The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1893.

THE WRONG PRINCIPLE.

We see by the "Orders of the Day" that Mr. Brown intends to move the insertion in Bill No. 34 of a section which will establish manhood and residential suffrage in the municipality of New Westminster, and which provides that the elector will be able to vote in only one ward. This is indeed a radical measure, and puts Mr. Brown as regards voting power on a level with his stable boy, provided that stable boy is a British subject of full age and has paid his taxes.

By this we conclude that Mr. Brown's idea of a municipality is that it is a political body in which all the members have equal rights and powers. Is this the correct idea? Is a municipality not rather of the nature of a joint stock concern in which the power of the stockholders is in proportion to the number of shares they hold? Would it be fair, for instance, if the holder of one share in a banking company should claim to have as great voting power as the owner of a hundred shares? In this case the injustice is so apparent that it can be readily seen by the shallowest demagogue. Well, we ask, is it at all fairer that Mr. Brown's stable boy, who can neither read nor write, and who does not possess a single dollar's worth of property within the city's limits, shall have the same voting power in the choice of the men to manage the affairs of the municipality as Mr. Brown, who is, by our hypothesis, a man of ability and intelligence, and who possesses property in every ward of the city?

It does not require a very profound thinker to see that whether the city is well or ill governed, heavily or lightly taxed, whether it has the improvements it needs or whether it is decided it shall go without them, whether the officials are capable and honest or incapable and dishonest, are matters about which the illiterate, penniless stable boy takes little thought, while they affect the rich and intelligent Mr. Brown most seriously and are to him of the deepest concern. Then, too, the vote of the ignorant stable boy can be influenced by any blatant demagogue who tells him what he believes to be a fine story, or worse still, it may be bought with a price. Yet at the polls his vote counts for as much as that of the man who is most deeply interested in the welfare of the city, and who is well able to judge of what is best for its good. While it is right that the stable boy who contributes to the revenue of the municipality should have a voice in the management of the municipality's affairs, it is surely unreasonable to place him, unlettered as he is, with so small an interest in the concern, on a level with intelligent men who are seriously affected by the good or bad management of the corporation's affairs.

It is, in our opinion, a mistake to hold that cities should be governed on political principles. Properly considered the corporation of a city is as much a business concern as an electric light company or a railway company. What have politics to do with making the streets of a city or with keeping them in repair, with its drainage, with supplying it with water, with lighting it, with keeping it clean and with the other work which a city corporation has to do? Is it not reasonable to maintain that those who pay the most towards the several services, and who have the greatest interest in having the corporation's duties well performed, should have the greatest influence in choosing the men who are to do the city's business? Of course there should be a limit to the influence of property in the management of a city's affairs, but allowing it even its full proportion of voting power would not, we believe, be so injurious to the welfare of a municipality as depriving it of all power and placing the representation on the basis of manhood alone. In no other business combination is the principle of manhood alone recognized, and we cannot see why it should be the sole basis of representation in New Westminster or in any other city.

Universal manhood suffrage as applied to cities has not been such a success in the United States that we should desire to import it into the city governments of this Dominion. The corporation of nearly every large city in the United States is a sink of iniquity. Corruption is general and so impudent that it hardly takes the trouble to put on a disguise. Men of character and standing as a rule give civic politics a wide berth, and when they do interfere in civic affairs it is to endeavor to remedy the evils which the representatives elected by universal suffrage and the bosses who manipulate the popular vote have brought upon the citizens.

A HARD LOT.

A thoughtful correspondent has kindly sent us a copy of the Salisbury Times and South Wilts Gazette. The editorial of this paper is by no means pleasant reading. It is, in fact, not an editorial at all. It is an inquiry into the condition of the Wiltshire laborer, and ends with a pathetic and powerful appeal by the editor to the Bishop of the diocese, the clergy and the gentry of the county, to be more liberal than they have hitherto been to the farm laborer.

The immediate cause of the appeal was the lowering of the wages of the laborers of Wilts from eleven shillings a week to ten shillings. This deduction seems to have been the last straw that was required to break the spirit of the unhappy men who were employed in tilling the soil of the county of Wiltshire. It must be, to the great majority of Canadians, a mystery how a man can keep his wife and children from starving on two dollars and sixty seven cents a week. The pittance seems horribly insufficient, and one does not wonder when he hears that taking twenty-four cents from it filled the hearts of the laborers and their friends with despair.

