

## UNITY AND HARMONY.

The "greatest unanimity and enthusiasm" prevailed at the Conservative meeting held last night. There was not a discordant note in the grand hall which chorus of rejoicing that arose because of the discomfiture of the Liberals who accomplished the defeat of the Prior government and were forced to stand by and behold the upbuilding of a grand Conservative administration by Premier McBride. The noble structure has not been completed yet, however, and hence the enthusiasm of the president of the association and the friend of us all, the genial Harry, who welcomed the boys with more than his usual joviality and hilarity. Mr. Helmcken has danced many a merry jig around that inner circle of political jinglers, but he has never yet been called upon to do an official turn. His old side partner, Mr. McPhillips, with less than half his popularity, but with a persistent propensity for blundering along a consistent course, occasionally right and generally wrong, has beaten him out with ease. But there is yet room, and Harry is to be jollied along till after the elections in the belief that there is a vacant chair for him. The party feels that it has Harry placed this time. There can be no opportunity for a change of base till after the elections. Then it will not matter much to the Conservative party who aspires to the posts of honor and emolument.

In candor it must be admitted that the meeting proved a triumph for the McBride faction of the party. But then that faction controls the purse strings, and whoever heard of a Conservative of the type which dominates the situation in Victoria or any part of Canada running counter to the understood wishes of the people who have the power to bestow or to withhold rewards? So when the Premier appeared on the platform supported by his one colleague from this section he was received with great enthusiasm. The Honorable Richard was encased in impenetrable armor, composed of back numbers of the Colonist, in case some of the friends of the Colonist should attempt to try the effect of a shell upon his case-hardened record. The precaution was unnecessary. Colonel Prior is considered done for. He still has his friends, no doubt, but they are woefully diminished in numbers. The man of infantile mind; the childish, parliamentary prattler; the pious, childish, the legislative incapable and generally useless person; the Hon. Richard McBride as he appeared to the Colonist only a few weeks ago, is the whole thing. But it must be remembered that the elect have laid their hands upon the honorable gentleman—he has been invested with new power and dignity, with the virtue that is inseparable from Conservatism, he is an ordained ruler—and that makes a difference. The Colonist can now support him without making itself ridiculous. And so also with regard to the Attorney-General. When the honorable gentleman was plain Mr. McPhillips he was the greatest bore that ever sat in any assembly. He worried the Colonist to death with his endless platitudes and his strident, discordant voice. Now his mouth will pour forth nothing but wisdom and his notes will be sweeter than those of a nightingale.

Being of the unregenerate, we cannot appreciate the effects of the injection of a large dose of Conservative "principles." Nor can we look upon the position of the party through the glass of optimism. There comes to us no vision of the Premier, the Attorney-General and the editor of the Colonist weeping tears of joy as they embrace and express their contrition for the misunderstandings and the recriminations of the past. It is not so easy for men who are worthy of the name of men to forget and forgive and to wipe out in tears the memories of bitter things. And it also appears to us that Colonel Prior still has some friends in the Conservative party who will not be over enthusiastic in the cause of what the former Premier himself has dubbed the "McBride outfit."

## GERMAN REFORMERS.

The socialists of Germany have gained a "great moral victory." But the government will keep on managing the affairs of the country just the same. The strength of the anti-imperial parties will of course affect the policy of the advisers of the Emperor and the Emperor himself, but the voice of the people is not heeded in Germany as it would be in a constitutionally or popularly governed country. The Bundesrath, which is not elected but appointed by the different states of the confederacy, is superior in authority to the popular chamber, the Reichstag. The appointed body commonly acts in accordance with the will of the Emperor, while the elective chamber is usually found acting as a brake upon the progressive and aggressive state character of His Majesty. In that respect the German constitution operates differently from those of English-speaking countries. With us the lower chamber is usually assumed to be radical in disposition and in need of a check. The power placed in the hands of the Emperor of Germany is greater than it ought to be, and will assuredly lead to a deplorable catastrophe some day. If an attempt were made to curtail it with the present ruler at the head of the nation there would be a contest of interest to the world. The executive power is in His Majesty's hands. The legislative functions are supposed to be exercised by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. But it is well known that His Majesty chafes

at every attempt to interfere with his naturally despotic will. He can declare war without consulting the chamber elected by the people, and he can dissolve that body if it offends against his superior judgment. We do not wonder that socialism is making rapid headway in Germany. There is a great field for its energies there, inasmuch as it appears to be the only party through which the common people can express their opinion upon the policy of the maternal head of the state.

