Death Of Charles Todd

Was a Member of First Legislative Assembly of the Province.

Superintendent of Provincial and City Police For Number of Years.

A brief telegram to Supt. Vowell, of the Indian Department Wednesday contained the sad news of the death at the Port Simpson hospital during the early hours of the morning, of Mr. Charles Todd, than whom there was no better known man in British Columbia a few years ago. His death was not entirely unexpected by his Victoria friends, a wire having been received a few days ago announcing that he had been taken seriously ill, and had been removed from Metlakatla, where he made his headquarters, to the hospital at Port Simpson. The last time he was in the city too a marked change was noticed in his appearance, a complication of diseases from which he was suffering having left their effects on his once robust physique.

Mr. Todd came from his native province of Ontario in the early sixties, being attracted by the reports of the marvelous riches of the mountains and streams of the Pacific colony. He mined principally around Wild Horse Creek and other sections of the Kootenay district, and was fairly successful. His straightforward ways won him the confidence of the men in the country in which he worked, and when the province entered the Dominion he was elected a member of the first legislative assembly, the other member from Kootenay being Mr. J. A. Mara. Mr. Todd sat in the House during the first parliament of British Columbia, which was dissolved in 1875. He became connected with the provincial police shortly after this and was superintendent for a number of years. In those days the superintendent had charge of the city as well as the provincial force, in fact the forces were the same until 1881, when the city appointed an independent force. He was succeeded by H. B. Roycroft as superintendent, and entered the service of the C. P. R. as land commissioner. In the eighties he was appointed Indian agent for the Northwest Coast, and held that position until the time of his death. Wielding a great influence with the Indians, he always exerted it for the welfare of his wards, and has been the means of averting trouble on many occasions. He was a great favorite during his long residence in Victoria, and was equally popular throughout the province, and particularly along the Coast, where he has passed the greater part of the last 20 years.

Mr. Todd was a man of upwards of 60 years of age. He was married in Victoria in 1873 to a sister of Mr. Downey of Saanich. He had no family, but besides a widow leaves a niece, Miss Downey, who has been with him since childhood.

RESPECTED CITIZEN PASSES AWAY

William Homfray Pioneer of the City Dead at Advanced Age.

In the death of Robert Homfray, C. E., which occurred on Tuesday, Victoria loses one of her most respected and worthy citizens, for although Mr. Homfray was not of that self-assertive class who make themselves seen and heard on all occasions, he was a most genial and warm hearted man, and one whose sterling worth and integrity was the keynote of many close friendships which he formed during his long, if quiet and homely career in this city. Thoroughly independent and a vigorous worker in the line of which he conceived to be his duty he was most punctual in the carrying out even to the minutest detail any responsibilities which he assumed. As a member of St. John's church choir the old gentleman even when in feeble health never missed a church practice and unless absolute ill-health kept him in doors he was always in his place at the Sunday services. So too in military matters in which he always took a keen interest.

Mr. Homfray was born in England, and took great pride in tracing his descent from a retainer of the Great Richard of the Lion heart. Originally the family name was Homvrae, or as stated to have been given by the King Homme vrai—true man. And a true man the late Mr. Homfray was. He studied under the celebrated engineer Brunnell, and with a brother went to California about 1858, taking up his residence in this city a few years after.

He was a member of the first volunteer corps organized in this city about the year 1863, and his portrait taken with a group of officers and men of that organization appears in an engraving which appeared in these columns a short time ago.

When the militia was reorganized in this city in the early '70's, Mr. Homfray again enrolled as a member and continued in the ranks until advancing years compelled him to relinquish duties in which he took an infinite amount of pride.

In addition to being a member of the choir of St. John's church for a great many years, he had on several occasions served as one of the church wardens. He was unmarried, and has, it is stated one brother in San Francisco, and two residing at the old home in England.

With that characteristic self-reliance which was so well known to all his acquaintances he refused to leave to those who came after him, the ordering of his own monument, and therefore some years ago designed and had carried out such a one as he wished placed over his remains.

Mr. Homfray was 78 years of age, and it is understood that he has considerable financial interests in local enterprises.

If ever there was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

ANOTHER BEAUTY.

Blue-Blooded English Setter Bitch Received by T. P. McConnell.

T. P. McConnell has received from the East a beautiful English setter bitch, Albert Rosalind. She is by Count F. Le, by Lady Novice—imported Viscount—out of Cassie Sheldon, by Nellie Bondhu-Ch. Sheldon and has already made a reputation on the bench in the largest Eastern shows, having won first novice, first open, first winners at New York, 1900; first limit, second open, reserve winners, Wissahickon, Pa., 1902. She is a beautiful white and blue ticked bitch, and before leaving the East was bred to Albert Fleet, a prominent winner on the bench, and considered the third best setter in America.