The editor of the Salisbury Times tried to find out how the people managed to exist on ten shillings a week. He asked a laborer whom he visited, how he contrived to make ten shillings a week feed himself, his wife and three children. We give the reply from the editor's narrative:

"Live," says he, "it isn't living; it's starving. It's a mystery how we do live!" "Yes," chimes in the woman, "very often I sit down to a piece of dry bread and an onion."

"Nonsense," I said. "Yes, sir, it's quite true, and how can us poor 'blids' get anything else out of ten shillings a week, what is it after you have paid a shilling a week out of it for this 'hovel.'"

"Stop," I said, "do you mean to say that you have to pay house rent out of ten shillings a week?"

"Yes, and master docks the rent every reckoning night—once a fortnight, you know."

"Do you rent off the farmer or the landowner?"

"Oh, off the farmer, but some of them rents under the 'Squire."

She resumes the tale of what she has left after she has paid for the "hovel," though I must say it is not a shanty altogether to be despised. "Then we must have some firing; we can't starve with the cold, and 'long this time of year you can't wash the clothes and keep yourself warm at much less than eighteen pennorth of coal. That leaves us seven and sixpence for bread, a little tea, sugar, lights, and all the things you want in a house, and to provide clothes for us five."

"Tell me how you manage to live upon it."

Into more minute details she couldn't go. It is a mystery how did they live, but there they had to somehow. The man avowed that often he goes for three days together without tasting a bit of meat. Of course, he has an allotment; still, that has to be paid for, and he has to put something into it or he gets a very poor crop. A half-hour has passed and the man is fidgetingly looking at the clock, which points to ten minutes to one, and he has to be back on the farm, about half a mile distant, by one o'clock.

It is no wonder that this man wore "a heavy, dull, despairing look," and that he had become almost reckless. When it is considered that there are thousands upon thousands of men in almost the same condition, it is no wonder that the demagogues and the socialists finds in Great Britain multitudes to listen to their inflammatory appeals and their plausible theories. The wonder is that the people are so patient and that they bear their hard lot so quietly.

The present, as every one knows, is a time of great agricultural depression in Great Britain, but times are not surely so hard that the men who work the land and produce as much of the food of England as is raised at home, must be compelled to live on the wrong side of the line of starvation.

Suffering for want of proper and sufficient food is, however, no new thing among the Wiltshire farm laborers, for the editor finds it necessary to say: "There is no gainsaying the statement that his condition is very much improved and that it is still improving, that as compared with the 'rosy' days of Protection, reminiscent of barley bannock, the Wiltshire laborer is a hundred per cent. better off than he was." It is, we must confess, from the editor's own description, hard to conceive what must have been the state of the Wiltshire farm laborer when it was fifty per cent. less tolerable than it is now. It is cheering to find, too, that the improvement is still going on. Let us hope that this amelioration will be both general and rapid, for it would appear to us that the existence of so much misery and suffering cannot but be dangerous to the state.

A PRUDENT PUGILIST.

It appears that Mitchell the pugilist is wise in his generation. He has no idea of contributing to the amusement of the American public, and of standing any number of hard knocks on the mere chance of his winning the fight. The Toronto Mail says: "He wishes to arrange for a respectable sum of money to be paid him whether he wins or whether he loses in his coming battle. This must certainly disquality him in the eyes of sportsmen from being placed on a very high pinnacle of approbation."

It seems to us that the said sportsmen are very selfish and very unreasonable if they expect Mitchell to be pounded almost to a jelly for their delectation without his being sure of something substantial in return. He gets up the show for them, for if they did not take a delight in seeing men pounding each other's bodies and smashing each other's faces, and in reading about such pounding and smashing, it would not be worth Mitchell's while to adopt the profession of pugilist. It is they who have created the profession, and they ought to be liberal enough to support it handsomely. They ought in reason to pay both combatants, and to give the one that loses rather more, if anything, than the man who wins. The winner gets the praise and the admiration of the sporting fraternity and the lion's share of the money besides, while the loser gets the pounding and the discredit, but very little cash. Yet he is as necessary to the exhibition as the victor. Without him there would have been no match, and consequently no fun. Then let him be paid by all means. Mitchell showed his discretion in wanting to get well paid whatever the result of the event may be.