## HELP THEM ALONG.

On Monday the annual mobilization of the militia forces in this neighborhood will take place at Macaulay Point. In order that the purpose intended may be achieved it is essential that there shall be a full muster of the members of the militia corps stationed in Victoria. The young fellows who have enrolled themselves under the banners of their country are probably willing enough to assemble at the bugle's call. To them a day's participation in military manoeuvres means a period of relief from the round of life's monotonous duty. They are honest enough to confess that much themselves. But their part in the programme loses none of its importance to the nation on that account. The experience gained is none the less valuable, and in time of crisis might be none the less vital, on that account. That is the point employers should have in mind in considering the manoeuvres from their point of view. They should also reflect upon the fact that their young men give up a good deal of their spare time to the task of acquiring proficiency in the routine duties of a soldier's life. Consider also the case of the officers of the regiment: They take a pride in their corps. They devote their time and their resources to making it a credit to the city and to British Columbia. The volunteers from Victoria made an honorable name for themselves—several of them at the cost of their lives—upholding the integrity of the Empire in South Africa. So that while the young men of the militia of all ranks undoubtedly enjoy and take a pride in the exercises connected with the mobilization manoeuvres, they also make great sacrifices and should be encouraged in the work they have undertaken. It is for employers to consider all aspects of this important question and do their part in building up the regiment and making its existence worth while. It is not necessary to say more.

## THE DEAF HEAR.

In the midst of speculations about mysterious things and philosophizings in connection with some incomprehensible phenomena of the present day, science is accomplishing wonderful feats for the benefit of the afflicted of the human race. Those who are so fortunate as to be endowed with all the faculties which conduce to the happiness—or as high a form of happiness as fallen man in his fretfulness and strivings will permit himself to enjoy—have no conception of the nature of the deprivation endured by men and women, and the deeper deprivation still of little children highly endowed with the gift of appreciating, whose organs of hearing or seeing are defective. There is no power on earth capable of imitating the instruments which convey impressions of beauty or harmony to the human brain. But in many instances it is possible to remove defects and to overcome obstructions. The Scientific American reports that about a hundred men and women recently gathered in the laboratory of Miller R. Hutchison in New York city for the purpose of witnessing tests of certain instruments which he has devised to enable deaf mutes to hear. The results attained and vouched for by our contemporary, which is an inveterate enemy of imposition and humbug, are almost incredible. A young woman of twenty-two who had lost sight and hearing at the age of six listened rapturously to the sounds of musical instruments and the human voice, conveyed to her for the first time since her affliction, by the new instruments. A boy student of the New York Deaf and Dumb Institution, who although deaf, had been taught to speak by watching the lips of others, repeated the words "papa," "mamma," and "hello," after he had heard them with the aid of the apparatus, much to his own astonishment. A girl, born blind, deaf, and dumb, clapped her hands in ecstasy, when she heard herself utter "mamma," and wistfully reached out toward the piano when the musician stopped playing and she no longer heard the harmonies that had thrilled her. Similar examples could be multiplied almost without end, for the instruments have been used on thousands of deaf and partially deaf persons. After having witnessed so impressive a demonstration, one comes away with the idea that after all no one, except the man whose auditory nerve is paralyzed, is totally deaf. Many of those whom we are accustomed to regard as deaf are only partially deaf. The essential parts of the auditory apparatus are still present. It is only the subsidiary parts that are missing or defective. Your deaf mute, so called, is really not in need of an instrument which will amplify sound enormously. What he really needs is something to take the place of the missing or defective parts of his ear. And this is the result which has been attained in some of the instruments devised by Mr. Hutchison. The Scientific Ameri-

can also explains that in order to comprehend clearly what the apparatus does it is necessary to outline the structure and functions of the human ear. After entering into a technical description of the organ, the manner in which the instrument overcomes the defects is clearly explained. The results achieved are of general interest to all, but the manner of their achievement should be of engrossing interest to professional men.

## COMPARISONS ARE MALODOROUS.

We are pleased to observe that the Colonist is a diligent student of the Toronto Globe. We hope now that it has set out upon the right path it will not depart from it. It is also gratifying to note that our contemporary is deeply afflicted at the thought of the shortcomings of the Liberal politicians of Ontario. It is so thoroughly absorbed in contemplation of the alleged stealings in the great Eastern province that it has quite overlooked the grubs which have disgraced the public life of British Columbia, all perpetrated by typical Tory administrations, supported most steadfastly in their iniquities by the Colonist. And our contemporary has not gone without its reward. There need be no misgiving on that point.