A RIGHT TO JUDGE.

Persons who have used Dr. Chase's Ointment have the best right to judge of its merits and there is no preparation on the market today which is backed by such a mass of unsolicited testimony. It cures eczema, salt rheum and piles so promptly and thoroughly that people feel it a pleasure to recommend it to other sufferers. See testimonials in the newspapers.

PROVINCE CHARTERED.

Will Load Cargo at Tacoma—Is One of Thomas Fleet.

The bark Province, which reached port on Monday from Valparaiso, has been chartered to load at Tacoma. Capt. Jones of the Province, which was 56 days from the Chilian port, reports that he encountered but two days of heavy weather, when in the doldrums. During the greater part of the voyage, northerly and northeasterly winds were encountered. The vessel stood well up above the latitude of the Queen Charlotte islands before she got a slant for the Straits. The ship Beeswing, which is en route here, was not half discharged—she brought coal from Newcastle—when the Province sailed. The Juan Murano, a Chilian vessel, which is en route here in ballast from Valparaiso to load lumber, should have made port some time ago, for she sailed from the Chilian port, about a month before the Province.

The Province is owned by W. Thomas & Co., of Liverpool, whose Mr. Thomas was recently in this city. The same firm owns the Cambrian Hills, and owned the Cape Wrath and Dominion, both of which were lost in the winter gales off this coast. The Province was in the same gale in which the Cape Wrath was lost when en route to Portland from Santa Rosalia in the winter before last. Capt. Jones says the storm blew then from all points of the compass with terrific violence, and it seemed that his vessel would have her masts blown out. The Cape Wrath was never heard of. The Dominion, which was lost four years ago when en route here from Honolulu, was in command of Capt. Jones, whose post in the Province was taken by the Capt. Jones now in command. The owning company, W. Thomas & Co., received a telegram reporting the arrival of the wooden Dominion, which sailed from Honolulu for this port 30 days after their Dominion, and the owners informed the Steward's wife, who was in the office when the message was received, that the ship was safe. Other relatives were also informed, and there was much sadness when the mistake was discovered. Nothing but the name board of the Dominion was ever found. The nameboard was picked up by the wife of Rev. Mr. Stone at Cloose on the Vancouver Island coast.

DYNAMITE IN SKAGWAY BANK

Details of Attempt to Blow Up Canadian Bank of Commerce Monday.

Telegraphic communication with Skagway was resumed on Wednesday, and details were received of the attempt made on Monday to blow up the Bank of Commerce in that city, as published exclusively in the Colonist on Tuesday morning. A special despatch from the Gateway City says:

"About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an unknown man walked into the Canadian Bank of Commerce, a revolver in one hand and a dynamite bomb in the other, and demanded $20,000, threatening to blow all into eternity. Cashier Pooley and Teller Wallace were the only two men in the bank. Wallace ducked to get his gun, and ran quickly to the back of the room, calling for Pooley to do the same. "No you don't," called the man, and he dropped the bomb. The clerks had just gotten out of the window. The bank was wrecked. The robber's head was smashed, and one arm was torn off. People living above the bank were blown into the air. Judge Price, formerly prosecuting attorney, who was entering the bank at the time was hurt, but not seriously. The dynamiter died without regaining consciousness. The bank lost about a thousand dollars, chiefly in golddust, which was lying on the counter."

The Mr. Pooley referred to in the despatch is a son of Hon. C. E. Pooley of this city.

KNAPSACK PROTECTION.

Some Experiments Austrian Army Has Been Making.

By the order of the minister of war some very interesting experiments have been lately carried out at the musketry school of instruction of the Austrian army with a view to ascertaining to what extent the knapsack of the men, with the complete kit inside, would afford protection against musketry fire. Dummies were arranged at various ranges varying from 100 to 800 yards, and in front of these were placed the packs, one, two and three deep. Firing at 100 yards range it was found that a single knapsack, placed in any position, gave no protection whatever, and that even three packs were in most cases pierced by the bullets. At somewhat longer ranges, however, the knapsacks, ranged three deep, were found to give security. The committee, although it was very conclusively shown that the single knapsack is not bullet-proof, nevertheless, report that, in their opinion, skirmishers may, at ranges of 500 to 800 yards, advantageously place their packs in front of them when firing. It will render it more difficult for the enemy to distinguish them and take accurate aim; and, moreover, the employment of the knapsack as a shield will exercise a beneficial moral influence, especially in the case of men who have to hold a position exposed to the enemy's fire for a lengthened period. If, again, a layer of earth, however thin, can be placed in front of the knapsacks, their utility will be still further increased.

ON THE WAY HOME.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—(Special.)—A number of British Columbia men reached here today en route home from service with the Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa.

FAST LINE.

