

A FINISHER.

The Times speaks of Sir Charles H. Tupper's address at North Bay as "a speech of the usual stilted order." That settles it. Our contemporary has demolished that speech by an ingenious epitaph, and of course no one will hereafter pay the least attention to it, or anything else that the Minister of Marine may say. If our contemporary on some disagreeable day when it was more than usually out of sorts should denounce the sun as a "miserably weak old penny dip" the old luminous would, of course, never have the audacity to shine again. We are surprised that our contemporary has not long ago seen the futility as well as the childishness of this habit of calling names. It is a survival of a style of journalism that has most deservedly become obsolete in all civilized countries. If Sir Charles Tupper made an empty speech it would not be very difficult to expose its emptiness. Condemning it by stigmatizing it as "stilted" proves nothing except the inability of the critic to show that it is not worthy the serious attention of sensible men.

THE ORGAN'S LOGIC.

The Liberal organ in this city tries to explain away a blunder it made some time ago in claiming the Victoria elections as a victory for the free traders of that colony. It says: "The truth seems to be that neither the Patterson Government nor the Opposition declared for a radical reduction of the tariff, the difference between them being mainly in the matter of details." This is a fairly correct description of the political situation in Victoria. The issue was not free trade or protection. After having made this admission our contemporary goes on to say: "It is to be noted, however, that the free traders all supported the Turner party," which according to its own statement was neither a free trade party nor a protectionist party. "Therefore," it goes on to say, "the irrefutable conclusion is that free trade is gaining ground in Victoria." Who does not admire this logic? The side on which free traders vote, no matter what the issue, must favor free trade. This statement is palpably absurd, yet it is the one which the times virtually in all seriousness makes. Let us assume for argument's sake that the issue was the acceptance or the rejection of a railway scheme. Would the circumstance of the free traders voting on one side change the issue from one of railroad or no railroad to that of free trade or protection? According to our contemporary's logic it would—and it is strong on logic.

MORE SOLDIERS WANTED.

United States citizens in days gone by used to point to their small army with pride. Here is a nation of forty millions, they said, which does not require a corporal's guard to keep the peace and to protect property. If it were not for the Indians, these forty millions of freemen would not need a single soldier to assist the civil authorities in the enforcement of the law. There was then some truth and reason in this boast. Leaving the great civil war out of consideration, the United States was undisturbed within its borders. There were but little disorders, and the law was fairly well respected from one end of the country to the other. But is that the case now? Do thoughtful Americans to-day believe that their country can remain peaceful and prosperous without a body of trained soldiers to assist the civil power? They do not. There is an agitation in the States to increase the standing army of the Republic to at least twice its present proportions. There have been several occasions of late years when it has been necessary to have recourse to the military to protect property and to preserve the peace. A few months ago law-abiding people were alarmed by an uprising which threatened to be general and which, had it been successful, would have paralyzed the business of the whole country. As it was it was only the prompt and firm interposition of the Federal Government that saved the country from disorder that might have proved ruinous to millions. Then anyone can see that force is required in many States to prevent outrages that have become so common that they are not only a disgrace to the Republic but are fast bringing popular government everywhere into disrepute.

Considerations such as these have caused able and patriotic men in the United States to agitate for an increase of the regular army. General Schofield, the Major-General commanding the army, has put in a plea for the increase of the military force of the United States. He says: "One man to fourteen thousand square miles of territory or one man to 2,800 of population is such a very small guard to protect property and prevent violations of law, leaving out of consideration the force necessary to guard the extended sea coast against sudden attack by a foreign enemy." A force of 25,000 men is certainly a very small one to hold in awe the unruly spirits that are to be found in a population of 65,000,000 spread over a very large extent of territory. It may be said that the United States has its militia of one kind and another to aid the civil authorities in the enforcement of the law. Experience has shown that the militia is not always to be depended upon to put down civil disturbances. The men in uniform belong to the same community and are in fact the kindred of the men out of uniform. Their opinions on most subjects are the same, and their sympathies in a local disturbance are more likely to be on the side of those who are arrayed against the law than on the side of the Government.

whose orders they are bound implicitly to obey. There have been examples of the unwillingness of the militia to act against the populace when the welfare of the community required of them prompt and unquestioning obedience to orders. It is therefore not surprising that there are people in the United States who believe that the Federal Government should have at its command a greater number of trained soldiers in whom the habit of obedience is formed and who can be depended upon to carry out their orders under all circumstances. It is to be regretted that such men are needed in a civilized community, but it cannot be denied that in our present stage of advancement they are a necessity in every country.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S VIEW.

