The Weekip Times

Victoria, Friday, September 1, 1893.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

In the last number of the Canadian Gazette the following paragraph appears: Is it true that the Canadian govern ment is prepared to abolish the wool duties as against Australia? In the course of the debate in the New South Wales assembly, Mr. Davis, the member for West Sydney, speaking, as he said "authoritatively," declared that "the spirit which prompted Canada to pay £25,000 towards subdizing a line-of steamers to Australia is going to prompt her to abolish her wool duties, her duties on meat, and her duties on fruit." Later he repeated the assurance. "When we consider," he said, "that the government of Canada are willing to abolish the wool duties, and I say that authoritatively, it is quite sufficient to cause this house to give them an opportunity of showing what their ideas are, to show whether they are willing to meet us with reciprocity by abolishing the duties on certain Australasian products." This is a very interesting piece of news if true. Australia has been trying for years to induce the United States to remove the duty on

The Gazette and Mr. Davis might have learned by consulting the Canadian tariff that there is now no duty on Australian wool, or any other foreign wool that does not come under this description: "Wool, class 1, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold. Lincolnshire, South Down combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools, and other like combing wools such as are grown in Canada." In fact, a large quantity of Australian wool is imported into this country free of duty, the value of such import last year being \$264,016. The great bulk of our wool imports, however, have been from South Africa, via London, and from the United States, and it remains to be seen whether the managers of the new Australian line can contrive to change the current of the wool trade. Why should it not be possible for some enterprising British Columbian to engage in the woollen manufacturing business, since there is now a chance of securing the necessary raw material directly and cheaply from Australia? He would find here the same conditions that secure the marked superiority of the woollen fabrics of the British Islands, namely, a moist climate and an abundance of soft water. The high rates of wages would, of course, be an obstacle, but that would to some extent be counterbalanced by the cost of transportation borne by competing goods. British Columbians should in time be able to manufacture woollen cloths for all the west, and even to invade the eastern field, if full advantage were taken of the natural conditions.

KOOTENAY'S CHANCES.

The Nelson Miner takes a very hope ful view of the question, even with the silver question left in a state of uncertainty. It says: "There are certain metals which the progress of civilization render more and more valuable each year. Of these copper is one of the highest rank. No other metal serves so well in the manifold uses to which it is put in connection with the ever increasing application of electricity. The uses of lead are too well known to need recapitulation. Gold, just now especially, is a handy thing to have in the house. Those who are familiar with the resources of the country around Nelson and those who read the Miner of July 15th are aware that within a radius of 15 miles from this point can be found all of these desirable minerals in large and permanent quantities. In most cases a few hundred ounces of silver go with each two of the ore, and this might, as a speculation be saved in the form of bullion until the world of finance recovers from its fit of temporary insanity." It is quite true that Nelson and West Kootenay are not dependent on silver alone for their prosperity; the region is rich in other resources. From the last sentence in the passage quoted it would seem that the Miner hopes to see legislation that will send up the price of the white metal once more, and in a second article it expresses the hope more plainly. That hope has a very slender foundation, indeed, and it would be wiser for West Kootenay to help itself by the development of its other resources than to waste time in waiting the action of con-

DRAINS AND SEWERS.

"Ratepayer" writes in advocacy of the proposal to allow house connections with the surface drains. We are sorry to see any sensible person take such a stand, because the proposal is full of danger to the public health. This is not a question of whether the separate or the combined system is the better one, but a question whether the sewers or the surface drains shall bp used for sewerage purposes. If we are going to change from the separate to the combined system, let us do so in an intelligent and rational manner and build new sewers that will carry off both surface water and sewage with some degree of safety. They could be properly equipped for both purposes; but it should be apparent to any but the thickest-headed that a surface drain, no matter how deep, cannot be safely used as a sewer. They are necessarily made large to carry off all the surface water in the rainy season. Then in the dry season there will not be water enough to flush them, and if household filth is allowed to drain into them it will simply stay there to pollute the whole atmosphere. "Ratepayer" himself points out that these drains "will have plenty of in-takes to gather in all surface and storm water,"

and he may count on it quite confidently that if the drains are allowed to be used as sewers, every in-take will in summer time send up a column of the foulest kind of gas. Every person passing along the street and every resident of the neighborhood will run the risk of being poisoned by the noisome stenches. Every house connected with such a cess-pool would in all likelihood be the home of typhoid all through the dry season. In this connection we may be allowed to quote from a summary of the report submitted by two skilled engineers appointed to investigate the San Francisco sewerage system. Here is the paragraph:

"Many storm-water inlets permit the escape of sewer gas. The engineers say that these inlets are unreliable, even when in good condition, and they are frequently out of order. They are near ly always full of silt to the outlet. This can be kept out only by frequent and thorough street sweeping. It will be nical to intercept this material before it enters the sewers, instead of re moving it later by more expensive methods. To this end it is suggested that hereafter all cobblestone or broken rock gutterways on macadamized streets should be thoroughly grouted with ce-

ment mortar. To those who know the sort of "sweep ing" our streets receive, and who know how little likelihood there is of cement mortar being used in our gutterways. this paragraph will carry its own significance. There is no need to explain its bearing on the crass proposal to mix up surface drains and sewers. Again, in referring to the subject of zymotic, or "filth" diseases, the San Francisco experts "maintain that the relation between these diseases and the foul sewers lack of proper outfall and putrescent garbage heaps is distinctly shown." In San Francisco the total number of deaths from filth diseases in 21 years was 14,883. Of these 4248 occurred in the Eleventh ward, and this large proportion is ascribed by the engineers to the fact that' "the piles of sewage dumped on the flats near Channel street are not carried off by tidal movement." Further, they say there is also found to be a strong relation between filth diseases and the incomplete flushing of the sewers by rainfall." To this latter statement we ask particular attention, because it is the incomplete flushing of our surface drains that will surely cause trouble if they are used as sewers. Citizens may think they are economizing by connecting their houses with those drains, but they will be apt to change their minds if their families are decimated by typhoid or diphtheria.

"Ratepayer" seeks to fortify his position by asserting that the open and box drains are now used as sewers, and that it would be better to use the new surface drains for this purpose. We do not agree with him there, for the new drains would be quite as dangerous as the old ones if sewage were allowed to collect in them. But "Ratepayer" really brings a serious indictment against the civic authorities when he says they allow the old box and open drains to be used as sewers. If his indictment is true they have been guilty of grave neglect

Mr. Laurier at Montreal: "I seem to behold a vision brighter than that which met Jacques Cartier's eyes, as for the first time he surveyed the fair region he had discovered. I seem to see our children returning to their ancient homes, giving us the benefit of their training and activity. I seem to see immigrants coming from Europe, coming to stay with us. and not to leave us after a brief trial. I see agriculture flourish and industry prosper. It is not the principle of restriction that will bring this about; but the principle of expansion, the principle of commercial freedom, and in the hope I have formed I now leave you with best thanks for having listened to me so

long." The agreement between the British and Russian governments, whereby a prohibited zone was fixed around the Russian seal islands, will expire at the end of this year. It therefore becomes a question of interest to our sealers whether this agreement will be revived next year or whether a new one will be drawn up in its place. It seems altogether likely that the government will insist on the Paris regulations being adopted on their side of the sea, and we should not be surprised to find Great Britain agreeing to such a proposal. In fact, the sealers should be prepared for any sort of restriction or regulation.

Mr. Mercier and Sir Hector Langevin are both endeavoring to rehabilitate them selves politically. The former is talking independence to the people of Quebec, so the latter takes the opposite tack and tells the people that independence would mean absorption by the states. We very much fear that neither Mercier nor Langevin will be taken as a political guide by the people of Canada, at least not while their records are fresh.

Nine hundred street railway men in Toronto have formed a union, and threaten to strike unless a discharged employee named Maginson is reinstated. The men claim that Maginson was discharged because he refused the president's private secretary admission to a railway men's mass meeting held on Sunday.

