

THE DAILY TIMES

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, W.M. TEMPLEMAN Manager

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, August 25, 1893.

THE SEALING BUSINESS.

The Toronto Empire, the chief organ of the Conservative party, says that if the United States is "disposed to accept the Behring Sea decision and act upon it in good faith, this country cannot afford to be less magnanimous." That is about as sensible a remark as could have been expected from the Empire. We should like to know where the magnanimity comes in, when the United States has practically obtained what it asked, in substance, if not in form. Its object was to keep Canadian sealers out of Behring Sea, and that object has been very nearly, if not quite, attained. In addition to that, the Canadian sealers are ordered to suspend operations in the Pacific ocean in the month of May, a time at which they are usually engaged in making big catches. This was surely more than the Americans could have hoped for or asked. As to the effect of the award, an Ottawa dispatch to the Vancouver News-Advertiser quotes Mr. J. M. Macdonald, who investigated the seal question for the government, as giving the following opinions:

The result of the arbitration is that the United States have lost on the legal points originally in dispute. Had the treaty been confined to questions of right and then questions of regulations been left to a convention of scientists or experts, Britain would have again won. As it is, the result of the award will be that sealing as regards hunters will be at an end. The prohibition of firearms in the Behring Sea, after August 1st, confines sealing to Indians, as no white men use spears. The season before the first of May, when shotguns are allowed outside Behring Sea, is too short and the weather too rough to allow enough seals to be taken to pay for fitting out vessels. While sealing as regards white hunters may be considered as practically at an end, the regulations have left a sufficient time for sealing in Behring Sea to make sealing there a success with Indians. While the hunting is, on account of the prohibition of firearms, confined to Indians, who can use harpoons, there are sufficient numbers of skilled hunters to be had to hunt even more vessels than were engaged in the industry. The 60-mile limit will not interfere in any great degree with sealing in Behring sea, as not much sealing is done close to the islands, and practically none after August 1st, when seals are to be found in greater abundance from 100 to 150 miles from Pribyloff islands. While the regulations leave Canada in a worse position than before the arbitration, as far as sealing is concerned, indiscriminate slaughter of seals at sea, combined with the bad methods of the islands, was rapidly exterminating the animals. The greatest destruction occurred between May 1st and July, when mothers, heavy with young, composed the greater part of the seals' catch. Arbitrators were to decide what regulations would best protect seals and a close season from May 1st to July 1st will do this thoroughly. While white hunters will consider that the problem of what to do with the West Coast Indians of British Columbia has been solved; they have now a monopoly in pelagic hunting. From January to May they will seal from the shore in their own canoes, as they have always done. June they will have for rest, and July will be spent in outfitting schooners and making trips to Behring Sea, where sealing can be continued, until late in September. Mr. Macdonald's researches enable him to speak with authority, and we see no reason to doubt the accuracy of his conclusions. He thinks white hunters will be excluded from the sealing business. Now surely this is "regulation" with a vengeance when any class of men are "regulated" out of an industry that is decided quite lawful and legitimate. Mr. Macdonald finds some excuse for the regulations on the ground that "indiscriminate slaughter of seals at sea, combined with the bad methods of the islands, was rapidly exterminating the animals." Admitting the correctness of the legislation against pelagic sealing on this ground, what of the fact that the bad methods of the islands still remain uncorrected? No check, except that of a number limit alone, is placed on the

employees of the North American Co., and there is reason to suspect that the number limit will not always be strictly observed. The arbitrators, of course, could prescribe no regulations for the islands, as these are American territory; all they could do was to deal with waters which they held to be neutral. But that fact will not lessen the bitterness of the thought that the outcome of the whole affair is a special onslaught on the white sealers.

Great Britain and the United States agreed in advance to accept the regulations devised by the arbitration tribunal and enforce them on their own citizens. They also agreed to do their best to induce other nations to accept them. What will be the result if other nations refuse? The arbitrators have declared that Behring Sea is neutral water and that the United States has no control over the seals outside the three-mile limit. Therefore it is open to a sealing vessel from any country refusing to acknowledge these regulations to go quite close up to the Pribyloff islands and take all the seals it finds. Neither Great Britain nor the United States could in such a case offer any effective objection.

AN EARLY SESSION.

"There is every probability of an early session of the legislature, being called, possibly about the middle of December. The government is now in possession of complete data concerning the census, and will embrace the earliest opportunity to give effect to the promised redistribution of seats bill. That measure, and an act relating to the voters' lists and the voting of supplies to Her Majesty for carrying on the public service, and a few minor bills, will be all that will be done, the desire being to rush through the business before the holidays."

