

some time ago. They fied to the field and other open places for safety. So far

PROGRESS OF FREE TRADE.

Not only in Britain but Elsewhere Makes Headway.

The declaration that the free trade principle is not going back in the estimation of the world at large can be supported by a very considerable number of facts drawn both from at home and abroad. Compare the position now occupied by the fair-traders in the counsels of the Tory party with that which they occupied some six or seven years ago. Then they were strong enough to carry resolutions against free trade in the Cen-tral Conservative Association, and Sened as if they would be able to control the policy of the party. Lord Salisbury, if he did not actually commit himself. was cordial and almost encouraging, and all the signs seemed to show that the fair-traders had a chance of capturing the Tory organizations and definitely converting them to protectionist doctrines. How different is the spectacle now exnibited. Lord Salisbury and the leaders of the Conservatives never speak of fair trade but to throw cold water upon it, and the hope of making a return to protection a part of the Tory programme has had to be virtually abandoned. example, the London correspondents of some of the leading provincial papers have this week been trying to anticipate the next Conservative declaration of policy, yet it does not seem to have occur. ed to them to suggest fair trade as one of the items.

Looking at the question broadly, it is difficult to deny that fair-traders are m a much less strong position now than hey were a few years ago. 'They have been going back, not forward, in popular estimation. And if we turn from the United Kingdom to the rest of the civilized world, the prospect is equally encouraging. Both in America and on the ontinent the cause of free trade is visioly prospering. It is true that there have been no marked or very sensational conversions, but, taking things as a whole, it must be acknowledged that the endency has been in the direction of free trade rather than of protection. In America this is remarkedly the case. Though the intricacies of the constituional situation have prevented the repeal of the McKinley act, and may even te feat the moderate fiscal reforms proposed by the Wilson bill, the trend of legislation is distinctly in the direction, not of increasing protection but of freeing The country has tried protection and found it wanting, and though it may waver for some time, yet everything points to the reversal of the policy of the McKinley act.

If we turn from America to the coninent of Europe, there is apparent there also, though not perhaps in so marked a degree, a revulsion of feeling in favor of free trade. In Germanw, where what we may term the intellectual victory of the protectionist idea seemed for a iong time complete, there has lately been exhibited a decided tendency towards a return to more rational courses. For the last two years Germany has been endeavoring by means of commercial treaties to minimize the effects of her tariff. She has shown herself, that is, eager to obtain excuses for breaking down prison wall of protection, to maintain her import duties rather for purposes of evenue than for stimulating home industries. Russia, Austria and Italy have though in a minor degree, followed the example of Germany. France alone naintains in its integrit rigid principles of protection-the principle that to buy bread abroad is an evil which ought to be conteracted by all the resources of the state .-- London Econom-

THERE WILL BE NO INQUIRY Council Rejects a Recommendation to Furnish Money for

Royal Commission. Works Loan to be Voted of Water Sept. 11-Peculiar Subsidy

Asked For, all of the aldermen were present at last evening's meeting of the city coun-

il although Ald. Harris left before the important vote of the evening, that which finally ended all idea of a royal ission to inquire into electric light The water works loan by-law

toria.

fla0,000 was put through, and will the electors on Tuesday, Septemand a number of other matters

t through. ary Renouf of the Agricultural wrote asking for assistance in building for the machinery exd also some sort of a covering staurant building. The matter ferred to the mayor and finance e with power to act.

homas Shaw of the Albion Iron Torks sent in the following letter: His Worship the Mayor and Council:

-My object in writing to you u the reason we could not bid made engine. I, myself, Teague about this, and he not want a cheap engine but that he wanted all the e here, and that was the not put on an eastern made tender. If I had done so I my tender would have been as any of them. We can cheaply here as in any world and equally as good.

helping the unemployed and uld e far better to find our instead of sending it For I am satisfied that if been left to the voice of would not have been put on guardian. easily. The engine that you consider according to ons, which accounts for it cheaper than the one we d to build. Yours truly, ALBION IRON WORKS CO.,

express their opinion of the measure. And your petitioner will ever pray. Per Thos. Shaw, Manager. THE GUARDIAN PUBLISHING CO. mayor said that he, in common Ald. Ledingham stated very gravely

it was received and filed.

crosses

E. Mohun presented a long communi-

cation re his claim, in which he fully re-

many others, had always desired to as much of the machinery as posle made here. The letter was receivand filed. pratt & Gray presented the following