The business men of Colorado have had a good deal more than enough of Populism. Their League, which has a membership of 5,000, has issued a circular letter to the constituents of the State, in which are detailed the injuries that Populism has done Colorado. They declare that it has destroyed credit, killed commerce, and has caused a lowering of value to the amount of \$300,000,000. The assessed value of property in Denver, they assert, has shrunk two-thirds since the Populist came into power. "Silver," they say, "has declined only 25 per cent., or less than the average products of the other States, while the increased value of output of gold together with the bonifield crops have more than made up the shortage. Therefore, not over one-half the shrinkage in Colorado can be charged to the panic and depression resulting from the gold standard. The other half of the loss is due directly and wholly to the destruction of confidence by Populist misrule."

When the Governor of a State takes the part of the bold and reckless violators of the law, what encouragement is there for men of capital to invest their money in that state? This is what Governor Wolfe did, and that at a time when the protection of property demanded prompt and vigorous action on the part of those to whom had been entrusted the duty of enforcing the law and protecting law-abiding citizens in the enjoyment of their rights. A few months ago millions of dollars worth of property was completely at the mercy of men who with arms in their hands defied the law and when the Federal Government at last interposed its authority to protect life and property it met with opposition instead of encouragement from the Populist Governor and the men who countenanced and supported him. It is therefore no wonder that the business men of the State are doing all they can to break down the Populist rule and to show the true nature of Populist principles. They are now well convinced that the State can never thrive as long as Populism is the ascendency, for it is to use their own words "capital shuns Populism as a pestilence." It will be interesting to observe the effect that the business men's address will have on the elections of Colorado.

UNAPPROPRIATED.

The Hon. Edward Blake is not by any means popular with a large number of Irish-American patriots. An organization which calls itself the "Irish Independent Parliamentary Party," has issued a circular warning Irish-Americans against Mr. Blake. They have drawn up a formidable bill of indictment against him and the party to which he belongs. The counts of the indictment are very strongly worded, but we have a notion that if they were examined and translated into common-sense every-day English they would not contain any charge which most people would consider serious against Mr. Blake either as a statesman or a citizen. The charge on which the greatest stress appears to have been laid, for it is repeated in the document, is couched in the following terms:

"He represents the principle enunciated by a McCarthyite leader in New York, who insulted the intelligence and belittled the capacity of Irishmen the world over by writing to the New York Sun that, 'if Ireland were freely offered her independence by England she would still be better off as a part of the British Empire.'"

Agreeing with both the Old Country and in Canada will say if the Hon. Edward Blake never did anything worse than endorse this statement the members of the Irish Independent Parliamentary Party have little reason to warn their compatriots against him. It must, however, be disheartening to Mr. Blake to find himself traduced and having his best to serve. He will in the face of such a want of appreciation be tempted to say of Irish politics as he has had reason to say of Canadian, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

THE BELGIAN ELECTION.

The election in Belgium appears to have been a victory for the Conservative party of that country. It was the first election under manhood suffrage and it was predicted that it would be an easy triumph for the Liberals. It had been said by the Liberal advocates that when the men who were then designated should be enfranchised the Clerical party would be left in an insignificant minority. The result has proved that it is the Liberals who have lost ground. The Clericals have more than held their own, and the Socialists, hitherto powerless as a political party, have for the first time appeared in the Belgian Parliament. The allies have for the most part returned Liberals and Socialists. The exact number of the different parties returned is not yet known, but it is certain that the Clericals will have a majority in the new Parliament.

ment. The franchise in Belgium is by no means simple. There are three classes of electors, having each a different voting power. There must, too, be re-balling in many constituencies before it is known who is to represent them in the Legislature.

NO PLEDGE GIVEN.

