

**LAURIER'S SUNNY WAYS.**

It is, we submit, rather soon to proclaim that the Manitoba school question has been settled in a "sunny way," as the last word has yet to be said on the alleged settlement by the people of Manitoba. When it is found that the proposals which some of the members of the Manitoba Government have agreed to be approved by the people of the Province, then, and not until then, can it be said that the question is settled.

Although very little is known about the terms of settlement, the world has seen enough of the Premier's sunny ways to form an opinion as to the means taken to bring it about. It is evident that Mr. Laurier has not depended upon the goodness of his case and the soundness of his spoken arguments to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion. The sunny ways as far as they have been seen do not appeal to the reason, neither are they moral and not material in their nature. One of them was to hold out inducements of a personal nature to those who were believed to have an influential voice in the settlement of the difficulty. It is known to the whole Dominion that a seat in the Cabinet has been kept dangling before the eyes of members of the Manitoba Government. The settlement of the question has not yet been consummated, consequently there is as yet no Minister of the Interior.

A gentleman who is supposed to exercise a great deal of influence in the political affairs of the Province expected the seat in the Cabinet, but it was not part of the sunny policy to give him that seat. He was offered a British Columbia judgeship instead. But he rejected the offer and has abandoned politics, as he says, "for good." The sunny way was not successful in this case.

Another gentleman, who had it in his power to help or to hinder the settlement, was offered a Manitoba judgeship. This had the effect intended. He is no longer in Mr. Laurier's way. What other offers of this kind have been made, or inducements offered, are not yet known. There have been whispers of substantial money grants, which are expected to have the effect of placating those who may be dissatisfied with a settlement different from the one they had reason to expect.

But so far the public has received no definite information as to the nature and extent of these inducements. It may be that the Hon. Mr. Tarte, who happens to be in Manitoba at this particular juncture, will do what he can in this direction to facilitate a settlement. Mr. Tarte is an experienced negotiator. He served his political apprenticeship in the province of Quebec, and understands the sunny way of smoothing over difficulties perhaps as well as any man in the Dominion. Enough, at any rate, is known of the nature of Mr. Laurier's sunny ways in this matter of settling the Manitoba school difficulty to warrant the conclusion that those of them that are not known will resemble in most respects those that are known.

We agree with those who assert that Mr. Laurier's sunny ways are in striking contrast to those resorted to by the Bowell and the Tupper Governments. The former of these believed that the proper course to pursue was that pointed out by the constitution. The ways of the law and of the constitution are not always sunny, and they do not help men to attain their personal ends, but they are supposed to work for the general good. The honest way and constitutional way was condemned by Mr. Laurier and his Liberal friends as not sunny enough, and as Sir Mackenzie Bowell did not offer ambitious and influential Manitobans seats in the cabinet and judgeships, and did not hold out inducements of another nature, the negotiations fell through. They did not contain enough of the sunny element. Whether the way of settling the difficulty adopted by Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper was not better in the interests of the whole Dominion and of honest Government than the Hon. Mr. Laurier's sunny ways, will be a matter for future consideration.

**THE NEXT LIBERAL LEADER.**

The British Liberals appear to be as yet without a leader. In these piping times of peace, when Parliament is not in session and there is no immediate prospect of an election, this does not much matter. But the time cannot be far off when the Liberals must choose a man to lead them. It seems now that Lord Rosebery is not to be the man. A very large proportion of the Liberal party felt relieved when they learned that he had resigned the Leadership, and it is quite certain that they and very many other Liberals will not think of placing him in the position which he by his own action admitted he did not feel himself competent to fill.

There has been some talk of asking Mr. Gladstone to take the position he had filled so long. It is argued that as long as he is alive and has the use of his faculties, no other man—let him be ever so able—can be really the leader of the Liberals. As long as he agrees with Mr. Gladstone he may get along well enough, but if he ventures to adopt a line of policy which

the Grand Old Man disapproves and considers it his duty publicly to oppose, his authority as leader would disappear immediately. The rank and file of the Liberals would agree with Gladstone without taking a great deal of trouble to find out whether he was right or wrong. There may be some truth in this; but it is not likely that if a really strong man—a man who possessed the qualities of a leader—were placed at the head of the party he would retain his position no matter whether the course pursued did or did not meet with Mr. Gladstone's approval.