His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, City: entlemen,-Referring to our letter of 20th instant, re specifications for elec-light engines, etc., upon which we and were asked to tender, we say that

are at a loss to understand why this er was not read and brought up for sion at the proper time, viz: among communications, instead of being as a tender for the work, and read h, or after, the other tenders. our mode of treatment of our letter endefeated the object it was intendel DeCosmos case to be unchanged. ve, viz: to raise a discussion upon

its of said specifications, in the enr to have them made to allow more de so that each builder of machinery ld be at liberty to send in a price and on of the style of engines as er himself. In this way there would e ben much greater competition, the would have got the advantage of the erence and ideas of different makers, could have chosen that which was best

adapted to their requirements. Had our letter been read at the proper time we are sure that your body would not have awarded the contract, as it did, for held back to pay for the filling and moved to that effect. Ald. Baker was opposed to giving them nes, etc., which do not comply with a single dollar until they filled the tresspecifications, without first advising tle in. He regarded it as part of their and others, that tenders not in accordwork; they could do it easily and he was

LAURIER AT BRANTFORD, of the city of Brantford have for the land and Canada have clashing interests. ently unless their interests are carefully reports, one favoring the appropriation of \$2138.80 and the other of \$3652.55. The reports were adopted. The same 3. That many measures that will vitally affect this people are almost ready to be launched, and that unless the people become property informed as to the true intent and meaning of those measures, as they arise, they cannot intelligently vote upon them, and in the end will simply play the role of Essu. With the idea of rendering practical the sentiments expressed above, your petitioner asks that the city guarantee the interest upon \$30,000 for a period covering twenty years, the money to be used in establishing an independent daily paper, to be run for and in the interest of the city of Victoria. 3. That many measures that will vitally ttee reported re the letter of Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Prior asking for a remission of the revenue tax for members of the B. C. B. G. A. The committee reported that they would favor such remission but did not believe they

had the power to do so. Ald. Wilson presented a minority report (and there was no majority report) to the effect that the government be notified that the city would bear the expense of the royal commission, and pointing out that the \$1000 set aside for the pur-In support of the idea, your petitioner pose would fully cover the expense. submits that there is not a journal pub-lished in the city of Victoria which dares

In explanation Ald. Wilson said that the council had asked for a royal comcall a spade a spade without first consulting mission, and when the matter was rewith Tom, Dick or Harry-in other words, the profits which measures are to yield to ferred to the finance committee it had resolved itself into a discussion of the adcertain persons are always considered and the poor sheep that yields the wool is visability of having an inquiry. It looknever thought of. It is granted that manufacturing enter-prises are of great importance to any place and should receive every encourage-ment, even to assistance from the public ed very much like an attempt to defeat the measure. The Attorney-General had said that it would cost but \$400 or

\$500. He moved that the report be purse, but without a public mentor they generally become warped and serve only adopted and the letter of the government be acknowledged. It was decided to take up the first re-

the base ends of their promoters, so that that institution which will let the light of day in upon these things, to the enlighten-ment of the people, is of paramount im-portance in the end. Besides the publica-tion of a daily paper gives continuous amports first. They were adopted and then Ald. Wilson renewed his motion. Ald. Humphrey said it was clear that tion of a daily paper gives continuous emthe government did not believe that ployment to a large staff of men unaffected there was anything to inquire into. He by the law of supply and demand, as is denied that he had overstepped his rights the case with other institutions which the as a committeeman in going into the city has bonussed-that is to say, at the matter before the committee. He be-lieved they had better use for the money. present time, one of the enterprises which the city sent on its way rejoicing, runs only when a profit is visible, to this extent Ald. Dwyer wanted an inquiry but did -one of its principal employees at this moment is engaged as laborer upon our not believe in expending one thousand or two thousand dollars. He thought sewers-waiting for the opportune time to the magistrate and the mayor could very come when his employer sees profit ahead. And further, this city, in this enterprise,

well hold the inquiry. Ald. Munn said they should, out of may have a perfect security for the inter-est as follows: The publication may be made the official organ of the city, and courtesy, wait for a report from the commade the official organ of the city, from the advertising bill (which is t mittee. This was all out of order for to be

it was a motion without notice. paid for at the present rates) the interest can be deducted monthly. It may be urged that this would be a Ald. Vigelius was opposed to having a royal commission under any circumstandamper to enterprises already afoot, but your petitioner claims that it would simply Ces.