Our Kamloops correspondent states distinctly and definitely that Mr. Martin gave no new pledge on Nomination Day. He said that the position he occupied with regard to the British Pacific was then precisely what it was at the general election. He had not changed his opinion and he would give nothing further either by word or in writing. So it is not true that Mr. Marpole or anyone else succeeded in extorting from the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works a new pledge of any kind or in any shape.

We are further informed that the Opposition never had the slightest show of defeating Mr. Martin. We are quite sure that our correspondent is not mistaken in this, for if Mr. Martin and Mr. Sward believed that they had the slightest chance of winning the North Yale seat they would not have gone through the empty form of trying to find out where Mr. Martin stood on the British Pacific question. They would, without doubt, have had their man nominated. If Mr. Martin was prepared to take any number of the strongest and most binding pledges to oppose both the British Pacific and every one who favored its construction. No one who knows the men will believe that they would lose the chance of defeating a member of the Government for any earthly consideration. The moral effort of a victory would have set the Opposition up as a party—would have given them the prestige and the standing which they need so badly, and which there is no chance of their getting in any other way. They, no doubt, saw all this clearly enough, and it is not at all likely that they would lose such an immense advantage if there was the remotest prospect of securing it.

EDUCATION AND THE FRANCHISE.

When the franchise in Great Britain had been very considerably extended, Mr. Robert Lowe is reported to have said, alluding to the newly enfranchised: "These are our masters; come, let us educate them." What the cynical statesman said was nothing but the truth. The electors are the masters of the country, and if they are not educated they will be badly governed. "But," says someone, "the great mass of the people have to earn their living by the sweat of their brows, and they have no time to get an education. It is impossible for a whole community to be intelligent as it is for them all to be wealthy." If this is the case, has it not been a very great mistake to give the whole community political power? The men who toil have to consider and to come to some sort of decision on questions of vital importance to the country. If it is impossible for them to learn to think then political power is to them as an edged tool in the hands of a child, or dynamite in the possession of a fool. On the assumption that it is impossible to teach the masses to think then the men who have been called reformers—the men who have worked hard and sacrificed much to extend political power to all classes of the people—instead of being the benefactors of society, have been ignorant, unthinking, short-sighted mischief-makers, doing what they can to hasten destruction of the State.

It is without doubt required thought to come to reasonable conclusions on the great questions which in these days, and in all days, agitate the public mind. The people, those who are obliged to spend the greater part of their time in earning their own and their children's bread, are required to deliberate upon questions relating to taxation, upon the relations between capital and labor, upon what the State ought to do and what it ought not to do, what is and what is not its function. They are asked by their friends to decide whether free trade or protection is best for the country—whether the Government can make money plenty whenever it pleases to do so, or whether the abundance or scarcity of money depends upon causes over which the Government has little or no control! All these are matters which come before the people in some shape or other, and they are required to pronounce a decision upon them which will now or at some future period be embodied in the law of the land. If they cannot learn to think, if it is impossible for them to decide intelligently, submitting such questions to them is nothing more or less than mockery and popular government is no better than a farce.

But whether they are qualified to have a voice in the management of the affairs of the nation or not they do exercise their powers as electors, they do decide in some way on the momentous subjects we have named and many others. Sometimes they make a dreadful mess of it as they have in some of the States of the Union, and have sent men to the Legislature to do all sorts of impossible things, and to carry out many mischievous theories. Populist government is the result of the want of knowledge and ability to think on the part of the electors. The experience which the people of these States are acquiring is educating them, but their education is costing them a good deal. They will know better by and by than to vote for demagogues and political fanatics. But there is surely a cheaper and quicker way of acquiring political intelligence than by electing bad and foolish lawmakers.

It is a mistake to believe that a man must go to school to learn to think. The art of thinking is not, we are sorry to say, very successfully taught in the schools, no matter by what name they are called. The

man, gifted with common sense, who keeps his eyes open to what is going on around him, who listens to what is said on the public questions of the day, who takes a part in discussions on the street and at the fireside, and who reads the newspapers, cultivates his intelligence and is daily and hourly taking lessons in the art of thinking. It is surprising how well many men improve their minds and how much knowledge they acquire with few or no other means of education than those we have mentioned.