The Canadian Pacific will not send representatives to the meeting of the transcontinental roads called for in Chicago, August 28, to raise freight and passenger rates. "What will the C.P. R. do in this matter?" a C.P.R. official was asked in Winnipeg, in discussing the posible outcome of the meeting. "We are just going to attend to our own business," was the reply. "For the present we will make rates to suit our interests, and those who were so eager in disturbing the tariffs may, so far as WARES OF ALL THE WORLD

Building at the Fair.

A JAPANESE CARVER'S INGENUITY

ome Wonderful Clocks, Laces and Other Products of Human Skill-Rare Woods From Ceylon - Northwest Indian Work.

(From our Own Correspondent.) Chicago, Aug. 20.-In the wonderful manufactures and liberal arts building at every step there is something to arrest one's attention. Italy shows lace which is worth a thousand dollars a yard. It makes one feel cheap to think that with a salary of \$80 a month a yard of lace would be more than payment for a year's work. In the Japanese exhibit are three mammoth Cloisonne vases with a descriptive ticket attached which informs the millionaires who visit the fair that they may have duplicates made for the modest sum of fifty thousand dollars. They were clumsy things anyway, so we didn't order any.

A most marvellous work of art adorns the same section. It is an iron eagle. This figure is two feet high. The spread of its wings from tip to tip is five feet, and it weighs over a hundred and thirty pounds. The head moves freely, like that of a living bird, and there are three thousand feathers on the figure. Each feather was separately carved by hand. Some idea of the fineness of the lines of this carving may be had when we are told that they were made by a sharp tool, which had to be replaced ev ery third or fourth line in order that the widths of the marks should be uniform. The maker procured two eagles. one of which he killed and stuffed and the other kept alive in order to observe its movements. This painstaking artist worked continuously for five years at his masterpiece. Another curious and valuable specimen of hand carving is displayed by the Waterbury Watch Co. It is their famous century clock, which cost eighty thousand dollars and the construction of which occupied years. In the different sections of this clock are miniature workshops in active operation, which show all the important inventions of the world since the time of Whitney's cotton gin.

In the "Century" booth are shown nanuscripts of the first chapter of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and the last part of Frank R. Stockton's "Lady or the Tiger." The Gobelin room of the French section is magnificent. The main entrance has a superb frieze painted on can vas in Paris. Around the walls hang the Gobelin tapestries lent by the gevernment, which are certainly the finest in the world. The panels in the centre of the facade are also old tapestries, invaluable, costly and wonderful.

The Cingalese pavilion is a beautiful one. The ebony supports of this little house are the work of a hundred men for six months in Colombo. The varieties of costly Ceylon wood are here shownebony, satinwood, kambuck, raini, mar-These woods are all susceptible of a fine polish and are shown to the best advantage.

From Warsaw is sent another wonderful clock. It represents a railroad station, with waiting rooms, telegraph offices, ticket offices, outside promenade, tracks, signal booths-in fact, everything belonging to a well equipped depot. every quarter hour a lively scene is enacted. First the telegraph operator is sues a telegram to show that the track s clear. The doors open and the station master and his assistant appear on the scene. The guards leave their signal booths and put up the side barriers. A long row of passengers quietly fall in line (no jostling, the scene is not laid in America) before the ticket office; a bell rings; the train runs into the station. At the whistle of the locomotive the train comes to a stop, a man walks quickly along the line of cars, tapping the axles and water is pumped into the locomotive tank. At a third signal the train pulls out, the employees disappear, and you turn aside with the uncomfortable feeling that you have missed your

The London Homoeopathic Hospital cas an exhibit that would gladden the hearts of the Jubilee Hospital corps. It is a collection of dolls, illustrating the advantages of various surgical appliances. One doll in a dark blue dress, white apron, cuffs and collar, is the typical nurse. Her firmly closed lips hint of beef tea, mustard plasters and absorbent cotton, while her left eye has a "to be well shaken before taken" glare in it. A collection of little doll invalids is exhibited in tiny beds. They are suffering form broken thighs and other picturesque njuries, and are duly fitted with splints and placed in such attitudes as the liv-

ing patient would be made to assume.