So says the World. As the Vancouver organ seems to be entrusted with the earliest announcements of the government's intentions these days, we assume that it is correct in this instance—at least so far as the opening date is concerned. There is some mystery in that statement about rushing the business through before the holidays, if the session is not to open before the middle of December. In the same issue the World furnishes some information in regard to Premier Davie's movements, from which it appears that he is just entering upon a very active fall campaign. He is now on his way to the Kootenays, and after his return from there he is to visit Lillooet and Cariboo. In the latter district he will, of course, work for the return of a government supporter, a result of the bye-election which seems by no means certain at present. Then Chilliwack and other mainland points are to be visited, presumably with the object of counteracting the evil doings of the "agitators." In view of the premier's heavy programme it is satisfactory to find in the World the pleasant announcement that he "is looking well and is as full of work and vim as an egg is of meat."

ORGAN'S VAIN IMAGININGS.

The antics in which the Colonist and World indulge on account of the new census figures are decidedly amusing. It is very hard to decide whether the two organs are altogether muddled themselves or whether they are trying to confuse their readers and prevent them from appreciating the truth. The Colonist gravely preaches in this fashion, in order to show that the Government was justified in refusing to go on with the redistribution bill last session:—"For months the ministry had been endeavoring to secure absolutely correct figures, and these, almost up to the hour of prorogation, it had reason to expect would be forthcoming; but, in their absence, convinced, despite Deputy Minister Lowe's assurance to the contrary, that there was something wrong, they refrained from introducing the promised bill, which would only have resulted in crystallizing into law a wrong upon the province and a grievance in the estimation of every right thinking individual." Now the corrected returns, which were published in the Colonist yesterday show a white population on the island of 27,997, and on the Mainland of 37,293—a majority of 9296 on the Mainland. The above figures show that the island had, in the original returns, received credit for 262 more whites than it was entitled to, while on the Mainland 9034 whites had not been taken into account, and who had the redistribution bill been brought down last session, would not have been taken into consideration."

Then the Vancouver organ, not to be outdone in fanciful imaginings, puts the matter in this way:—"Had the House proceeded with the matter, based upon the information it had been supplied with by the census commissioners and bureaus at Ottawa, a gross injustice would have been done the Mainland. Those who voted for Mr. Horne's amendment realized this and the only straightforward, common-sense course to be taken was adopted. Now not only will the representation from the Mainland be increased—a matter about which no doubt ever existed in the minds of those who were aware of the Government's intentions—but the yearly Federal subsidy will be increased by close upon \$10,000, which is equivalent to a cash capital of \$300,000!" Any person can see how nonsensical all this is from the fact that the census volume gives British Columbia a population of 98,173, while the revision which Premier Davie has obtained with so much trouble and expense makes the population 98,170, leaving a difference of three. Deputy Minister Lowe's dispatch was certainly far astray, but everybody knew that who was not misled by the vapors of the Government and its organs. And so far as we know, it was not proposed by any person outside the Government that Mr. Lowe's erroneous calculation should be taken as a guide. Mr. Brown and the Times have on several occasions pointed to the source of Mr.

Lowe's error, which consisted simply in mixing up two sets of figures, one from the census and the other from the Indian department report. The new figures which the organs prate about so loudly do nothing more than indicate afresh the method by which Mr. Lowe misled himself and unwittingly gave Mr. Davie and his colleagues an excuse for postponing a very disagreeable duty. As to the addition to the subsidy, we have already pointed out the impossibility of its being secured. The organs would do well not to crow too loudly about that matter until the increased subsidy is actually in view, because it would be awkward to have to "take it all back" at some future date.

SOME CARIBOO CANDIDATES.

A meeting was held at the 150-mile House the other day in the interest of Mr. Adams, one of the candidates in Cariboo for the local legislature. In the course of his speech Mr. Adams said, according to the Colonist's report:—"If elected he would support the Government, as its past treatment of the district had been favorable. With reference to the vote for the new Government buildings at Victoria, he would, had he been elected, have voted against the administration, if by so doing he would not have defeated it; if, however, such a course would have ousted the Government he would have voted in favor of the bill."