MARRIED.

BARTLETT—NIGHTINGALE—On Thursday, 23rd February, at St. John's church, Shawnigan, George Bartlett, of South Cowichan, to Miss Florence Nightingale, eldest daughter of John Nightingale, Esq., of Cobble Hill.

DIED.

HOLMES—On the 24th instant, Peter Holmes, a native of Denmark, aged 85 years.

BOOTH—In this city, on the 24th inst., Rita Louis', the beloved daughter of Andrew and Louisa Booth, aged 1 year, 8 months.

D. W. GORDON.

Tributes by the Dominion Premier and the Leader of the Opposition.

"A Most Useful and Faithful Member"—"His Death Is a Great Loss."

The following is from the Toronto Empire's Ottawa dispatch: Sir John Thompson, in moving the adjournment of the House, said: "Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House, I feel it my duty to call the attention of the House to the fact that we have received authoritative news tonight of the death of one of our colleagues, the late member for Nanaimo, B. C., Mr. Gordon. I am sure that I can say with the greatest earnestness on behalf of the gentlemen who sat with him on this side of the House, that ever since he entered Parliament something over ten years ago, he has proved himself a most useful and faithful member. The devotion which he gave to his constituency has not been exceeded by that of the most assiduous member of Parliament, and those of us who had occasion to observe the manner in which he was respected in his own constituency, and the manner in which his public services were appreciated there, felt more honored than ever by his acquaintance and by the fact that we were co-operating with him in public life. It is very regretful, indeed, that he has been taken away under circumstances of unusual distress. His health has been failing for years, and many of us remarked during last session that he was struggling then almost with death, and the knowledge which has come to us since indicates that his departure was especially melancholy. I feel bound, in moving the adjournment, as I would have done at an earlier period of the sitting if we had been assured accurately of the announcement, to call to the attention of the House the sad loss of so worthy a member.

Hon. Mr. Laurier—Mr. Speaker, I very sincerely join in every word that has been uttered by the Prime Minister as to the esteem in which everybody held our late lamented colleague, Mr. Gordon. Though on this side of the House, we have not had the same occasion to associate with him as his political friends had, still, it is a pleasure for me to bear testimony to the high character which he always maintained here. The honorable gentleman seemed to be one of those happy men who had no enemies and who, while they can differ from opponents, still can always remain on the best of terms with them. It was always a pleasure on this side of the House to look at his genial and cheerful countenance, and whenever he took part in our debates it was always a pleasure to listen to the way in which he put forth his arguments and his own views, which he did in a manner so as to give offence to nobody, but to give pleasure to all. I am sure that his death is a great loss to his political friends especially, but is also a loss to the whole House, to his opponents as well as those who were most intimately associated with him. Once more I beg to say that I join in the expressions of regret which have been given utterance to by the Prime Minister.

FROM THE WEST COAST.

Bishop Lemmnes Gives an Interesting Account of His Trip Up the Northwest Coast.

A Heavy Storm—The "Maggie Mac"—Officer McNeill—A Good Trade Opening.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Lemmens, who returned yesterday from an extended trip among the Indian missions of the West Coast, reports having had quite an eventful trip. He sailed up to Clayoquot in the schooner Otto, and proceeded from there in an Indian canoe up the coast as far as Cape Cook. The trip was rendered rough and not a little dangerous by the heavy and continuous storms of the past few weeks. The Indians say that the weather was rougher during that time than they have ever known it to be before. The result was that from the frequent interruptions a trip originally intended to last only two weeks lengthened out into six. As an illustration of the dangers encountered during that time the Bishop gives the following:

"It was," says he, "on February 3 that in returning from Hesquiot we came very near going down. The Indians who were managing the canoe, fearing ice in the rear of Flores Island, resolved to go out around it. At first, though the sea was rolling very heavily, the waves did not break, and we did very well, but on getting out around the point the swells began to break in a manner which momentarily threatened to swamp our craft. Only by the hardest work could we keep the canoe baled out sufficiently to keep afloat. We ran before the storm in this way for eighteen miles, which distance we covered in two hours. It was a very narrow escape.