Halifax, Sept. 16.—Robert Reford, of the Reford line steamers, Montreal, addressing the Board of Trade here on fast Atlantic line matters, expressed the opinion that the only satisfactory service would be a tri or bi-weekly service betwen Galway and Halifax, which would land passengers and mails in four days, and by which travel to Yokohama could be made in 18 days, with the aid of which a circuit of the world could be made in 40 days. This service to Montreal, via the C. P. R. short line, and Montreal to Vancouver, would, he contended, benefit the whole of the Dominion, and would double the value of every part of Canadian soil.

GOMPERS' STATEMENT.

Thinks Coal Strike Will End in Agreement.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 17.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement issued today, takes a hopeful view of the situation. The statement is as follows:

"At this time it is impossible to say exactly when the strike will terminate, but after careful inquiry into the situation at the miners' convention, I think the struggle will end by an agreement.

"The wage-earners and the general public are generously contributing to the aid of the miners. It is essential that this aid be extended and continued. If the manhood of the miners is to be maintained, they must at least have bread for their wives and little ones as well for themselves. The declared attitude of the president of the anthracite railroads has not apparently changed. Despite this fact I am fully convinced that the strike will end through an agreement with improved conditions for the miners, and the union maintained."

"(Signed), Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor."

Local News

Who Sent Them?—Two sacks of good clothing were left at the Friendly Help rooms last week. Will the donor kindly send her name, as it is against the rules to receive nameless gifts?

Last of the Season.—The City band on Sunday gave the last of the series of band concerts at Beacon Hill park. There was a good crowd and an enjoyable programme was presented.

Luscious Fruit.—In R. Maynard's window, on Pandora avenue, is a collection of as fine apples of the Duchess of Oldenburg variety as can well be imagined. The fruit was grown on Mr. Maynard's place at Elk Lake, and so delicate are the tints and so high the coloring that it has the appearance of wax work.

Installing a Plant.—Mr. G. C. Hinton, of the Hinton Electric Company is down from Cumberland on a visit. Mr. Hinton has a contract at the Comox metropolis installing an electric light plant to supply both the towns of Courtenay and Cumberland. Light will be supplied to light the streets, the stores and residences, and also the mines.

Mudlark Coming.—It is said that the government dredge Mudlark is also coming to Victoria, first to fill in the space behind the Belleville street wall, and also to deepen the upper harbor, the headquarters of the sealing fleet. It would obstruct navigation to place the dredge King Edward in the upper harbor and have her long line of pipe extend through the harbor.

Normal School.—The present summer session for teachers will close on September 25, thus giving the students a few days' rest before resuming their school duties on October 1. The winter session will commence on Monday, October 6, in the Roberts School building, Vancouver, B. C. All intending students are required to send in a form of application before that date; this form can be obtained from the principal, William Burns, B. A., Vancouver.

Dodd-Cessford.—At St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, Rev. D. MacRae, the pastor, on Tuesday evening united in marriage Mr. C. E. Dodd and Miss Almira Cessford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cessford, of Edward street, Victoria West. The bride was attended by Miss G. Cavin, while little Miss Effie Collister acted as maid of honor. William Dodd supported his brother. After the ceremony at the church, a reception was held at the home of Mr. J. R. Collister, Victoria Arm.

Death of Mrs. Erskine.—At the residence of C. A. Prescott, No. 12 San Juan avenue, on Tuesday night, the death occurred of Mrs. William Erskine. The deceased lady, who was a native of Cornwall, England, and 67 years of age, leaves a family of five daughters and three sons to mourn her loss. They are: Mrs. J. Gynn, of Dakota; Mrs. A. Herndon, of Ontario; Mrs. C. A. Prescott, Mrs. H. Hill and Mrs. C. Wrigleworth, of Victoria; and Mr. W. Erskine, of Ontario, and Mrs. J. Erskine and Mr. H. Erskine, of Victoria. Mrs. Erskine came to Victoria in 1891 from Cobourg, Ontario. The funeral will take place at 2:30 this afternoon from the residence of Mr. Prescott.

Pioneer's Death.—Stephen Sylvester Burt, a well known and much-respected pioneer of the city, passed away Tuesday evening at the Jubilee hospital. Deceased was a native of Kent, England, aged 60 years, and came to Victoria in 1862 on the steamship Tynemouth. He carried on business at the premises on Government street known as the London Bakery for 24 years. Besides a widow three daughters and three sons are left to mourn his loss. They are Mrs. B. Snider, Miss Lily Burt, Miss Edith Burt, Messrs. William, George and Arthur Burt. The funeral is arranged to take place on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 from the family residence, No. 56 Vancouver street, and at the Reformed Episcopal church at 2:45.

