

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, At No. 57 Yarn Street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

Subscription: Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week, 25 cents; by mail to any part of the world, per year, \$10.00.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Published every Friday morning and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, for 25 cents per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as "To Let," "Wanted," etc., one cent per word per insertion. NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths, one cent per line with funeral announcements, at 50.

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO SUBSCRIBERS: When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 8, 1893.

THAT LABOR CONFERENCE.

The Colonist comes to the conclusion that "the Times has given up the defence of the labor delegates as a bad job." In view of the fact that the Times never undertook to "defend" the delegates this seems a rather strange statement. We have said, and still say, that the government's methods in relation to the conference were unfair to the delegates, and that the government's conduct indicated the existence of a motive other than benefit to the cause of labor. It is also true, as we have said, that the government might reasonably have expected the representatives of organized labor to present demands which it could not concede. The Colonist wants to know when labor organizations gave any indications of this; but it surely cannot have forgotten the action of the trades and labor council in this city some time ago, with which it at the time found fault. That action, if we are not mistaken, was endorsed by other councils in the province. They stated most distinctly their opinion that the labor bureau officials should be taken from the labor ranks, and declared that they would give no help in the collection of statistics while the officials were not so chosen. The government must have been aware that this was the position taken by "organized labor," a position which its representatives might naturally have been expected to take at the conference. The delegates asked for organized labor the privilege of selecting the officials of the bureau. The government could not well have granted the privilege, but the request was nevertheless quite natural from organized labor's point of view, and it must be remembered that the government was in search of organized labor's opinion. It would have been odd indeed if the delegates had presented any other views than their own and those of the people whom they represented. We do not see that their conduct in the least degree earned for them the insults to which they have been treated by the government and its organs.

If the demands of the delegates in regard to the labor bureau were inadmissible, what is to be said of the government's counter-proposition, namely, that labor's representative in the bureau should collect the statistics outside the cities, while Mr. Gray should do the work in the cities? Could anything more insane than that proposal be imagined? No wonder the Colonist takes care to make no mention of it. That affront, however, was quite in keeping with the government's tactics throughout, and the fact that such a proposition was advanced at least partly explains why the government was so anxious to have the conference held in private.

The Colonist favors us with a number of ponderous platitudes by way of answer to our question why the government undertook to signal out organized labor for a conference. They may be very interesting, but we respectfully submit that they do not quite touch the question. The government itself declares that others have an interest in the working of those labor laws, and yet they were not invited to a conference. If the desire for enlightenment had been the only or ruling motive the procedure would have been different. That we are not alone in taking this view is shown by the following extract from the News-Advertiser's editorial columns:

It is evident from this extraordinary course pursued by the government that its real object was to bring discredit on the actions of the delegates and so weaken the unions in the estimation of the masses of the people, with a view to possible divisions at the next general election. The premier unwarily showed that he had some such idea when, at the interview with the sub-committee

of the delegates on Tuesday last, he denounced the idea of the labor unions being considered as entitled to speak for all parties concerned. At this second interview he was filled with real for "un-organized labor, employers and society at large." But, before he will get any sensible people to believe in the sincerity of his demand on behalf of the classes outside of organized labor, he must explain to their satisfaction how it was that in the weeks and months during which the negotiations with the unions have been going on, he, or the officials of the department, never took the trouble to invite representatives of "un-organized labor, employers and society at large" to also meet the government in conference and give their views on the important subjects which come under the purview of the labor bureau? There is no answer possible which can justify the government's action or cause anybody to believe that the ostensible object of the conference with the labor unions was the real one which the government had in view when it proposed it. The whole scheme was a trap laid by the government to entangle the unions, create a feeling of suspicion of them among the workmen who do not belong to them and also among employers and others by the secrecy and mystery which was to be thrown around the conference at Victoria. But the scheme did not wholly work, and, therefore, between Saturday and Tuesday, the premier, with a skill and resource which would do credit to a practitioner in a police court, devised a new plan which practically puts the case of the delegates before the public without the arguments in its defense, the circumstances under which it was made, or the proposals thrown out by the government which called forth the resolutions of the delegates, being submitted to that court either in the press or by the legislature must ultimately give a decision which will have to be respected alike by government and unions. The complete change of front made by Mr. Davie in the course of three days shows that he has had the real design of the government in the conference was not as successful as was anticipated.

