

THAT WATER WORKS REPORT.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

If our readers detect evidence of a chastened spirit and humble demeanor in the Times this evening, we sorrowfully refer them to the report of Ald. Hanna's rebuke, administered at the meeting of the council for an explanation of the same. Our professional conduct was subjected to a characteristic scathing criticism by the intellectual member for the North Ward. We can assure the worthy and well-meaning and zealous aldermen that we have often been pained by the knowledge of our inability, physically and mentally, to adorn the position to which, in the providence of God, we have been called. The consciousness of our limitations has for a considerable time been "a thorn in the flesh." But Ald. Hanna should not be unkind or arrogant because of the manifest advantages with which he has been endowed. In his case the fates were kind. He performs an office, public or private, for the ephemeral people of a decaying world that he does not look as though he had been specially created for by a beneficent creator. Therefore in the strength of his glorious physical and mental manhood he should not hold up to ridicule any of his fellows who by reason of overwork or natural incapacity fall short of the high Hanna standard.

And yet, while admitting that the rebuke of the member for the North Ward was timely and perhaps justified, we cannot for a moment entertain the implied suggestion that the council shall be persecuted, without comment, to deal with the serious problem of Victoria's water supply. If there be unworthy suspicion abroad that some of the members of the Council Board are determined to keep their eyes tightly shut to the public interests and to carefully guard private interests in secret. But if Ald. Hanna be detected in Oriental costume going through his youth-renewing paces, let the scoffer not suppose that he is wantonly departing from his wonted grave and subdued and stately conduct. They must concede a purpose in his procedure, just as we are willing to admit that there is method in the seeming madness of the city council in refusing to let the people know all about the waterworks report.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

The Montreal Gazette, probably the oldest newspaper published in Canada, a newspaper which has always been Conservative in sentiment and has always expressed Conservative views with ability and force, warned the leaders of its party against the consequences of the campaign lately conducted in London and North Oxford. The Gazette issued its warning seriously, soberly and pointedly, feeling the responsibility that rested upon it as the senior organ and the grey-headed counsellor to rebuke the political incendiaries whom neither the rein of party discipline nor feelings of loyalty and duty to their country could control in the frenzy of lust for office. Now the Gazette is receiving the reward which is usually bestowed upon the clear-sighted and experienced observer of public affairs. We are not concerned for the future of the Conservative party was not the moving impulse of the Gazette's action. The motive was altogether selfish and sordid. The senior Conservative organ is under the control of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, it is pointed out. That explains the words of the aged man. It is a convenient way of disposing of a somewhat embarrassing matter. After the same manner the demands of nine-tenths of the newspapers and all the Parliamentary representatives of British Columbia for freedom for railway monopoly was accounted for. The press, with the exception of two or three patriotic newspapers, is in the pay of Mr. J. Hill.

The time will come when the Conservative party of Canada will realize that the council are the wounds of a friend. The culminating offence of the Montreal organ is contained in the following article: "The opposition has even more than the government to gain by the recess coming at an early day. It is demoralized. Its criticism has degenerated into vain and obstructive talk. It has lost its country, and it is losing more. The sympathies of the Catholic voters have been divorced from it. If there were a general parliamentary election next month it is doubtful if five Conservatives would be elected in the great and growing province of Quebec. What it has lost among the Catholics and in Quebec has not been made up for with any other class or in any other part of the country. Edmonton, London and North Oxford all tell one tale. Even in the latter constituency, in November, the Liberal majority was reduced, the Liberal voting strength was not shaken. Mr. Smith got more votes in June than did Mr. Sutherland. Mr. McInley, in November, whatever the defections there were, from the Liberal ranks were offset by accessions from some other section of the voters. It is not necessary to discuss at length the cause of this state of affairs. It is a condition, and not a theory, that confronts the party. Mr. Jordan, in his amendments to the Autonomy Bill, laid down a safe principle in regard to the educational system of the provinces to be. Catholics may have reason to understand this before long.