New School Books.—The oft-repeated compliment of unnecessary expense thrust upon parents by thoughtlessness on the part of those who are supposed to be leaders in the inculcation of correct ideas comes to the surface again in the following incident. At the last promotion examination two pupils of one of the public schools and members of the same family passed the test, and on the reassembling of school were duly advanced one step higher. This meant new school books, which were as duly purchased according to a list prepared by the teacher. After a little over a week it was suddenly discovered that both pupils might as well be advanced a second time, and in spite of the fact that new books had been purchased only a week previously, these had to be discarded, and a second list of necessary columns was given, and of course the second lot had also to be bought. If the facts as above stated are correct, it certainly looks as if there was a screw loose somewhere.

VENEZUELAN SITUATION.

Belief That a Climax Is Fast Approaching.

Willemstadt, Island of Curacoa, Sept. 17.—President Castro, of Venezuela, has retreated from Ocumare before the advance of the revolutionists. The Venezuelan government's situation is critical.

Recent advices received from Venezuela confirm the despatches of the Associated Press from Willemstadt of Friday, September 12. The battle which, as then announced, began on September 11, in the vicinity of Tinaquillo, Venezuela, between about 4,000 revolutionists, under the command of Generals Mendoza, Battalla and Riera, and government forces of about the same strength, led by the Venezuelan minister of war, General Garrido, resulted in the defeat of the government forces, and not in a victory for the latter, as announced in a New York despatch from Torres Cardenas, secretary of President Castro, which set forth that General Mendoza's army had been annihilated on September 8, near Tinaquillo. The engagement of that date, as cabled from here on September 12, was only an advance guard fight of no importance.

The real battle began on September 11, and lasted four days, after which General Garrido retreated on Valencia, and eventually entered that city on Monday morning, September 15, with about 2,100 men, leaving the road free for the further advance on Caracas of the revolutionary army under Generals Mendoza, Riera and Batalla.

The only other government army in the field is the one which is under the personal command of President Castro, who, a few days ago, was at Ocumare, about 45 miles south of Caracas, and was sending out scouts looking for the advance guard of the army of General Matos, the revolutionary leader.

But the President later abandoned his position precipitately before the advance of the revolutionists, who occupied Ocumare.

The President retreated from Ocumare to Charayave, and then to Cuyaba, about four hours' march from Caracas, the capital.

According to report, the President intends to move his army to a point near Valencia, about 75 miles southeast of Caracas, join forces with the troops under General Garrido, and attack the revolutionary army commanded by General Mendoza.

From all points come reports of desertions of government soldiers to the ranks of the revolutionists, and the general impression in Venezuela is that the last important incident of the revolutionary war is approaching.

Please Mr. Druggist give me what I ask for—the one Painkiller, Perry Davis'. I know it is the best thing on earth for summer complaints. So do you. Thank you. There is your money.

Voters League At City Hall

Citizens In Meeting Assembled Discuss Matter of Importance Last Night.

Copy of Water Committee's Report to Be Sent City Council.

The regular meeting of the Voters' League was held Tuesday night, A. Henderson in the chair. The reception of various reports occupied the time pretty fully, leaving but little time for debate. The exhaustive and able report of the committee to investigate the city's water supply was dealt with and copies of this and a resolution in connection therewith will be forwarded to the City Council. A verbal report from the special committee who are looking after the matter of the survey for a railway from Cowichan to Barkley Sound was made by Mr. Lugrin, who in the absence of Mr. Belyea acted as chairman at the interview had with the minister. This report, which was a very favorable one, was received with much satisfaction, and led the meeting to anticipate a satisfactory outcome of the present agitation.

Among those present last night were A. Henderson, A. L. Belyea, T. C. Sorby, R. Seabrook, W. Laird C. E. Redfern, J. C. Richards, J. B. Lovell, C. H. Lugrin, Jos. Pierson, N. Hibben, J. Humpreys, J. L. Lawton, W. Windle, S. Shore, F. W. Best, A. Toller and J. Quagliotti.

A. J. Morley moved the following resolution, which after some debate carried. That a committee of seven be drawn to obtain all available information bearing upon the opening up of the Songhees reserve.

Senator Macdonald said that it was merely a waste of time for the league to pass the resolution. The reserve belonged to the Indians, and if the Indians left it the land went to the province. The matter had been thrashed out over and over again, and it would be useless to go over it again.

A. L. Belyea recalled the fact that Mayor Hayward was reported to have stated about the first of the year, that this question had been settled, but it seemed to be settled only by being left alone, and it was well to find out just what the status of the matter was. It was understood that all lands south of the E. & N. line were to be given to the railway company, the central portion was to be given to the province, while the Indians were to have what was left. To his mind a settlement on these lines would be to the City of Victoria about the worst settlement that could be made, and it was time if such an arrangement had been made that the city knew of it.