"Father Brabant, who is in charge of the mission at Hesquiot, reports a very satisfactory condition of affairs in his section. Nearly all the tribes contain some converts to Catholicism, but the greater number are among the Clayoquots and Hesquiots.

"During the recent cold snap a canoe containing six Chiat Indians was lost during a trip from Dodges Cove to Nitinat and they have not been heard from since. They probably went down in the storm. Some weeks ago a canoe load of Indians—an old man and his wife and a young woman and her child—were wrecked, and only the young woman escaped.

"Some Kitsemat Indians came up on the steamer Mystery to try to get a schooner to go sealing. During the trip we sighted the sealers Ainoka, Beatrice, Pioneer and Triumph. They all reported rather bad luck owing to the continued rough weather. The canoes of the Triumph were destroyed by the wind, and on this schooner's trip the captain had the 'pleasure' of running into thousands of seals which he was unable to get at. The few remaining canoes were lowered and fifteen skins secured in a short time.

"I heard nothing directly from the Indians regarding the wreck of the Maggie Mac, as I only went up as far as Kyuquot Sound, and the wreck is supposed to be lying in Quatsino Sound, near Cape Scott. From the news brought in by the white men I am inclined to think that the wreck is really that of the Maggie Mac.

"We did not land near the wreck of the Michigan, but as we came down the coast we sighted the place. There were some tents erected and men seemed to be working around the wreck as if guarding it. There seemed to be a large number of Indians about, as smoke was ascending in all directions. I cannot say if Officer McNeil was among them, but it is quite possible that he is.

"There is one point which I think should be touched upon, and that is the carrying on of winter trade among the Indians. Almost all the tribes have become so accustomed to the use of "white man's food" that they do not like to be without it. Yet last winter there was a great scarcity of such provisions. Now, there is no reason why some of the schooners which remain tied up in port here all winter might not be sent up loaded with provisions and do a very profitable business. The Indians generally are quite well provided with money and articles for barter, and I am sure would buy freely. I wonder that some of the Victoria merchants do not look the matter up."

Though at this season of the year the difficulties of travel are so great, yet it is the time when such a visit as that by Bishop Lemmens may be made with greatest advantage, as the Indians are nearly all at home. When the weather becomes finer they will, of course, disperse to engage in their usual occupations of seal hunting, fishing or hop-picking. His Lordship, therefore, cheerfully sacrifices his personal comfort in order to most effectually promote the welfare of his Indian charges.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Mystery, Capt. Anderson, returned from Clayoquot Sound early yesterday morning, where she had delivered a quantity of supplies for the station. The steamer left here on Saturday last and had rather a rough passage down, but on the way back the weather was fine and the water smooth. She brought home with her a quantity of furs from the store, and also, as a passenger, Rt. Rev. Bishop Lemmens, who has for several weeks been visiting the Roman Catholic Indian missions in the north. On passing Village Island on the way north, those on board the Mystery sighted one of the lost boats of the schooner Sapphire, and upon inquiry found out from the Indians that the other was in the same inlet and that the natives who manned them were all safe. A call was accordingly made by the tug at Port San Juan to convey the news to the crew of the Sapphire, but it was there learned that the schooner had gone out to sea again. It was reported at Port San Juan that the Sapphire had 75 sealskins and the Triumph seven. The Sea Lion was thought to have the top-line catch thus far, as she had been hunting in among a big herd of seals. It was also reported at the same station that the Casco had one of her boats smashed while carrying it on deck.

A number of sealers were sighted by the Mystery on the homeward trip, but only a few were close enough to be spoken. Two American schooners were recognized—the Hero, of Seattle, and the Annie, of Port Townsend. They were lying about ten miles this side of Port San Juan, in Canadian waters. The first-named was at anchor and had her boat ashore, while the Annie appeared to be fishing about a quarter of a mile out. The sealing schooner Black Diamond, or Katherine, which left here about ten or twelve days ago, had not arrived at Clayoquot when the Mystery left, and it was feared she had been caught in the gale of Friday last.