"But a party set away from the safe issue. Some of its members in parliament led the dissenting. Newspapers

and men who were not of parliament aggravated it. The campaign in London and North Oxford assumed some of the features of an anti-separate school agitation. This was not justified by the traditions of the Conservative party, by the utterances of its parliamentary leader, nor by considerations of policy. It meant party loss without party gain, and as long as the Autonomy Bills are a subject of discussion the opportunity for trying that loss will not be found. There is nothing to be gained by prolonging a hopeless fight against an unbreakable majority in the House of Commons. Especially is there nothing to be gained by such useless repetition of what once was argued as marked the closing debates of last week, that is, unless the early adoption of closure be counted a gain.

"There is one duty before the opposition; it is to plainly state its position on the clauses of the Autonomy Bills that are yet to be dealt with, take the sense of the House of Commons on the case as stated, leave to the government the responsibility of its policy, and helping to expel the rest of the party from the House. The only way to get home, the only way to be put on the way to be forgotten, and the party be placed in a position to deal effectively with the financial and economic issues that impend upon us, is to meet the front at an early day. Above all, parliament itself stands to benefit from an early ending of the session.

"Not only does the haste in time that has characterized recent proceedings weary the men of business who are mental, but the prolonging of the sessions for seven and eight months has been the case for the past three years. It will have the effect of driving such men out of parliament altogether, and of increasing the proportion of those members whose private affairs are not sufficiently important to cause them to worry. That cannot be an advantage. Nor is it an advantage to parliament that the people should be wearied into indifference in regard to what it is dealing with, as the people were wearied last year, and the year before, and as they are being wearied now. There are included in the membership of the House of Commons many men who, though a little weak in talk, are strong in common sense. They are sufferers from the present state of affairs. They will never have a better opportunity of serving themselves, parliament and the country than by using their moral force to compel their over-talented fellows into a course that the common sense of the community can approve of."

RUSSIA AND THE THROES.

It is difficult to discern exactly what is going on in the neighborhood of the Black Sea ports at the present time. Notwithstanding official reports, it is quite clear that all that is left of Russia's feet has practically been captured from the representatives of the Czar and has passed under the control of rebels or representatives of the Russian people. If the hand of officialdom were not paralyzed such a state of affairs as is revealed by the press dispatches would not be tolerated for an hour. Mutiny on board ship is the most heinous offence on the maritime calendar. It is regarded under the code of nations as worthy of summary treatment. There can not be the slightest doubt that if the power to deal with the Black Sea mutineers remained in the hands of the Czar's officers the rebels would have been dealt with summarily and effectively. The mere fact that one ship has been roving about at will in defiance of all recognized authority is a sufficient indication of the impotence under the circumstances of the Russian admiral.

It is quite apparent, therefore, that a situation has been developed which is sorely puzzling the bewildered heads of the Grand Dukes. The Russian sailor, disciple as he is and rendered amenable to discipline, as he has been by years of official punishment, has evidently not been reduced to such a state of tractability or insensibility as would render him an active party to the slaughter of his fellow-countrymen. That is the feature of the situation that must be the despair of the men upon whom devolves the duty of restoring law and order.

And there is a more disquieting feature still in the situation. If the army be seized with the affection that has spread through the remains of the navy, what will the harvest be? The army has never yet failed the Emperor or the Grand Dukes in times of internal peril. Discipline has proven superior to the natural love of the Russian Moolik for his own kin. But no Russian has ever set such an example as that of the sailors of the Black Sea fleet. Tranquility can only be restored in Russia by the wholesale slaughter of rebels against the constituted authorities. The work of tranquillizing must be carried out by the army. Will the army endure the terrible test? Or will it, after the manner of the remains of the navy, turn in heavy disgust from the bloody fratricidal work and refuse to shoot and stab?