It may be quite true that a whole community cannot become intelligent, but a sufficient number of its members can acquire enough practical knowledge to give the whole of it a character for intelligence. There are communities in which an ignorant blacksmith or the propagator of immoral and dangerous political doctrines stands no chance of making an impression, or of even getting a patient hearing. The lesson of intelligence in such a community leaves the whole lump, and this is the kind of intelligence that makes popular government safe and workable. Let men who have brains in their heads keep wide awake, and use the means of improvement that are within their reach, and they will be too intelligent to be made either the dupes or the tools of scheming demagogues or political enthusiasts. The doctrine that some men are born to be the slaves and other men are born to rule, is contrary to both the genius of our race and the spirit of our constitution.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

The Monetary Times, of Toronto, a commercial journal of high standing, has the audacity to condemn the single tax theory in very strong terms. Commenting upon the action of the Trades and Labor Council of Toronto in refusing to receive delegates from either Socialist or Single Tax organizations, it says:

By refusing to hold communion with the Single Taxers, the Council has taken a stand which all decent people may be expected to follow. Of all forms of socialism, single tax is the most repellent to justice and fair dealing. The man who to get rid of his own share of the public burdens wishes to throw the whole expense of the protection of life and property upon a single class, has no right to expect the sympathy of the honest man who does not attempt to shift his fair share of the public burdens. The manifestation of a desire to escape all contribution to the defense of life and property is the next step to leaving life and property unprotected, a state of things which is summed up in the single word anarchy. Some forms of socialism may command respect if not sympathy, but for single tax it is difficult to see how any right-minded person can have any feeling that of loathing and contempt. The real object of the Single Taxers, if one looks at the thing in the light of the highest respect for the rights of property, is the confiscation of land, be it remembered, the confiscation of all the mortgages founded upon it, which are not land, but personal property.

It has always been a wonder to us how honest men could bring themselves to support a system which is based upon wholesale robbery. It seems to us that no sophistry, be it ever so specious, can disguise the hold dishonesty which is the fundamental principle of Henry George's single-tax theory. The cynical view in which George ridicules the idea of giving those who are legally the owners of land the slightest compensation for what, according to his system, the State ought to take from them is, it might be thought, sufficient to shock and disgust anyone who has anything like proper ideas as to what constitutes common honesty.

SEAL PRESERVERS.

It is amusing to see how soliloquous our American neighbors are about the preservation of seal life. Their anxiety about the seals is in striking contrast to their carelessness with respect to fish. The Americans, we believe, without exception the most reckless, the most wasteful and the most short-sighted fishermen on the face of the earth. On this side of the continent they have waged a war of extermination against the salmon. They have used all sorts of murderous devices to ensnare and kill that valuable fish. They have allowed the salmon hardly a single chance for their lives, and have denied them almost every opportunity to propagate their species. They have treated the mackerel on the other side of the continent in the same way. The mackerel fishing grounds off the American shore are like the greater number of the salmon rivers that run through United States territory. They are barren—completely fished out.

We verily believe that were it not for American jealousy of British sealers the fur seal would be as scarce as the California salmon and the East shore mackerel. But our neighbors could not tolerate seeing British sealers in Behring Sea. They wanted to have that sea as their own seal preserve, in order that they might kill them when they liked and how they liked. But when they found the British seal hunter in these seas became suddenly most careful of seal life. Even now, after the Paris Arbitration has decided that the United States has no property in the seals swimming in the high seas of the Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea, they cannot reconcile themselves to the idea that the British have as good a right to hunt seals in those waters as they have. They stigmatize the British sealers as poachers, and they are continually bewailing the high catch of this year. They believe, or at least they would like to believe, that the fur seal will soon be exterminated and that it is the British sealers who are to blame for their extermination. The following article from Bradstreet's is a very mild specimen of the ordinary American journalism on the seal "fishery."

A somewhat discouraging outlook for the future of the seal fisheries is indicated in the reports of the naval officers commanding the vessels on the Behring sea patrol, as summarized in a dispatch from Washington. The reports, it appears, show that the regulations imposed in accordance with the findings of the Paris tribunal are of little avail

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TRADE REVIEWED.

