SOMETHING NEW WANTED.

When one party in a contest stoops to shows itself hopeless of winning by party. The resurrection and circulation those who are engaged in it, no doubt; but apart from its affording them pleasant occupation for a time, we fail to \ see what they can hope to gain by it. are papers in Canada which experienced If they must lie in order to succeed, let no joy nor exultation at the coming of stead of using one that became utterly land, and which can bear the .biggest discredited long years ago. Some of kind of a French Canadian exodus with our Conservitive friends do show a ca- the utmost fortitude." From the sneerpacity for invention that ought to make ing way in which it frequently talks the whole lot of them independent of old about the "French," we should judge and exploded yarns. The Hamilton Spec- that the Spectator itself is one of those tator, for instance, recently offered this ill-minded papers. pleasant little piece of fiction by way of

"In 1872 the Canadian Pacific railway company was incorporated, and the Nor- Probable Effect of the Sealing Regula thern Pacific managers at once conceived their enterprise to be in danger. They hoped to hold all the country north of the Union Pacific, and to control all the traffic on the Pacific coast north of San Francisco. The Canadian Pacific was a rival to be destroyed if possible; and the government which promoted the a means to that end. In the elections of 1872 they sent large sums of money into Canada to aid the Reform party, and did their best to defeat the government. They and their allies, the Reformthe Mackenzie government kept faith with the Northern Pacific company by delaying the work, by giving the United States railways access to Winnipeg, by providing an amphibious road "with magnificent water stretches," between Lake Superior and Winnipeg, and by refusing to consider any scheme for reaching the Pacific."

Of course the change from shedding crocodile tears over the Reformers' alleged harsh treatment of Mr. Mackenzie to representing him as the political agent of the Northern Pacific is rather a radical one, and we could not advise all our Tory contemporaries to alter their positions as suddenly as the Spectator has done. We merely wish to show them what one of their number can accomartistic falsehoods, so that they may not feel too dependent on the old and shelfworn stock. But the Spectator is far' Castell Hopkins, could surely render his party effective aid in this direction. In which he contributes to the Westminster Review, he writes as follows:

Attempts were made to build the line as a government work. Large sums of money were spent in surveying possible routes, and finally 714 miles were constructed in the extravagant and unbus iness-like way which Mr. Mackenzie's government seemed to consider the only possible method of construction. The line consisted of three detached portions and made use of water stretches on the route, it being supposed that money would be saved by so doing. The cos of these proceedings was \$35,000,000, and it has since been stated that, under proper management, the portion of the road thus built could have been completed for \$12,000,000.

Surely when the Conservative press can get the services of a young man capable of producing such a "whopper" as the arbitrators. But in holding this that it does not need to repeat over and over again the old, stale and oft-refuted lie that Mr. Mackenzie was "deposed" from the Reform leadership.

If the Colonist has not already been convinced that it was wrong in regard to sealing restrictions on the Pribyloff islands, perhaps it will bow before the authoritative assertion of Dr. Dawson, that "being within the territorial limits of the United States the regulation of sealing on these islands was not submitted to the decision of the arbitra-

An Ottawa correspondent thus states the case as regards the savings bank record recently given out from Ottawa with the usual flourish:

"It is stated that the sum standing in the postoffice savings banks to the credit of depositors at the close of the fiscal year is \$24,153,000. If the statement read that this sum was standing in the books of the department it would be correct, but the money is not there. It has not been invested so that it could be realized on demand. It has been spent, every dollar of it, and added to the public debt. If the depositors all demanded their money to-morrow it would have to be borrowed in England and the depositors taxed to pay the interest on the The amount of money paid by the government in interest during the year for the use of this \$24,000,000 was between \$800,000 and \$900,000. The amount of interest paid by the people during the same period for money they borrowed from a portion of the loan companies was \$3,469,000. Such was the inability of farmers during the year to find money, much less deposit it in the bank, that they defaulted on mortgages for \$4,000,000, and in Ontario alone 881 mortgages were foreclosed to satisfy \$2,
"How will the prohibition of the use of firearms affect the industry?"

"The prohibition of the use of firearms affect the industry?"

"The prohibition of the use of firearms in Behring Sea will inevitably deprive a number of white hunters of the means of make this certain cure known as the panies at \$100,000,000, and this represents probably only one-half of the to
"True Philanthropy.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven. I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known make the best use of the time and methods prescribed."

