

We are glad to see that the Dominion Government acted promptly on the suggestion of the representatives of this city in the House of Commons that the Imperial Government be asked to advance the sum agreed upon between Canada and the United States as compensation to British sealers.

The following are copies of the telegrams sent to Ottawa by Messrs. Earle and Prior and the replies: VICTORIA, Feb. 22, 1895. Hon. John Costigan, Minister Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 1, 1895. Mr. Earle, M.P. Fear there is little hope of favorable answer, but if sealers desire it, will forward request for consideration of Imperial Government.

VICTORIA, March 5, 1895. Hon. John Costigan, Minister Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa. Sealers desire you should present their claims to Imperial Government for reasons stated in telegram of 28th.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 7, 1895. Thomas Earle, M.P., Victoria, B.C. I am acting on your telegram re sealers claim.

THE SEALERS' COMPENSATION.

The following article from the New York Post shows what honest and intelligent United States citizens think of the action of Congress in refusing the compensation offered by Mr. Secretary Gresham for injuries inflicted on British sealers in Behring Sea by the Government of the United States:

The house committee on appropriations has reported an amendment to the deficiency bill appropriating \$425,000 to pay the sum agreed upon as damages to Great Britain under the Behring Sea award. And now the Jingo fraternity start up and say it is too much, and that it ought not to be paid, the alternative being the appointment of a mixed commission to sit and take testimony on each particular claim for a year or two and costing more than the whole amount of the claim, and the result, perhaps, in awarding the full sum asked for. When this kind of an alternative was offered to Great Britain after the Geneva Tribunal had passed judgment on the Alabama claims, the Jingo element did not pay a lump sum of \$15,000,000 and did not pay it without grumbling. There is a surplus of more than \$425,000 of that money in our treasury to-day. We hope to be spared the humiliation of sending it abroad to pay for our domestic relations we may count on any day as throwing \$16,000,000 over our shoulder in the matter of a bond sale, or a still larger sum in Pacific railroad bill. All this is endurable because it affects only ourselves. Not so an international claim, which affects our standing before the world. As the Jingo spirit which reminds the payment of this money is chief among the Republicans, it is well to remind them that the Paris Tribunal was the work of the Harrison administration from beginning to end, that the Cleveland administration never did one thing except to receive the verdict and fix the amount to be paid under the damage award. Do they want to repudiate their own bargain now, retract the controversy, and pay the expense of a mixed commission plus the damages?

This is what the Halifax Herald says about the refusal of Congress to pay the \$427,000 agreed upon between the British Government and Secretary Gresham to indemnify British sealers for damages sustained by the unlawful acts of the servants of the United States Government:

But it begins to look very much as if the Washington "statesmen" intended to repudiate the solemn promise of the nation, and to cast honor to the winds. They have now found out that the Award of the Paris Tribunal was against them—very much against them—and they would very love another quarrel, with another chance at arbitration. But until they carry out fully the terms of the treaty under which the Paris Tribunal was held, neither Canada nor Great Britain can afford to have any further negotiations with them. To talk of renewed negotiations for changes in the Regulations of the Behring Sea sealers remains unpaid, is wholly out of the question. After those damages are paid we may talk; and if any reasonable changes in these Regulations are asked for we may agree to them. But we have no further parity on the subject until the Government at Washington hands over those damages.

GRIT SMARTNESS.

The Toronto Globe in a way which some staid and shallow Grits may consider clever asks the question in its editorial columns: "Has the National Policy made you rich?"

This electrifying trick shows that the Globe has gone back to its old dishonest ways. What would the editor think of an English newspaper which would in every issue ask each of its readers "Has fifty years of free trade made you rich?"

The answer from millions upon millions would be "It has not. It has given us enforced idleness, disgust, discontent, poverty, pauperism and misery unpeakable."

Would the Globe accept this answer from an immense multitude of sufferers as a condemnation of British free trade? But it will have to admit that it is just as reasonable to hold free trade in Great Britain accountable for all the evils from which

its people are suffering, as it is to condemn the National Policy in Canada because it has not made all Canadians rich. The Globe's dirty little trick is really unworthy a tenth-rate village newspaper.

THE GRIT LEADERS.

Sir Richard Cartwright is more consistent than his colleagues. He does not twist and turn about to catch the votes of those who do not believe in his principles. He still advocates unrestricted free trade with the United States and he accepts it with all its consequences. In 1891 when unrestricted reciprocity with all that it involves, directly and indirectly, was the principal plank, indeed, the only plank, of the Liberal platform, Sir Richard said at Ottawa, in answer to the question: "Does the Liberal party favor discrimination against Great Britain by admitting American manufactures free and taxing the manufacture of Great Britain?"

