

INTERNATIONAL TYPO UNION.

Forty-Second Convention to Meet
Next Week - President
Prescott's Report.

Effect of Machinery on the Trade
-Two Branches of the
Union Proposed.

Those interested in the salmon fishery that he is better able to judge of their interests in the way of assistance than they are themselves. There are also a number of other questions of special interest to people on the coast, and which are of a department, and which are of a department, and which are of a department. It has been getting in the best interest of the people although they have far seen it in this light. Mr. Adolphe Caron has an opportunity that he has been always the letter carrier, although could not see it that way. For the minister of the interior he has a chance of explaining that delay in granting titles to certain within the railway belt in the province due to some cause outside that department. In all these troublesome matters been disposed of the ministers will amount of statistics—outside of the financial and trade returns. It is all that is wanted to go mixed farming," a panacea which all evils affecting the body politic. The incoming week it will have decided whether there will be a party tour or not. The leaders of party outside the government are something must be done. The minister do not want to undertake the job, the premier will decide upon will probably choose the least and stay me. SLABTOWN.

THE EASTERN WAR.

Meeting Little Opposition—The III
Provided Chinese.

London, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says the Chinese have occupied Wijn without any opposition on the part of Chinese troops. Friction between Kung, the emperor's appointee to the presidency of the Tsung Li Yamen (foreign board) and Li Hung Chang, is inevitable. The Chinese are certain to be hampered in the operations against the Japanese. The imperial council is completely paralyzed and the corruption which prevailed in the commissary department for years, has left the troops with little clothing and a scanty supply of food, rifles and other munitions of which from time to time were stolen. It has been bought and paid for, and found. Presumably the money sent to have been expended for what was appropriated by the officials, whose hands it was entrusted. The country between Tientsin and Taku is flooded with raw rifles of troops without arms and ammunition without sufficient clothing to cover them. Disorder in the camps is rampant, there being not the slightest discipline. Executions take place the merest infraction of rule or being punishable by the loss of the head. European residents are taking refuge under the protection of their respective countries. A number of Chinese merchants are seeking safety in flight, their goods being seized, and in many cases men and women have been plundered of their property. The Chinese are beaten and otherwise maltreated. Most of these have already their way to the treaty ports. The Chinese are stationed at Canton have been sent to Formosa. Mr. Reed, M. P., in an interview gave to a representative of the Press an outline of a conversation recently had with the emperor on the subject of the war in China and Japan. The emperor, Mr. Reed said, expressed deep and unreserved views on the situation, which were remarkably ruffled through results at Yalu. His majesty revalued the value of strong armor and military dwell upon the efficacy of armor belt virtually reaching from stern to stern, but he emphasized that it was of the utmost importance to the vessel in action that she be given the greatest possible amount of gun fire. The emperor at the of his interview, a point of view to that gentleman, a point of view with his signature endorsed on back. Preceding the imperial signature were words of this import: "In modern battleships the distribution of armor and artillery is a matter of all around belt and after that all decide in favor of artillery." Mr. Reed expressed his opinion that the battle was remarkable for its basis for the value of speed and armor, multiplied by the quick-firing

Great Discoveries.
An astronomer who discovers a new planet, the scientist who finds a new force, the geologist who uncovers a new fossil, becomes deservedly famous. But the actual good such discoveries do is nothing when compared to the of a medicine which is an infallible cure for certain diseases. Such a discovery was made nearly half a century ago by an eastern gentleman named Davis, and his preparation is now known to the world as PERRY DAVIS' KILLER. It is a sure cure for rheum, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, and indeed all bowel complaints. 25c. only for Big 2 oz. bottle.

EDUCATIONAL.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.

(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.)

Leading Day and Boarding College for north of San Francisco. Modern and equipped college buildings, fronting on the ocean. Faculty of the highest caliber. Class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, and Modern Courses.

Principal J. W. Church, M.A. (m. & w. 17)

Term begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

It is palpable that a semblance of a helpful organization can only be maintained by harmonious action after calm and dispassionate deliberation on the situation. While, as before stated, there is no crying necessity for an immediate change, we can profitably discuss the future of our craft and organization. To my mind the best interests of all will be subserved by the creating of divisions, one branch comprehending all those employed on newspapers, another embracing trades that enter into the manufacture of books and are required in the production of job work, all to be embraced in one general organization whose chief function will be to disburse benefits and give effect to necessary regulations for offensive and defensive purposes. While this will to a great extent be a matter of evolution, I submit that we have a difficult problem, and in endeavoring to reach a satisfactory solution the best thought and the brightest minds within our ranks will have to be impressed into service.