The government and its organs seem to entertain the idea that they may succeed in sowing trouble between the delegates and unions, as well as between the unions and unorganized labor. It is difficult to see where they can find any prospect of success in this direction. The Nanaimo Free Press, a paper strongly in sympathy with organized labor, says:

No grave objection can be raised to the point or import of the resolutions; when judged from the standpoint of organized labor, and it must be borne in mind that the invitation of the government was confined to organized labor to send representatives. It was not in the broadest sense a general conference on the question of labor, in which employed and employer would meet the government on a common level, but a conference solely between organized labor and the government. Therefore it is only just and proper that the resolutions should be judged from this standpoint alone. The delegates had no knowledge that this was a final or only conference—in fact, the presumption would be plainly and distinctly to the contrary. The government in their judicial capacity would not be expected to expect to ascertain the views of all parties directly interested, and not confine their examination to only one party in the case. Under these circumstances it was to be expected that the delegates of organized labor would confine themselves solely to presenting the question from their own standpoint, leaving unorganized labor, the employer and the general public to each present their own particular phase of the great labor problem. Judging the resolutions from this standpoint there is nothing to be regretted except, perhaps, that they were not couched in language more in accordance with the official custom. But this is the misfortune, not the fault of the framers.

CIVIC GOVERNMENT.

Victorians may have at least the satisfaction of feeling that they are not alone in the contemplation of municipal troubles. Nearly all the cities of Canada are at their periodical task of examining their municipal machines and wondering why they don't work better. In some of them a change of system is proposed, with the idea that a reform in this direction will be followed by a reform in the administration of civic affairs. Among those places in which changes are suggested is Winnipeg, where the proposal is to adopt something like the American system, separating the legislative and executive functions of civic government. In advocacy of the change the Tribune says: "What is the actual fact as to the working of our present system? Is the city's business economically carried on? Do we have no sewer failures? Can business be conducted expeditiously with the council? Every one knows the answer to these questions, and the same answer will do for all. No single person is responsible for any mismanagement there may be in any department, and responsibility spread over a committee or a council fails, like the rain, on the just and the unjust, and not very heavily on either. To transact any business it must be carried from council to committee, from committee to council, from council to meeting to adjourned meeting, and is finally pronounced on by men who have not had the opportunity to know it thoroughly. And this is the system as it works under the very best conditions, under better conditions than can easily be pointed out in any other city. It may not always be so. The vigilance of citizens may relax, and we may have the state of affairs which prevails in other cities under the present system. The civic elections are at hand. The question to be put to every candidate should be: Are you for or against the proposed plan of civic reform? And this is not only the first, but also the most important question."

We confess to feeling a want of confidence in the efficacy of mere change of system. If the people of Winnipeg de-

side on the proposed alteration they will very likely find that the relative values of the new system and the old depend a great deal on the men who are chosen to do the civic work under them. There are proportionately as many failures under the system which prevails in the United States as under the Canadian system, and in some instances in the States the collapse of this or that civic reform has been most marked. In all cases the people will find, if they examine the situation faithfully, that they have to blame themselves most for the failure. So it is in the Canadian cities, including Winnipeg and Victoria. The mere fact that very little is heard in our cities about the administration of their affairs, except in short periods immediately preceding the elections, shows that the citizens' apathy is more responsible than anything else for the municipal ills that are periodically complained of. Why it is that citizens are less careful of their public interests than of their private business no man can tell, but it is plain that as long as that carelessness lasts there will be little benefit from any change of system. A general waking up and a general howl of complaint just before election time is not sufficient to secure the right working of any civic machine. If all the citizens, of every class and degree, were to keep a watchful eye on the work throughout the year, they would soon realize the beneficial effects. There is only too much reason to fear that the reform of the body politic is very far distant, and that therefore the reform in government which is so strenuously cried for once a year is also far in the future.

The supreme court of the United States has recently rendered an important decision, the effect of which is to declare the great lakes to be high seas. The question arose over a dispute as to the power of United States courts to punish crimes committed on United States vessels in any part of the lakes on the Canadian side of the international boundary. In giving judgment Mr. Justice Field said: "We do not accept the doctrine that because by the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, the boundary line between the two countries is run through the centre of the lakes, their character as high seas is changed, so that the jurisdiction of the United States to regulate vessels belonging to their citizens navigating these waters, and to punish offences committed on such vessels, is in any sense impaired."