NO NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz, Capt. Williams, completed an uneventful trip to the North last evening. She brought down as passengers: Mrs. Flewin, D. Morrison, D. French, W. Madden, R. H. Pidcock and J. Bowyer. The steamer brings no news whatever of the trouble among the Indians, and Purser J. Friend says he heard nothing of the massacre until Departure Bay was reached on the way down.

THE J. R. M'DONALD.

Capt. Bryant, U. S. government inspector of boilers, went out on the tug Constance yesterday, to take a look at the wreck of the steamer J. R. McDonald, which still lies where it was first towed by the tug Alert. No further legal steps were taken yesterday. Each of the three parties interested in the fight over the remains has secured counsel and will push the claim in the courts.

No settlement has yet been made in regard to the derelict J. R. McDonald, picked up near Turnbull reef by the tug Alert and towed to a place of safety in South Saanich. The hull, which is valued at something over $8,000, has been handed over to the receiver of wrecks, by whose instruction the Alert remains in charge. If the owners or underwriters do not satisfy the salvage claim without proceedings being taken, the matter will be left for the Vice-Admiralty court to adjudicate upon in the usual way. The Alert came upon the wreck quite accidentally, while on her way to Nanaimo for coal, and at first mistook the upturned craft for a dead whale. She anchored her scow in a place of safety and then hunted up the prize.

FOR THE NORTH.

Steamer Danube, Capt. Meyers, departed for Northern ports at a late hour last evening, taking with her an exceptionally heavy cargo and a large number of passengers. The freight was made up mainly of supplies for the canneries, included in which there were about 5,000 cases of plate tin in addition to a large amount of building material for the new Inverness cannery. Among those whose names appear on the passenger list were: T. H. Robinson, J. Ryemont, L. M. Conyers and wife, Miss Stapleton, Miss Nightingale, T. Guy, F. Heaton, H. Kirkland, R. Welsh, T. F. Burns, H. M. Price, W. B. Skillen and B. Stapleton. The Danube has been in port now for over a month, during which her engineers have given the machinery a thorough cleaning.

TO GO A-WHALING.

The old schooner Bonanza is on the ways in Turpel's shipyard receiving extensive repairs. She was purchased some time ago by Capt. T. P. H. Whitelaw, whose intention was at that time to fit her up with machinery, but now, it is understood, she is to be converted into a whaler, and as soon as her repairs are completed she will leave for the vicinity of Queen Charlotte Islands, where the sea monsters are said to be plentiful.

THE INBOUND TACOMA.

The next of the N. P. S. S. Co.'s steamers to arrive from the Orient is the Tacoma, which left Yokohama for Victoria on Sunday last, and is due at this port on the 13th inst. She has a full general cargo, of which 700 tons are for coast ports, a big portion being for Victoria. She also has on board for here 70 Asiatics and a number of cabin passengers, among whom are Mr. Thompson and wife of Yokohama.

SHE'S ALL RIGHT.

The report published yesterday in regard to anxiety for the safety of the schooner Katherine is in a measure contradicted by later information. The schooner reached Clayoquot safely on Tuesday week, and, having taken on board several canoes left there last season, proceeded to Quatsino Sound.

A NEW INDUSTRY

With Wonderful Possibilities, to Be Established in Victoria—Preparatory Arrangements.

The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, and What It Aims at Accomplishing.

A new industry, with wonderful possibilities, will be established in Victoria within the next month or six weeks. Already all the preparatory arrangements have been made, a company started, and contracts entered into for the erection of a factory, and the supply of material. The company will be known as the Victoria Enterprise Manufacturing company. During the past couple of months upwards of twenty tons of bones have been shipped from Victoria to San Francisco, there to be converted into every article of commerce into which it is possible to convert bone. And what an endless variety of articles the old bone is capable of producing! Its products, when re-shipped to this country in a manufactured state, pay duty at the rate of 20 per cent., and even then the manufacturer makes a very big profit.

The Enterprise Company has been started with the object of treating the "raw material" at home, and has secured the services of Mr. A. Lamm, a gentleman who has had a long practical experience in such a business both in the Old Country and in Toronto. The company has secured five acres of land on the Tolmie estate, and contracts have been awarded for the building and furnishing of a first class factory, which, it is hoped, will be in operation by the end of this month or early in April. Contracts have also been made with the local butchers for all the bones and offal of their establishments, while a whole army of Chinamen are scouring the city collecting old bones and receiving good remuneration for their services. This army of scavengers cannot fail to be of advantage to the city from a sanitary point of view, and it is to be hoped that there will be no repetition of the farce enacted the other day in pulling up one of them as a peddler, and demanding license from him.