"The prohibition of the use of fire arms in Behring Sea will inevitably deprive a number of white hunters of the means of make this certain cure known make thi inability of farmers during the year to Sea.

tal, farm property being the favorite investment for private and trust funds. The amount in the postoffice savings bank to the credit of the province of Quebec is a little over \$2 per head, while Ontario's share represents over \$7 per head. In Australia it is \$21 per head."

In the Montreal Witness interview the use of unfair weapons it very surely with Dr. George M. Dawson that gentleman is reported as saying: "The proother means. Just now there are a good hibition of the use of firearms in Behrmany efforts made on the Conservative ing Sea will inevitably deprive a number side to make headway against the Lib- of white hunters of the means of making the territorial limits of the United States erals by employing that very mean a living, and these men are of a superior weapon falsehood. Several of the Con- class as a rule, by no means 'hostes servative papers have been busy during humani generis, as they have been termthe past few weeks in trying to give life ed in the sounding terms of the argument the past lew weeks in trying to give like to a lie that has long been dead, namely, of the United States." We trust the Witfor the government of that country to that the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie ness will recognize Dr. Dawson as an imwas "deposed" and "knifed" by his partial and competent observer, and therefore realize that it owes an apology party. The resurrection and circulation of that ancient fib is work congenial to them.

Says the Hamilton Spectator: "There

DR. G. M. DAWSON'S VIEWS.

tions-Tribute to Our Sealers. The Montreal Witness gives the following report of an interview between Dr. G. M. Dawson and a member of its staff. Dr. Dawson commenced by say-

"I think that the result is as Canadian Pacific was to be destroyed as favorable as could have been anticipated under the provisions of the submitted for decision. The extraordinary and wholly untenable claims of ers, were successful the next year, and right successively advanced by the United States in various forms have been severally negatived, with the result of discrediting the diplomatic methods of that country and supporting in its entirety the position held throughout by Great Britain and by Canada. If. as reported in the press, the legal gentlemen representing the United States in Paris are satisfied with such a result, they are easily satisfied, for it is inconceivable that an honorable nation should advance fictitious claims, known to be such, for the purpose of eventually obtaining some subsidiary advantage as a makeweight."

"What do you think of the regulations

adopted by the board for the protection of the seals?" "The question of regulations suitable for the protection and preservation of the fur-seals stood on an entirely difplish in the way of inventing new and ferent basis from that of the question of right. As explained by Sir Charles Russell in the course of his speech before the tribunal, this was not a matter to be decided by the arbitrators as from possessing a monopoly of the in- jurists, but to be determined as beventive faculty. A youthful genius on tween just men in the light of the facts the Empire staff, who signs himself J. and the rival industries. There can be o doubt that the arbitrators have enthat spirit. Both Great Britain and a paper on the Canadian Pacific Railway the United States were agreed in the as to the degree and method of protection desirable and necessary. Had the British and United States commissioners who investigated the facts and discussed regulations previous to the meeting of the arbitration court been able to reach common ground on this question their recommendations would have been without doubt accepted, and failing it, the duty of formulating reguations devolved upon the arbitrators.' "But upon what basis do the arbitrators ground the regulations as formulated?"

> "The representatives of the United States took extreme grounds on the question of regulation, demanding nothing less than the complete prohibition of pelagic sealing. This was clearly untenable and has been found so by extreme contention the representatives of the United States practically debarred themselves from offering any useful recommendations looking towards a compromise of interests of a workable kind, Thus, except in so far as the arbitrators have adopted methods of regulation proposed by Great Britain, they were left o their own initiative."

"And what is your opinion of the methods of regulation proposed and adopted?"

"In my opinion the methods of regulation proposed by Great Britain were the best possible under the circumstances and in view of our knowledge of the facts. If these were believed to be insufficient in amount they were sus ceptible of being made more stringent on the same lines. In so far as the arbitrators have departed from these lines they have entered on a region of experiment. It is difficult to understand upon what grounds some of the regulations proposed have been framed. and it is impossible to say now exactly what the net result of the regulations as a whole will be. The most evident point is that by their very nature they will be very difficult to enforce or carry out." "What will be the result of the en-

forcement of these regulations?" "The first result will undoubtedly a heavy blow to pelagic sealing, the methods of which will now require be more or less completely revolutionized. It is therefore probable that the pelagic catch of next season will be small, but as the industry accommodates itself to the new conditions it is likely to increase from year to year till it reaches a certain average limit. Without counting the catch which may be made in each year before the first of May along the coast there will be at least six weeks of good sealing beginning on Aug. 1st in Behring The enterprise and pluck of the

the regulation of seal killing will to any extent tend to preserve the seals in Behring Sea?"

