resident on the platform fell over the obstructions. He was severely shaken, his right hand sprained, his arm bruised and leg cut. He was able, however, to resume his journey.

At the Toronto general sessions Nelson Sheels was convicted of bigamy. Sheels married Emma Glacken in 1891, Millie Palmer, whom he married in 1887 in Barrie, being then and now living. The defence was that the first wife had secured a divorce in New York and that the prisoner believed himself free to marry again. During the examination of witnesses for the prosecution the question of Canadian courts recognizing the validity of divorces granted by United States

courts came up. Judge Macdougall expressed the very pronounced opinion that American divorces could not be accepted in Canadian courts as binding or as dissolving marriage ties.

Father Babineau, parish priest of Tracadie, N. B., is in Ottawa. He had an interview with the officials of the public works and agricultural departments in reference to the proposed new leper hospital which is to be erected at Tracadie. Parliament voted \$15,000 for the work. The session and plans for the new building have been prepared. Tenders will be asked for without delay.

COLD STORAGE.
The Question Again Discussed at a Meeting at the Friar.

About twenty gentlemen met in the private dining room of the Friar last night to consider a proposition to organize a cold storage company. Mr. Strouss was voted to the chair and J. H. Brownlee by request acted as secretary.

M. Strouss opened the discussion by pointing out the need of a cold storage warehouse. He thought there was no necessity to import foreign capital for the purpose when we can do it ourselves. He came before them with a proposition to establish such an enterprise with local capital, and if a bonus were necessary it could be better to give it to a local company. He asked for an expression of the views of those present.

A. Dunsinuir thought we should have cold storage first and good water before cold storage was taken up. Without these things cold storage would be a city. D. R. Kerr considered a cold storage warehouse almost a necessity. All cities of 25,000 inhabitants are provided with plants, which is an evidence that it is considered elsewhere as an indispensable part of the city.

The first thing was to get capital, local if possible. B. Van Volkenburgh had used natural cold storage for years in Cariboo. He generally killed in November and December, and in spring the meat was in good condition. It paid to store beef for six months. The quality was better after two months than when first killed. The meat kept its flavor until March.

A. Dunsinuir did not understand why the meeting should have been called to discuss cold storage when there were other things more urgently needed. Why not call a meeting to see what the mayor and council had done? Our debt was \$800,000, while Vancouver's was \$2,000,000. Why not call a meeting to put in a new council and a new mayor? We must build up our city as a pleasure resort by making it attractive, for it would never be a manufacturing city.

G. Leiser was in favor of either local or foreign capital in a cold storage enterprise. The need of such an institution was great. Eggs could be bought for 10 cents to 15 cents and stored, and in time of scarcity could be sold for 25 cents to 30 cents. We were paying too much for mutton, and there was no reason why we should not import from Australia. From 500 to 1,000 boxes of fruit were brought in every steamer, which could be more profitably stored than these at once placed in refrigerators.

James Mitchell thought the project a capital one. The citizens would save 20 per cent. in the price of commodities placed in cold storage. The benefits would be derived by the consumers as well as by the business men.

R. Cunningham, Port Essington, said his experience with a small refrigerator purchased in San Francisco was most satisfactory. He was now surprised that he did not have one before, as it proved most useful and profitable. When he had too many fish, more than his cannery could get away with, they were put in the refrigerator until the men were able to can them. When game was plentiful or beaves were killed he found it paid well to use the refrigerator. No one could get away with them without one if it cost twice as much as the refrigerator.

M. Strouss, the promoter of the meeting, explained that he had inspected the cold storage building in Tacoma, which cost \$80,000, also one in Seattle, which he liked better. He considered that a suitable plant would cost here for machinery—direct expansion, double machines and two engines—of a capacity of 50 carloads, \$150,000. Different goods required different compartments of varying temperature. Seven compartments would be necessary costing \$2,200 each. An ice plant would cost \$5,000, a site, say \$10,000 in all \$46,000. To make a strong company a capital of \$65,000 in \$100 shares would be required. He was in favor of local capital taking up the project. In Tacoma the business paid a 7 per cent. dividend.

A. Dunsinuir was of opinion that what the country wanted most was people with energy to grow the products consumed, many of which were imported. There was enough land in Cowichan to supply all Victoria. At present his company was shipping butter and eggs to Union.

A. C. Flumerfelt thought the time was opportune, when the C. P. R. and the Australian steamers were about to put in cold storage, for Victoria to do the same. We certainly, as Mr. Dunsinuir said, wanted population, but we had first to cheapen living, and with cheaper living we would get population. A company if formed should have plenty of capital, and although if a proper scheme were evolved there sufficient capital could be secured. The Board of Trade heartily endorsed the scheme.

R. H. Hall, M. P. P., and Geo. McL. Brown, of the C. P. R., spoke in favor of the project.

M. Young of the New England hotel discussed the advantages from a hotel-keeper's standpoint, and showed how it would be to the advantage of buyer and seller if goods could be preserved in good condition from the season of plenty to the season of scarcity.