President Prescott will pay his respects to the "Printers' Protective Society," while avoiding naming it directly, in the following forcible style: "Last year your officers were authorized to expend a considerable sum in making an effort to exterminate a nefarious gang of parasites, led by as degraded and malignant a set of spirits as ever disgraced the human race, and something was done in the direction indicated. But the utter obsequiousness and servility of these people, together with the overbearing commercial stagnation, soon convinced your officers and the unions most directly interested that a further expenditure would be a waste of energy and money, and the attempt was abandoned."

Notwithstanding the severity and widespread influence of the recent period of depression, President Prescott will say that the membership of the organization has increased during the past year by over one thousand, exclusive of one thousand German speaking printers, who are affiliated in accordance with the agreement approved by the plebiscite. Nearly every principal city in the country is represented by the charters issued during the past year. Financially the union is in excellent shape, the general fund continuing to accumulate. Despite the prevailing conditions of the past year the receipts have more than equalled the expenditures. Reference is made to the failure of the Indianapolis bank, in which the funds of the union were deposited, and it is figured out that after the final dividend is declared the union will sustain a net loss of \$12,000. With the idea of again placing us at a decided disadvantage in dealing with employers. This too can only be minimized by the application of the basic principle of unionism—heartiness. The union is in the majority's will. It has been advocated in some quarters that the International Union secure control of patents of existing machines or offer inducements to inventors for the invention of new ones, renting them to publishers and others. This may be dismissed as chimerical. The manufacturers of one of the most successful machines on the market expended about one million dollars before any financial return was forthcoming, and it is thought this concern is even now preventing it, to its detriment. The union's capital and consequent ability to take advantage of legal technicalities or defend its supposed rights under our patent laws. Owing to the acute inventive genius of the age the life of a machine is problematical, and it would take an accumulation of capital far beyond our powers to successfully undertake the manufacture of one and maintain its supremacy. Amid the darkness and gloom that surrounds the introduction of machines it is pleasing to know that in the majority of instances employers have shown a disposition to engage their old employees as operators, thus effecting the least possible disturbance in the personnel of the affected unions. While unable to condone any local union regulation which sought to deprive international card holders of their legal rights, what influence you officers have had has been exercised in urging employers to forego the importation of staffs, and advising unions to impress this upon their members, even going to the extent of urging the adoption of particularly liberal standards in order to attain this end. In some instances these suggestions were not favorably considered, with obvious results. It is hoped that similar mistakes will not be made in the future, and it is thought a strong recommendation emanating from the convention will tend to their avoidance.

In his general introduction President Prescott will deal in more emphatic language with the same subject, as follows: "While we may with pardonable pride congratulate ourselves on the splendid demonstration of stability and virility made by our organization, it would be an ineffectual and cowardly evasion of a manifest duty on our part to assume that under existing circumstances this will continue. We should be directing our best thought to devising ways and means of meeting the changed conditions resultant from machinery. There is at present no larger demand for the hand of the typewriter. Despite this, it is essential and of the utmost importance that these elements should not assume an attitude of hostility towards each other, as inevitable injury will result if such an event should occur. Warring labor organizations inflict hardships on the workers only. Charged as we are with the duty of maintaining the dignity and integrity of our craft and leaving to those who come after us the best possible conditions, it behooves us to consider how this reconstruction can be brought about. It should be unequivocally and emphatically understood that any attempt at secession will be fought with all the vigor and energy which the organization possesses. The interests involved are many, and it would be suicidal to permit any element or class to obtain strategic positions which would make it a dictator.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL DIRECTORS

Report by the Committee Regarding the Proposed Maternity Home.

Suggested that Pemberton Be Used to Build an Operating Room.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of Jubilee Hospital was held last evening. President Davies occupied the chair and there were present Messrs. W. M. Chudley, Alexander Wilson, Thomas Shorbolt, G. H. Brown, J. S. Yates, J. L. Crump, Charles Hayward and E. B. Pemberton.