As our contemporary insists upon drawing attention to the alleged stealings of the Liberal administrations of Ontario, perhaps a few comparisons at this time may be instructive. There has been a Grit government in power in Ontario for over thirty years. Of all the ministers who have sat upon the benches of the Legislature, not one has retired a rich man. At least one Premier quit public life with a purse so attenuated that it was considered necessary by his friends that a public subscription should be taken up on his behalf. It may be accepted as a fact that all the supporters of the government have not been quite so disinterested in their service to the country. There are generally a considerable number of hangers-on in the ranks of both parties whose dominant purpose is the advancement of the interests of No. One. This class has been pretty thoroughly suppressed by the several Liberal governments that have controlled the affairs of Ontario, and by the present Dominion government. How have the grafters been treated in British Columbia? Consider the millions of acres of valuable lands that have been given away, the resources of all kinds that have been distributed with a lavish hand, the millions of dollars of public debt that have been accumulated, and answer if you can. Have all the ministers who have had charge of our destinies retired with unimpaired reputations and lean purses? Are any of them living at the present time upon dividends earned from judicious speculations as a result of special official and early information? Ontario has a surplus of millions in her treasury; British Columbia has a per capita indebtedness which would be alarming but for the magnitude of her resources, despite the manner in which she has been despoiled by one coteries after another of political degenerates. We are compelled to provide annually for interest charges upon from eight to ten millions of dollars. In less than four years the province has added to her debt about five millions of dollars. There is a deficit every year, and no serious attempt has yet been made to stem the tide of extravagance. And yet the finger of scorn is pointed daily at the corrupt Liberal government of Ontario, which is drawing interest upon its surplus, and is in every respect, with its up-to-date educational and other institutions, the model province of the Dominion. British Columbia is in sore need of just such a government as has managed the affairs of Ontario for the last thirty years. We believe the reformation of British Columbia can be accomplished in less time than that.

## REAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The average man hears a great deal about life insurance in these days of universal philanthropy. He cannot walk two blocks without meeting some one overflowing with a burning desire to take him into a company specially formed for the purpose of insuring the widow and the orphan, or to enable him to accumulate a fortune without feeling any special inroad upon his income. When one comes to think the matter over it is remarkable that the attention of the world has hitherto been exclusively devoted to what ought to be termed death insurance. At last a change has come. The first real life insurance company has been formed. It is composed entirely of women yet, but by and by, we may be sure, the men will take a hand in the management. They will step in and reap the fruits of the superior foresight and enterprise of the better half of the race.

The new company has been formed for a specific purpose, but it is probable that its influence will be felt in ever widening circles until the whole world shall be made its sphere of operations and its purposes as broad as its field. For the present the company is not likely to attempt to extend its work beyond the borders of countries which are afflicted with social problems. The meaning of this statement may be gathered from the name and objects of the association. It is called the American Mothers' Birth Insurance Company, and its headquarters are in Boston, Mass., U. S. A. The company is incorporated under the insurance laws of the state in which it has established its headquarters. It is organized on the mutual plan and is obliged

under the laws of the state to provide an adequate reserve fund. The services of the officers are to be performed gratuitously. Not one of the officials is permitted to receive a cent of remuneration for the work she is called upon to perform. Its advisory board is said to be composed of distinguished women, acted throughout the States for the distinguished services they have rendered the cause of downtrodden womanhood. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead are mentioned to those who may feel sceptical and desire security for their money. The annual dues are one dollar. The assessments are four dollars for the first month after application and three dollars for every subsequent month. (This portion of the prospectus might be a trifle more definite.) The benefits to be paid on the birth of "a living child or children" are as follows:

"After paying five regular assessments (\$10 \$200; after eleven (\$34) \$300; after seventeen (\$53) \$400; after twenty-three (\$71) \$500, or \$500 at any time thereafter while the policy remains in force.

"No benefit will be paid for a birth dated within nine days from the payment of the first regular assessment, and there is no extra benefit for twins, triplets or for the birth of a male child. For a second child, benefits of \$300, \$400 or \$500 will be paid after eighteen, twenty-one or twenty-four more regular assessments, or \$500 at any time thereafter. And so for a third and ad infinitum.