The vote on Ald. Wilson's motion was be a suitable reward to an honest, upright a tie, as follows: Ayes-Wilson, Ledingham, Baker and Styles, and nays-Feeling sure that the city needs such a Munn, Dwyer, Vigelius and Humphrey. protector and believing that the ratepayers The mayor voted nay, defeating the mowill endorse such a measure, permit me to express the hope that your body will take tion. He said in doing so that he resuch action as will enable the people to garded it as money thrown away.

Ald. Wilson-Then that means that the council does not want a royal commission at all and undoes all that has heen done.

The mayor-That is evident. I have that it was a matter worthy of the most not met a man outside of this council mature consideration, and on his motion

who wants a royal commission. Ald. Wilson-Then we must have met different kinds of men. I have heard

viewed the whole matter. The letter many say they wanted one. The mayor-Oh, no doubt. You move was referred to the sewerage commit-

in your circle and I in mine. The committee to which was referred Eberts & Taylor, city barristers, wrote saying that it had been impossible as the James Bay causeway plans presentyet, owing to vacation in the supreme | ed its report in which Sir Joseph Trutch court, to bring on the application for an concurred. The committee announced injunction against the Esquimalt Water that they had decided that the designs Works Company, et al., but expressing embracing the arch bridges idea could the hope that in a few days a judge alone fill the requirements. They pronounced the design submitted by "Coeur Fidele" to be the best, and that would be in a position to hear the matter. They reported the situation in the by "Horatius" second best. They added, however, that the city engineer had City Engineer Wilmot wrote saying expressed the opinion that neither could that the Victoria & Sidney Railway Co. be built for \$80,000, the cost specified, had applied for a final certificate on their and expressed the belief that no prize work. There was a balance of \$23,106.could properly be awarded .- The re-52 and he desired to know what sum port was received and adopted.

should be held back to cover the filling at The council went into committee the bay of Elk Lake which the railway Ald. Dwyer's water works loan by-law Ald. Harris believed \$750 should be but prefaced any action with a general discussion on water matters. Ald. Munn urged that they proceed slowly and said he was for filtration first, for he believed that it would have the desired effect on

Ald. Dwyer explained that of the

An Immense Concourse of People has always advocated a tariff for reve Tory as he is, to look after the interests. Welcome the Opposition Leader at Brantford.

Policy of the Party on the Trade Question-Duties for Revenue Only.

The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, in starting (Applause.) This is the first time I have out on his western tour, held his first meeting at the city of Brantford, Ont., where the people turned out in great crowds and gave him a magnificent re-is more markets for what they produce, ception. In a community famous for (Hear, hear.) We have in Canada a great political gatherings, the two meet- population of only 5,000,000, but the ings addressed by the opposition leader on Monday, the 20th inst., were pro- that the manufacturer has to produce nounced the largest and most enthusias-tic ever known in the history of the many millions. He is obliged to restrict place. An afternoon meeting was held his profits to a very narrow margin and in the open air, and in the evening the to look for his return from an enlarged drill hall, the largest building in the city, with a capacity of 3000 or 4000, was filled to overflowing. At the latter meeting Mr. Laurier touched on the trade question, which to British Columbians is the most important issue be- in the Australian colonies, others in Eutween the two parties. His remarks on rope. Well, sir, the policy of the Liberal

this head were as follows: I come before you to expose to you the policy of the Liberal party, and the main plank in the programme of the Liberal party has been written on that wall, "Tariff for revenue only." (Applause.) This is the great line of cleavage at the present time between the government and to send our products to Great Britain the opposition. The government believe in protection; we don't believe in protection. The government believe in protection; we denounce protection as a fraud upon the people, as the robbery of the many in favor of the few. Nay, more- hear.) I am speaking here in a manufacturing city-I do not hesitate to say, and I agree with the opinion expressed by Mr. Paterson, that a revenue tariff is far more conducive to the interests of the manufacturers than is a protective tariff, and there are many reasons for it. So long as we are in the condition that we are in to-day it is impossible for us to talk of free trade-or think of it-as it is practiced in Great Britain. It is impossible 'to have freedom of trade as they have it. We must continue to raise our revenue by a customs tariff, but so long as we raise our revenue by a customs tariff we raise it upon the cardinal principle that all duties shall be levied for revenue first, and not as has been stated many a time in order to develop certain industries, because the experience of the last fifteen years has shown that under the pretence of developing certain industries we are only developng monopolies and combines which sap the best substance of the country. Under a revenue tariff there is far more advantage for the manufacturer than cannot much deviate, because the ne- the Canadians, not only of Brantford,