When the factory is in full swing it will be capable of handling several tons of bones per day, and among the products of the concern—its raw material being one description of refuse—will be ivory black, bone black, animal charcoal, assay for smelters, bone ash, fertilisers, glue, soap, blacking, axle oil, chicken food, inks, etc., etc. There are also several side products of the bone which will have the attention of the company. It will be seen at a glance what a benefit such a factory must be to this province. At present all the articles above enumerated, except, perhaps, soap and blacking, are imported, and consumers are obliged to pay fancy prices for them; yet all are in every-day use and cannot be dispensed with. Bone ash, for instance, used as a fertiliser, costs from 8c to 10c per lb. It is calculated that this can be produced here at one-fifth the price. Then, again, all the assay material comes at present from the United States. This is in great demand in a mineral country such as this, and it is most important that it should be of good quality and obtainable at a reasonable price. In the refining of sugar, also, bone charcoal is largely used—and this, too, being imported, is very expensive.

On the whole, the new industry promises to be one of considerable magnitude, and will, no doubt, meet with liberal support.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

The markets have been dull during the past week, but there is every sign of a speedy picking up in business. Country roads are still too heavy for farmers to come in with supplies, and consequently a great deal of potatoes, hay, straw, etc., have been imported from Sound ports. There is no change to note in prices, those prevailing being as below quoted:

FLOUR—Portland roller per bbl	$ 5.75
Salem	5.75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6.00
Premier	6.00
Three Star	5.75
Victoria	5.75
Lion	5.75
Royal	6.00
Wheat, per ton	32.00@40.00
Oats, per ton	35.00 @ 30.00
Barley, per ton	30.00@35.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00@35.00
Bran, per ton	27.00@ 30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	30.00@35.00
Corn, whole "	45.00
" cracked "	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.75@3.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per bag	2.00
Cabbage, per lb	2@5
Cauliflower, per doz	2.00@2.50
Hay, baled, per ton	18@20.00
Straw, per bale	1.00
Onions, new, per lb	3
" Silver, per lb	3@2
Eggs, Island, per dozen	45@50
" Portland	30
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	65 @ 75
" Creamery, per 3 lbs.	1.00
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	20
Hams, American "	25
Bacon, American, per lb	25
" Rolled "	10
Shoulders, per lb	10
Lard "	18@22
Meats—Beef "	10@18
Sides "	8@10
Mutton, per lb	12@18
Pork, fresh "	10@15
Chickens, per pair	1.75@2.00
Turkey per lb	25@30
Geese per lb	25@30
Ducks, per brace	1.00@1.25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	12@18
" (Smoked), "	5@10
Cod, per lb	8@12
" (Nfld.), per lb	12½
Halibut, per lb	12@15
Small fish	5@10
Sturgeon	8@10
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked)	50
Fruits—Apples (any kind), per lb	4@6
Oranges (Navel), per doz	50@75
" (Riverside) "	25@40
Lemons, per doz	40@50

$25,000 IN REWARDS.

Seventh Half-Yearly Literary Competition of The Canadian Agriculturist.

In accordance with their usual custom for some years past, the publishers of that old and reliable publication, the Canadian Agriculturist, now present its 7th Great Half-Yearly Literary Competition for the winter of 1892, to the people of the United States and Canada. The following is the prize list:

1st Grand Prize		$2,500 in Gold
2nd "	"	1,000 in Gold
3rd "	"	500 in Gold
4th "	"	250 in Gold
5th "	"	100 in Gold

5,000 Elegant Silver Tea Services, Pianos, Organs, Gold Watches, &c., &c., making a total of over 10,000 prizes.

HOW TO SECURE A PRIZE.—Take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of letters contained in the words, "COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION," and send them to us, enclosing one dollar for six months subscription to the Agriculturist or the Ladies' Home Magazine—two of the best home monthlies in the world.

RULES—1. Foreign words not allowed. 2. Letters cannot be used oftener than they appear in the two words, "Columbian Exposition." 3. Names of places and persons barred.