The press has been asked to give publicity to the news of the birth of this interesting infant industry. As far as the Times is concerned, it complies most cheerfully. It even goes farther than the promoters hoped for, and lays before its readers some of the interesting "literature" that accompanies the prospectus. For the truth of the statements or the strength of the association it cannot vouch. The appeal reads as follows:

"Death and sorrow accompany receipt of a benefit from life insurance. Joy and gladness will surely accompany receipt of a benefit from birth insurance. The advent of a child to a home is always to be the occasion of joy. Five hundred dollars (\$500) with the child would add to the joy. The dear little infant has no voice in its coming into the world. It needs all the protection and care that can be given to it under any and all circumstances. There are few married people who, if they tried, could not put aside 75 cents or even \$1 per week from their income for a purpose as noble as this. The plan is the most economical ever offered to the public for furnishing liberal funds to defray the expense which always attends the culmination of a child's material history. A lavish policy in this company is as necessary for young married people as sunshine is for flowers."

We observe with sorrow, mingled with remorse, because of our own past lapses, that the Eastern press does not take this philanthropic company seriously. It indulges in coarse jibes and sneers, and hints that there are still too many "Dr. Mary Walkers in the United States." The Hamilton Times, usually a model in its references to great reform movements and a strong advocate of progress, says it may yet become the fashion for bridal couples to drive from the church or bride's parlor to the office of the American Mothers' Birth Insurance Company, a preliminary to the bridal tour; or maybe it will come to be recognized as the proper thing for the best man (poor thing) to present the bride with a paid-in-advance policy in the company. The world do move.

The charge has often been made by Conservative newspapers in British Columbia, probably because of the difficulty of finding some real charge to make, that the present Dominion government is absolutely indifferent as to the possibilities of Canadian trade with the Orient. The Minister of Agriculture, under whose administration the great development of trade between Canada and Great Britain has been worked up, but lately returned from a visit to Japan. His mission there was of the same nature, as his visits to Europe—to consider possible avenues of trade and the measures necessary to open up the same. It is not to be expected that the growth of business on the other side of the Pacific will be as rapid as the increase in Europe. There is a certain amount of education necessary in Asia. The Orientals must first acquire a taste for flour manufactured from No. 1 hard. But once acquired the taste will stick. In his report Mr. Fisher states that the 40,000,000 inhabitants of Japan were delighted with the bread made from Canadian flour, and he looks for a great expansion of trade in that direction. Even allowing for the mountain grades to be made surely cost less to haul grain to the Pacific than to haul corn to the Atlantic. There is plenty of water power and cheap coal on the Pacific Coast to do the grinding. With a market equal to that of Great Britain on the other side of the Pacific Ocean, the Canadian farmer could get along very nicely without reciprocity with the United States.

The London Daily News is so dreadfully worked up about the programme of the elusive Chamberlain that it makes some extraordinary assertions. Our great London contemporary quotes the Colonial Secretary as saying in Toronto: "I am in favor of the widest possible commercial union and intercourse, not only with the United States, but with all the world. That is the true unrestricted reciprocity." There is just one grievance Canadians have against Mr. Chamberlain. They have not been able to induce him to come to Canada to deliver speeches upon any subject. And, talking about reciprocity, was it not announced in the Imperial House of Commons a few days ago that the United States was one of the few countries in which British goods did not even receive "most favored nation" treatment. Neither Great Britain proper nor the Greater Britain beyond the seas owes anything to the United States, or has any reason to dread any action that may be taken by the United States. That is something the newspapers and public men of the United Kingdom, and especially Liberal newspapers and public men, cannot or will not comprehend.

And are the Conservatives of New Westminster so barren of men of ability that they cannot drum up a candidate in their own ranks to contest the constituency in the interests of Mr. McBride? Mr. Gifford, an avowed Liberal, is to receive the nomination. And the government was formed on straight party lines. The day of individualism is past, is it? Mr. Gifford undertakes to carry a heavy handicap in the record of the old gang.

The death of Cardinal Vaughan will be a serious loss to the Roman Catholic Church. The Cardinal was a prominent figure in the circles of the nobles of Great Britain who profess the ancient faith. There was never a slant and, yet for whom a successor could not be found, but it is questionable whether the precise position filled by Cardinal Vaughan can be completely filled by any known man.