"Our investigations show conclusively that heretofore the greatest injury to the seal fishery has resulted from ex cessive killing and careless methods upon the Prihvloff islands, where the seals land to breed each year. Being within was not submitted to the d of the arbitrators, but as the United States may now rely upon more than adequate external protection, it remains carry out its professions with regard-to killing there. The responsibility with to the future prosperity of regard seal life now rests mainly with the linitpeating the American slanders upon crease and multiply it will be because of their acts upon the islands."

Dr. Dawson remarked that he observed a regrettable tendency both in Canada and the United States to make the award of the arbitrators a political question as between different administrations. them at least invent some new story in- the French Canadians from New Eng- He thought there was nothing to warrant any such view of the question. Throughout the arbitration the imperial and Canadian authorities were wholly in accord. and every point was studied and argued before the arbitration court by the most eminent legal authorities of England and

> "I have," concluded Mr. Dawson, "no hesitation in saying that a separation of interests as between Great Britain and Canada never so much as occurred to any one connected with the case."

Glass Oven Doors. It has remained for a woman to invent and patent glass doors for ovens. The wonder is that the idea has not long ago been thought of by some woman who cooks. All cooking instructors lay the greatest stress on the care to be observed opening the oven door to watch the progress of cakes and muffins. Maria Parloa, making sponge cake, touches the nob treaty, and the terms of the questions with the most delicate care and lightness, dreading even to jar the cake within, and peeks through the smallest crack that will afford the necessary glance. What a relief to walk boldly up to the oven, and through these transparent doors, which the genius of a Michigan woman has discovered, study at leisure the progress of rising cake dough or crisping fowl.—The

Glasgow's Waterworks. On the closing day of the British Institute of Public Health's congress at Edinburgh, in the sanitary engineering section, Mr. Gale, C. E., Glasgow, read a paper on Loch Katrine water works. He said that the Loch Katrine works were designed in 1854. At that time the city of Glasgow was supplied by two water companies, the amount introduced being 14,000,000 gallons per day. It was thought that the supply was sufficient to last 50 years at least, but only 25 years had elapsed when it became apparent that additional works would have to be provided. The population increased more rapidly than had been caculated. and the consumption had greatly increased. In 1885 an act was obtained for the extension of the works. These consisted of an additional aqueduct, an increased storage, an additional service reservoir, and additional mains from the reservoir to the city; thus, in fact, duplicating the deavored to fix a code of regulations in first works, and providing an ultimate supply of 100,000,000 gallons per day, sufficient to last for the next 4) years. wish to afford some protection to the The cost was estimated at £1,150,000. fur-seal, but they were unable to agree. The revenue had increased from £60.000 in 1856-7 to £170,000 last year, while the domestic water rate had been reduced from 14d. per £1 to 6s. per £1. Mr. Leslie, engineer of the Edinburgh Water Trust, said that in Edinburgh the consumption of water was 37 gallons per head per day. Until lately it was near ly 42 gallons, but by repairing the appar atus and attending to the consumption it was reduced to about 37. Several gentlemen from England expressing surprise that the consumption of water should be so great in Scottish towns. Mr. Gale explained that in Glasgow and Edinburgh the large proportion of the houses had hot water and baths. Mr. Leslie said that the flatted houses had something to do with the large consumption. Th. president said that water was more abundant in Scotland than in England, and

therefore more of it was used. How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does "Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?" to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost ic postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully. your address carefully.

Language as a Determiner of Races. French anthropologists agree that a few anatomical characters are not enough determine a type of race, and that is s necessary to investigate all, or as many as possible, of such characters. Anthropology does not interfere with ethnology, because each has its distinctive field of inquiry. Anthropology does not say that physical characters are su perior or inferior to linguistic characters; says that the two sciences are of a different order and for a different purpose. The first relates to the physical element constituting peoples; the second to the clasification of these peoples. Language grows, loses, borrows, changes, transforms, and all this independent of anthropological characters such as beliefs, customs, industries. Physical characters are hereditary and inherent in the blood, but linguistic characters are not. If a Red Indian is born among strangers and without the society of his parents or race, he will speak not his own language but that of those who rear him; but he will retain all the physical characters of his race notwithstanding. Different and opposing races may speak the same language, and on the other hand the same race may speak different languages.-Scientific American.