Erskine, Wall & Co. announced the payment of their account to the end of May and asked for prompt payment in the future, as they were supplying the groceries at very low prices. Laid on the table.

The visiting committee reported that repairs recommended by the doctor had been made. Arrangements were being made with the city for disinfecting the clothes at the infectious diseases hospital, that they learned that the old men at present in the infectious diseases ward would be sent to the home at Kamloops. The attention of the city had been called to the necessity of better fire protection. At present there was not enough accommodation for more nurses.

Dr. Richardson called attention to the necessity of better fire protection, and recommended a larger nursing staff, besides dealing with minor matters. The reports were received and the action of the president in writing to the council in relation to the proposed use of the infectious diseases hospital disinfecting apartment, was endorsed.

Other matters, including fire protection, were referred to the committee for October. President Davies stated the Hon. Col. Baker had told him that there would be no difficulty in having the old men at present in the hospital removed to the home at Kamloops when it was completed.

A motion was passed asking the city council to relieve the hospital board of the expenses of burying paupers. The mortgage on the hospital having been paid and the documents now being in the hands of the board, it was decided to let them be deposited in the Bank of British Columbia.

The special committee on vegetables reported that the lowest white tender was Mr. G. A. Knight's of \$296.25, and the lowest Chinese tender, \$215. The committee had been empowered to award the contract to the lowest white tender, but under the circumstances they did not wish to take the responsibility.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Hayward, that the contract be awarded to the lowest white tender, Mr. William moved, seconded by Mr. Pemberton, that it be awarded to the Chinaman. The president did not think the amendment was in order, the board having previously voted in favor of white labor. The motion was laid over.

The Maternity Home committee reported as follows: To the Board of Directors of Royal Jubilee Hospital: Gentlemen—The committee appointed by you to take all the tenders for the new hospital in consideration with the lowest white tender, we report as follows: We took into consideration the tenders as they were originally handed to us, and we came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to carry out the plans in full as drawn by Mr. Teague, without running the hospital into debt. We then called for tenders for the administration block, the main building of the original plan with slight alterations. This we found could be built for the money, namely, \$3500, but on consulting medical authorities, we found that such a building as contemplated was totally inadequate, the accommodation being only sufficient for at the most three patients, and the administration part of the hospital being sufficient for a hospital containing 20 or 25 beds. In accordance with the request of your president, Dr. Richardson gave us all the assistance in his power, and after consulting with other medical gentlemen, he gave us a rough sketch of what he considered was required, as to the way the building should be laid out. The main building was to contain 20 or 25 beds, each bed having two thousand cubic feet of air, the least space allowed per patient by standard authorities. The hospital, as outlined by him, could, we are inclined to think, be built for the same money as the original plan, but including heating, we would have quite sufficient to finish with. Dr. Richardson's estimate of the maintenance of the Maternity Home is as follows, based upon previous experience with the Jubilee Hospital and elsewhere: The least cost of furnishing would be less than \$500. This, however, we consider a matter that could be provided for by outside assistance. The yearly cost of maintenance of the proposed maternity hospital we look upon as a very serious matter with the Jubilee Hospital already in debt and without sufficient funds in view to meet the yearly expenditure of that hospital. We are therefore of opinion that under existing circumstances it would be unwise on your part to enter into this additional expenditure, with no present source of income to meet it with. It has been suggested to our committee, and they have considered the matter, of attaching a ward to the present building. Undoubtedly this can be built cheaper than a separate building, but the cost of maintenance would be the same, and a larger maternity hospital would soon be required, when this would be relegated to other uses. We may mention that the present heating apparatus of the hospital is not capable of heating any addition such as we make mention of. A suggestion has been made to your committee which we look upon with favor, namely, an addition be made, attached to the present building, this addition to contain an operating theatre and dressing and instrument rooms, which should be fitted with the latest antiseptic table. By building this the hospital would be a direct gainer, the rooms at present used for these purposes would be free for patients, the need of more rooms being at present badly felt, the hospital at times being full and applicants having often to wait their turn to get in. Such an addition could not doubt be built for

the amount of the late Mr. Pemberton's bequest, and if Mrs. Pemberton could be induced to consent to the appropriation of her former general offer of \$1500 to this purpose also, an operating theatre and adjuncts could be built, that would be fully in keeping with the Jubilee Hospital and its reputation as a surgical institution.