All Liberals should attend the meeting to be held in Pioneer Hall on Monday evening. It will not be a gathering of members of the Liberal Association, but of Liberals of the city interested in the cause of good government. There will probably be a general discussion in regard to the preliminary work of the campaign.

## VISIT TO MANILA.

Last Link of Commercial Pacific Cable Will Be Completed Within a Week.

San Francisco, June 20.—Within a week the last link of the Commercial Pacific cable will be laid between San Francisco and Manila. The cable ship Colonia reached Midway Island yesterday, completing the link between Guam and Midway, and immediately on its arrival the Angia departed for Honolulu to close the last gap in the Trans-Pacific cable, a distance of 1,190 miles. Supt. Harrington, of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, said to-day that he believed the Angia would accomplish the feat in six days, paying out the wire rope en route.

Landed Supplies. Honolulu, June 20.—The steamer Honolulu has returned from Midway Island, to which place she carried building materials and supplies for the people who will be connected with the operation of the Pacific Commercial cable at that point. The site of the cable on Midway Island is at Sumai, and it was there that the cable stations and home operators were erected.

## Nervous Troubles

MAKES LIFE A SOURCE OF CONSTANT MISERY.

The sufferer is constantly tired and depressed, will startle at the slightest noise, and is easily irritated. There is no torture more acute and intolerable than nervousness. A nervous person is in a state of constant irritation by day and sleeplessness by night. The sufferer starts at every noise; is oppressed by a feeling that something awful is going to happen; is shaky, depressed, and, although in a constantly exhausted state, is unable to sit or lie still.

Wash good as he looked here, suffer from a combination of languor and constant irritation, you need a nerve food and nerve tonic, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are absolutely the best thing for you. You will find after taking them that your feelings of distress and worry are being rapidly relieved by strength, confidence and a feeling that you are on the road to full and complete health and strength. Get rid of your nervousness in the only possible way—by building up strong, steady nerves.

Miss Ina Doucet, Bathurst, N. B., says: "Words fail me to adequately express what I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was attacked by a gripe, after the effects of which took the form of nervous exhaustion. The least noise would startle me and I would tremble for some time. Used several medicines, but they did not help me, and as time went on I was growing worse and was so nervous that I was afraid to remain alone in a room. I slept badly at night and would frequently awake with a corn part of the Canadian territory than start that would compel me to scream. The trouble told on me to such an extent that my friends feared for my recovery. At this time my aunt urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using eight boxes I was completely restored to health. I feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I sincerely hope my experience will benefit some other sufferer."

These pills never fail to restore health and strength in cases like the above. They make new, rich blood with every dose, strengthen the nerves and thus drive disease from the system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a certain cure for rheumatism, sciatica, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, indigestion, kidney and liver troubles, and the ailments that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. Bright eyes, rosy cheeks and an elastic step is certain to follow a fair use of this medicine. Be sure that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is on every box you buy. All others are imitations. If you do not find these pills at your dealers, they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## A BOY SOLOIST IN CHURCH.

Well, ye see, I'd sold my papers, Every bloomin' blessed one, And was strollin' round the corner, Just a prospectin' for fun; I was loatin' by the railin' Of that church you see right there, With its crosses and its towers Kind of settin' off the square, And I got a sort of lonesome, For the gang—hey weren't around—When I heard a noise of music, Seemed like comin' from the ground. It was nothin' but some singin', But it sounded mighty fine; Course, I ain't no judge o' them things, An' it's no affair o' mine. Then it seemed to kind o' weaken, And I didn't hear it plain, Till the band struck up a-whoopin', And I heard it all again.

Well, there seemed to be a show there That I thought I'd like to see, An' there was so munny goin', I jest says—"I'll bet it's free." So I looks around the corner And I makes a careful search, For I know the kids 'ud sing me, If they heard I'd been to church. Well, there warn't a soul a-lookin', So I up and walks right in, An' I sat down in a corner While they finished up their hymn. Well, sir, blow me if I ever

Was so taken all aback, There was marchin' up the aisle a Gang of kids, in white and black; They were singin' just like angels, And they looked so sly and nice, That I wondered where they got 'em—Were they always kept on ice. And they wore a long black cloak, sir, Comin' to their very feet.