In the event of the deposition of the weakest and most incompetent of the Romanoffs, what will follow? Social order and national unity must be maintained. There must be a strong head to the state. There must be a subsidiary state organization under that head working down to the municipal institutions, which are the only approximately modern features of Russian government. The official classes hold that the taxpaying classes are not sufficiently modern in their views, experience or mental equipment to warrant their having a voice in the direction of the affairs of the nation. We suspect the governing classes are not absolutely without prejudice in this matter; but, making the allowance for the human desire of Russian officialdom to retain its grip upon state affairs and upon the priv-

ileges thereof, it is doubtful whether the Russian people would, under present conditions, be capable of conducting the national business under a republican form of government. It is more than doubtful whether the idea of setting up a republic has permeated the crust which protects their alleged crude and sluggish mental equipment. Consequently, if Nicholas II. were deposed he would be succeeded by another Czar, who would doubtless profit by his predecessor's experiences. But would a rebellion productive of such woe results be worth while? Considering that the traditions of Russia's hereditary rulers have usually been retrogressive and that in course of time the battle for liberty would inevitably be renewed, would it not be more profitable to retain the Romanoffs until the day of final defiance arrives?

However, the Russian people are not in the present circumstances moved by any intelligent force. They are acting on uncontrollable impulse. They are trusting to the fate to deliver them from the bondage the centuries have fastened upon them.

J. Mildred Creed, a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, suggests a scheme, which he believes to be in part, a solution of the colored labor question, which is so troubling Australia. He would be the last man, he says, to advocate any policy which would be likely to create a future race problem. He holds that the radical principle of the employment of colored laborers must be that they shall only be introduced when their industry will increase the field of employment for whites. This would be the case if in suitable parts of Australia such industries as the production of cotton, coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, rubber, coir, etc. were established. The success of these is impossible in the absence of labor cheaper than can be furnished by white men. He argues that for every hundred colored laborers employed in new industrial enterprises, which without them can never have existence, there would be additional employment for from twenty to thirty white workers. By way of illustration, he mentions the construction of railways in tropical Australia. There are many districts in which mineral fields of the richest character have been left unworked, because they have long been well known; because only a railway built on the most economical conditions could permit their successful development. The cost of white labor is prohibitive. A case in point, he says, is the Cloncurry district in northern Queensland, about 250 miles from the port of Normanston and 400 miles from existing railways running to the coast. A very large area there contains almost fabulous mineral wealth exposed on the surface. But though well known for forty years, it has never been effectively worked, because the cost has been too great.

The great powers of the earth are in no hurry about officially recognizing the independence of Norway as a separate European kingdom. Unfortunately the Norwegians have declared for a monarchy, having no monarch to set up his official head of the state. If they had set to work and elected a president, then they would have had the sympathy of President Roosevelt, they would have been invited without ceremony to a place in the circle of the free and independent, and some would have dared to make them afraid. The president of the United States could not have hesitated to accord recognition to Norway, as he himself had set a precedent that could not be ignored in taking to his bosom the republic which broke away from the jurisdiction of Colombia. The revolution at the isthmus, it is claimed by some who are evidently looking for a cause of offence in the conduct of Mr. Roosevelt, was made and worked out to order for a special purpose, and therefore should not be taken as a precedent in connection with the affairs of Norway. But the opinion which he strongly held that if the Norwegians had vigorously agitated themselves from monarchical influences they would have had a powerful friend in President Roosevelt and that the announced mobilization of the Swedish army for the evident purpose of intimidating them would not have been thought of.

With the mutterings of what may develop into a rebellion affecting the atmosphere of Russia and Norway and Sweden squaring up in each other or the Scandinavian peninsula, the eager-minded and militant Emperor of Germany doubtless thinks life is worth while to a twentieth century ruler. Whatever may happen to either country, his Imperial Majesty will be found ready and willing to profit by it. Provided, of course, other nations do not evince a disposition to lay on restraining hands. And in such an event, would the Kaiser become impatient and slap the hands off the members and ex-members of the present cabinet and men who had in former years served with the dead secretary in the official family of President McKinley. There were many others who willingly would have paid a tribute of honor and respect to Mr. Hay, but as it was the wish of the family that the funeral be conducted for John Hay, the man they knew and loved in private life, and not for the brilliant forceful premier whose name is honored wherever statesmen are esteemed among men, the assembly was therefore small.