"Certainly we do. I will tell you why. We have a perfect right to manage our own tariff to suit ourselves. The interests of Canada demand that we should have unrestricted reciprocity with the States. We can only get it by taxing the goods of every country on the face of the earth, except those of the United States. That is undoubtedly part of our policy."

There is no beating about the bush in Sir Richard's reply. He spoke so plainly that it was impossible for anyone to misunderstand him.

It must be remembered that the policy which Sir Richard Cartwright expounded so clearly in 1891, was the policy of Mr. Laurier. Four years ago the Leader of the Liberal party was prepared to "tax the goods of every country on the face of the earth, except those of the United States." Now the same Mr. Laurier is ready to admit the goods of every country on the face of the earth into Canada free, without stipulating for any return.

If this is not a complete right-about-face we do not know what is. In 1891 Mr. Laurier was for protection against all the world except the United States; in 1895 his ideal is to stand with Great Britain against all the world in favor of free trade. Unrestricted reciprocity with the United States necessarily involved the adoption of the United States tariff by Canada, no matter what it might be, as well as the United States excise duties. It meant, too, as Mr. Blake foresaw, political union with the United States in the near future. Yet Mr. Laurier was a zealous and, of course, an eloquent advocate of unrestricted reciprocity.

THE TWO SYSTEMS.

The appointment of the Hon. William L. Wilson to the office of Postmaster-General and a seat in the Cabinet shows in the clearest and most conspicuous manner the difference between the British and the American systems of Government.

Mr. Wilson, who is a very able man, occupied a prominent place in the late House of Representatives. A man holding a similar position in the British House of Commons would have been a member of the Government, most probably Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Wilson was rejected by the people at the last congressional election. This, in England, unless he could find another constituency, would effectually prevent his becoming a Minister of the Crown. But in the United States rejection by the people is not a disqualification for a Cabinet position. Mr. Wilson might have been rejected on account of the principles he held and the policy he advocated by half a dozen constituencies, yet the President might consider him perfectly eligible for a seat in the Cabinet. Yet we are told that in the United States the people are sovereign, and that the people of Great Britain are, from the highest to the lowest, the subjects of a Queen.

It is not the Sovereign people who are, by the Constitution of the United States, to confirm the President's appointment. They have, directly, nothing more to do with the appointment than have the people of Canada. It is the Senate which is not elected by the people, and which does not in any sense represent the people, who are empowered to confirm or reject the appointment of Mr. Wilson to be Head of a Department and a member of the Cabinet. This Senate, as is now known, may be moved by personal spite or the spirit of faction to refuse its sanction to the appointment. That body has before now, from mean and factious motives, refused to sanction President Cleveland's appointments. If nine-tenths of the electors of the country wanted to have Mr. Wilson appointed Postmaster-General, they have no way of giving effect to their wishes.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Nearly every number of the Century Magazine contains one or more excellent articles on Municipal government. In the March number, just come to hand, there is one on "The Cure for Municipal Corruption," from which we reproduce the following paragraphs: "As the causes for corruption in large cities are, humanly speaking, the same, so the cure must be the same. Those citizens who are most favorably situated as to opportunities of education and property, in addition to carrying the heaviest end of the burden of taxation, must attend to the drudgery of politics and show by an enlightened public spirit that the business affairs of the municipality are worthy of self-sacrifice.

"Also, it must be understood and enforced by practice that the poorest system of municipal administration will do more for the public good, with an honest, self-dependent man at the head of it, than the best system with a dishonest or ignorant tool of a political boss at the helm. An un-

worthy head at once devitalizes a municipal organization, no matter what the climate, race, confusion of race, or form of government.

This is encouraging to Victorians. It is certain that their form of municipal government is not a good one, but if they elect good men to administer it it may produce better results than a superior system worked by incapable or dishonest men. But it is impossible to have good city government under any system if the citizens are careless or apathetic, or wanting in public spirit. The truth seems to be that city governments, like national governments, are quite as good as the people governed deserve. It is, after all, the people who have the making of their governments, and as a stream can rise no higher than its source, so a government can be no better than the people whom it represents and who tolerate it.

THE U. S. SENATE.