And an overall of white stuff, Just like what's in a sheet. Then some men came up behind them, Singin' loudly as they came, But, although the kids was weaker, They all got there just the same. Then, behind the whole procession, Came two men, 'most all in white, And they wore some fancy bizness, An' they looked just out o' sight; But they didn't do no singin', An' they kept still and looked ahead, An' sez I, I'll bet they're runnin' An' the show—that's what I said. Then they all got up in front there, And the music sounded grand, But, to save my neck, I couldn't Get a sight, sir, of the band. I could hear it as distinctly, So I guessed it must be near, But I saw no men, nor no singin', An' I thought it was queer.

Well, a man was standin' near me, An' I touched him with my hand, Then he looked around and saw me, An' sez I, "Say, where's the band?" An' he looked at me a minute—Just as tho' I'd made a joke—That 'ere look he gave me made me Kind o' sorry that I spoke. Then he says, "Why, that's the organ; All these pipes you see there, One man plays it with his fingers, And another pumps the air." Here the music stopped so sudden That I most forgot myself, And I heard a man a-singin' next, From a book laid up a shelf. Then they all got up and read some, First the man and then the crowd, After that they knelt down, softly, And I sez they were late comin', So I bows my head down, too, sir, And I listens, every word, But I didn't understand them. Every time they said "Good Lord!" Well, they kept that up some longer, Till a plate came down the aisle, And some people dropped in money. An' some others dropped a smile, (I suppose they'd come on passes For they were allowed to stay), So I gave 'em my four pennies—That was all I had that day. Then a kid got up in front there With a paper in his hand—All the rest was silent quiet—And the man tuned up the band. Then that kid began a-singin' Till I thought my heart 'ud break, For my throat was full o' chokin', And my hands began to shake. Well, I never seen no angels, And their songs I've never heard, But I'll bet that there's no angel Beats that kid-for he's a bird. He was lookin' like a picture-book, With his robes of white and black, And I felt my tears a-comin', For I couldn't keep 'em back; And I wondered if he always Was as good as he looked here, Singin' all about the angels, "Angels ever bright and fair."

Well, thinks I, I guess it's easy To be good and sing so sweet, But you know it's no different Sellin' papers on the street. When that kid got through a-singin' I got up and made a sneak, And I got outside the church there, And I swear I can't speak. Then I ran across the gang, sir, They were hangin' 'round for me, But I somehow didn't want them, And just why I couldn't see. I said I couldn't find 'em 'em 'Cos I had another date, And I went on walkin' homeward, Like a kid without a mate; And I sneaked in just as quiet, And I lay down in my bed, Till I slept and got a-dreamin' About angels overhead; And they sang so sweet and fine, And they sang the right in middle, Was that singin' kid o' mine. Now, I kind o' want to know, sir—(So I'm askin' you, ye see)—If them kids can all be angels, Is there any show for me?

Another fugitive killed. Glasgow, Mont., June 20.—News has reached this city that James McKinney, the last of the Glasgow fugitives, was shot to death after he had made an ineffectual attempt to kill James Dunsmyr, who had discovered the only hiding in her father's ice house. McKinney is the third of the four prisoners who participated in a general break from the Glasgow jail on June 6th to meet violent death, and their escape has cost five lives.

Sir Charles Tupper and Lady Tupper, accompanied by Miss Mary Tupper, eldest daughter of J. H. Tupper, of Winnipeg, and Miss Sophie Tupper, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Tupper, left for England some days ago. They will sail from Montreal on the steamer Tunisian.

## FOR FREE ADVICE

Every Woman Should Write Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium.



Mrs. Joseph Lacelle, Ottawa, East, Ont., Canada, writes:

"Peruna is better by far than any other medicine sold in the Dominion for the troubles peculiar to the sex. I suffered with backache, headache, and dragging down pains for over nine months, and nothing relieved me a particle until I took Peruna. A few bottles relieved me of my miserable half-dead, half-alive condition. I am now in good health and have neither ache or pain, nor have I had any for the past year. If every suffering woman would take Peruna they would soon know its value and never be without it."—Mrs. Joseph Lacelle.

## Free Home Advice.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned expert on catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months without charge.

Those wishing to become patients should address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

## ALUMNI MEETING.

Former Pupils of the High School Spend a Pleasant Evening Together.

The High school Alumni Association held its annual meeting last evening in the High school buildings. There was a good attendance of former pupils of the institution, and a pleasant reunion took place.