Bradstreet's and Dun's Weekly Reports Show Moderate Improvements in Business.

Failures and Liabilities—Cotton and Wheat Lower Than Ever—Expectations Not Realized.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: "With few exceptions the leading features of the business situation this week have been those of continued moderate improvement, although the total volume of business so far as indicated by the bank clearings throughout the country will require considerable expansion to compare favorably with the corresponding totals of two years ago. The volume of clearings for six business days ending October 18, is \$949,000,000, or 2.3 per cent. more than in the preceding week, and 2.5 per cent. larger than in the third week of October last year; but nearly 31 per cent. smaller than in the corresponding week of 1892. This relatively favorable bank clearing report is offset in part by a decline in the prices of staples, coffee alone scoring a slight advance. The competition of North American manufacturers has forced down the prices at Chicago, and all except the best grades of live cattle at Omaha and Kansas City have sold for less than a week ago. While wheat and Indian corn have also shown declines. The production of iron and Bessemer steel continues as heavy as before and quotations have been further shaded. Lard is lower. The increase in imports exclusive of sugar was over 25 per cent. in September, and in two weeks of October at New York over 32 per cent. With this heavy increase in the volume of imports, the market for foreign exchange is abroad, the market for foreign exchange is in a position to be quickly affected by withdrawals of capital. Half a million in gold was shipped yesterday, and it is expected that as much more will be added to-day. It appears that the Trust companies here now hold over \$40,000,000 of idle money, and that Eastern funds are being taken from the Northwestern demand for money is small. The Treasury is again falling backward in the customs, and large imports yield a little less revenue for the past three months than for the same period of last year. \$4,600,000 smaller than a year ago. The fall in October thus far have been quite moderate; in a strictly commercial sense the liabilities amounting to \$3,921,037, of which \$1,793,536 were of manufacturing and \$1,966,036 of trading concerns. Some failures of banking, investment and loan concerns, not here included, have not proved of general importance. During the past week the failures have been 263 in the U. S. against 341 last year, and 43 in Canada against 29 last year.

MR. FOSTER'S OPINIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Hon. G. E. Foster, Canadian minister of finance, said in an interview this evening: "We are satisfied with the general outlook in Canada. We are coming through the depression more satisfactorily than most countries. This is evidenced by the trade returns. The tariff changes certainly were framed to encourage British trade. The fact that British exports to Canada declined is owing to the general tendency to economy and curtailed Canadian yearly increases her own manufacturing. It is emphatically true that Canada desires to strengthen her commercial relations with the United Kingdom, the Australian and other colonies. The Ottawa conference emanated from that wish and developed a strong pro-British sentiment. Doubtless the tendency is to look away from the States, although our attitude to them is perfectly friendly. The Behring sea arbitration happily removed the most debatable question. The tariff changes in both countries must help the interchange of trade and mutually constitute a reciprocity treaty. Canada has responded as far as possible to every lowering of the U. S. duties."

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 18.—(Special).—The trial of the Grand Trunk conductors was resumed this morning. Judge Dugas will not counsel when he is ready to hear the arguments. The bail bonds were renewed. The trial of the late Mr. Elmer Elmerhorst was resumed. His income tax was found to be \$3,921,037, of which \$1,793,536 were of manufacturing and \$1,966,036 of trading concerns. Some failures of banking, investment and loan concerns, not here included, have not proved of general importance. During the past week the failures have been 263 in the U. S. against 341 last year, and 43 in Canada against 29 last year.

STORMS ON THE ATLANTIC.

St. Johns, Nfld., Oct. 18.—Another severe storm swept over the coast last night, accompanied by rain and floods. The storm has not abated yet. All the shipping in the harbor is tied up, it being impossible to move. At the height of the storm the schooner Hiram broke from her moorings and collided with other vessels in the harbor, damaging them in various ways. No reports are yet obtainable from the outer parts of the coast. The South Coast suffered considerable damage. The gale prevented the steamer Ingraham from collecting the ballot boxes used in the election of the Twillingate district, and the result of the election will not be known before tomorrow night or Saturday. The overland steamer Falcon, from Philadelphia, has not yet arrived and much apprehension is felt for her safety.