F. B. PEMBERTON, CHARLES HAYWARD, J. STUART YATES.

After a short discussion the report was laid over until next meeting. In respect to Erskine, Wall & Co.'s request for the prompt payment of their bills, it was resolved that the directors could not guarantee the payment of their bills every sixty days, as all bills would be paid pro rata and Erskine, Wall & Co. wished to do so they could withdraw their contract.

The accounts for September, amounting to \$1151 and wages \$573, were ordered paid. There was a discussion as to the best means of preventing "dead beats," as one director put it, from gaining admittance to the hospital but no action was taken.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Probabilities of Him Being a Candidate in 1896.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 2.—The arrangements for ex-President Harrison's participation in the state campaign are about completed, although no formal announcement will be made for a couple of days. It is understood that the ex-president will make one speech in this city and one each at the two extremes of the state, Fort Wayne at one end and Vincennes or Evansville at the other. His plan of campaign has been so laid out as to enable the ex-president to deliver brief addresses from the rear end of his car at innumerable points, as was done by ex-Senator Thurman and Senator Hill during the memorable campaign of 1894 in this state, and which was demonstrated to be an exceedingly effective mode of arousing enthusiasm at scores of places where time would not permit of the speakers taking part in a regular demonstration. It can be stated upon good authority that unless he yields to a strong pressure that is being brought to bear from New York, Illinois, Wisconsin and other states, General Harrison will not make a single speech outside of Indiana this fall. With the astuteness of an experienced politician and statesman, he is perfectly willing to let Governor McKinley and ex-Speaker Reed do all the "swinging of the circle" this year, especially as he believes that the general prospect for Democratic success in the hitherto doubtful states is so remote that no extraordinary effort on the part of the Republican party will be necessary to insure victory in November. Next year, however, when the country will be on the eve of its presidential nominating convention, the eloquence of the ex-president is not unlikely to electrify at least one city of every state north of the almost obliterated Mason and Dixie's line.

General Harrison is having constructed a large porch and front extension immediately below the windows of his spacious drawing room fronting on Delaware street, but he laughingly dispels the suggestion that this is intended as a kind of barricade to prevent in 1896 a repetition of the scenes of 1888 and 1892, when his residence was so besieged by the crowds that ingress or egress was impossible.

THE CZAR'S CONDITION.

His Death Can Be Delayed but a Few Months.

London, Oct. 3.—A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin states that Professor Leyden has returned to that city and expressed himself regarding the czar's condition as decidedly unfavorable to the imperial patient. Dr. Leyden thinks his majesty may possibly recover if he is kept in good spirits and his strength is maintained. Professor Leyden diagnosed the czar's ailment as Bright's disease in an advanced stage.

On the other hand the Vienna Tagblatt maintains, on the authority of a Russian diplomat, that the czar is suffering from neurasthenia, coupled with anæmia due to kidney disease. The czar's condition, it is said, was made worse by a cold, which he caught two nights before leaving St. Petersburg. He went to the telegraph office in the winter palace at 1 o'clock in the morning and dictated messages to Alexander Fumagin in the Caucasus concerning the health of his favorite son, George, and waited an hour and a half in the dark, bare office for a reply from the doctor. He was not satisfied with the reply, and returning to his study he sat up until 4 o'clock, when he died. He had been in bed, went to his son's room and watched his sleeping son for a long time. When returning to his room he went through a cold passage and was attacked with rheumatism, which made his condition still worse. It is said that he greatly prefers George to the czarévitch.

The czar, the czarina, the czarévitch, Grand Dukes George and Michael, Grand Duchesses Olga and Princess Nicolas of Greece left Spala yesterday for Livadia, in the Crimea, where it is expected that the czar will stand a better chance of improving his health.

Advices received by great financial houses in London are understood to confirm the worst news concerning the condition of the czar of Russia. His majesty's condition is said to be hopeless and his death can be delayed but a few months. The general opinion in this city coincides with that expressed in Paris and Berlin to the effect that the accession to the throne of the czarévitch will result in depriving France of a friend. Persons closely associated with the czarévitch believe that when he ascends the throne he will materially alter the policy pursued by his father and will cultivate cordial relations with England and Germany and hold aloof from France.