The Senate of the United States has during the last two years lost ground. Not long ago the American people were proud of their Senate, now none are so poor as to do it reverence. Its deterioration is its own doing. This is what the New York Times says about the record which the Senate has made for itself in the session that has just closed:

"It is a shameful record of narrow, personal and factional intrigue, of dull perversion, of hopeless ignorance on the part of some, and relentless malignity on the part of others of the Senators. On Tuesday next, with the new Congress we shall have, in effect, a new Senate. It is no pleasure to know that it bids fair to be worse than the present. It will have a majority inclined toward the wildest scheme of repudiation, free coinage of debased silver, though fortunately nothing can be done to secure it against the opposition of the House and the certain veto of Grover Cleveland."

DAMAGES FOR THE SEALERS.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

The refusal of the U. S. House of Representatives to pay the sum of \$425,000 agreed upon as compensation for the British Columbia sealers has been strangely misinterpreted by the Liberal press, either through ignorance and stupidity or malice aforethought. The Elector says: "The Behring Sea arbitration held at Paris last year, which cost us more than \$50,000, has been a complete failure. The sealers have gone further still, and of course go deeper into the mud. It says: 'The \$425,000 fixed on as the amount due Canada by the United States in the seal award will not be paid by the republic. Sir Charles H. Tupper blundered in the matter and made the agreement with Secretary Gresham, who Congress has had not the authority to bind the nation. In this case, as in many others respecting Tupper's connection with the fisheries, some of them directly concerning St. John, the ex-minister of Marine made the most egregious mistakes. He was not the slightest honorable about his own Canada nearly a half million dollars.'"

The writer of the above knows, or ought to know, that Sir Charles H. Tupper did not forfeit nearly half a million of his own money, but he forfeited a dollar in this matter, through Sir C. H. Tupper's fault or anybody else's. The negotiations as to the amount of damages were conducted in the only regular and proper way through Sir Secretary Gresham and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British representative at Washington. The sum of \$425,000 was offered by the British Government because the Canadian Government thought it better that the British Columbia sealers should get this amount at once, rather than be put to the trouble and expense and delay of an inquiry and a long and expensive investigation. President Cleveland's investigation of this matter recommended the payment of this sum because he believed Canada could get much more by arbitration, and that the great advantage would be to the ultimate result. The sealers who will get more for their money, but they will get it in the end. The assumption of the Liberal press is that the slightest irretrievable loss would be made in the investigation in fact. The United States are bound by international agreement to give consideration of honor, probity and reputation to the sealers the damages incurred under the operations of the *modus vivendi*. Not one of the U.S. congressmen who opposed the grant of \$425,000 questioned the fact that the money would be paid. They simply wished to give President Cleveland a slap in the face by refusing to follow his lead. They preferred to have an international commission rather than pay a lump sum by agreement directly. They had a commission once before at Halifax and it cost the United States \$4,500,000. Commission of this kind are an expensive form of enemy had led to Ying Kuo, but the greater part still occupied the houses and still retained the Japanese. The street fighting was desperate, but the Japanese until by eleven o'clock the evening they had completely routed the enemy. Chinese left behind 1,890 killed and wounded, 800 prisoners, eighteen guns and great quantities of rifle ammunition, banners and provisions. The Japanese loss was somewhat above 200 killed and wounded.

FIGHTING AT NEW CHWANG.

LONDON, March 6.—The Tokio correspondent of the Central News says a dispatch from General Nodze, dated Hal Cheng yesterday, gives this information: "As arranged, the army attacked Old New Chwang yesterday. The fighting began at 10 o'clock in the morning. Both divisions had entered the city by noon. Part of the enemy had fled to Ying Kuo, but the greater part still occupied the houses and still retained the Japanese. The street fighting was desperate, but the Japanese until by eleven o'clock the evening they had completely routed the enemy. Chinese left behind 1,890 killed and wounded, 800 prisoners, eighteen guns and great quantities of rifle ammunition, banners and provisions. The Japanese loss was somewhat above 200 killed and wounded.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

World's Fair Highest Award.

THE TAKU ROUTE.

Mr. Ogilvie's Return After Having Surveyed the Entry to the Yukon.

Position of the Alaska Boundary Matter—About British Columbia's Objection.