If Mr. Adams happens to be elected in Cariboo Premier Davie will be able to congratulate himself on the possession of one more follower who will be ready to do violence to his conscience rather than cause the defeat of the Government. That is just the kind of supporter the Premier values most highly, and Mr. Adams would no doubt find himself in quite congenial company on the Government side of the House. Mr. Murphy, another candidate, took a very practical view of the campaign, as may be judged from the following passage in his speech:—"He congratulated Cariboo on the healthy crop of candidates it had produced despite the mortality amongst its elected members. Continuing, he said that whilst he did not for a moment impugn their patriotism, he assured the electors that each and every one had an axe to grind. He admitted that he had one, and he would as freely tell them what it was. He was advanced in years, having spent thirty-one years in the district, and the time he had come when he could not do as he pleased. If, therefore, he could seek a more genial climate and at the same time serve the interests of the electors, thus killing two birds with one stone, could they (the electors) complain so long as they got the larger bird? If elected he would give the administration of the day a fair and liberal support."

Mr. Adams in his speech gave this incidental testimony relative to the N.P., of which the Colonist will no doubt take due note:—"The speaker also discussed the tariff, contending that it was ruinous to the farmer, and declaring that a resolution Government from the local legislature, calling for its modification. "But perhaps if Mr. Adams were in the Dominion House of Commons he would be prepared to vote for the continuance of the present tariff if he found that a vote for tariff reform would endanger the existence of the Government. That at least is what Mr. Barnard would do, and in all likelihood Mr. Adams is a supporter of Mr. Barnard."

Some of our Kootenay contemporaries object to the contention offered by the Times that the United States must do away with the Sherman act in order to avert worse financial disaster than has yet fallen upon it. They seem to think that in so saying we show a want of sympathy with the silver-producing portion of the province, and that we should rather ask the United States to keep the Sherman act in force. We beg leave to remind our Kootenay friends that the American congress would not be at all likely to be influenced by any argument the Times might offer for or against the Sherman law—or by the combined arguments of all the British Columbia papers for that matter. But if we could persuade congress to perpetuate the Sherman law what would it do for silver? The white metal has fallen in price very steadily with the law in force, and is not at all likely to fall any faster with the law repealed. The Kootenay papers make the same mistake as many others do in regarding the Sherman law system as bi-metallic. It is not bi-metallic but mono-metallic of a most destructive kind, inasmuch as it must force the States to a silver standard. That would inevitably injure the States and would reflect an injury on Canada more than it could possibly benefit the Kootenay country.

The Vancouver World affirms that the coming sale of the "common" in the Okanagan country will afford "a chance for settlers." We should be more ready to believe that if the government were to attach conditions of occupation or settlement to the sale of the land. There are no such conditions, nor does it appear that the purchasers are to be in any way limited in the amounts they may purchase. So far as we can see it will be open to any speculator to buy up as many of the forty-acre blocks as he chooses and keep them idle afterwards as long as he pleases. If some industrious settlers buy and cultivate a number of lots in the immediate vicinity of his holdings, so much the better for him; his land will appreciate by their labor without any effort on his own part.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Among the official changes announced in the treasury today is the resignation of W. C. Ralston, appraiser of merchandise, San Francisco.

A PHYSICIAN'S STORY

DR. LEWIS BLUNDIN'S STATEMENT UNDER OATH.

Afflicted With Paralysis for Twenty-Five Years—Pronounced Incurable by the Foremost Physicians in America—A Case of World Wide Interest.

From the Philadelphia Times. Many survivors of the late war left the ranks unwarmed, but with broken constitutions; an instance of this point is Lewis D. Blundin, a resident of Hummelville, Bucks County, Pa. In relating his experiences and what he had suffered in consequence of the hardships he had encountered, Dr. Blundin said:—"I was born at Bridgeport, Pa., in 1841, and went through the war as private, sergeant and hospital steward in Company C, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers. My service was active, and while in Georgia I had an attack of typhoid fever, which left me weak and a ready victim for future diseases. My kidneys were then affected, and this finally developed into spinal trouble, which lasted through my army service. In 1868 I was mustered out with an honorable discharge and entered the Jefferson Medical College as a student. In due time I graduated and removed to Manayunk. One day, after I had graduated, I was lying on a sofa at my home in Manayunk, when I felt a cold coming on in my limbs, and though the blood had suddenly left them, when I tried to move them I was horrified at the discovery that I was paralyzed from my hips to my toes. The paralysis was complete, and a pin or a pinch of the flesh caused me no pain. I could not move a muscle. I called in Dr. William Todd of Philadelphia. He made a careful and exhaustive examination of my case, sounding and testing, and finally announced that my trouble was caused by inflammation of the spinal cord, and that I would likely have another stroke of paralysis. I consulted Dr. I. W. Gross and Dr. Pancoast of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, with the same result. I called in Dr. Moorehouse, of Philadelphia, who announced that a course of medicine would ever prove of the slightest benefit to me.