The visible honors accorded him in death were in a ratio directly inverse to those freely given to him in life, and perhaps no greater testimony to the worth of the man could have been given than the quiet manner in which his countrymen who appreciated his character and achievements, stood aside at his

funeral. It is doubtful whether the Russian people would, under present conditions, be capable of conducting the national business under a republican form of government. It is more than doubtful whether the idea of setting up a republic has permeated the crust which protects their alleged crude and sluggish mental equipment. Consequently, if Nicholas II. were deposed he would be succeeded by another Czar, who would doubtless profit by his predecessor's experiences. But would a rebellion productive of such woe results be worth while? Considering that the traditions of Russia's hereditary rulers have usually been retrogressive and that in course of time the battle for liberty would inevitably be renewed, would it not be more profitable to retain the Romanoffs until the day of final defiance arrives?

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seriously compromised. No wonder the Conservative leader has retired from the House temporarily in disgust. The name of Hon. J. W. Whitney has been suggested as a successor to Mr. Borden, whose lack of success is considered a sufficient excuse for a movement looking to his deposition. It is not the leader but the material in deputy leaders that is at fault. The Toronto Globe well says that it is difficult for some people to learn the lesson, so often taught in Canada, that those who take up the sword of race and creed strife will perish by the sword they have drawn.

The Times hastens to extend its congratulations to Mr. O. C. Bass on his selection for the responsible and honorable position of secretary and reporter of the Law Society of British Columbia. Mr. Bass as an old newspaper man should be, and we have no doubt he is, especially well qualified to perform the important duties of the office for which he has been selected by the Benchers. Judge Lampan, we are given to understand, was an exceptionally capable reporter. During his term of office he set a standard of efficiency and capacity that would have been difficult of attainment by any choice of the representatives of the Law Society. But the newly selected official has had a more varied and wider experience in the reporter's profession than his predecessor. There is no question in the mind of any competent authority that he will give the fullest satisfaction nor that his promotion is but the preliminary step to higher honors in the honorable profession of the law. Newspaper men in Canada, East and West, in Australia and in England, will join with us in extending felicitations to Mr. Bass on the success he is achieving in his chosen profession.

The Vespers did not get into the finals after all; but they made the Leaders cover the course in good time.

The C. P. R. should try turbine engines in some of the new steamers it is going to build. The new machine is no longer an experiment. The Italian liners equipped with it are the most popular ships on the Canadian Atlantic route; and they make the fastest time for ships of their class.

PROMINENT SCRIBES DUE HERE ON FRIDAY

Washington Press Correspondents Will Visit Victoria—Very Influential Party Should Be Well Entertained.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) On Friday Victoria will be visited by a party whose power for doing the city great good can hardly be estimated. This is the contingent of Washington press correspondents who are now touring Canada. They are under the guidance of the Western Canadian Immigration Association. To-day they are due at Calgary and to-morrow will reach Banff. On Friday morning they will arrive at Vancouver, and in the afternoon will reach Victoria on the Princess Victoria.

They include some of the most eminent newspaper men on the continent, and it is to be hoped that arrangements will be made to fittingly receive and entertain them here. Victoria has a reputation to maintain in this regard, and no better advertisement can be given this city than to several hundred men whose publications command millions of constituents. The members of the party are: Harry M. Crist, Brooklyn Eagle; Thos. F. Dawson, Associated Press; Arthur J. Dodge, Milwaukee Sentinel; St. Paul Pioneer Press; Arthur W. Dunn, Associated Press; Richard Lee, Fear, New York Tribune; H. Gilson Gardner, Newspaper Enterprise Association; H. Hall, Pittsburgh Times; James S. Henry, Philadelphia Press; James P. Hornaday, Indianapolis News; W. W. Jernam, Minneapolis Journal; Seattle Times; N. O. Messenger, Washington Star; Robt. Lincoln O'Brien, Boston Transcript; J. S. Shriver, Cincinnati Times-Star; Baltimore American; Joseph S. Squire, New York Globe; Des Moines Register; Leader; Edgar C. Snyder, Omaha Bee; Denver Post, Toronto World; Jackson Thayer, New York Press; Arthur Wilson, Associated Press; Wm. C. C. Jones, Colliers' Weekly, and C. W. Warner, representing Canada and several United States publications.