T. C. Sorby quite agreed with Senator Macdonald. He had seen the papers at Ottawa and was thoroughly conversant with the matter. His idea was that the whole of the reserve should be placed at the disposal of the Harbor Commissioner as an endowment.

Mr. Morley said that a little daylight on the subject would not be amiss to the city of Victoria.

C. E. Redfern thought that if the question was settled, a committee of the league was unnecessary, and if it were not he could hardly see how the committee could extract any information. He was of the same opinion as Senator Macdonald, that it would be a waste of time.

Mr. Pierson could not see that any harm would be done by having the matter looked into.

Senator Macdonald said there was already too much vacant land in the city as it was, and the acquiring of the reserve would only add more. Take the water front today, and how much of it was being used?

The next business was a letter from Mr. Justice Martin in connection with the report of the Water Supply committee, and commending the good thus far done, and advocating the adoption of the committee's proposal that meters should be put on all services. This was received and laid on the table.

Mr. Laird said there was a large area of land on the Island drained by Jordan and San Juan river, which was heavily mineralized. San Juan harbor was the only route of travel to this country. The harbor was open to the full sweep of the ocean, and it was impossible to erect wharves at any but a very small portion of the harbor. Applications had been made for foreshore licenses covering all these portions of the harbor, and if the rights are granted this would place the whole of the interior at the mercy of the private owners. The only wharf there was owned by these parties, and they were in the habit of charging wharfage to some and letting others get free so he was informed. All supplies to this country had to go by water, and it was in the interests of Victoria that the matter be taken up by the league. He moved for a committee to investigate.

J. C. Richards could not see how this could be: he knew the country himself and thought that more information should be given. Only a small part of the foreshore had been applied for by private parties.

J. Pierson was afraid that the mover was at sea, he had a map showing that the harbor was a good one.

C. E. Redfern took the point that the matter was out of order.

Mr. Laird said he had no intention to cause a discussion, he only wished to have a committee appointed to take the matter up. He would bow to the decision of the chair.

The chairman ruled that the point was well taken.

The report of the special committee on the Cowichan Valley survey, who interviewed the Hon. Mr. Wells last week, was then read by Mr. Belyea as follows:

Your committee met on Wednesday morning, September 10th, and decided to wait upon the Mayor and request his co-operation in urging upon the people the necessity of immediate action. We met the Mayor at his office at 10:45 a. m. and he promised to move in council for a grant to cover the necessary cost so that the work could be carried out at once, and signified his intention of interviewing Mr. Wells before doing so, to obtain a reiteration of his promise as to share of costs. The committee also waited on Mr. McQuade president of the Board of Trade, who promised to bring the matter up at the first meeting of the council to endorse the action of the Municipal Council. We were later informed by the secretary of the Board of Trade that he had recently seen Mr. Wells, who had stated to him that the survey would be undertaken by the government as formerly promised. On Saturday last Mr. Richard Hall, M.P.P., saw Mr. Wells on behalf of the committee, and was assured by him that the work would be undertaken by the government and would be begun not later than the 20th inst.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. BELYEA,
Chairman Arable Land and Special Com.

A further report on the same subject as follows was read by Mr. Sorby:

With reference to my previous report in the matter of preliminary survey for a line of railway along the Cowichan valley, I have further to report that I met Mr. Helmcken, our senior member, at the office of the Hon. the Commissioner of Lands and Works, this morning, and we were officially informed by his secretary that the Minister is now arranging with Mr. Helmcken to put a survey party in the field to make a preliminary survey for a line of railway along the Cowichan valley to Barkley Sound, and hopes to complete all arrangements and commence active operations within 10 days.

THOS. C. SORBY,
Chairman of Committee.

Sept. 16, 1902.

Both these documents went on file.

C. H. Lugrin, on behalf of the joint committee of the league and Board of Trade reported the results of their interview with the government. Hon. Mr. Wells had pointed out that much of the lands on the West Coast had already been surveyed, and much of it taken up. However between Barkley and Clayoquot Sound there was a large tract fit for settlement. The land at Campbell river and other eastern points were locked up by timber leases or Brown grants. It had been proposed to prepare a map and pamphlet giving the particulars of the land at Barkley and Clayoquot Sounds which would be of great use to intending settlers, and it was suggested that a large number of these should be sent to Mr. Turner for distribution in England. As a means of inducing settlement, such a pamphlet would be of immense value. Mr. Wells had been doubtful if much could be done, but he had promised to take the matter up and give effect to the suggestions of the committee at no distant date. It seemed at first that he lacked faith in the proposition, but had also admitted that the government had hitherto waited for immigrants to come to the province, and the idea that the government should reach out and try and attract settlers was somewhat new. However before the end of the interview the minister had manifested a warm interest in the matter and had expressed great faith in the proposals of the committee. The proposal was that full particulars as to one or more tracts of lands on the Island, their location, means of transport to them and full description should be printed and circulated broadcast. The department felt that this would give an additional stimulus to the good which had already been done by the magnificent displays made by the province at the Winnipeg fair. Here a new market for local fruit had now been opened up. In Australia also a market was being secured, and shipments of fruit were now being made to the prairies. He deemed it advisable that the league should pass a resolution asking the government to give effect to the promises made to the committee. The committee on harbor improvements reported as follows:

Your committee on harbor improvements have to report:

Arrangements were made for a conference with Colonel Anderson, C. E., engineer for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, to be held on Friday, September 12th. The conference came off as arranged, when the sub-committee representing the City Council, Voters' League and Board of Trade, accompanied by Senator Macdonald and Mr. Earle, M.P., waited on Colonel Anderson. The resolutions already read to the League were given Colonel Anderson, and the desire of the citizens for the improvement of the harbor was impressed on Col. Anderson.

Col. Anderson assured the delegation that he would send the resolutions along with his report to the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and would report favorably on the matter. He further assured the delegation that the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries would, he believed, make a favorable recommendation to the Minister of Public Works, with whose Department the carrying out of any work rested.

This was received and filed:

Mr. Morley wished to know if the league wanted a letter sent to the Minister of Mines re the resolutions sent him suggesting the purchase of drills, and asking what had been done with them.

C. H. Lugrin then moved.

That this League very heartily approves of the proposal that the government shall publish for wide circulation in Great Britain and elsewhere, a pamphlet, with maps, setting forth the advantages of suitable portions of Vancouver Island for immediate settlement, and that a copy of this resolution be furnished to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

This was carried.

The water question was then taken up, when C. E. Redfern offered the following resolution:

Whereas, complaints are continually being made that the water supply in certain parts of the city is insufficient, and on inquiry through large sums of money have been expended on new mains and pumping stations, the water service is in some parts of the city still unsatisfactory. And whereas, there is an abundance of water in Elk lake, and it is desirable in the best interests of Victoria, that an ample supply should be furnished to the citizens at a minimum rate. Therefore, be it resolved, that the report be accepted and that, in the opinion of this League, before any alterations, improvements or additions, that would involve the expenditure of a large sum of money, are undertaken, it would be advisable to have the whole system thoroughly examined by a competent engineer, and to obtain his opinion as to the best and most feasible plan for putting the whole service in a satisfactory condition.

As Mr. Redfern's resolution covered the grounds in Mr. Belyea's offered a week ago, the latter withdrew his, when Mr. Laird objected to Mr. Redfern's motion that it was not in order. The secretary then read the several motions proposed last meeting, and which had been laid on the table with the report.

Mr. Morley proposed that a committee draft a resolution to cover the whole matter. This resolution could deal only with the facts as known. A committee having been appointed adopted the resolution of Mr. Redfern's as given above having made but two slight changes in it.

On motion it was resolved that a copy of the report together with the resolution should be sent to the City Council, and the meeting adjourned.

THE TURF.

Vancouver Island Horses Win Two Important Events in California.

Malaspina, a three-year-old mare belonging to Mallowmot Farm, North Saanich, has again struck her winning stroke of last winter. She won the six furlong race at Sacramento last Thursday in the fast time of 1.14 by half a length in a fairly busy finish. Meehanus, from the same stable in the mile race gave them all leg ball the instant the barrier lifted and opened a gap of eight lengths by the time he straightened for home. He covered the remainder of the distance under restraint winning easily by two lengths in 1.40¼. The favorites made a clean sweep of the card in the afternoon, and as consequence the shades of evening found the bookmakers rooting up losing sheets.

OCEANIC'S FAST TRIP.

New York, Sept. 16.—The White Star liner Oceanic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived off Sandy Hook at seven minutes past ten o'clock tonight. The big steamer sailed from that port at two minutes past ten on the morning of the 11th. The approximate time of her passage is 5 days 15 hours and 42 minutes, or one hour and eight minutes less than her previous best record, made in November last year.

The dentists, following the doctors' example, are now moving for a Dominion registration scheme, under which the passage of one examination will enable them to practise their business anywhere in Canada. The provincial rights men will be against the project, and there will be difficulty in getting it through. Provincial rights benefit chiefly small things.—Montreal Gazette.

One of the army reform proposals being discussed in Great Britain contemplates changes in regard to mess, etc., that will enable an officer to live on $1,000 a year in addition to his pay. It would be better to go far enough to enable him to live on $1,000 a year and then give him the $1,000, an officer should be worth his board.—Montreal Gazette.

The customs revenue of Canada, for August amounted to $3,326,456, an increase over the same month of last year of $320,970. The growing time (as to taxes) continues.—Charlottetown Examiner.