All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a valuable special prize. Send postal card for list of prize winners in former competitions. Address

THE AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO.,
Peterborough, Canada.
ja29-su-wk

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 1.—Vice President-elect Stevenson and party reached the national capital at 6:05 yesterday morning, the journey from their Bloomington, Ill., home having occupied 34 hours. After leaving Cumberland the special train made no stops until Martinsburg was reached. Here the largest crowd of the trip had gathered. It blocked up the platform and the parapet above, while the verandahs and windows of the hotel were blocked with people. As the train came to a standstill the Martinsburg band played "America." A slight rain was falling and Stevenson contented himself with bowing his thanks to the reception committee from the rear platform of the car, instead of going through the usual handshaking programme. No stops were made between this point and Washington City, but at Shenandoah and Harper's Ferry there were small crowds that gave a cheer as the train rushed by.

The train was due to arrive here at 4:10 o'clock, and at that hour 200 or 300 people were assembled in and about the station to welcome the vice-president elect to Washington City. In the two hours that elapsed before the train reached its destination, the crowd had doubled, and when Mr. Stevenson came on New Jersey avenue leaning on the arm of Colonel J. B. Barrett, chairman of the general inaugural committee, a loud cheer for Stevenson went up. Mrs. Stevenson, escorted by Mr. James L. Norris, chairman of the executive committee, followed, and the whole party at once entered carriages and were driven to the Ebbitt house.

Representative Williams of Illinois was on hand to greet Mr. Stevenson. There was no official demonstration at the station. Messrs. Barret and Norris were well acquainted with General Stevenson and no formality was observed in the greeting that they gave to each other. The Illinois club of Bloomington, which, with their guests, including ladies to the number of about 100, came as escort of the vice-president-elect, will occupy the car in which they made the journey, during their stay in Washington.

A Belfast dispatch says: The National Federation elected Thomas Sexton president, indorsed Gladstone's Home Rule bill, and denounced Salisbury for endeavoring to incite Orangemen to outrage and riot in opposition to the bill.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO EXTRACT OF BEEF.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Is the concentrated feeding qualities of Beef, deprived of superfluous material, skin, fat or indigestible tissue, and it is the quintessence of the virtues of Beef.

Extracts of Beef, on the other hand, are only the extracted juices of Beef, which, at best, can only stimulate.

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bears the Signature, thus:—

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

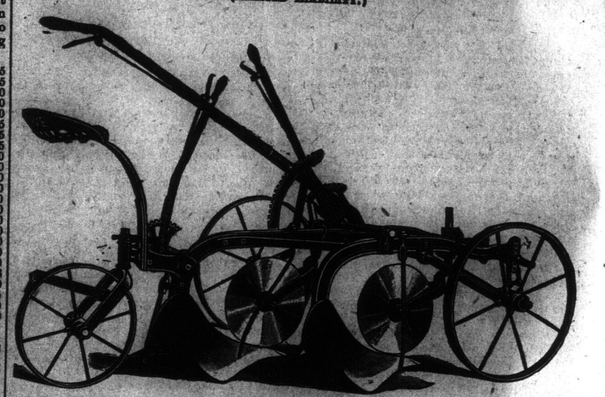
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., AND URQUHART & CO., MONTREAL.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

(LIMITED LIABILITY.)



Agricultural Implements of all Descriptions.

WAGONS, BUGGIES, IRON, GENERAL HARDWARE.

VICTORIA. - VANCOUVER. - KAMLOOPS.

mr1

FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S

"Own Cased" VERY OLD

IRISH WHISKEY

Please see that EACH LABEL has on it this caution in full, viz.:

"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."

John Jameson & Son Ltd.

* One, Two, or Three Stars,

Which consumers are kindly requested to ask for.

Drink this JOHN JAMESON & SON'S "OWN CASED" WHISKEY; it is the finest that can be produced, and realizes the highest price on the Irish Whiskey Market.

BLACK BOTTLES { ONE STAR * Capsuled Blue. TWO STARS * * " Pink. THREE STARS * * * " Gold.

Through the usual Trade Channels, and Wholesale only of their Sole Export Bottling Agents,

CHARLES DAY & CO., London.

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