Lakes are defined as "bodies of water whose dimensions are capable of being measured by the vision," but "bodies of water of an extent which cannot be measured by the unaided vision, and which are navigable at all times and in all directions, and border on different states or peoples, and find their outlet to the ocean, as in the present case, are seas in fact, however they may be designated, and seas in fact do not cease to be such and become lakes because by local custom they may be so called." Even the rivers or other waters connecting the great lakes are included in this definition of the "high seas." United States courts being by this decision held empowered to treat the lakes as high seas, the Canadian courts will of course have jurisdiction over Canadian vessels to the same extent. This judgment of the supreme court is a decidedly interesting one for both countries.

Winnipeg Commercial: Finance Minister Foster has returned east with the report that the west will be satisfied with a few minor reductions in the tariff. Winnipeg thunders NO to this false assertion. The sincerity of the ministers in the matter of tariff reform was seriously questioned here all along, and Mr. Foster's statements on his return east sealed this impression. Happily they were made in time to receive a quick rebuke. This west cannot be appeased by a little tariff tinkering, no matter how hard Mr. Foster may strive to make himself and his colleagues believe it. Nothing short of a sweeping reduction of the tariff will satisfy the west, and it must come. In the face of Mr. Foster's assertions on his return east that the west would be satisfied with some minor reductions of the tariff, there was no course left for the electors of Winnipeg but to repudiate his utterances. This they have done with vigor. Mr. Foster has spoken and Winnipeg has replied. Which verdict will the east accept?

Quoth the Hamilton Spectator: "Winnipeg is a thriving and important town, but it is not Canada. We are of the opinion that the causes of the defeat are transient and local, and that when the general elections come round Winnipeg will be found in line with the other cities of the Dominion in support of the Conservative government. At the same time, wisdom counsels the party leaders to inquire carefully into the event, and to remove the dissatisfaction of the people of Winnipeg if possible." This mixture of philosophical resignation and sage counsel is extremely good. The necessity of the advice given is the more apparent when one remembers that a few days before the election two cabinet ministers were at work with the view of removing any dissatisfaction felt by the people of Winnipeg and all the Northwest. The party leaders must conclude from the result of the election that the mission of the ministers has so far been a very decided failure.

Major Mulvey of Winnipeg is brought forward by the Colonist as a witness to show that the Winnipeg election was not decided on the tariff reform issue. Who would think of taking his word before that of Hugh John Macdonald? The latter distinctly acknowledged that

tariff reform was the deciding question, and he will be generally accepted as a most competent judge. Besides, Major Mulvey discredits himself as a witness when he makes the wild assertion that "at least 1,000 Conservative voters" cast their votes for Mr. Martin on account of the school question. Mr. Martin's total vote was 2,208; therefore Mr. Mulvey would make out that only 1,208 regular Liberals voted for the Liberal candidate, or some 400 less than the Liberals polled in 1891. The man who believes that believes nonsense. But if the Colonist's Ottawa friends take the same view as the Colonist, surely they are welcome to it. The Liberals, from a party point of view, can want nothing better than a refusal by the government to see the true significance of the Winnipeg election.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief from Various Parts of the World.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—In accordance with instructions received from Collector Wise the steamer Peru, from Long Kong via Yokohama, has been boarded and searched for smuggled silk goods, which, it is said, were coming over by Pacific Mail steamers with great regularity as "silk goods for own use," same being distributed before the arrival of the steamer among the different persons on board. Searcher McInnes, during his examination, found some dozen handkerchiefs, gowns, ties, etc., all of which were confiscated and sent to the customs house. No arrests were made, but the Pacific Mail company will be notified of the operations of its employees, and in all probability the members of the different crews will receive strict orders not to bring over silk except it be entered on the vessel's manifest.

Sofia, Dec. 1.—Ex-Lieut. Ivanoff, who deserted the Bulgarian army and joined the Russian three years ago, has been arrested here two days before the funeral of Prince Alexander of Battenberg. He confessed the night before last that he had come back for the purpose of killing Prince Ferdinand. He has been charged for the assassination by the Pan-Slavists, Gruffej and Bendoreg.