One reason why the merchants and manufacturers of the United States are so successful in pushing trade is because they do not consider "traveling expenses" to be money wasted. They have big traveling bills. They send sharp fellows right to the spot, and a man can out-talk a letter any day. A man from Winnipeg tells us that salesmen from the United States are fairly swarming over Manitoba and the West this year, in view of the big crops of last year and the fine present outlook.—Toronto Star.

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household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.
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CHARLES DAY & CO., London,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
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"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

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TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

Sir Edmund Barton's Remarks at Toronto Board of Trade Banquet.

Speaking on the question of mutual trade preferences within the Empire, Sir Edmund Barton said at the Toronto Board of Trade banquet:

"You will find that considerable advance has been made with regard to the question of trade preferences. The decision is one which presents enormous difficulties. In the first place, you are all at one with the opinions which I have said animated the conference with regard to the self-governing rights of the various British communities. Now these various British communities have each their own fiscal systems, which are in their own hands, and, considering this, you have at once created the position that in self-governing countries the parliaments must be the arbiters as to whether the conclusions applicable to themselves are to be carried into effect or applicable to the people they represent. The difficulty at once arises that if you try to arrive at something very specific indeed with regard to trade preferences, then you have to run the gauntlet not only of the British parliament, but of half a dozen others, which operate under different fiscal systems, and they cannot all be expected to concur in any one conclusion. That, I think, is as clear as possible.

"What, then, had to be the result? That any conclusion come to had to be so fortified, if I may say so, with elasticity that regarding the possible changes in politics of self-governing colonies, the authors of it had to bear in mind that the opposition of one day is the government of tomorrow. I hope there will be a good many tomorrows in my case. But you see that the net result could not be so fixed that its whole value might not be absolutely destroyed by a change of government in any one of the self-governing colonies, let alone the mighty seat of the Empire.

"You will see, then, the difficulty, and the only way in which to overcome it was to have the conclusions so stated that the premiers of the self-governing colonies could feel themselves bound to bring forward measures of trade preference before their various parliaments. Of course it was impossible for them to promise the adhesion of those parliaments to any fiscal policy in particular, and therefore that the only preference promised would be such as would be within the means of the government in each place.

"That has been met, I may say, at once by passing resolutions by which the premiers of the self-governing colonies will bring forward measures for substantial trade preferences between their colonies—I do not like the name colonies—(hear, hear)—but I am using it for convenience—that the premiers of the self-governing colonies will bring forward measures of substantial trade preference between those colonies and the United Kingdom in such form or method as their parliament will adopt, and recommend the United Kingdom to meet such concessions as we may make by corresponding concessions which we cannot ask to be allowed to dictate.

"If you are one with me you will say that we are the masters of our own destinies as to fiscal methods, and that our self-government is exercised in the way we please. It would be extraordinary if we were to say to the United Kingdom: 'We are going to exercise that autonomy which you gave us, but you, the author of freedom, are to be bound down to something which will make you less free and more restricted than the self-government which your own sons and daughters have come to enjoy.' The only thing to do is to leave measure and method to each self-governing colony to determine—to bind the premiers to bring measures before their parliaments for the giving of substantial concessions, trusting that the British parliament will meet us in the same fair spirit, but not attempting to bind us so far as customs are concerned. You may reduce duties against the United Kingdom and leave them standing against the foreigner. On the other hand, you may, if the necessity of your revenues do not entitle you to make reductions, meet the case by raising your duties against the foreigner, even if you cannot reduce them against the United Kingdom, and there you will give a preference."

"Of course, you may say this, and there are those who argue against fashion: 'Why have any duties against the United Kingdom at all? The reason is that you have to have duties against the United Kingdom as well as others, though not perhaps to the same extent. In self-governing communities such as your and ours we embrace so many spheres of government, so many things have to be taken into account. We carry on so many things at the cost of the government, rather than at the cost of private enterprise, that the calls upon our revenue are very large, and our revenue has to be correspondingly large. Is it right to wait until that kind of system is abandoned? Or is it right to make use of the present time, to take advantage of the situation, and therefore do the thing most at hand. I take it that practical statesmanship dictates the latter course, and so you may find some of the self-governing colonies abandoning some of their duties, or the same colonies placing duties on goods hitherto on the free list, not against Great Britain. But, on the other hand, some who find their revenues by no means sufficient may retain their present duties as a source of revenue, and certainly not reducing it where reduction would mean the destruction of established industries but may be raising them against foreigners. Now, in all these cases, whatever we have tried to do, I do not think the self-governing colonies have gone too far.