cessities of the country cannot much deviate. But not so with the system of only of Quebec, but of all the provinces, protection. Under the protective system that they are the equals of any race to we are at the mercy of the few. We place to place in order to meet their as intelligent, as any other race of men. friends, and even being followed to Ot- (Loud cheers.) If that is their estimatawa by their friends and the interests tion of themselves, what, I want to iff.

of the city of Brantord invertor the hand and Canada invertiges interests, past twenty years been represented on the floor of parliament by my friend Mr. Paterson, himself a manufacturer, who nue against a protective tariff. of England. (Hear, hear.) Would you But it is not sufficient to have economy not do the same? Don't you think that But it is not sufficient to have economy in government; it is not sufficient to have a proper fiscal policy. We want more; we want an extension of trade. (Hear, a proper fiscal policy. We want more; we want an extension of trade. (Hear, hear and cheers.) What is it the manu-facturers of Brantford most want? Marthat the great imperial nation which rules the world, with trade all over the kets, markets, markets-nothing seas, and has been defended by Sir John else. Thompson from the attacks of the Canadian Grits, will be defended by Sir appeared in your fair city and had the John Thompson better than by Lord Rosebery? For my part I take no stock opportunity of meeting your manufac-turers; but I am sure I speak their minds when I say that what they want in any such thing as this. So long as the British government are satisfied that we should look after No. 1, I am prepared for any business treaties with the U conditions of modern production are such S. if we can have them, and I don't be lieve that any fault could be found by the British government. But there is more. The Canadian government don't want us to have any commercial treaties with the Americans, but they admit that production. Therefore, what the manuwe should have something like extension facturers want are markets for their of markets, and they are willing to exproducts, and they are seeking them evtend their trade to the colonies of Aus. erywhere, some on the other side of the tralia. I have no objection to that. For line in the face of a hostile tariff, others my part I have no objection that the Canadian government should endeavor to foster our business relations with our party is to extend markets everywhere, sister colonies, and any legislation which but, above all things, in Great Britain may be made in that repect will have my and the United States. (Loud cheers.) cordial support. But why should we go With Great Britain what have we to do to the antipodes to find a small market to develop our trade? We do not fear of a couple of million of souls and neghostile tariffs there. Her market is open to all the world. What we want to do | lect the market of 65,000,000 of souls on the other side? They tell us, "But these is to lessen the cost of transportation. men in the colonies are our But what we want to do to extend our | jects." I answer, if they are Englishmen markets in the United States, which is the men on the other side of the line are a protection nation, as we are, is to have Englishmen too. It is English blood a reciprocity of trade with them. (Hear, that flows in their veins. The greatest We have been told again and race of the world is the English race, again by the Conservative government, and I am willing, for my part, to extend who do not want reciprocity with the our trade with all the English-speaking United States, and it is a pet argu-ment of theirs that our manufacturers Eugland, in Australia or in America. could not compete with the American submit now for your consideration that manufacturers. Is that the opinio of the Brantford manufacturers? ("No.") No, people it is the future of trade based on certainly not the opinion of those manu- what? Based not on the policy which facturers who, besides having an estab- is advocated by the Canadian governlishment in Brantford, have erected one ment, but on the example of the motheron the other side of the line. (Hear, hear.) Certainly not the opinion of the given us the example for which we manufacturers of Brantford, if I am to should stand. But our government do believe the statement of their represent-ative on the floor of parliament, that they go to the United States. the Canadian manufacturer is the equal of the American manufacturer in the sequence of the american manufacturer of the sequence of the sequen if he has a fair field and no favor. (Loud | for a market and not for an example. If and continued cheering.) Is there I may go back to the subject of loyalty, anyone, be he Conservative or Liberal, it has been said that it would be more who would have the audacity to say that by all to trade with Great Britain or the colonies. That may be, everything being the Canadian manufacturers could not compete with the American manufactur-land and the colonies. But if there is ers upon fair terms? Is there any man to say that he would not be content to than in the colonies, I will take the maropen the Canadian market to the Ameri- | ket on the other side. It may be very can manufacturer, if in return he ob- disloyal, but I tell you in all candor that English shilling or a under protection, for under a revenue ta- tained access to the American market Yankee dollar, I will take the Yankee dolunder protection, for under a revenue ta-riff the manufacturers always get an equal chance. The tariff is stable; it speaking by the book when I claim for manufacturers and the business men do? Will they take the Yankee dollar or the not only of the province of Ontario, not British shilling? I believe that every Conservative that shouts loyalty will do like myself. (Applause.) Business is business, be found on the face of the globe; that have seen the government going from they are as able, as frugal, as competent, that business is sentiment. Thus the main