"One day last September I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I sent for one box. I had always been troubled with a sort of vertigo or giddiness, and I had not out of bed my head would swim, and I had difficulty in saving myself from falling. My appetite was bad, digestive organs ruined, and no assimilation of food. In addition to my other troubles, I had rheumatism held a prominent place. By the time I had finished the first box of Pink Pills I was comparatively free from these minor ills. My appetite returned, the digestive organs got down to their daily grind, and the rheumatism disappeared. I was much encouraged and immediately sent for half a dozen boxes of the Pink Pills. Relief followed upon relief with astonishing rapidity. First one ailment would disappear, then another, until the pills got to work upon the foundation of my trouble—paralysis. I felt a sense of exhilaration, and the general effect was beneficial, becoming more so each day. Noting this fact, I purchased the second box, and after each dose for a few days I had taken the six boxes of pills I was sitting in my chair one afternoon when I felt a curious sensation in my left foot. Upon investigation I found it had become numb, and I could not move it. From that time on my improvement was steady, and it was not long before I was walking around on crutches with little or no discomfort. It was three years before taking the Pink Pills that I had been able to use the crutches at any time. My health is daily improving, and I feel sure that Pink Pills have done me more good than all the doctors and all the medicines in the country, and as they are not costly I can easily afford the treatment."

Dr. Blundin tells of another remarkable cure effected by the use of Pink Pills. One of his comrades in the army was Lewis J. Allan, of Battle Creek, Michigan. Allan had been a sufferer from rheumatism nearly all his life. Dr. Allen is a grandson of Ethan Allen of revolutionary fame. "I know," said Dr. Blundin, "that Mr. Allen could not lift his arms to his head, or even his hands to his mouth, because of chronic rheumatism. He read in the Detroit paper of a wonderful cure made by Pink Pills and bought some. His cure was sudden and complete. Knowing that he was a sufferer from rheumatism, along with other ills, he wrote me about his recovery and advised me to try them. I was then using them. He said he had perfect control of his arms and hands and could use them freely without experiencing any pain. He added that as he had a cure for rheumatism, he was the most complete in the world. My case alone proves that, for I am confident that my greatly benefited condition is due solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1893.

GEORGE HARRISON, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood purifier and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of a gripe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as erysipelas, chronic erysipelas. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to a female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schneetzky, N. Y., and are sold in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer, who offers substitutes, is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, as compared with other remedies of medical treatment.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

George Askin, one of the promoters of Lambton, is dead, aged 78. Miss Kate Hanson, daughter of C. D. Hanson, insurance adjuster, Montreal, was drowned at Sorel while canoeing. Furlong's five-story building and site, corner of Water and Princess streets, Toronto, were sold lately for \$5,200. Some years ago they cost \$25,000. Robert Turner died at the Hamilton hospital from the effects of having his leg cut off by a railway train at Orillia on Monday. He was aged 22 and unmarried.

Justice Killam has ordered that the receiver of the Manitoba & Northwestern railway should pay the back wages of the employees, and work was resumed by all hands on Thursday afternoon.

A representative of a New York firm has been buying hay in the counties of Huron, Bruce and Middlesex, but chiefly Huron, and has finished his labors for this season. He has shipped 365 carloads, that is, 3,650 tons of hay baled. At a meeting of the creditors of the Commercial bank at Winnipeg it was decided to recommend that S. A. D. Bertram be appointed provisional liquidator of the bank of F. W. Ferguson, who is at present ailing.

It is announced that Hon. W. Laurier will visit Ontario early in September. He will remain in the province for three or four weeks, and it is likely that he will address three meetings a week during that time. A Verden, Manitoba, dispatch of the 14th inst. says: The greatest electric and wind storm ever known in this vicinity struck us about 12 midnight and lasted till 5 a. m., causing immense damage to the grain in stock and uncut. W. Steinhilber had four fine steers struck by lightning and the fence around his pasture badly damaged. Many of the posts were split into matchwood by the electric fluid. Mr. Anco had a fine 2-year-old colt killed. No doubt further damage will be general, as the storm appeared to be general.