Mr. William Ogilvie, the well known explorer and surveyor, who left Victoria for the North on the 29th of December last, returned to this city with his party of five by the City of Topeka yesterday. His mission has been to explore the country from Inlet to the head of Teslin lake, by which route it has been proposed to construct a wagon road in the interest of developing British Columbia trade, and to make a careful survey of that little known territory—a wild mountainous region valuable only for the minerals which it may contain. Though of course Mr. Ogilvie is not in a position to make public his opinion as to the practicability of the route proposed for the desired wagon road, certain it is that he has fully accomplished the work which took him North, at a period of the year both too early and too late for the convenient prosecution of survey operations. The question of a position to locate and specify the obstacles that may confront the road builders.

Disembarking at Juneau from the steamer which carried him from Victoria, Mr. Ogilvie at once started with his men for the head of Taku inlet, a distance of about thirty miles. Making his way up this river for a distance of twenty miles to the head of the survey of that mountainous region, he continued his survey of the river and the country surrounding it almost to the head of the Taku inlet. The question of a position to locate and specify the obstacles that may confront the road builders.

Every clear night observations of latitude and longitude were taken to determine the party's position, and though the weather was very unfavorable the results obtained in four or five weeks' work will fill up a great gap in the map of the northern portion of this province. Mr. Ogilvie's observations are being reduced, that is, cannot, even if he would, give much information regarding distances, heights or grades. The country is generally very rough, and the mountains are fully as precipitous as any others along the coast—perhaps more so. About ninety photographs were taken, nearly one-half of which were developed in the field, and though taken in severe cold and high winds, it is believed that the photographs are of a high order of accuracy. The photographs were taken in the early part of February, he climbed several of the peaks in the vicinity and photographed the country all around, making a topographical survey of the entire stretch of territory between the head of Taku inlet and Teslin lake, which for all practical purposes will answer just as well as a survey made by means of leveling over the ground, had this been possible.

During the progress of his work the weather was amicable. On the way trip "Taku gales"—as they are called by the natives—prevailed, and against these it was sometimes almost impossible to stand. They whirled the snow about in blinding, confusing masses until little was to be seen. The snow was not, however, ever, extremely blowing down from the mountain tops. The thermometer during this time was from zero to 15 degrees below zero. The snow was not, however, ever, extremely blowing down from the mountain tops. The thermometer during this time was from zero to 15 degrees below zero.

The first two days, the party being unprepared for such winds as this temperance, all were more or less snowed out. A man broke through the ice and got wet to the thighs. He was hurried into the woods and though less than five minutes had elapsed, he was nearly frozen. Mr. Ogilvie says: "The 'Taku winds' were succeeded by tremendous falls of snow which continued without break or interruption until the 7th of February. From that time the snow was low zero, none of the party suffered any inconvenience. It was during this time that the photogeographical survey was made at Teslin lake. The snow was not, however, ever, extremely blowing down from the mountain tops. The thermometer during this time was from zero to 15 degrees below zero.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of candidates for the additional position on the school board created by the recent amendment to the school act, was passed off very quietly yesterday. Although this is the first time that a lady has entered the field as a candidate for a public office in Victoria, so little interest was taken by the public that when Mr. W. K. Bull, the returning officer, made his official announcement of the nomination at 2 o'clock, only Mrs. Grant, a few of her lady friends, and Mr. Johnson, the market superintendent, were present.

The nominations are: MARIA H. GRANT, proposed by Hon. D. W. Higgins, seconded by John T. Magno. DANIEL CARTELL, engineer, proposed by J. Stuart Yates, seconded by John Ptery. DAVID STRAUGH, machinist, proposed by James Douglas Warren, seconded by H. A. Munn.

A poll being necessary, voting will take place at the market building on Monday next, March 11.

DRESDEN, March 7.—J. W. Sharp, Liberal candidate for the Commons for Bismarck, has withdrawn from the contest.

other of the channels designated, and follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast to the 141st meridian west of Greenwich, thence following the meridian to the waters of the frozen ocean. In case the summit of the mountains parallel to the coast should prove to be a greater distance than ten marine leagues, or about 34 English miles, from the coast, the word "ocean" being used in the treaty, the line everywhere between marine leagues distant from the coast shall be the boundary.

"Many people, among whom prominently may be mentioned the editors of some American newspapers, are laboring under the delusion that the work of the present commission is the adjustment and marking of the boundary, and as Canada is doing most of the practical work in the field, some of these go so far as to accuse the government of conniving at a large steal on the part of Canada by her surveyors. The fact is simply this—the work of the present commission is to secure data from which a reliable map of the whole coast from Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias can be compiled, and the field operations are virtually joint operations, for they are at the command of both governments.