Of the Liberal who, by almost common consent, has earned the right to be placed at the head of the Liberal party is Sir William Vernon-Harcourt. He has long been a prominent man in the party. He possesses great ability and he has had long and varied experience as a statesman. He has, too, since the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, led the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and his leadership has been most successful. Harold Frederic, in his London letter of the 17th inst., writes in the following manner of Sir William Harcourt's leadership of the Opposition:

Only two months ago all England was talking of one of the most remarkable sessions, then just over, in modern English Parliamentary history. A Ministry marshaling the largest majority known since the time of the Reform bill had fought from February to August, and had sustained an almost all-round defeat. Of ten contested measures which it had brought in, only two had been carried through. On its chief measure, the Education bill, it had been literally routed from the field. No one dared to deny that the hero of this extraordinary session was Sir William Vernon-Harcourt. Though nearing his seventieth year, he had never left his post for an hour, even when the sessions had lasted through the night and till noon next day. His leadership was as superb and unquestioned on the intellectual as on the physical side. He emerged from the final contest like a giant refreshed, and the Liberals, who had entered the session dismayed and utterly hopeless, came out behind him dumbfounded at the scope of the triumph through which he had led them. In the hour of victory one never heard Lord Rosebery's name mentioned, except by way of wondering how most easily to get rid of him. He had contributed absolutely nothing to his party's triumph, and no one thought of him except as an incubus to be unloosed when the convenient time came.

The very able correspondent of the New York Times no doubt expressed the opinions of the great majority of the Liberal party as to the fitness of Sir William Harcourt for the post of Leader. There is no doubt that the day is not distant when he will be formally acknowledged as occupying the position which he has for some time virtually filled.

**THE CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.**

People who take an interest in the election campaign now going on in the United States are compelled to think or to try to think. It is not a fight between men, to be decided by shouting "McKinley for ever!" or "Hurrah for Bryan!" Neither is it a contest between parties where all that the election worker has to do is to appeal to the party loyalty of his hearers and to repeat, with more or less energy, the old party shibboleths. Men go for very little in this election, and parties for even less. The stump orator must talk sense, or what passes for sense, or he will not get a hearing. He is under the necessity of discussing what have been hitherto considered dry and difficult subjects. He must treat his hearers to a lecture on political economy or a dissertation on finance. He must talk to the people about the nature of money and explain to them what constitutes value. Of course some who try to do this soon get beyond their depth and talk great nonsense, but there are others who have discovered the art of clothing absurd propositions in a language that sounds learned, and of coming to un-sound and inconsequential conclusions by a method that has the appearance of being logical.

Then again there are others who have the faculty of presenting a difficult subject in a simple form and of solving the knottiest problems in such a way as to be understood by those who are altogether unused to hard thinking. Ex-President Harrison is one of the men who can discuss a difficult subject before a popular audience without even appearing to reason. For instance, in trying to convince his audience that there are things beyond the power of government, he said:

This Government is a great and strong Government, but it cannot fix the value of everything. If you want to know what anything is worth, you must go to the market to find out. The statutes may declare that a bushel of oats is of the same value as a bushel of wheat, but that does not make it so.

If General Harrison talked learnedly to his hearers for an hour and quoted a dozen authorities whose dicta are not questioned by the learned, he could not have given his hearers a clearer idea of what he meant, or done more to towards convincing them that he was right, than he did by the few simple words we have quoted, illuminated by a familiar illustration, the aptness of which the dullest could see at a glance. It is only a man of great power of intellect and who is complete master of his subject that can do this. It is far easier to mystify an audience by a cloud of words of learned length and thundering sound, usually misnamed eloquence, than to instruct them and carry conviction

to their minds in the apparently simple way practised by General Harrison. It is unfortunate that there are so many who would rather have their ears tickled by smooth phrases and pretty figures of speech than to have their store of information increased and their minds strengthened by sound instruction presented clearly and simply.

But after all the campaign in which the electors try to learn something and in which their leaders are compelled to make the attempt to teach what is necessary for a self-governing people to know, is far better for the country in every way than a contest in which nothing more edifying or brain stimulating is heard from the platform than "Follow your leader"; "Be loyal to your party." The intellectual impetus given to the people of the United States since the beginning of the present campaign will be felt for months, perhaps years, after it is over.