A dispatch from Macleod, N. W. T., of the 14th inst. says: An attempt to shoot Dr. McEachran was made last Friday night at the Waldron ranch. An unknown person fired from the outside, the bullet passing through the room where the ladies, Adair, Cochrane and Gwynne, were sleeping, and imbedded in the wall of the doctor's room adjoining. The high-handed proceedings of McEachran during the past years are supposed to have been the cause. No clue has yet been obtained as to the perpetrator of the deed, but a most rigid investigation will be made in order to bring the offender to justice.

While William Clark was ploughing on his farm north of Dutton the other day a large number of some large reptiles of other days was unearthed. The tooth was in a well-preserved condition and in size and shape gave an idea of the size and strength of the monster. Mr. Clark has since made further research and discovered another tooth even better preserved than the first. The teeth whose the teeth were discovered was being ploughed for the first time and was at one time a swamp. The teeth differ from those of the mastodon, and are supposed to be those of some large animal now extinct. It is Mr. Clark's intention to dig for further bones of the monster. —London Free Press.

Richard Bond, of Toronto, the well-known pioneer railroad constructor, is dead, aged 82. Bond came to Canada from England in 1852 to build the St. Andrew & Quebec railway in New Brunswick, and was first to run a locomotive in British North America.

The sanitary inspector of the provincial board of health has made a report condemning in the strongest terms the water supply of the famous Beauport asylum. The water, he says, is obtained from a little stream which receives the discharge from all the drains of the four municipalities.

It is stated in Ottawa that E. A. Macdonald, the annexation advocate, lingers in jail in Toronto under sentence of contempt of court because Judge Street went to England for a holiday in June leaving an unopened envelope on his table which contained a memo from the department of justice asking Judge Street to look into the case. The live stock export trade from Canada to Great Britain shows a considerable falling off. So far this season 45,112 head of cattle and 524 sheep have been exported, against 62,968 cattle and 14,275 sheep for the same period last year. Bad markets in England are responsible for the decrease. Exporters have also lost heavily on their shipments, prices in Liverpool having declined 1.1-2 per pound in the last three weeks.

It is stated that in the change to be made in connection with the Canadian militia Hon. Matthew Aylmer, of London, Ont., will go to Ottawa as Assistant Adjutant-General. Lieut.-Col. Straubenzee and Villiers, deputy adjutant-generals, are to be retired with a gratuity of \$3,200. Major Fraser, paymaster of "A" Battery, will be sent to Winnipeg and his office abolished. Other changes are said to be in contemplation and will be made known later in the year.

The Northwest legislature opened its fourth session at Regina Thursday afternoon. Lieut.-Gov. Royal in the speech from the throne says: "The public requirements of the territories renders it desirable that the legislature should meet at an early date in the new financial year and as soon as possible after the transfer of the moneys voted by parliament for use in territorial administration has been ordered by the honorable privy council. These reasons have induced me to call you together at this time, and I have much pleasure in again welcoming you to the seat of government of the territories. It is happy to be able to state in general that a continued experience of the working of the liquor license ordinance shows that any apprehensions which may have been entertained as to the measure being followed by an increase of crime in the country have proved to be unfounded. It will be necessary, however, in order to render more effective the prohibitory clauses of the Dominion act, which have remained in force in the unorganized portions of the territories, to adopt some means of facilitating and improving the inspection."

The directors of the Commercial bank are still meeting in Winnipeg. The business has narrowed to a fight between three factions, who have all put up candidates for the position of liquidator. It has been decided by both creditors and shareholders that a liquidator with two advisers should be appointed. The rival contestants are S. A. D. Bertram, R. W. Archer and F. W. Ferguson, the present provisional liquidator. Voting is now going on by both shareholders and creditors. Duncan McArthur occupied the chair as president of the meeting of shareholders on Friday, and made a long statement in his own defence. He said there was no real occasion for the suspension of the bank. It was brought about by unfair and malicious means on the part of those who were anxious to pull the bank down. He was anxious to see a resuscitation of the bank, and would himself give every assistance in his power toward that end. He believed, in fact he knew, that he could be successfully resuscitated. He referred to his alleged personal liabilities and said they were almost buried under the flood of misstatements regarding them. Regarding the charges made against two officials of the bank, he said they were contemptible people. He was prepared for full investigation before any tribunal and would vindicate himself triumphantly. (Cheers.) He was confident that the assets of the bank, making all allowances for expenses under judicious