Arbitrators' Award.

CONSERVATIVE WELCOMES DAMPENED

The Cry Now Raised That the Sealing Industry of B. C., is of Little Account_"None But Americans Inter-

(From our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa. Aug. 19.-There is genera. dissatisfaction expressed here at the result of the arbitration appointed to de cide the Behring Sea case. The general concensus of opinion is that Canada has got the worst of it. This is all the more disappointing because it was universally believed that the result would be favorable to this country.

Indeed, so cock-sure were the government supporters of this that everything was arranged to give Sir John Thomp son a banquet on his arrival in Montre He was to be credited with the winning of the case for Canada. Demonstrations were to be held all over the country with the view of making political capital out of the decision. Mr. Tupper was to be knighted when the time came, and for the present he was to share in the Tory enthusiasm which was to be sent up to welcome Sir John Thompson. It never for a moment dawned upon the managers of these proposed demonstra-tions that the award might be against Canada. The case was too plain for

that. Now that we have got the result, and that it is anything but favorable to Canada, what are these very people who were to make so much political capital out of a favorable decision saying about it? Simply that the sealing industry is of little account. A man prominent in the Conservative ranks told your correspondent that it was of no account. "Why," said he, "they are only Americans who are engaged in sealing in Behring Sea. The capital invested in the business at Victoria is American capital. It doesn't amount to much anyway." Another strong supporter of the govern-

ment said that the only province to be affected by the award was British Co-lumbia. "About a thousand people or so," he said, with emphasis, "are all that are interested in this sealing busi-What about it if it should be ness. closed up? We have won the case as far as the question of rights goes, and we can easily afford to lose a few seals."

Even the acting premier, Mr. Bowell, who was not following the case closely, was badly caught in his reply to Sir John Thompson's cablegram announcing the award. "Congratulations," said Mr. Bowell, "better than expected." The acting premier was thinking of the coming demonstrations which were to be extended to the premier. Had he waited a little he would have found that so unsatisfactory was the award that Sir John refused to sign it. It was a bad give away.

Now if the premier was to be accorded all this credit and praise for a satisfactory award, does it not look as if he should get a little of the blame for not securing a better award? That is what the people who think are saying here, while those who do little but shout for the government are allowing then

tongues to get the better of their heads. These proposed banquets will thereore be put off for the present. Sir John Thompson will hasten home from Queec without staying over at Montreal. Business of importance will require him here at once. So that the political picnics will have to be held on their own merits later on in the season, when the uestion of the tariff must be discussed, nstead of casting it to one side so that a little fulsome praise might be accorded the premier for obtaining Canada her

British Columbia is always solid for he government no matter what it does, and of course it will fall in with the cinions advanced here in government ircles, that as the sealing business in Victoria is conducted by foreigners, then its being closed up does really no harm. One prominent official in the service here told me that British Columbia was not like some of the other provinces. There was on the Pacific slope, he said, a local government which was more loyal to British than Canadian interests. The fact that Britain won its part of the case would be more than satisfactory to that province, even if a lucrative Canadian industry was closed up. "Take. for instance," he said, "Premier Davie himself, "and he is a Britisher with the right ring about him. He would go to the other end of Canada to assist an Englishman who is able to talk about this blasted wooden country, while he can never see any good points in a Canadian. When a Lieutenant-Governor was wanted for the province Mr. Davie was one of a delegation to wait on Hon. Mr. Bowell and ask that Mr. Dewdney be sent to them. It would never do to allow a Canadian to fill the office. When Mr. Dewdney wanted a private secretary he searched all over to get a young Englishman, and I have no doubt, knowing the honorable gentleman as I do, that he found one suitable to his tastes. The British Columbia government," continued this official, "highly approve of what you fellows sneer at as codfish artistocracy; and so far they have been success-