**AN IMPORTANT ADMISSION.**

We are pleased to see that the Times has felt itself under the obligation to admit that "the Ottawa correspondent was in error in stating that the suspect had been recovering from the smallpox" and that "no charge has ever been made against Dr. Duncan of turning loose a patient." No such charge was ever made here, we presume the Times means, for it certainly was made in Ottawa, whether by persons living in Victoria or not the Times most likely knows better than we do. This is precisely what the accusation of the correspondent of the Globe and the reporter of the Ottawa Daily Journal, and the charge that was made in the Vancouver World by its Ottawa correspondent, amount to; for what is a person recovering from the smallpox but a patient?

Our contemporary exhibits either deplorable ignorance or a spiteful spirit when it says: "If to release a patient recovering from smallpox would make a man liable to severe punishment, the Colonist will of course admit that to release one who had infection in his clothes and might possibly transmit it to hundreds of others at the polls would render the culprit liable to dismissal at least." The Colonist cannot make any such admission, for it knows that the city health officer power to dismiss or release suspects at his discretion after their clothes and their persons have been disinfected. This the Times knows as well as we do, and it shows a disposition to trump up a case against Dr. Duncan when it insists that the release of a suspect after disinfection is an offence. The law does not make it an offence, neither does the medical profession so regard it.

It is significant that Dr. Duncan's enemies dare not lie so outrageously in Victoria as they do in Ottawa. The Times sneers at the Colonist, but if it were not for the Colonist's determination to have the truth and the whole truth about Dr. Duncan's case made public the liars here and in Ottawa would have had everything their own way.

**A PESTILENT POLITICIAN.**

Mr. Bryan in one of his speeches quoted, with approval, the following sentences from a book written by Thurlo Weed:

"We are stigmatized as silver inflationists for asking the government to re-establish a financial basis under which the country and people were prosperous and happy for more than eight years. This question, stripped of sophistry and verbiage, presents a naked issue of capital against labor."

It is well that Mr. Bryan made that confession, for if he had not there would be many of his followers and admirers who could not be made to believe that he is the leader of a crusade against capital. There are, we have no doubt, thousands of the believers in free coinage who do not hold that capital is antagonistic to labor. They know that it is not, but that it is labor's best friend and most effective helper.

And what, after all, is "capital?" It is the savings of the people. The fifty dollars or so which a prudent lad saves out of his wages and deposits in a savings bank is just as much capital as the hundreds of thousands which the rich man has at his disposal. The savings of the working man and the insurance money on which the widow expects to live and raise her family respectably are capital.

The aggregate of the savings of people who are not called rich, who are not millionaires or "shylocks," amount to an immense sum, and by far the greater part of it is used in the establishment and maintenance of productive works in this Dominion, which, as a nation, is counted poor, the amount of the deposits in the Government Savings Banks amount to \$44,450,000. But this is not all the savings of the working classes—accumulate—for it are not included the deposits in the special savings banks, the Building and Loan Companies, the Chartered Banks. In Great Britain Banks aggregate the immense sum of \$507,827,406. The Savings Banks of France have entrusted to them \$730,241,873 of the money of the people, who are far from being bloated capitalists or plutocrats. The deposits in the Savings

Banks of the United States aggregate the enormous sum of \$1,785,395,553.

This is all capital, and by far the greater part of it belongs to men and women who are in the ranks of Labor. Is Mr. Bryan the enemy of these capitalists? By his own account he is engaged in a struggle of Labor against Capital, of course on the side of Labor. But when he comes to examine the forces, he will find them so intimately mixed that it will be a matter of impossibility to separate them. He will find even in this Dominion an army of 158,000 among the capitalists of the savings banks, and in his own country the army of small capitalists must be a host numbering millions. What folly it is, then, even from this point of view, for men who boast that they are on the side of Labor to talk of waging war against Capital. Before capital can be suppressed a law must be enacted and enforced making it a crime for men to save money, because capital is nothing more than the accumulated savings of the people. There are little Bryans in our own country who declare against capital as if it were the enemy of the workingman. These men are as shallow as they are mischievous.

Labor without capital is like a woman without tools. It can do very little. What is the great want of our own Province at the present moment? It is capital. Capital is needed to get the gold, silver and other metals out of the rocks and mountains in which they lie hidden. British Columbia laborers require capital to develop the fisheries, to clear the land, to establish manufactures suited to the condition of the country. If there was capital enough in the Province to do the work that there is for it to do there would be employment for everyone able and willing to labor; and Labor here, as it does elsewhere, would get the lion's share of it. Bryan talked like the unscrupulous politician he is when he tried to make his hearers believe that the issue in the United States is the issue of Capital against Labor.