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fellow-sub-

and sentiment is sentiment. I don't believe that sentiment is business any more than question upon which the Liberal party is engaged is a question of trade, of the tar iff. But there are other considerations al-so. There is something more than busitawa by their friends and the interests tawa by their friends and the interests of the people forgotten in the interests of the few. The system of protection is unjust to the people, as has been said by the men who control the government to day do not want it. There is no other -equality of civil rights, equality of re reason. They never gave us the reason; a great Canadian nation. That is the pol ligion, equality of taxation. (Cheers.) they never say that they do not want it. icy which I have advocated for many years I do not want that anybody should be taxed in my favor; I do not want to be taxed in favor of anybody else. I say taxed in favor of anybody else. I say tors, is that it would not be loyal to John Macdonald should be carried out, that that government has no right to take Great Britain to enter into trade rela- we should endeavor to cement tions with the United States and to give | together the different elements which Pro favor to the Americans. Well, sir, this in The Loral to give vidence has gathered upon this continent. We have here Frenchmen, Englishmen is Tory loyalty; I have known it long. Scotchmen, Irishmen and Dutchmen. I It is nothing new to me. I have seen it want to raise Confederation to the highest at work in my own province, where the possibility to be attained. There is no Tories stoned and rotten-egged Lord El-land under the sun of which I am prouder gin because he would not submit to their than this little Canada, with its population of five millions, and still prouder would I be if it had a population of ten million souls. Still prouder would I be if it had est, and when Tory loyalty and Tory in-terests clash has not your experience always been that up went Tory interest of forty millions, as it must have at some (Laughtime. I do not expect to live long enough to tive friends may think this language too severe, but it is not; it is simply true. Let me remind them of the language of their own leaders in 1879 when the pro-tective policy was first put upon the statpose we ought to keep in view, and I would appeal to these young men on all occasions to stand by the cause of their country, and from this moment to do evtry, and a mother country at that, erything they can to help it to reach the goal we have in view. Sir, is this simply a fancy, a dream; is there nothing in this outlook to appeal to the hearts of the men and women of this country? Are we to be told that we are to grovel forever i the position in which we are to-day? No; I hope to see a grander day for my country. Though I do not expect to live see it with a population of 40,000,000, hope to see here a population of 10,000,000 before I am many years older, especially if we return to the policy of making Canada difion was such that the treasury was so blamed the Conservative party for hav- a cheap country to live in. In conclusion let me thank especially the young men of The money, which was taken from the so, even if it injured our trade with ception they have given me on this my people, had to be returned to the people. Great Britain I claim that I am of first visit, and I thank my friend Mr. Paterson and my other colleagues for the kindness they have shown me, and, last, but

ALASKA BOUNDARY SURVEY.

What the American Party Accomplished This Year.