Madrid, Dec. 1.—A despatch from the Manila via Malaga, Nov. 30, says: A convict, belonging to the guerrillas, cut off the ears of several Moorish prisoners last night. He will be court-martialed and shot. Balfa el Erbi, a Moorish pasha, who has tried to convince General Campos of the pacific intention of the Moors, no sooner heard of this than he begged General Campos persistently to pardon the offenders. General Campos refused to do so, saying that the Moors must learn how he enforced the rules for their proper treatment. Even if peace should not be broken again the whole force of the Spanish army will remain until Spain's claims upon the Sultan for indemnity shall have been fully satisfied.

Rome, Dec. 1.—The Credit Mobilier of this city has suspended payment. The news of the suspension has caused much talk owing the various branches of the concern had in different parts of Italy, all the depositors in which will suffer severely. The failure is attributed to the heavy cost of several of the enterprises which it has undertaken. It is impossible to ascertain accurately the results of the Credit Mobilier failure. Many other failures must certainly follow it. Genoa suffers most. The bourse there and in Florence closed after the announcement of the collapse. A tiny steamer came puffing out of the harbor and directed its course to the wreck, where it now discovered some moving figures. But it was now becoming chilled, so rising from the rock it gazed across the sea to where the mountain chain, now emerged from a misty curtain, admiring the distant beauties of the American shore.

Whist thus occupied a voice almost in my elbow said: "These Americans talk of raising that ship, don't they? I turned hastily and saw a young man, whose approach on the snow I had not noticed. He bestrode a bicycle, from which he dismounted as he spoke, and stood holding the wheel in his hand. He was now twenty-two or three, I supposed, and dressed in the style generally affected by bicyclists, a brown tweed coat and knickerbockers, with a Scotch cap and leggings. I professed my ignorance of all connected with the San Pedro, merely expressing my opinion that whoever they were they deserved to succeed in their efforts. Then filling and lighting my pipe, I turned to retrace my way home, the young man walking his machine beside me until we reached the road.

"Is it not rather risky to ride in this sort of weather?" I remarked, as he was about to start.

"Pooh! Not in the least," he exclaimed. "Good morning!" And off he started ahead of me.

I was absorbed in my pipe for a minute, lighting it afresh, when a looking up I could not see the bicyclist. Presently I came to a spot where the snow had been disturbed by something, and upon looking closer I saw a foot and leg being jerked violently amidst the snow. I drew nearer, and called out, "Hi! Is any one there?"

Now this was foolish of me, as I saw somebody must be attached to the leg. However, I now heard something, and seizing the foot and the leg with both hands, and with some effort I drew forth the owner who was black in the face with suffocation. I at first supposed, and seizing a handful of snow I applied it vigorously to his mouth and nostrils, whilst he choked and spluttered dreadfully.

"Ah! Oh! Oh, dear! Water! I'm choking; I'm poisoned!"

I now perceived that it was some very black, and I suppose nasty, mud that he had fallen into.

"There's no water here," I said. "Try a mouthful of snow, and I should recommend you to go down to the shore and wash yourself, as you are hardly decent."

Looking at his hands and feeling the truth of my remark, he crossed the road and descended to the beach. Meanwhile I proceeded to extricate his machine which with the aid of my hook-handled umbrella, I succeeded with some difficulty in doing, and took it to a safer part of the road. By this time the young man had reached the water, and was in the act of stepping on some rocks that cropped up just there. Finding it rather difficult to "dip his hands in," he knelt down; that was evidently better. Indeed, he seemed to like it so much that he de-

Sketches in and About Victoria AND ELSEWHERE.

FIRST SNOW IN VICTORIA

BY UNCLE JOHN.

Awaking somewhat earlier than usual, I lay wondering at the strange stillness of the outside world. No sound of early milk carts, no footsteps of passers by all that I could hear was an occasional challenge from some neighboring character, and even those sounds seemed to be strangely muffled, as if they, as though each feathered dollar of the bestrook was trying some new instrument, instead of his usual crowing clarion. Daylight came slowly on, and presently I rose from my bed, and slipping on some of my things, drew up my blinds, when, lo! that famous artist in winter scenery, old Father Winter's factotum, Jack Frost, had been silently at work, and had spread a pure white mantle everywhere. The now leafless trees were newly clothed in snowy cover, the dark and more sturdy firs and pines were faintly decorated in silvery lacework, traced out here and there with pencilled shades of peeping leaf points and edges. The lattice work around our garden was picked out, as though by art magic, every square left open with mathematical exactness. Each moulding and cornice of the opposite houses and verandas, with every ledge and holding place, was picked out with snow, whilst each roof was covered with virgin whiteness.