Accompanying it are the following named representatives of the Western Immigration Association: F. B. Lynch of St. Paul, chairman of the executive committee; J. H. Haslam, a member of the executive, and Theo. M. Knappen, secretary.

THE LATE SECRETARY HAY.

Remains Laid in Last Resting Place To-day—President Attended.

Cleveland, O., July 5.—At almost exactly to-day the body of John Hay was laid at rest in Lakewood cemetery. Around the open grave at the last moment stood with bowed heads the President and vice-President of the United States, members and ex-members of the present cabinet and men who had in former years served with the dead secretary in the official family of President McKinley. There were many others who willingly would have paid a tribute of honor and respect to Mr. Hay, but as it was the wish of the family that the funeral be conducted for John Hay, the man they knew and loved in private life, and not for the brilliant forceful premier whose name is honored wherever statesmen are esteemed among men, the assembly was therefore small.

Repatee in Canadian Parliament

The Dominion parliament, especially in its earlier days, would compare favorably with any other representative body in the wit and keenness of repatee of its members.

The late Nicholas Flood Davin was the possessor of a double share of that humor and brilliancy which popular opinion accords the Irishman. His opponents were possessed of the idea that he was not a practical man, but they knew from sad experience he was a most dangerous man in repatee. Nicholas was, therefore, to use a nautical phrase, "given a wide berth." The present Senator McMullen, then member for North Wellington, on one occasion in the House referred to a rather gratuitous and coarse manner to Davin as having his head so filled with nonsense that the fermentations of his brain had rendered him bald and rising with that harsh voice, for which the former member for North Wellington is famous, he exclaimed: "There is no man in Canada who has so many words upon his tongue as to let the honorable gentleman from Assiniboia (Mr. Davin)." Instantly on McMullen's remarking his seat, Davin rose to his feet and made a few remarks referring to McMullen's utterance: "I," said he, "am always pleased to note a point of similarity between the honorable gentleman from North Wellington and myself, yes, Mr. Speaker, I would not have the similarity extended very far. I have rooms in my upper story to let, so has the honorable gentleman as is well known in this House. So far I am pleased with the similarity, but yet, I am more pleased with the difference between us. My rooms, thank God, are furnished, while his are not."

Sir John Macdonald's readiness in repatee was remarkable. On one occasion he jocularly remarked to a member of the opposition who had the floor that he had better come over to his (Sir John's) side of the house. "We do not row in the same boat," sarcastically replied the member. "No," retorted Sir John, "nor do we use the same scull." It was a common accusation against Sir John among his political enemies that he had carried Confederation in much the same manner as a distilleries had carried the union of Great Britain and Ireland, by wholesale disposal of plate and preferment. During a debate one night in the House of Commons one of the opposition, who had accused Confederation, charged that Sir John "had baited his Confederation trap with the best bait he could get." "Yes," said Sir John, "and you were about the biggest rat that I caught."

During a political campaign in Ontario a joint meeting was held between the leaders of the respective parties. Sir John's weakness had got the better of him, as it sometimes did, and he appeared on the platform noticeably under the influence of liquor. During the speech of his opponent he vomited on the platform much to the amusement of his friends. When his opponent set down Sir John rose to reply and referred to the orator that he had passed through in being forced to listen to the harangue that had just closed. "Doubtless," said he, "you observe that I have been vomiting. It is not an unusual incident when I am forced to listen to the orator of the opposition. In fact I never do listen to a speech of the honorable gentleman's but it turns my stomach." It is needless to add that Sir John's weakness was lost sight of in the joke.

On one occasion Sir John ventured to apply a Biblical quotation to Alexander McKenzie, then leader of the opposition; but he more than met his match. It was

a case of Scotlandman against Scotlandman, but McKenzie's more extensive and accurate knowledge of the Bible brought him off victor.