"After a proper map is made, the commission appointed by the United States and Canadian governments—Dr. Meendenhall and Mr. W. F. King—will, with the map so compiled and the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 before them, try to adjust a boundary line, which, if they succeed in agreeing upon one, will be submitted for ratification to the legislative authorities of both countries.

"That is the whole question, and it is both silly and needless for any party to characterize the proceedings of the Canadian surveyors as 'grabs' and 'steals,' and denounce Canada and England especially on account thereof. The Americans had three parties in the field in 1893 and two to 1894 working alone, yet no Canadian who has any sense would think of accusing those men of trying to deprive Canadians of any of their rights or territory. The question of depriving rights or territory can be safely set in the background until the commissioners meet, when, if the Canadian is smart enough to 'steal' from the Yankee, or vice versa, it will be time enough to raise a howl."

NEW HORTICULTURAL RULES.

The new amendments to the rules of the Horticultural Board were gazetted yesterday. A provision is made that any member of the board or the inspector of fruit pests by personally destroying or routing out and burning, of all infested nursery stock, trees, or plants of any kind, if in the opinion of such member of the board or inspector of fruit pests such a course is considered expedient in the interests of the fruit growing industry.

All importers of nursery stock, trees or plants must give notice of arrival and must receive a certificate from a member of the board, his agent or the inspector of fruit pests that the plants are free of pests and diseases.

Importers or owners of nursery stock, trees or plants inspected at any nursery other than regular quarantine stations may have such inspection done where required, provided that such importers or owners shall pay all charges of inspection and expense of the officer employed in such inspection.

The following are the quarantine stations and officers for the inspection of fruit pests: Victoria—The Inspector of Fruit Pests, any member of the board and E. A. Carow-Gibson. Vancouver, New Westminster and Liverpool—T. Cunningham, any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests. Nanaimo—G. H. Holmes, any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests. Comox—(One to be appointed), any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests. Mission City—G. W. Henry, any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests.

Yarwood—Isaac E. Haun, any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests. Osoyoos—W. H. Ballock-Webster, any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests. Kettle River—R. R. Gilpin, any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests. Golden—(One to be appointed), any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests. Fort Steele—R. L. T. Galbraith, any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests.

Transportation companies or persons or consignees or agents shall deliver and cause to be detained all nursery stock, trees, plants and fruit at one of the quarantine stations, for inspection, as provided by the rules and regulations of the board. A quarantine officer may also, in his opinion, such a course is necessary, detain any nursery stock, trees or plants, for the purpose of disinfection, at a quarantine station, until such quarantine officer is satisfied that all infection is removed.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, March 7.—(Special.)—The boodid investigation was resumed to-day. Mr. Gowankook swore to the same statements reported a few days ago in regard to Laidlaw, who was solicitor of the Toronto street railway. He said Laidlaw induced him to resign recently from the council, in fact wrote out his resignation, and Nesbitt gave an undertaking to Nesbitt that he would resign nothing more would be heard of the case. The Globe has received a cablegram from Hon. Edward Blake saying "that the public indignation on his touching University patronage is well expressed."

The Halldam Conservatives have re-nominated Dr. Montague for the Commons. The Centre Wellington Conservatives have nominated W. H. Hontela. In East Elgin the Conservatives have re-nominated C. B. Ingram.

A true bill has been found against David Wilton and John Henderson for the murder of William Henderson at St. Thomas in December last.

Arthur Dicks, who escaped from his burning residence in St. Helen avenue on Saturday morning with his five children while his wife perished in the flames, was arrested last evening on a charge of murder. He held \$19,000 insurance on his wife's life.

PARIS, March 6.—President Faure has informed the cabinet of his intention to propose at the meeting of the supreme military council on March 20. It will be the first case of the President exercising this power. M. Faure's decision is supposed to be due to the sensational speeches in the chamber yesterday concerning the inferiority of the French army to that of Germany.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Ald. Macmillan Wants a Lawyer to Be Present at the Meetings of the Council.

Motion Passed to Pay Wages on Electric Light Work From General Revenue.

At a special meeting of the city council last night a communication was read from the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co., stating that they were ready for the test of the machinery at the power house and to put their engineer in charge for the sixty days' test as stipulated. Referred to electric light committee.

J. E. Crane asked to be allowed to make a boulevard and to plant shade trees opposite his property on Yates street. Granted on condition that the council may at any time rescind its permission.