management, would pay the shareholders 75 cents on the dollar. Henry G. Arnold, one of the most prominent farmers of Western Ontario, is dead. He was a veteran of 1837. The C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending Aug. 14th were \$417,000, and for the same week last year \$413,000. Capt. Howard O'Brien, harbor master of Halifax, is dead. He was formerly commander of the government steamer Newfield and was appointed harbor master in 1881. Major-General Herbert has secured for the citadel at Quebec, nominally as a five-years' loan from the imperial government, two of the newest and most improved modern guns in use in the British service. It is most probable that Arnold will be released at once owing to ill health. His time would expire Sept. 15th, and Acting Minister of Justice Oulmont has recommended the administration to release him at once. The Dominion Line steamship Sarnia, from Montreal, is now 20 days out, and there is no news of her whereabouts. Reported on Aug. 7th, with her machinery damaged. There is considerable anxiety concerning her safety. As the result of the commission appointed last March by the Ontario government to inquire into the working of the agricultural colleges at Guelph, Prof. Sharman has resigned and Prof. Shaw has been asked to resign. It is stated that pending the completion of construction work on the "Soo" road, between Estevan and Pasqua, the Brandon and Southwestern branch of the C. P. R. will be utilized for the trains, establishing a through service to the Pacific coast from St. Paul, as soon as the line is built to the boundary, which will be some time next week. A Verden, Manitoba, dispatch of the 14th inst. says: The greatest electric and wind storm ever known in this vicinity struck us about 12 midnight and lasted till 5 a. m., causing immense damage to the grain in stock and uncut. W. Steinhilber had four fine steers struck by lightning and the fence around his pasture badly damaged. Many of the posts were split into matchwood by the electric fluid. Mr. Anco had a fine 2-year-old colt killed. No doubt further damage will be general, as the storm appeared to be general. A dispatch from Macleod, N. W. T., of the 14th inst. says: An attempt to shoot Dr. McEachran was made last Friday night at the Waldron ranch. An unknown person fired from the outside, the bullet passing through the room where the ladies, Adair, Cochrane and Gwynne, were sleeping, and imbedded in the wall of the doctor's room adjoining. The high-handed proceedings of McEachran during the past years are supposed to have been the cause. No clue has yet been obtained as to the perpetrator of the deed, but a most rigid investigation will be made in order to bring the offender to justice. While William Clark was ploughing on his farm north of Dutton the other day a large number of some large reptiles of other days was unearthed. The tooth was in a well-preserved condition and in size and shape gave an idea of the size and strength of the monster. Mr. Clark has since made further research and discovered another tooth even better preserved than the first. The teeth whose the teeth were discovered was being ploughed for the first time and was at one time a swamp. The teeth differ from those of the mastodon, and are supposed to be those of some large animal now extinct. It is Mr. Clark's intention to dig for further bones of the monster. —London Free Press.

China No. No Appreciable by the MISSIONARIES In Governmental Co. But All This May Chicago, Ill. Dangers of New York, A Bible Society has been formed by its agent, G. H. G. What may be the result of the G. H. G. So far as has thus far had. Wherever United States are, at home here the officials here ing politicians, a

Excite Paris, Aug. 25. The boulevard is at the moment disputing, and owing to the number of disputants, and pelled to repeat that unoffending city or suburbs.

UNHA How Hard Tim New York, the country has seen tent unprecedent trade of a prominent head to address the leading ing personal en of their b been coming in and some of their tenor. The manager of the finest hotels in only a night's which costs a told how, on a of 25 guests, the kitchen and employees to de

Should Washington, are reticent as ring Sea com gaining ground is the loser of Washington ment had not to a court " should have sword instead. It see ion.

Helpin Chicago, Au philanthropists are organizing to the unemployed made for aid. This aid must ment on state Funds will be and shelter fo

One Dubuque, I National ban this morning. Institutions of the of 200,000 ed deposits of \$520,000. The continuation which were county banks. It is solvent, in a short time, paid in full.

Richmond, the Dem. nominated R. Cincinnati, arguments of the caption of M. who comes the dedication. A meeting pots were p. 15,000 would

Of 165 Tremont St., Boston, was in very poor health, from bad circulation of the blood, having rash of blood to the head, numb spells, and chills, and the physician said the veins were almost bursting all over his body. He was relieved with a double runner brought on neuralgia of the liver causing great suffering. He could not take the doctor's medicine, so took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon fully recovered, and now enjoys perfect health. He could truthfully say: "Hood's Sarsaparilla all day and that is not saying enough."

HOOD'S P. L. S. are head made, and are perfect in composition, preparation and appearance.

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Mrs. Annie W. Jordan

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