**A COMPARISON.**

The case of the Castles, who have been committed for trial in London for shoplifting, shows how prompt and impartial the administration of law is in England compared with its administration in the United States. The Castles are rich and they are influential in their own country. Persons in their circumstances accused of such a crime in any city of the United States, an American paper says, would not be detained a single hour. The officers of the law, from the judge to the constable, would be shocked to see persons of their station in society and their wealth treated as common criminals. They would be all eager to find means to set them at liberty if any over-zealous officer of the law had been so inconsiderate as to arrest them. As to their being brought to trial and punished, our American contemporary scouts the idea. The comparison made by the American journal places the administration of justice in the States in a very unfavorable light. It tacitly admits that in the Great Republic there is one law for the rich and another for the poor; consequently its admiration of the impartiality of British justice seems to be unbounded.

**CARIBOO IN THE YUKON.**

"When I left Circle City early in August, and from which I have just now arrived," said William Dalton, the California gold digger who has been for three years mining on the Yukon, to a San Francisco Call reporter, "large bands of cariboo were coming over the mountains from the north and running south."

"In some of these bands there were as many as from 3,000 to 5,000 cariboo at a time. They were moving in immense masses. I had frequently seen them before, for every spring and fall the cariboo start on their regular pilgrimages, from the spring they go north and in the fall they move south again.

"It is a beautiful sight to see them. They are huge animals, and when you get a few thousand of them together, the great horns make them in the distance look like a moving forest.

"I have seen them make a path two miles wide in the snow. I was mining on Hogham creek, and when the cariboo began to cross the divide north of the camp there were so many that it took between three and four days for them to get over.

"The cariboo usually string along very leisurely, but as soon as the boys in camp see them they begin to shoot, and then the cariboo start to running. They don't gallop—they trot, and they trot a good deal faster than a horse.

"Beyond the divide, and between the Yukon and the Tanana river, is the Tanana divide, and there at these two seasons may also be seen large bands of cariboo. The cariboo come from every direction, so that wherever you go you see moving masses of them.

"It was thus that they were pouring over the hills when I left. The Tanana is a big river, navigable for steamboats for 500 miles, and every year there is more or less of the great size of the Yukon. There are many other rivers besides the Tanana which empty into the Yukon.

"When the cariboo come to any of these they simply plunge in and swim. Nothing impedes them. However, when they have their choice they keep to the hills.

"It is said that many of these cariboo spend a good part of the year among some almost bare mountains north of the Tanana. The crests of the mountains are granite, and it is as smooth as the tiles in a floor.

"The cariboo there and elsewhere live on the moss that grows in parts of these mountains. They have a spoon-like horn, that is wide and flat, and with this they scrape away the snow and get at the moss. It acts as a sort of shovel and answers the purpose admirably.

"The cariboo have very big feet,

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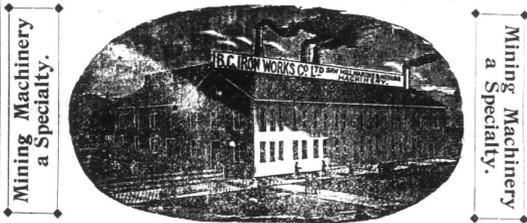
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which spread cut and keep them on top of the soft snow. There is a big deer-claw on each foot, and this helps them, so that the foot as a whole spreads out like a fan.

"In the fall the cariboo will dress from 300 to 400 pounds each when full grown, but in the spring they are so poor they don't weigh more than half that much." In the fall and winter the bulls and cows go in different communities, but always keeping close together.

"I never expect to see a more inspiring sight than these cariboo as they move back and forth in their migrations. It is worth a lot of money, and when one has seen it he will never forget it.

"There are some moose here, but they are by no means so plentiful as the cariboo. I saw five once, but that was the most I ever saw at any one time. There are no mountain shee or goats there, so far as I have observed, but down on the Hootalinka you find both sheep and goats."

**MISSING BOY FOUND.**

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 24.—William F. Proctor, a fifteen year old boy who mysteriously disappeared from his home in Philadelphia some six weeks ago, was found in this city late last night in company with a middle-aged man named William J. Conlon, of Philadelphia.