A letter was read from McPhadden, who left the Old Men's Home some time ago, complaining that he had not received fair treatment. Filed.

The electric light committee reported that the tender for placing the line of shafting had been awarded to Hinton & Penney for \$144. Adopted.

ALD. BRAGO, seconded by Ald. Williams, moved that the wages due for work on the electric light extension be paid out of the general revenue.

In reply to Ald. Hall, Ald. Williams explained that the amount was in the neighborhood of \$4,400.

The motion was carried, Ald. Cameron dissenting.

Ald. Wilson, seconded by Ald. Macmillan, moved, seconded by Ald. Williams, that a legal adviser at a salary of \$125 per month, whose duties shall be to be present at all regular meetings of council; to advise the council on all legal matters affecting the interests of the city, to draw up all by-laws and contracts, do all the conveying and conduct all the legal correspondence on behalf of the city; but not to support his motion Ald. Macmillan said his object was to place the council on a more business-like footing with regard to its legal adviser. To have a lawyer present at the meetings of the board would be more satisfactory than the present method, if the council could refer directly to their adviser. The motion also set forth exactly what duties the city's lawyer would be expected to render.

ALD. MOLELLAN did not see why they should want to have a lawyer present every night. The council surely had common sense enough to act without having to refer everything to a lawyer.

ALD. FARRIDGE hardly thought a legal gentleman of any standing would take the position for \$125 a year.

ALD. MACMILLAN wanted to say that Isaac Campbell, Q.C., did the Winnipeg city council work on this basis for \$1,600 a year, and was quite equal to any lawyer in this city.

ALD. CAMERON believed the arrangement would be to the advantage of the city, which did not get satisfaction for the price they paid.

ALD. WILSON also supported the motion. ALD. WILLIAMS suggested that the question be postponed; he believed Ald. Macmillan's plan a good one, but would like to see just what services were being paid for.

ALD. MOLELLAN said Ald. Macmillan was always bringing in new motions and adding to expenses. He had heard of him called Macmillan the agitator, and that was what he was doing, always agitating.

ALD. MACMILLAN, interrupting the alderman, strongly objected to personal epithets being thrown across the council board.

After nearly an hour's informal discussion the motion was laid over till Monday night. It was decided on the motion of the Old Men's club to propose for enfranchisement.

In response to Ald. Williams the Mayor said he had a telegram from the East to the effect that the census on the filter plans would be finished in a few days.

ALD. WILLIAMS suggested that some arrangements might be made for the government to take one of all the old men at the hospital.

The council adjourned, however, without taking any action.

COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS.

SPRING BOTTOM PANTS. EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.



From T. PUBLI Philip An Life The Cha Effic

The anno sentation of drew a lar drill ball l o'clock the p were well ladies and companies w sides of a s rival of H Dewdney, w by his priv D. A. G., t between the ty nation recipient of Austin—was public actor of such a s The Lieut. Col. P gentlemen pre tion of such a s this case, an those two s Royal Human toral Cross.

And the ty named it is the excitement those who bec calmly put th those of oth cumstances of Rev. J. B. He some years, n dral choir for last year a p and Mrs. Hewl on the evening and Philip A together, gith in the stern well into the s and fell to the w by her side, w and Mrs. Hewl accordingly say just about reach he found she h medly diving at once, her f with the fisher dragging her b not get her in tuncly not to h to hold on to th shore, and she beach, where a of Mrs G with the water applied. His Austin on the had shown; i Mr. J. J. Ast whom His Ho in their young had thus done congratul and the rescue of the been able to see here. His Ho and the accom of Mrs G with the water Austin, which the battalion a

His Honor th him much plea and on this t awarded, and p any and the 3. He knew by the best com British Colum General Herber sion of his las really one of th children, and th with his capl and in the arr eral as he did, a him quite volun and in propos of his wife several opinion, and he should on the inched to hear it Lieut. Gregory No. 3, than can shield, which he custody of Serge bure it off. At members of the of their capl successful rival. The battalion by the band, the Mesries, Ballo Cook, Fort, G Mesries streets, playing of the be of onlookers, and the music severa

A church par was announced asked those who the front and p corps set for it h corps will be at church.

THE CE The presentat pay (Lieut. F. challenge shield Prior and offic panies, marks in the last year's w shield was pres the battalion in specimen of the results of L. Colonel Fie former issue, a point out certai shown in them company, Van second, not guns was t marks for sun complement of of a better showing pants, and what cost the great pity, as in