The fluctuation in the price of French rentes during the week is attributed to the impression that the czar's death would cause a tremendous fall in prices.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal 24th Winter Fair, San Francisco.

THAT TEN CENT FARE

City Council Declare the Tramway
Company Acts Illegally
In Collecting It.

Douglas Street Sewer Extension
Matter Again Comes Up—
Point of Order.

All the city aldermen except Ald. Vigelius and Harris were present at last night's meeting. The only matter of importance brought up was the practice of the tramway company of collecting the double fare for the ride to the exhibition grounds, the council taking the stand that it was illegal under the act.

B. Crow Baker, managing director of the Victoria Electric company, wrote acknowledging a letter from the city clerk re street paving. Received and filed.

B. Williams, secretary of the school board, wrote, pointing out the desirability of having that portion of Beacon Hill park opposite South Park school filled in and levelled off, so as to give the 500 children a recreation ground.

Ald. Humphrey said there was little chance of their being any funds available, but he would move the reference of the letter to the park committee. That course was adopted.

J. P. Walls, solicitor for William Sargison, wrote making a formal demand that the city's salary while engineer at the Yates street pumping station, and threatening a legal action if his demands were not complied with. Received and filed.

W. K. Bull presented his report on the special school election held yesterday, giving the same figures as printed in the Times yesterday. The report was ordered spread on the minutes.

Ald. Baker's motion re the manner in which the Douglas street sewer is to be constructed, came up, and Ald. Ledingham raised a point of order. He said they were proceeding illegally, being as a matter of fact just where they started.

Ald. Baker declared the motion entirely in order. In the different stages through which the matter had passed the council had not for a moment overstepped its rights. He also advanced the general arguments against the sewer system.

Ald. Ledingham said he had private legal advice to the effect that the council could do public work by contract or day labor, and that the council did not have the legal right to pass a by-law making the contract system the only one.

Ald. Humphrey said that the legal advice amounted to nothing without the names of the solicitor and the engineer. Ald. Munn did not regard the objection of Ald. Ledingham as material. He believed they were on the right track. He pointed out the general desire for commissioners on the part of the people, and the course of the commissioners was.

The mayor ruled the motion to be in order, and Ald. Ledingham said he was making a mistake by so doing. Ald. Baker said that if Ald. Ledingham had any private information he should give it up.

Ald. Baker said that the original action had not been taken after the posting of a notice as required by law, that it was illegal and that every action taken after that was illegal.

Ald. Baker declared that a report of a committee did not require a notice, and this matter had come up in a report. The motion was then put and carried.

Ald. Wilson said in reference to a letter published in the Times last evening that he believed that the writer was laboring under a misapprehension. This work on Douglas street was really not civic work. Legally the city was merely acting as the agent for the property-owners on the street. The councilmen wanted to have the work done by day labor, but could not see their way to it.

Ald. Humphrey said that there was more work to be done, and if the property owners on any given street would all subscribe to a proposition to have the work done by day labor he would go in for it.

The finance committee presented two reports, one appropriating \$2780.27 out of the general revenue and the other appropriating \$574.30 out of the electric light fund. They took the usual course. The street committee presented a report covering some minor improvements and it was received and filed.

Ald. Ledingham brought up the matter of the tramway company collecting two fares to the exhibition grounds. Under section 24 of the act they had the right to collect but one fare inside the city limits, yet here they were only carrying people as far as Jubilee Hospital for one fare whereas the should carry them to the city limits which were marked there by the Foul Bay road. He moved that they be warned off to collect two fares inside the city limits.

Mayor Teague said they would get over the matter by making the collections beyond the city limits.

Ald. Baker seconded the motion and requested that at the same time the company be asked to carry people to the grounds which were but a short distance beyond the Foul Bay road for one fare. He expressed the hope that they would do so.

Mayor Teague said he had had several conferences with Major Dupont, who said he would grant a five cent fare if the city would replank Rock Bay bridge. (Laughter.)

Ald. Ledingham said he sent a man out over the line to test the matter and by asserting himself a little he got to Foul Bay road on one fare. However, one of the aldermen had just pointed out to him the fact that while section 24 said only a fare could be collected it did not say what the fare should amount to. Possibly a "fare" was defined somewhere else in the act, but he had not had time to look the matter up.

The motion with the amendment of Ald. Baker was then put and carried and the council adjourned.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.