R. Erskine endorsed the project and said he would patronize the institution very largely if one were established. The chairman asked that a resolution be passed endorsing the Victoria Automatic Refrigerator Co. He thought also that seven shareholders should be obtained at this meeting.

It was moved by G. Leiser, seconded by W. Templeman, that the chairman and secretary be appointed a committee to canvass the citizens for subscriptions to the stock of a company, to report at a subsequent meeting, which was unanimously carried.

The chairman declined to act, stating that he had already interviewed a great many of the leading business men, but for some reason they had absented themselves. The meeting then adjourned.

HOW THE TARIFF APPLIES

An Official Analysis of the Returns of Imported Goods.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST BRITAIN

The N. P. Exact Heavy Toll From the People in the Interests of the Combines and Monopolists—The Effect of Specific Duties.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—The customs department has prepared an analysis of the returns of goods imported into the Dominion in the fiscal year 1891-2. From this return an idea of how the people are robbed through the agency of specific duties or specific and ad valorem combined. If the specific or mixed duties are reduced to an ad valorem basis on all goods imported during the year named the fact will not only become patent that it imposes burdensome taxes but it also discriminates against British goods when put in practical operation. Why it does so is easily explained. The specific duty falls heaviest on the lower priced article and Britain makes cheaper goods than the United States. For instance, take to be paid on British and American iron goods. The specific duty on British iron is \$1.38 per cwt. while the cost of that imported from the United States was \$2.26 per cwt. But the duty of \$1.38 per ton had to be paid on British and American iron alike, the result being that the ad valorem rate on the British article was 47 per cent. while on the American it was only 27 per cent. Thus the Foster tariff discriminates against imports from the mother country. But more objectionable even than this "loyal" discrimination is the wholesale robbery which the specific duty system permits combines to perpetrate. The protected manufacturer exacts every cent that he can from Canadian consumers; his powers of extortion being limited only by the rates at which importation can be profitably engaged in by rivals.

A careful perusal of the figures given below will show anyone how the people are plundered to keep up the combines and monopolists over which Mr. Foster is so careful. If the people are anxious that this should not only be continued but improved upon they will decide to vote for the government when the time comes; but if not then they will support those who want protection wiped out as speedily as possible.

The following statement compiled from the official returns disclose the actual ad valorem rates of duty paid last year in cases where specific or mixed specific and ad valorem duties are imposed:

Cotton shirts from G. Brit'n (per c.) 48
do from U. S. 44
do from other countries 41
Cotton suits from G. Brit'n 42
do from U. S. 41
do from other countries 38-4

Wine from G. Brit'n 42-2
Cuts from G. Brit'n 42-2
do from U. S. 41-8
do from other countries 40-1-8

Linen shirts 41
Glass bottles 38-1-2
Waterproof clothing 34
2 and 4 pronged forks G. B. 33-1-2
2 and 4 pronged forks U. S. 32
Hoses from Great Brit'n 32
do from U. S. 31
Garden rakes 30-1-2
Scythes from Great Brit'n 30-1-2
do from U. S. 29-4
Saws and shovels U. S. 29-4
Axe from Great Brit'n 29-4
do from U. S. 28-4
Bar iron from G. Brit'n 28-4
do from U. S. 27-4
Boiler iron from G. Brit'n 27-4
do from U. S. 26-1-2
Cast iron vessels from G. Brit'n 26-1-2
do from U. S. 25
Cast iron pipe from G. Brit'n 25
Cast iron pipe from U. S. 24-4
Cut tacks and brads from G. B. 23-1-2
do from U. S. 22-4
"over 16 oz. per m. G. B. 43-4
do " " " " U. S. 42
Fire engines, average 37
Forgings of iron and steel G. B. 37
do " " " " U. S. 36
Hoop or band iron from G. B. 37
do " " " " U. S. 36
Iron in slabs, blooms, etc. G. B. 37
do " " " " U. S. 36
Iron bridges from G. B. 42
do " " " " U. S. 41
Pig and scrap iron G. B. 42-2
do " " " " U. S. 41-2
Iron rivets or bolts from G. B. 64
do " " " " U. S. 63
Sewing machines from G. B. 40
do " " " " U. S. 39-1-2
Nails and spikes, average 40
Rolled fish plates G. B. 41
do " " " " U. S. 40-1-2
Rolled iron or steel angles G. B. 40-1-2
do " " " " U. S. 39-4
Rivet or steel screws G. B. 37
do " " " " U. S. 36
Skates from G. B. and U. S. 48
Wrought iron tubes G. B. and U. S. 50
Wire fencing (barbed) from G. B. 48
do " " " " U. S. 47
" (Ruckthorn) from U. S. 41
Wrought iron or steel nuts, bolts G. B. 55
do " " " " U. S. 54
Steel ingots, slabs, etc. G. B. 41
Chopping axes " " U. S. 25
Pickaxes " " U. S. 24
Sledge, etc. G. B. 38-1-2
do " " " " U. S. 37
Stereotype plates, average rate 119
Plated cutlery from G. B. 10-1-4
do " " " " U. S. 10-4
Lead pipe from G. B. 46
do " " " " U. S. 45
Lead shot from G. B. 28
do " " " " U. S. 27
Show cases from G. B. 29
Blankets from G. B. 52
do " " " " other countries 41
Cashmeres from G. B. 54
do " " " " other countries 49
Cloths from G. B. 38
do " " " " other countries 37
Coatings from G. B. 32
do " " " " other countries 31
Meltons from G. B. 29
Tweeds, G. B. and U. S. 42
Pet cloth from G. B. 50
Hosiery-collared cloth G. B. 50
Flannels from G. B. 51
Woolen socks from G. B. 49
do " " " " U. S. 48
Knitting yarn G. B. and U. S. 41
Gaiting yarn from Germany 45
Woolen cloaks from G. B. 23
do " " " " U. S. 22
Coats, vests, etc. from G. B. 24
do " " " " U. S. 23
Shirts, drawers, etc. from G. B. 28
Horse clothing, shapad, G. B. 33
do " " " " U. S. 32
All other clothing G. B. 32
Woolen carpets G. B. 37
do " " " " other countries 24
Vinegar from Great Britain 65
do " " " " U. S. 64
do " " " " France 61