This is no doubt one of the reasons why the local government always supports the Ottawa government. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier is declared to be disloyal because he says that when the interests of Britain clash with the interests Canada then he will take the side Canada. The interests of Canada in this case did materially clash with Buit ish interests, and although our Dominion got the worst of it Britain is to-day enthusing over its victory. Consistency, therefore, makes it the bounden duty of all Conservatives to enthuse along with Britain and against their own country. To do otherwise would be disloyal, since Mr. Laurier is declared to be disloyal for his broad Canadianism. Had Canada the power to deal with this case direct ly, as time and again Liberals have been dvocating and moving in parliament. British Columbia would have continued to enjoy the benefits of its sealing industry. But since that province has continually voted against its own interests. although again and again warned of the fact, it can only blame itself if on every occasion its interests are sacrificed. Just one word as to the contention here that the sealing industry is of no

ful in getting there."

nected with it. I would simply ask the readers of the Times if the arbitration nad been a success would we have ever The Feeling at the Capital Over the heard that only foreigners are engaged in the business? There are no doubt many Americans engaged in the mining ndustry in British Columbia, but they are only fools who would set up that plea if these mines happened to be closed

It must always be borne in mind in this case that in 1891 Blaine proposed to Sir Julian Pauncefote that a of 25 miles around the Pribyloff islands should be reserved as a space within which no sealing should be allowed. This prposition the Canadian government What have we got? A 60mile zone instead of 25 miles. SLABTOWN.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Judge Scott, of Peel, has forwarded his resignation to Ottawa, after twentysix years' occupation of the position. His resignation is understood to be due to continued ill health.

A two-story building in Portage Prairie, occupied by W. L. Lyall, tailor, was totally destroyed by fire; the stock was mostly all saved.

John Coon, a private banker, who is wanted at Alvinston for forgery, has been arrested by Detective Rogers in Detroit. Coon assigned and disappeared. He forged papers and negotiated the Molson's bank to the amount of something like \$55,000.

Pincombe's three-story oat and cornmeal mill at Stratford, one of the largest in Canada, has been burned. Loss, \$25,000, partly insured.

The premises of Rolph, Smith & Co., ithographers, Toronto, has been gutted Loss, \$30,000; covered by inby fire. surance. James Readshaw, a 14-year-old son of

G. A. Readshaw, fell overboard from a steamer on Muskoka lake and was The Liberals of Restigouche have nominated George Handow as their candi-

date for the commons at the next general election. The registration of the Dominion Provident Benevolent and Endowment As-

sociation of Stratford has been cancelled and the affairs of the company are being wound up. Policy holders will get about 80 cents on the dollar. The provincial council of the Order of Chosen Friends has been refused incor-

poration in Ontario and is practically defunct. This organization has nothing to do with the Canadian Order of Choser Friends. Among the Canadian prize winners at

the World's Fair were a Canadian shorthorn bull, three years old or over, owned W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, Ont., 8th prize; shorthorn bull, two years old and under three, Knight of St. John's, owned by W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont., third prize; shorthorn bull, one year, T. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, first prize: bull, one year, Cockburn Aberfoyle, second prize; cows, three years,

Cockburn, Aberfoyle, 9th prize. Henry W. Deare, of Windsor, owner of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association weekly and grand chancellor of the C. M. B. A., is dead.

Andrew Gage, one of the oldest and est known of Wentworth county pion-

Thos. Murphy, an old and respected esident of Brockville, is dead, aged 73. Souris, P.E.L., is a great port of rendezvous for American and Canadian fishermen, and a bitter feeling prevails between the men of the respective fleets. A week ago Saturday night a fierce fight took place on the streets, in which Patrick Marr, of the Gloucester schooner Eliza Parkhurst, was stabbed in the arm and back and probably fatally wounded, and another sailor was struck on head with a hammer and will not cover from the effects of the blow for months. These outrages greatly embittered the feeling between the rival fishermen and the Americans made open hreats of retaliation, in consequence of which the local military was called out and patrolled the streets. The feeling is very bitter and serious trouble is an

ticipated. In accordance with the Queen's regulations governing the British army, Sergeant-Major Page, of the Royal Canadia Dragoons, just removed to Toronto rom Quebec, delivered from the steps of the postoffice a proclamation to the effect that the commanding officer of the corps would be in no way responsible for any debts contracted by the men of the corps, except to the extent of one day's pay. This proclamation is always delivered on the removal of a corps from one city to another.