Hastily finishing my toilet, I hastened out, and stepped into my first personal acquaintance with Victoria snow. It is true that I had seen some of the nearest hills by which the Queen City is sheltered on the northern and western sides. But I had not trodden in it, for the city proper, with its outlying suburbs, had hitherto been unvisited, except by passing sprinklings now and again. Tramp, tramp, I went along, picking my way carefully in the roadway, lest some fault in the sidewalk planking might cause me to stumble. As I progressed citywards, some signs of awakening life became visible; milk carts and butcher carts came noiselessly, ghost-like along the road. Smoke issued here and there from the chimneys, and presently, as the heat warmed the roof, patches of snow slid off with a quiet thud. Pedestrians were few. Here and there one padded along, with hands in pockets, head bent down, oblivious of the wintry chaf; employes, probably, compelled to work despite the fact of this being Thanksgiving Day. My progress was but slow, as the snow was deep. However, I at last turned into a side road, and presently came in sight of the sea, on the city side of Beacon Hill park. Here, breaking the snow from a boulder, I seated myself. The fresh sea air was most exhilarating, and as I drew deep breaths I could not but admire the situation of Victoria. On one side open to the sea, with all its changeable effects, and on the other surrounded by natural beauties unsurpassed for variety of scenery. The straits were just ruffled by the wind, the waters gently heaving and laving the shore, except where the gusty gulf-streams came to break into white-crested surf. A short distance from the shore the wreck of the San Pedro raised its snow-covered prow into the air, like some sea monster trying to climb from the depths. A tiny steamer came puffing out of the harbor and directed its course to the wreck, where it now discovered some moving figures. But it was now becoming chilled, so rising from the rock it gazed across the sea to where the mountain chain, now emerged from a misty curtain, admiring the distant beauties of the American shore.

Whist thus occupied a voice almost in my elbow said: "These Americans talk of raising that ship, don't they? I turned hastily and saw a young man, whose approach on the snow I had not noticed. He bestrode a bicycle, from which he dismounted as he spoke, and stood holding the wheel in his hand. He was now twenty-two or three, I supposed, and dressed in the style generally affected by bicyclists, a brown tweed coat and knickerbockers, with a Scotch cap and leggings. I professed my ignorance of all connected with the San Pedro, merely expressing my opinion that whoever they were they deserved to succeed in their efforts. Then filling and lighting my pipe, I turned to retrace my way home, the young man walking his machine beside me until we reached the road.

"Is it not rather risky to ride in this sort of weather?" I remarked, as he was about to start.

"Pooh! Not in the least," he exclaimed. "Good morning!" And off he started ahead of me.

I was absorbed in my pipe for a minute, lighting it afresh, when a looking up I could not see the bicyclist. Presently I came to a spot where the snow had been disturbed by something, and upon looking closer I saw a foot and leg being jerked violently amidst the snow. I drew nearer, and called out, "Hi! Is any one there?"

Now this was foolish of me, as I saw somebody must be attached to the leg. However, I now heard something, and seizing the foot and the leg with both hands, and with some effort I drew forth the owner who was black in the face with suffocation. I at first supposed, and seizing a handful of snow I applied it vigorously to his mouth and nostrils, whilst he choked and spluttered dreadfully.

"Ah! Oh! Oh, dear! Water! I'm choking; I'm poisoned!"

I now perceived that it was some very black, and I suppose nasty, mud that he had fallen into.

"There's no water here," I said. "Try a mouthful of snow, and I should recommend you to go down to the shore and wash yourself, as you are hardly decent."