This is the tariff that Sir John Thompson says he will stick to, popular or unpopular.

Tarte and Outnet.
The dispute at present going on between the Hon. Mr. Outnet, of the Ottawa government, and Mr. Tarte, M.P., is growing not only very personal, but very spicy, says a Quebec dispatch. In the Electeur here Mr. Tarte lashes Mr. Outnet unmercifully for his cowardice

as Colonel of the 65th battalion during the Northwest campaign, and replying to the latter's charge that he (Tarte) was ashamed of his father's name, because he no longer bore it, he demands who told him that his father's name was Cauchon and that he had changed it to Tarte. The member for L'Islet declares that the whole story is an absurd fabrication and that he has no reason to blush for his father's name or the modest history of his family. As for the minister's insinuation that he is a greedy, unscrupulous self-seeker, with an inordinate thirst for money, Mr. Tarte points out that, far from having profited by his connection with politics, he has lost all he ever made in journalism, and that today he is a ruined man through the independent stand he has taken against the powers that be. But the most significant declaration he makes is that no effort was spared by the Ottawa ministers and their friends to induce him to abandon his demand for an inquiry into the McGreevy-Langervin scandal. His silence, he says, would have been worth \$100,000 then to Sir Hector and his accomplices, who were robbing the country of millions, and he could have had the money if he had been the self-seeker and the Judas Mr. Outnet now tries to represent him to be to those who do not know him. But instead of doing so he kept straight ahead, and he adds that, without awakening the dead, whom he loved, it is impossible for him to recall now what Sir John Macdonald said to him in the beginning of the session of 1891:

"Tarte, you kept your word like a man."

This was in answer to what he had whispered into Sir John's ear:

"Bah, don't have any anxiety, we will stay Tarte."

And his (Tarte's) reply to Sir John had been:

"I will prove to you that all the French-Canadians are not for sale."

As a contrast to his own poverty, the member for L'Islet points out that, in all the party divisions of the plauder, Mr. Outnet has never gone away empty-handed. As crown attorney of the Montreal district he bagged in the neighborhood of \$4,000 a year for a number of years. As speaker of the house he raked in \$4,000 a year also, besides his seasonal indemnity, while at present assimilation he rakes in \$7,000 a year in addition to the same indemnity and other perquisites. Altogether, his present annual and present revenue must be about \$25,000 a year, of which about \$12,000 only comes from those who had, he says, the amiability to be born before him, meaning his parents. In conclusion, to show that Mr. Outnet's present attempts to asperse and depreciate him in the public estimation are dictated by a spirit of vengeance, the member for L'Islet openly declares that he had only to express his wish to become a colleague of the minister of public works and that wish would have been gratified at the price of his silence, and that, in the course of the last session, Mr. Outnet proached him and asked if a friendly arrangement of some kind was not possible, his reply being in the negative, and that the French Conservatives would be soon obliged to follow the same footsteps, as the Tories of Ontario would become more fanatical and intolerant. And he then adds, addressing Mr. Outnet:

"I much prefer my poverty to your wealth. I have at least preserved my own self-respect and integrity, while you are ever haunted by the memory of your cowardice, which follows you like your shadow."

Frisco Cable Railways.
San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The Market street cable railway system and Omnibus Cable Company have absorbed the Power all street cable system, including Park, Ferrie and Cliff House cable, Clay street cable and connecting steam dummy service near the park. This means increased capital stock, some say to equal one million. As it now stands the consolidated cable companies, include all the principal street railways in the city, exclusive of Geary, California, Union and Sutter street cables, which are the only railroads of the region.

P. Crocker says the transaction has been satisfactorily arranged.

English Spavin Liniment removes all the most stubborn spavins, curbs, splints, ring bones, swellings, stifles, sprains, sore and