Conlon was arrested on the charges of abduction and was committed to jail. When questioned the boy told a most pitiful and revolting story and was evidently in mortal dread of Conlon. He said Conlon had coaxed him away from home and promised to buy him a bicycle. From Philadelphia they went to New York, and then by means of a freight train travelled about the country, and all the time the poor lad had been a great sufferer. The punishment for abduction in this state is 15 years and for Conlon's crime 20 years. The prisoner will be held for both offences.

**SPORTING IN BRITAIN.**

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Stag shooting in Scotland is nearly over, and the champion "bag" fell to Lord Tweedmouth, who shot 157 head during the season.

The return next week of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, husband of Princess Helena, second daughter of Queen Victoria, to Cumberland Lodge, formally opens the shooting on the Queen's game preserves, though the royal keepers, since the actual opening season, have supplied Her Majesty's table with pheasants and partridges.

The showing made by the Kennel Club at Crystal Palace this week was the largest on record. There were 2,375 entries, and the quality was of the highest order. A novelty in the exhibits was the Pekin spaniel, which were on sale for from £15 to £150. In the collie class the celebrated dog Southport, by prizes. George R. Sims won the championship in the bulldog class with Barnato. The Prince of Wales and a host of members of the aristocracy were among the exhibitors. The Prin-

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cess of Wales' Bozoid dog, Alex, and her Basset hound, Zero, both won third prizes.

**EX-SPEAKER CRISP.**

ATLANTA, Oct. 24.—Charles F. Crisp, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, died here yesterday afternoon. His condition had been reported very low, but no fatal conclusion of his illness had been expected so soon. His untimely death makes the choice of senator a matter of great uncertainty. Crisp had been in Dr. Holmes' sanitarium five weeks suffering from malarial fever. The immediate cause of death was heart failure.

Charles Frederick Crisp was born in Sheffield, England, January 20, 1845, while his parents were on a visit to that country. He was a forceful speaker, a man of great tact, and possessed the qualities that fitted him for the leadership of a parliamentary assemblage. His first prominence in national affairs came from the skill with which he led his party in several election contests. He was elected to the speaker's office after the most memorable canvass in the history of the house. As speaker Mr. Crisp was fair but firm, and his rulings have been better spoken of. As a lawyer, a judge and a legislator, Mr. Crisp displayed mental energy, a judicial temperament, conservatism, self-command, and broad statesmanship. In emergencies he inevitably came forward as a leader, owing to the fact that he possessed that blending of dignity and force that commands respect and vitalizes influence. He possessed an imposing person and courtly manner, and spoke with winning eloquence. In trying legislative ordeals and hot party conflicts he has been the mainstay of his colleagues. Few public men have surpassed him in this respect. His position had been fairly won.

**AN IMMENSE ORGANIZATION.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Ben Jones of London, Joseph Clay of Gloucester, and William Stoker of Newcastle, arrived from the Antipodes on the steamer Monowai. They are representing the Manchester Co-operative Society, an institution which is doing business with a capital of £7,000,000 and has big stores and agencies scattered throughout the United Kingdom. The society is organized for the purpose of affording the poor and middle classes an opportunity of purchasing supplies and the necessities of life direct from the producers, growers and manufacturers, thereby saving to the purchaser the profits of the wholesaler and the middlemen. The society has proved a big success and has become an extensive and powerful concern in England, and the representatives now here say they have been in New Zealand and Australia to see if it were feasible and practicable to organize branch agencies in those colonies. As a result of their visit they say it is highly probable that the society will engage in the business of handling refrigerated meats from the Australian colonies.

**WATSON DENOUNCES SEWALL.**

NASHVILLE, Ten., Oct. 24.—Last night to a packed house Tom Watson, of Georgia, defended Populism and the Populist party, making a strong speech which met with a hearty reception from the 1,500 people present. He was particularly bitter in places, and his severals as words could be when speaking of Vice Presidential Candidate Sewall. He charged him with being a plutocrat, bond clipper, railroad king, and that he was running hard against the people on the ticket was a menace to the election of Mr. Bryan. The speech was a stirring, terse appeal for the support of his party, and has revived the spirits of the Populists here.

**RAILWAY REDUCTIONS.**

TACOMA, Oct. 22.—Since September 20 last more than 180 men have been discharged from the Northern Pacific car shops at South Tacoma. The shop officials state that it was only a necessary reduction in accordance with the plan of the new executive to lower the running expenses, and the men who were discharged are those who could best stand a layoff. A few of the discharged men have left town. Some have been told that they could go to work again on November 1.

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