The United States surveying steamer Hassler arrived at Departure Bay Saturday morning from a surveying cruise in fouthern Alaska waters. After taking on coal the steamer proceeded to Seattle, where the survey parties will disband. G. O. Locke, one of the survey party, writing to the Nanaimo Free Press, says: We arrived in Pyramid harbor on 16th of May and went into camp and the urveying began at once. On the 29th of May we started in boats and canoes up the Chilcat river. Our first camp up be ing at the mouth of the Takiena river, 10 miles up the Chilcat, which took three days. The river being very swift and full days. of shifting sand bars, made it very slow The Takiena is a small river headwork. ing in the Bulia glacier, which runs across a lovely valley, called by the Indians Unts, on account of the quantity of bear they trap during the winter months. The general scenery here is grand, and would be a great attraction to tourists if the Chil-cat was better to navigate. We remained here six weeks, which will give you an idea of the amount of topography there was to do, as the weather was all that could be desired-fine and clear. The sec-ond week in July we shifter camp 10 miles further up the Chilcat, with the same amount of labor as the first 10 mile. The river widens very much but it is all covered with sand bars and small islands wooded with alder, poplar and cottonwood. The latter is used by the Indians to make their In this camp we remained five weeks, the party going out three or four days at a time in preference to moving the whole camp further up. They worked as far as Kilickwan, the Indian village of the Chilcats, 28 miles from the mouth, also, up the Kilickie description of the alf also, up the Klinkelet river into the Chilere | cat lakes. Here the country is the same as ur- on the river, sand and flat islands, but too wet and cold to cultivate for any purp whatever. The oolican and salmon, also bear meat, is the chief food of the natives We then moved camp back twice down the river on the north side, filling up and comin pleting as far as possible the ing, hand, intending to again ascend the Taki-ally ena, to further explore the valley beyond ena, to further explore the valley beyond the Bulia glacier, when on the 18th of August a canoe arrived with orders for ou return to Pyramid harbor, as the on the Chilcat and Dypu rivers had completed the triangulation work. So we turned and embarked on the Hassler the 16th instant. vith

The Chilcat Indians are preparing for All the Klinkelet speaking tribes, also the Stiks, are invited. Fifteen thousand dol-lars are to be expended. We found them a very industriance and the found them a very industrious, quiet and civil lot of e; but at the same time have no use

oke

and

There is apparently great jealousy be-tween them and the Chilcats on account of the packing and the Childats on advances mines, there being a small trail by both rivers, but the Childat is used most, and the Childats believe we were there for the purpose of finding a good trail through their country, hence their quietness.

e considered. We feel that an injustice has been done and other local firms, and trust that matter will be looked into. We have the honor to be

Your obedient servants SPRATT & GRAY. ictoria, August 27, 1894.

The mayor said that he could not see ere the council was to blame. The riginal letter from Spratt & Gray was arked "tender" and was opened as

Ald. Ledingham believed that the ard of the tender had been one-sided He charged that the local through. ns had not been given a fair oppority and that it seemed very strange the second communication from ratt & Gray was held back. mayor entered a forcible denial all that Ald. Ledingham had said, ing that everything had been fair and tre, everything was done to give Chief Deasy reported as follows: ody an equal chance, and denied e second communication had been dens: pt back. The letter had been placed his desk and overlooked. He had known that the letter was in the Anyone who asserted to the ng. did not have the truth in them.

Styles said the firm denied that had endorsed the first letter "ten-That was what seemed strange Ald. Wilson produced the endorsed en-

e which he had dug out, of the would only be a makeshift for the balance paper basket, and expressed as his n that the word "tender" had been of the year, but the cost would not be great. Until the alarm system is connect-ed with the city system a telephone might after the letter had been recity hall. He was of the be used. an investigation was need-He had heard the Hamilton Manu-ring company was not going to hold start is made in one place complaints will

e specifications. e mayor denied that anyone in the I had touched the letter with a After some discussion the letter this would be to give the eastern and west-eived and filed on motion of Ald. After some discussion the letter eived and filed on motion of Ald. The seconded by Ald. Vigelius. tter said that they regarded the as settled and ended. Ald. Munn at the difference in figures be-the manufacturers and local men tter said that they regarded the manufacturers and local men

ut \$2000. Hamilton Manufacturing Comrote asking for a premium on the coal consumption under the ovided by the specifications by m plant which they are to put in ew electric light works.

Ledingham said that the amount had been raised to permit the ron works to come in, and did ve it quite fair. The letter

ne electric light committee. ollowing from the pen of some inking practical joker was next true situation. He said that the mat-

Victoria, B. C., August 27, 1894. Mayor and Board of Aldermen of ity of Victoria: -The prayer of your petitionshowethe advancement and progress of

and filed. intry depends upon the prosperity to the water committee. no people can prosper perman

expenses about \$6,000 yearly.

West.

(Signed)

150,000 \$120,000 was for extension of for requiring them to do so. There were men in the Victoria & Saanich Railway pipes, purchase of watershed, cleaning, and general improvements, and \$30,000 Company who desired to injure the lake. for the filter beds. He moved that nothing be done until the

the water.