Looking at his hands and feeling the truth of my remark, he crossed the road and descended to the beach. Meanwhile I proceeded to extricate his machine which with the aid of my hook-handled umbrella, I succeeded with some difficulty in doing, and took it to a safer part of the road. By this time the young man had reached the water, and was in the act of stepping on some rocks that cropped up just there. Finding it rather difficult to "dip his hands in," he knelt down; that was evidently better. Indeed, he seemed to like it so much that he de-

REPORTS NO CHAN

Spreckel's Sugar M... nui the M

Signalled by the Steamer to That Railway Strike... Freight Trains Mo... men Stopped by Str

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—Spreckel's sugar m... yesterday after a rail... Kahului. Her arrival... days later than that of... Capt. Christensen re... of any change in... reached Kahului fro... the hour of his dep... island mail steamer... hours from the cap... nothing in the way... news.

The Lehigh Jersey City, N. J., trains were sent on... road this forenoon at... received. The pass... on schedule. They... strike being ordered... Auburn, N. Y. De... nation remains un... Deputies still guard... night two of them w... The strikers are still... until Wilbur makes... Jersey City, Dec. 1... played by the Lehi... to make complaints... stoned by Jersey C... others. When pass... heathorn and Blag... our command of Cal... ed and the captain... that he had to go... an eastbound Lehigh... rowly escaped being... Brills switch. The... leaves the report... Philadelphia, Dec... of the Lehigh has... needs. He says his... trains moved out of... yesterday than... gars.

Heavy Loads Philadelphia, Dec... (Tele. & Santa F... made an agreement... locomotive works... 2000 lbs. per axle... This is one of the la... win works ever re... road.

The Press Pictorial, N. S. Dec... ed a great politica... yesterday. The pre... dian government w... reform. Referring... cided to Congress... committee the prem... that instead of bei... free trade, the De... with night and... posed reform were... duties now levied... protective system... There would be an... the two countries... premier, "for every... Congress takes in... duties on Canada... take a correspondi... abolishing our ta... ports so far as th... ently have no int... crificing our com... our attachment to

Killed by Fishmen named... by the last night... hunting expedition... this morning by... river in search of... started a fox wh... caved; the hunter... slained by deca... claimed many oth...

The Scotch Glasgow, Dec... Scotch coast boi... convenience, mill... closed down owing... exhausted. Works, Paisley... throwing 4000 ha...

Reservists Macon, Ga., De... Blount declined a... Minister Stevens'... til he has read th... of which only a... by the local pa...

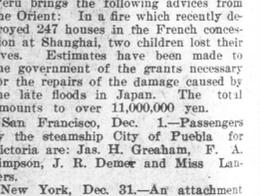
More Appointments Washington, D... board appointed... ure and correct... er cruisers, was... navy department... this morning. It... signified his desir... contract for the... congress meets... ably undertake... the merit of the... by the Union en... the main point of

Trained San Francisco, De... stream, a barten... Warner last eve... city because she... husband and livi... at her he had... himself, sending... heart; dying alm... new is now at the... seriously injured... band in an em... Queen, which se...

I am 91 Years Old and my health is perfectly good. I have no aches or pains about me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla regulates my bowels, stimulates my appetite, and helps me to sleep well. I doubt if a preparation ever was made so well suited to the human system as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. J. C. HOOD, MANUFACTURER, 107 N. BROAD ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable.



Mr. L. B. Hamlin.

Of Augusta, Me., says: "I do not remember when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla; it was several years ago, and I have found it does me a great deal of good in my declining years."

Looking at his hands and feeling the truth of my remark, he crossed the road and descended to the beach. Meanwhile I proceeded to extricate his machine which with the aid of my hook-handled umbrella, I succeeded with some difficulty in doing, and took it to a safer part of the road. By this time the young man had reached the water, and was in the act of stepping on some rocks that cropped up just there. Finding it rather difficult to "dip his hands in," he knelt down; that was evidently better. Indeed, he seemed to like it so much that he de-