The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: Honorary president, E. B. Paul; president, John C. Newbury; first vice-president, Frank Higgins; second vice-president, Miss McCulloch; treasurer, Herbert Kent; secretary, Gordon M. Grant; executive committee, Miss Cameron, Miss Watson, E. B. Wootton, A. B. MacNeill, Mr. Fawcett.

A gratifying report from the treasurer was presented. After a discussion on the question of school athletics and the assistance to be rendered by the Alumni Association it was decided to appoint a committee to act with representatives of the High school staff in going fully into the question of school athletics with the board of trustees. The committee appointed was Miss Cameron and S. D. Schultz. Miss Cameron contributed an amusing selection, touching upon the early days of the school, entitled "Medina's Grove and the Grand Tombola." She was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

After the business of the meeting was completed refreshments were served and the meeting broke up in an informal character.

## LOOKS LIKE SETTLEMENT.

Miners at Ladysmith Will Make Proposal to Jas. Dunsmyr Friday Evening.

The strike at Ladysmith seems now about to be settled. The report of J. Jefferys, delegate to the Western Federation of Miners' convention, held at Denver, has been the immediate cause of bringing about this. It is but reasonable to believe that the men may be back at work on the old terms inside of a very short time.

Delegate Jefferys is reported to have stated before a meeting of the miners that the Western Federation of Miners had only \$2,000 in the treasury, and had 32 strikes on among local unions affiliated with it. They could not take special action in the Ladysmith case, but decided to assess the members at work \$2 per month to provide relief funds. The sum thus obtained was to be given out at the discretion of the executive, and Ladysmith did not stand to get very much.

The members of the union took no precaution thereupon to express their disapproval from the arrangements. They had joined the Federation, they said, to strengthen their position for a long strike. This was not to be realized by this arrangement.

A motion in favor of making a proposal to Jas. Dunsmyr to return to work on the old conditions was made, and is said to have passed with only two dissenting voices.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. W. Smith, Alsopp and W. Brown, was appointed to act. This committee acted promptly, and telegraphed to James Dunsmyr, who was in Cumberland. They received a reply that when he returned to Ladysmith he would discuss the matter thoroughly with them.

Mr. Dunsmyr is to arrive in Ladysmith this evening. He will not reach there until probably five o'clock, as the steamer from Cumberland has been delayed. Immediately upon his arrival the committee of the union, backed by a petition to which over 200 names are attached, will lay their proposal before him. There is a feeling in Ladysmith that work may be resumed in the Extension mines on Monday.

## DIFFERENCES TO BE A

## JAMES DUNSMYR'S PROPOSAL

Men Discussed the Question—President of Colliery Has Returned

Jas. Dunsmyr returned from Comox and Ladysmith has been conferring with his respect to resuming mining.

He arrived at Ladysmith afternoon, and was met by representatives of the miners' president of the company.

was not affected, a little feebly having to be adjusted.

The proposition of the return to work upon the scale in force before the strike. Mr. Dunsmyr would not make old scale in its entirety. In terms of the new agreement, deficiency in places, this would be left to be adjusted by the mine, the overman affected.

President Dunsmyr said this is the only satisfactory settling that matter. A settlement for deficiencies impossible to establish. In varying matter, and require adjusting. In conversation with reporters he showed how the Some places in a mine are not other than coal and this or "dirt" is the cause of the "This dirt" will vary in that it is impossible to set a term to it which was not formerly. The method formerly this was to adjust the rent he now proposes, and it was Later a scale was introduced was impossible to carry out.

If the men will agree to the old scale of wages and management proposed by Mr. Dunsmyr, the deficiency in terms last evening. A most miners was to be held at Ladysmith when the matter was discussed. It is quite probable agreement will be reached, in may begin on Monday.

Mr. Dunsmyr confirms the he has entered into a two-year agreement with Chinamen and Japs. After seeing the work which he entrusted to do at Comox, satisfied with them. They trusted in places where white could not be, and where English miners would not work.

He, therefore, is thoroughly have these take places in the Had it not been for the scene of the organizer of the Federation last week the colliery company believes of that camp would have rework.

## NEW SHIPPING REGULATIONS

Customs Fees of Officers Engaged Six O'clock Pay by Government

On and after July 1st custom imposed on all foreign ships port and remaining here after not be chargeable to the vessel.

There has been an agreement between the Dominion and the government that the expense. Officers are paid at a rate of 50 cents an hour, and work may begin on Monday.

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There is also an effort being made to have the hospital funds abolished, and while the money is devoted to the most commendable purpose the