Ald. Baker made a vigorous speech in railway people fill in the trestle and 'Ald. which he charged the caretaker and wa-Dwyer seconded the motion. ter commissioner with failing to do their Ald. Humphrey and Wilson agreed duty and advocated that they be "fired.' with Ald. Baker, saying that it would be He believed the water had been tampervery costly for the city to take up the ed with. He expressed the opinion that task of filling in under the company's the main would have to be extended to trestle. The sum proposed by Ald. Har-Elk Lake, and that only a short strip ris was pronounced too small. The moall around the lake should be purchase. tion of Ald. Baker carried.

In the discussion which followed there City Assessor Northcott reported on / was a variance of opinion as to the the watershep of Elk Lake. He said amount of the watershed necessary to he had seen 26 of the 27 owners reprepurchase. sented and had received answers from

20. The latter represented about 1200 Ald. Ledingham told a very interesting acres and the average price per acre was story about a coal-oil can filter he had \$95. The highest price was \$250 per rigged up. It produced such nectar acre and the lowest \$35. The balance of that he once succeeded in drinking four the owners represented about 450 acres. glasses. The letter went to the water committee.

Ald. Wilson said he was prepared to prove that the water was good and that there was plenty of it. To His Worship the Mayor and Fire War-

Ald. Styles wanted an expert hired to Gentlemen .-- I have the honor to report go into the matter and report a scheme 10 fires since the 20th instant, with the but Ald. Munn, with a sort of electrical total destruction of another residence in look in his eyes, asked how many would Victoria West. Since that section became support the expert in his findings. A a portion of the city several buildings have burned to the ground. The fire depart-ment cannot reach that section in time to ter further talk the by-law was taken u and passed. Election day was fixed for save anything except adjacent buildings. We have a hose cart, and I would res Tuesday, September 11, the usual polling places were named and W. K. Bull pectfully recommend that the council purmade returning officer. The council adchase one horse, engage two men and rent a stable in Victoria West. Of course, this journed at 10:50.

ALASKAN REINDEER.

Captain Healy Reports That Those Brought Over Are Doing Well. In order to give the outlying portions of

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.-Captain Healy of the revenue cutter Bear recome in from another. The ratepayers ports his arrival at Port Clarence, Alascannot afford to pay higher rates for inka, on July 9. He had just returned from Siberia with 48 head of reindeer which he obtained from the natives by would amount to \$20,000 and the running trading calico, flour, etc., for them. He found that the herd at Port Clarence had increased 150 head since last year. The natives at Indian point and Lawquarter appears to outnumber the whole rence island, points at which he touched, residence district east of Douglas street, were found to be in a flourishing condibut such is the case and the only remedy is to place men in some central place with tion. The natives at Indian point had hose cart and one horse. have also the honor to report that the captured five reindeer and the white men only one. The latter people had beold "Tiger" engine is in a very unsafe condition, and the breaking of the pole of the chemical engine at the last fire in Victoria come so discouraged that they had decided to move away. Captain Healy stated that after coaling he would steam THOMAS DEASY, away for Point Barrow, the most north Chief Fire Department. ern point of the North American hemisphere inhabited by whites, and on which Ald. Baker paid a high tribute to the United States government has erect-Chief Densy and his evident desire to ed a relief station keep the council fully informed as to the

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases." ter could not be gone into this year but Simply apply "Swayne's Ofntment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hoped that the new council next year would make full provision for all that was needed. The report was received hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its greav healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy; Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ontment, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Redon & Hartnagle wrote complaining of the state of the city water. Referred The finance committee presented two Wholesale agents.

a cent from me except for the necessities ofrevenue. Doesanybodyinthisaudi (fifi of revenue. Does anybody in this audience believe to the contrary, that the gov-

ernment has a right to take a cent from me or you in order to put it into the pocket of somebody else? I denounce, for my part, any such system as an outrage, as a robbery upon the people. (Applause.) I believe in equality of taxation, and there is this more to be said against protection, that it never fails to engender corruption. Look at what has taken place in the United States. We have there the evidence of a nation brought down from a high position by system of protection. If there is a noble page in the history of the United States it is the history of the civil war. When the slave owners of the South declared war upon the North they threatened to rend the union. You know that at the call of Abraham Lincoln the North rose as one man to defend the union, to defend the life of their nation. their blood by rivers and floods. In the latter years of the civil war it is a matborne the brunt of the battle: for the orwho had fought in the war who were pensioned. And now it has come to pass that almost every one over fifty years of age who belongs to a certain party has been a pensioner of the American government. What has been done in our country? Is it not a fact, and I put it to the Conservatives in this audience, that the system of government we have had in the last fifteen years has developed such an amount of corrption in this country that the name of Canada has become a word of shame among civilized nations? Is it not a fact that money of it? Is it not a fact that the names of the Connollys and the McGreevys and the St. Louises are names that stink in what I charge against the system. And