"You will find cases in which, notwithstanding the duties, there is a considerable import of goods, and from those who are not in our own family. It does appear that in such cases the duties should be so adjusted that the inflow should be from the United Kingdom, and as little as possible from the men of whom we know nothing. I think you will find that these are the principles which will be acted upon by the self-governing colonies in the proposals which they will lay before their parliaments. If you have not learned all that took place at the conference, you have learned enough to know that an advance is likely to be made which will aid in the enlargement of British trade and the consolidation of the United Empire. Small blame to us if the United Kingdom gets a full share of that Empire boom of trade. We read sometimes in the English papers that trade preferences are nice things, but dangerous to the Empire, and apt to cause a sense of unneighborliness among foreigners. I do not care a button for that argument—and I want to know whether those who have urged it have thought of the amount of tender, Christian philanthropic consideration given to us by foreign parliaments. Every one of those arguments can be met by the answer that charity begins at home. We who went on our course when resistance was fomented by those who owed us better treatment, fearing God, honoring the King, have no fear of what foreign nations may say. We would be a strange sort of poltroons if, after having been ready to say that we defied the world, when it came to a question of pockets should bow before the foreign nations and say, 'Your humble servants.' I am not of that opinion at all. There are other ways of meeting foreign competition. Speaking for myself, without implicating anyone else, I have a strong opinion that when foreign nations exercise against us a policy which says that goods shall not be carried between coastwise ports except in their own ships, we should be neglecting a manifest weapon of self-defence if we did not do something of the same kind. (Applause.) We may admit their course to be just and wise, but we should say, 'We are going to adopt it against you, all in a spirit of amity.'" (Laughter and applause.)

THE CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Ald. Vincent Anxious That No Delay Occurs in Choice of Site.

Alderman Vincent wants the Carnegie Library built without further delay. With this idea in view he has posted a notice on the bulletin board at the City Hall asking the aldermen to decide the matter of site in favor of the recently acquired land at the northern end of the James Bay embankment, and opposite the post office. This land was bought by the city for the purpose of giving the retaining wall a proper finish by means of the sweep which now matches the similar circular mush of the wall at the other end. One of the main arguments advanced when the land was secured was that it would afford a good view of the city's improvements, and secure for all time an uninterrupted view of the handsome pile of buildings across the way, and this was accepted as a very cogent reason. That the library if erected on this site will utterly destroy what is now one of the prettiest street views in the city is admitted by all. Many are of the opinion that any building on the small isolated lot referred to will be completely dwarfed unless the amount at the command of the council were at least twice what it is.

Then again it is pointed out that the distinct stipulation was made at the time the by-law authorizing the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift was put before the ratepayers that the final selection of a site would be left to them. No better site than the old post office has yet been suggested, and it has been remarked by many that it seems a mistake that the public should take it for granted that that site could not be secured.

The following is Mr. Vincent's notice of motion:

"Whereas it is desirable that the building of the Carnegie library be proceeded with at once: And whereas it is undesirable to increase the burdens of the ratepayers by expending money for the purchase of a site in view of the fact that the city is now possessed of a lot which is suitable for the purpose, and which lot was acquired at a cost of $9,700.

Therefore it is resolved that notice be given that competitive plans will be received from architects resident in the city of Victoria for the erection of a stone building upon said lot 1, block 70, Victoria, suitable for the purposes of a public library, the cost of such building to not exceed the amount specified in Mr. Carnegie's deed of gift."

SLEEPLESSNESS.

You can't sleep in the calmest and stillest night, if your stomach is weak, circulation poor, and digestion bad.

Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the stomach, improves the circulation, perfects digestion, and brings about that condition in which sleep is regular and refreshing.

It does not do this in a day, but it does it—has done it in thousands of cases.

Adele—"How kind it was of that gentleman to lend me his umbrella during the shower."

Estelle—"It was, indeed. He is one of Nature's noblemen."

Adele—"Yes, quite a rainbeau."

"No," said the gentleman in the brown wig, "I ain't much of a bass singer, but you ought to hear my brother."

"Has he a big voice?" asked the gentleman with the pea-green whiskers.

"Big? His voice is so heavy a bass that it makes him bow-legged to carry it."

STAMPEDE IN NEGRO

More Than a Hundred Killed at Birmingham, Alabama

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 19.—More than a hundred persons were killed in a panic at the Shiloh negro church here last night. Just as Bishop Arrington concluded his address to the district convention Judge Jones, a leader from Baltimore, entered into altercation with the choir singing an unoccupied seat, and a blow was struck. Some of the choir cried: "They're armed."

Mistaking the word "armed" for "fire" the congregation rose and started for the door. The ministers quickly mounted the pulpit and admonished the people to be quiet. He repeated this several times, and motioned the people to be seated. Again the congregation mistook the word for "fire" and renewed the rush for the door. Men and women climbed over benches and fell into the aisles, and those who were trampled upon likewise. The ministers tried again and again to stop the stampede, but no one could stay the struggling tide of humanity.

The crowd of 1,500 people rushed for the doors and men, women and children were trampled