The House was in committee of the whole passing the estimates, when Sir John referring to McKenzie's criticisms which he thought were captions, used the language which Ahab addressed to the Prophet Elijah: "Art thou that troublest Israel?" The opposition leader replied by giving in his strong Scottish accent Elijah's answer: "I have not troubled Israel, but thou and thy father's house in that you have forsaken the commandments of the Lord and have followed Balaam."

Sir Charles Tupper was a heavy hitter, but never acquired a reputation for keenness in repatee. He wielded the bludgeon of a fabled giant, but could not deftly handle the blade of the medical knight. His reply, however, to the present Senator Domville during a long night debate would of itself almost establish a reputation for wit. It was about three o'clock in the morning and the old veteran was closing an impassioned debate when some what meeting Domville in a lobby informed him that Sir Charles had accused the company, of which he was president, of exporting intoxicating liquors into the Yukon Territory. Domville never suspected that he was being gaged, rushed madly into the chamber and announced to the Speaker that he rose to a point of order—repeating the substance of what he had been informed. Sir Charles sat down. Domville denied the charge and then announced that he would carry the war into Africa and proceeded to charge a committee of which Sir Charles was president with the same offence. Sir Charles rose amid the bewilderment of the house at Domville's action. He denied the accusation against his company, and then proceeded. "I also have much pleasure in exonerating the member for Kings and his company from the charge he has hurled against me. Any person who has the pleasure of knowing the slightest acquaintance with that honorable gentleman (Domville) would as this house has done this evening, draw the inference that he is a member of a company of which the honorable gentleman is president would ever contemplate exporting any intoxicating liquor into the Yukon. It is all required for home consumption."

John M. Johnson, who at one time was solicitor-general for the province of New Brunswick, and after Confederation represented Northumberland in the House of Commons, was one of the most witty men Canada ever produced. Only those who were fortunate enough to hear him in the stimulating atmosphere of debate could form an adequate idea of his brilliancy and incisiveness. Unfortunately he was addicted to drinking, which prevented his attaining a leading cabinet position which his countrymen would have gladly bestowed upon him. Even in his moments of intoxication his wit was supreme. The house was passing estimates of the arrangements for the coming year, and John G. Gray, of St. John, himself a very brilliant man, was chairman. In vain did Johnson endeavor to catch the dignified chairman's eye. After his attempts were so persistent and so obstinate that Gray permitted him to address the committee. The incoherence of Johnson's remarks led the dignified chairman at length to ask him to withdraw. He addressed his remarks to Stung with the sarcasm Johnson exclaimed—"To a very small (hic) item in the document which I am (hic) addressing myself to you, sir."

Spain secured a commanding lead. The race was run in a finishing in the fourth and last lap in seven hours and ten minutes, elapsed time. He received a tremendous ovation.

VANCOUVER'S LETTER.

Found at Honolulu—Tells of Meeting of Chief, Who Acknowledged Seeing a Crengit of Britain.

Honolulu, June 28.—A letter bearing the signature of George Vancouver, the great explorer, has been found among the documents found among the archives of Hawaii.

It was written in 1794, and is a testimonial left by the explorer with King Kamehameha the Great, testifying to his peaceful disposition and kind treatment of Vancouver and his men. The document is well preserved.

Many other similar relics have been found, and the race is being run in a finishing in the fourth and last lap in seven hours and ten minutes, elapsed time. He received a tremendous ovation.

WORKING FOR ARMISTICE.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—With the completion of the arrangements for the Washington peace meeting, President Roosevelt has resumed his efforts to bring about an armistice. No light is shown upon the exact status of the negotiations or the character of the communications passing between the Russian and Japanese governments and Washington. The matter is an exceedingly delicate one, but the outlook is success nevertheless, from all information obtainable, is not unpromising if Japan is ready to sheath the sword until the Washington meeting develops whether a lull for peace is possible. Russia's consent seems assured.

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