is Tory loyalty; I have known it long. dictation. Tory loyalty always flourishes when it is on a par with Tory interand down went Tory loyalty? ter and cheers.) Some of my Conserva-Let me remind them of the language of ute book. 'Luere were men who said that it was not fair to Great Britain to set up protective duties against a counwhich admitted our goods free. They They spent their money by millions and said it would endanger British connection. You remember the Tory answer "Well, so much the worse for to that. ter of record that the American govern-ment was spending every day a million British connection." (Hear, hear and laughter.) Therefore I claim that I am dollars, or \$365,000,000 in the year, to not putting the case too strongly when carry on the war. After the war was I say that when Tory loyalty clashes over the war tariff was maintained under with Tory interest, down goes the one the name of protection. Then the con- and up goes the other. Sir, I have never flooded with money as to create a dan- ing adopted the N. P. in 1879 if they ger to the commercial life of the nation. thought it was in the best interests to do the city of Brantford for the splendid people, had to be returned to the people. Great Britain. I claim that I am as One way to do it was to reduce taxation, loyal as any man in this audience. I but some classes of men wanted protec- | claim that no man has greater love for not least, the ladies, for their cordial tion; and then, to get rid of the money, the old motherland than I have myself. what did the American congress do? But I do not hesitate to say that much They established the pension fund. Man as I love England, there is another land after man was pensioned. Certainly it still dearer to my heart, and that is Canwas a fine thing for the American gov- ada, my native land. (Loud cheers.) ernment to provide for those who had | Why, sir, it is in the very nature of things that there must be clashing of inphans and the widows. But it was not terests between England and the colononly the orphans and widows of those ies. But if there be such a clashing of of interests even between members of son, if they happen to be in the same midland counties. business. And I believe in the policy of the statesman whose words I must quote that in a business point of view I am see Britain's trade strongly developed, an hour, and escaped. but if you go and search the annals from looks after No. 1, and her colonies will the nostrils of all honest men in Cana- the disloyal Grit that held that lan- collector for many years. da? (Hear, hear and cheers.) This is guage? I know if I said anything of

ception also. Loud and long applause rose as the eloquent chieftian concluded his speech.

The creditors of Messrs. James Eaton & Co., Toronto, met recently. The report showed total liabilities of \$134,506, and total assets of \$116.051.

The Ontario government crop bulletin interests between England and Canada says that excessive drouth, especially what shall we do? There is a clashing over the large western area, has caused a considerable falling off in some crops. the same family, between father and Considerable damage was done in the

A young man named Grant was arrested in Strathroy on a charge of arson. to you. This statesman said:-"I think He was being taken to London when he jumped from a closet window while the just as loyal as anyone, and I want to train was running at the rate of 40 m.les

Samuel Eagen, township clerk of Kityear to year you will find that Britain ley and postmaster at Toledo, died recently, aged 57. He was one of the any pretence of right, simply to get rid have to look after No. 1 as well, and most esteemed residents of the district. when it comes to business her colonies ought to look after No. 1." Who is the best known men in St. Thomas, is dead, Hiram Comford, one of the oldest and man that used that language? Who is aged 75 years. He was assessor and tax

The London Guarantee and Accident that kind that the Tory papers would be Insurance Company has received word gentlemen, let me tell you this, that in after me. Well, sir, the man who thus that Mr. A. F. Spring, manager of the order to have an honest government we advised Canada to stand up on every oc- Western Bank at Penetanguishene, Ont., must not allow that government to take casion even against Great Britain for had fied the country, and that the books from the people of Canada more than No. 1, is Mr. George Eulas Foster, the reveal a shortage of between \$3000 and one cent that is necessary to carry on Canadian minister of finance. For once \$4000. Spring became manager of the the administration. (Hear, hear.) I in my life I agree with Mr. Foster. Let bank about 18 months ago. Speculating am glad to say that the manufacturers us look to No. 1. If it comes that Eng- in stocks caused his downfall