WORKINGMEN AND POLICE.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—The workingmen who are agitating for universal suffrage had today one of their periodic collisions with the police. After a mass meeting in which they were addressed by the social democratic orators, ten thousand of them crowded into the Strasse toward the Belvedere. Two companies of mounted police who had been called out to maintain the procession started, met the head of the column and ordered the men to disperse. The crowd hurried to the assistance of the leaders and formed a compact body, which swelled rapidly as the workingmen marched up from the rear. The police charged with drawn swords. The crowd was too dense to leave them in front any opportunity to retreat and many men were cut and trampled.

BRANTFORD, Oct. 18.—Two hundred and twenty workers who left their employment in the Dominion Cotton mill here a week ago, still remain out on strike. Application has been made to the Ontario government to appoint arbitrators. The men are desirous of an amicable settlement.

CATYCA, Oct. 18.—At a meeting of Patrons it was determined to defend the protest sent to the successful Patron candidate in Haldimand at the recent local election.

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R. G. Dun & Co. to-morrow will say: Cotton below 6 cents and wheat below 65 cents are each lower than ever since the present classifications were known. These, with exports of gold instead of production of gold, are salient features of the business of this week. The distribution of goods to consumers goes on fairly with gains at nearly all points in comparison with last year, but not yet at a rate to sustain the present volume of manufacturing production, so that prices weaken a little. With many features of encouragement, business has not yet answered expectations, and there is a feeling of uneasiness about the corn crop and the unusually low prices of other great staples affects the buying power of millions.

HON. MR. MORTON'S COACHMAN. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Acting under instructions, now that Judge Lacombe has decided that he has no jurisdiction in the case of John James Howard, who came out under contract as under-coachman for ex-Vice President Morton, Immigration Commissioner Senner, at New York, will immediately deport Howard, and U. S. District Attorney Macfarlane will enter a civil suit against Mr. Morton for violation of the alien contract-law. Secretary Callahan's action in the Howard case follows identically along the lines laid down in the Howlett case in 1891. C. W. Ruston, of Washington, D.C., in May, 1891, imported from England under contract Francis John Howlett, to serve as head stableman and coachman. Acting Secretary O. L. Spaulding on June 23, 1891, sent the papers in the Howlett case to U. S. District Attorney Cole, of Washington, to prosecute. Howlett, C. W. Ruston. In this letter Mr. Spaulding said that a coachman is not to be "classed as a strictly personal or domestic servant in the sense of the law." Attorney General Miller, under date of July 15, 1891, instructed U. S. District Attorney Cole to "bring the case against Mr. Ruston to trial." In the meantime Mr. Ruston, it is said, had returned to Paris, France, where he has since resided, for on January 5, 1892, the packet of the case of the U. S. vs. W. C. Ruston is returned. Howlett, it is returned to Europe without undergoing trial.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

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THE CITY COUNCIL.

Devotes an Evening to the Election of a By-Law Regulating the City's Own Proceedings.

Can the Assessor Sit as a Juror?—The Electric Wharf.

The new by-law for the regulation of the city council proceedings of business discussed at the meeting of that body held yesterday. Mayor Tague being absent the chair was taken by Ald. Ald. Humphrey, Keith-Wille and Dwyer. The meeting has for 7.30, but it was after 8 o'clock the first order of business was taken.

This was in the form of a resolution passed by a vote of 10 to 2. Ald. Dwyer had inasmuch as the council had not yet passed the first reading of the bill at the last regular meeting should be dropped. The council proceeded to consider the resolution, and the one, was admitted, and the assessor was elected. Ald. Dwyer had inasmuch as the council had not yet passed the first reading of the bill at the last regular meeting should be dropped. The council proceeded to consider the resolution, and the one, was admitted, and the assessor was elected.

The eligibility of the City Assessor for the city was some length, the general council apparently being a little objection, though perhaps advisable to have a legal opinion. The discussion was the adoption of a resolution in the North to be questioned, the W. sloner asked for definite information as to what lands were to be sold, and the council, in this regard he was business.

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