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner than a Man?") to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C., and you will receive by mail a "Sunlight" Picture. The soap is the best on the market, and will not only clean your face, but will also keep it soft and moist. It is the only soap that does not dry the skin. Write your address on the wrapper, and send it to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner than a Man?") to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C., and you will receive by mail a "Sunlight" Picture. The soap is the best on the market, and will not only clean your face, but will also keep it soft and moist. It is the only soap that does not dry the skin. Write your address on the wrapper, and send it to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner than a Man?") to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C., and you will receive by mail a "Sunlight" Picture. The soap is the best on the market, and will not only clean your face, but will also keep it soft and moist. It is the only soap that does not dry the skin. Write your address on the wrapper, and send it to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner than a Man?") to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C., and you will receive by mail a "Sunlight" Picture. The soap is the best on the market, and will not only clean your face, but will also keep it soft and moist. It is the only soap that does not dry the skin. Write your address on the wrapper, and send it to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner than a Man?") to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C., and you will receive by mail a "Sunlight" Picture. The soap is the best on the market, and will not only clean your face, but will also keep it soft and moist. It is the only soap that does not dry the skin. Write your address on the wrapper, and send it to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner than a Man?") to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C., and you will receive by mail a "Sunlight" Picture. The soap is the best on the market, and will not only clean your face, but will also keep it soft and moist. It is the only soap that does not dry the skin. Write your address on the wrapper, and send it to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner than a Man?") to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C., and you will receive by mail a "Sunlight" Picture. The soap is the best on the market, and will not only clean your face, but will also keep it soft and moist. It is the only soap that does not dry the skin. Write your address on the wrapper, and send it to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner than a Man?") to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C., and you will receive by mail a "Sunlight" Picture. The soap is the best on the market, and will not only clean your face, but will also keep it soft and moist. It is the only soap that does not dry the skin. Write your address on the wrapper, and send it to the News-Advertiser, P. O. Box 100, Victoria, B. C.

PEACE FRO

The Latest Arr... Island Kit

REPORTS NO CHAN

Spreckel's Sugar M... nui the M

Signalled by the Steamer to That Railway Strike... Freight Trains Mo... men Stopped by Str

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—Spreckel's sugar m... yesterday after a rail... Kahului. Her arrival... days later than that of... Capt. Christensen re... of any change in... reached Kahului fro... the hour of his dep... island mail steamer... hours from the cap... nothing in the way... news.

The Lehigh Jersey City, N. J., trains were sent on... road this forenoon at... received. The pass... on schedule. They... strike being ordered... Auburn, N. Y. De... nation remains un... Deputies still guard... night two of them w... The strikers are still... until Wilbur makes... Jersey City, Dec. 1... played by the Lehi... to make complaints... stoned by Jersey C... others. When pass... heathorn and Blag... our command of Cal... ed and the captain... that he had to go... an eastbound Lehigh... rowly escaped being... Brills switch. The... leaves the report... Philadelphia, Dec... of the Lehigh has... needs. He says his... trains moved out of... yesterday than... gars.

Heavy Loads Philadelphia, Dec... (Tele. & Santa F... made an agreement... locomotive works... 2000 lbs. per axle... This is one of the la... win works ever re... road.

The Press Pictorial, N. S. Dec... ed a great politica... yesterday. The pre... dian government w... reform. Referring... cided to Congress... committee the prem... that instead of bei... free trade, the De... with night and... posed reform were... duties now levied... protective system... There would be an... the two countries... premier, "for every... Congress takes in... duties on Canada... take a correspondi... abolishing our ta... ports so far as th... ently have no int... crificing our com... our attachment to

Killed by Fishmen named... by the last night... hunting expedition... this morning by... river in search of... started a fox wh... caved; the hunter... slained by deca... claimed many oth...

The Scotch Glasgow, Dec... Scotch coast boi... convenience, mill... closed down owing... exhausted. Works, Paisley... throwing 4000 ha...

Reservists Macon, Ga., De... Blount declined a... Minister Stevens'... til he has read th... of which only a... by the local pa...

More Appointments Washington, D... board appointed... ure and correct... er cruisers, was... navy department... this morning. It... signified his desir... contract for the... congress meets... ably undertake... the merit of the... by the Union en... the main point of

Trained San Francisco, De... stream, a barten... Warner last eve... city because she... husband and livi... at her he had... himself, sending... heart; dying alm... new is now at the... seriously injured... band in an em... Queen, which se...

I am 91 Years Old and my health is perfectly good. I have no aches or pains about me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla regulates my bowels, stimulates my appetite, and helps me to sleep well. I doubt if a preparation ever was made so well suited to the human system as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. J. C. HOOD, MANUFACTURER, 107 N. BROAD ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable.