Removing the Board. Bridgeton, N.J., Aug. 28.-R. M. Wiliams, secretary of the county board of excise commissioners, was found sitting n his office chair yesterday suffering from paralysis. He was removed to his iome, where he died a few hours afterwards. On the 15th the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the M. E. church prayed that the excise board do not grant any license the next day. The women prayed that God would remove the excise board if the board granted any more licenses. They also prayed at Pitman Grove on August 16th that the board decline to grant any more licenses, and Williams' death is considered a direct answer to their prayers. The good work goes on.

All Men

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpation of the heart, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensatian about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with leaden circles, olly looking skin, etc., are all the symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on diseases peculiar to man, send 10c in stamps sealed. Address M. V. Lubon, 24 Macdonnell ave., Teronto, Ont., Canada. All Men

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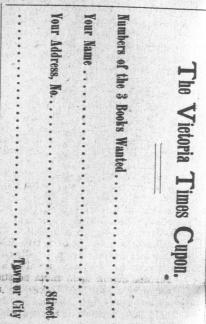
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No. 7. LADY GRACE. By Bis. No. 10. No. 8. AVERIL. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
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No. 12. THE BLACK TULIP. By Alexander Dumas. No. 13. THE DUCHESS. By "The Duch-No. 14. NURSE REVEL'S MISTAKE. By Warden.
MERLE'S CRUSADE. By Ross No. 15. MERLE'S UNUSADE. By RUSS Nouchette Carey. No. 16. A STUDY IN SCARLET. By A. Conan Doyle. No. 17. ROCK RUIN; or, THE DAUGH-TER OF THE ISLAND. By Mrs. Ann S. phens.
No. 18. LORD LISLE'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte THE ARMORER OF TYRE. By MR. GILFIL'S LOVE STORY. By George Eliot.
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No. 23. THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
No. 24. MR. MEDSON'S WILL. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. Clarke Russel.
No. 26. BEATON'S BARGAIN. By Mrs. Alexander.
No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne." Thorne."
No. 28. THE RUSSIAN GIPSY, By Alexander Dumas,
No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade.
No. 30. FLOWER AND WEED. By Miss
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THE TIMES,

OVictoria, B. C.

udgment of Mr. re the Corr

REE ALDERMEN

the Council Rest ecuting the McDe egal Authorities on Position of Aldern

Must Have Not Corporation Centr (From Saturd In the Supreme Cou ia, between John C iayo, Plaintiffs, and the city of Victoria, mes Munro Miller

Judgment of Hon. M

The plaintiffs are ity and the defen corporation and three The plaintiffs clai their writ of summon that the action of th and 14th days of warding a contrac n of a surface dr to H. H. Macdonald was illegal and void cil be restrained further carrying of question. It is fur be declared that Miller and Baker v 11th and 14th days fied to act, sit or v that they therefore continuing to do so Messrs. Henders through their resp nounced that they offices within the las no intention of furt proceedings, but tha from the duty of de were disqualified illegality of their

that question and The present moti tion until the hearing have mentioned. expressing a desire, el, for the fullest to the mode of prothe plaintiffs' behalf futile, and contend virtually is to dispo office, the proper ar of doing so is by a v I have to deal wi once, for if it be plaintiffs' motion m ly of the question the authorities cited side are on all-fou case, in view of th action alleged, and of the peculiar reli cedure adopted in a as will be seen, is First, that certain council be declare further action upon from sitting and by reason of his

Admitting, for

that the plaintiffs a

ask, would a quo

give it to them.

proper and only or

If the object were

defendant from his od of procedure w which has been for courts and also since the judicatur The cases reporte 549, and 2 Q. B Ontario reports, sh no case that I kno been held that, sides a removal fr court would refuse tion of removal sim the mere form of branch of the act from. On the co in the judgment of the Rolls, in Asla Southampton, 16, seem to be otherw should disregard stance, and, if just the full relief sou fect to the declare ture act that cir multiplicity of sui An amendment praying for Mr. I meet this view o it. It is not, ho cide thus far w warranto is the here, for the obje explained by the avowed by their move, but to pro further voting or Now before gra interim injunction has to consider at the trial of the der on the facts case before me when the trial does, the court plying so drastic asked for. Suc would be worse deprive the defer representing his mainder of his te same time declin probably do, to as that declarat would be a gross ers, who would, poses, be disfran could be elected as his office was having been ouste by the action of position of being power to act as

the observ Master of ise, upon judicature act mandamus or granted or a rec nterlocutory ord cases in which court to be just order should be said that emine

to admit of doub

sel, in support of