In the British section is shown an exact model of Windsor Castle, with the Union Jack floating from the tower pole. The Americans admitted "that Victoria's residence pretty nearly comes up to the White House." This bona fide remark reminded me of another which the Chicago papers credit to one of their leading citizens, "Heaven is fashioned after the Palmer House." The exhibit from the Indian schools of our Northwest is presided over by four intelligent Indian girls, who employ themselves in knitting, weaving and answering questions. The average American is not troubled with an overplus of modesty. I never saw a Chicago woman pass an odd-looking foreigner at the fair without asking him question. The approved mode of attack to approach the native with "Say!" If he fails to respond Mrs. Uncle Sam gets out her ever-ready umbrella and gives him a poke which quickly brings him to "attention!" In this Indian corner I found a loaf of bread which, the label said, was made by Miss Kanaswaywetung. I'm afraid a little of her name must have got mixed up with the yeast, for her loaf was very mouldy, and, like the great Canadian cheese, a trifle demonstrative to the olfactories of those who, like myself, were peering into

the internal inwardness of things. An object of interest to the small boys was the boat "Sapolio," in which Captain Andrews made his fool-hardy trip from New Jersey to the Azores last year. It is a canvas covered boat, only fourteen feet long. Captain Andrews was presented to the Queen, and undoubtedly told her that "Sapolio scours we are concerned, fry in their own fat," both land and sea," which of course would be pleasant news to Victoria, enabling her to rest easily at nights and feel that her country is safe.

I remember being once commanded at

The Manufacturers and Liberal Art an exam, to tell all I knew about Korea. When I saw a Korean booth I was naturally attracted towards it. Four tives were in charge, dressed in their national costume. They obligingly pointed out the peculiarities of their stamps, coins, fabrics and dishes. A queer co trivance is a cycle with knife-edged wheels for carrying the "Hyas Tyhees," and which requires to be steadied by eight bearers evidently there is "wide tire act" in Korea.

Chicage, Aug. 21.-The Mines and Min-

ing Building should interest British Co-

lumbians. It is a solid structure than a million and a half pounds of iron and steel entered into its construction. In passing aimlessly through this building we are amazed to see the wonderful diversity of things which the bosom of the earth is made to render up for man's diamonds, opals, emeralds; iron, copper and lead orés; coal, granite, marble sandstone; salt, soda, petroleum. the way from England comes a lump of cannel coal which weighs 11 tons. Chile sends an interesting model of her nitrate and soda works, and Arizona invites attention to beautifully polished slabs of onyx, seven feet in length, and also to a meteorite which weighs a thousand and fifteen pounds. From New Jersey mines come unique minerals-franklinite, anom alite and blood-red zincite. Louisiana furnishes an exhibit which should be convincing to the most scentical. It is a statue of Lot's wife in pure rock-salt and is so life-like that to look upon it would covince even Bellamy himself that "Looking Backward" is not always pro fitable. Greece sends mining tools which ante-date Athens herself... Charts, drawings and photographs of the methods of mining at the time of Christ make the Grecian exhibit a very interesting one In the Canadian department an ingot of pure Sudbury nickel, weighing 4500 pounds and valued at \$2250, suggests the natural question, "Why does not Canada coin her own nickels?" - The Victoria street cars would accept one nickel for a fare, and everybody would be happy. British Columbia comes up bravely with her toes to the line in this building. A pyramid representing gold bricks is a fac simile of our total yield of placer gold since 1858, the respectable sum of \$58,-"The" thing, though, of the 512.652 Mining Building is Montana's silver sta-Miss Ada Rehan was the model. She is répresented as "Justice," standing on a silver globe and Lolding the conventional scales and sword. A spread eagle adorns the front of the globe and the whole stands on a gold plinth. The silver used is worth (or rather was when the statue was made) \$75,000. The gold is from the Spotted Horse mine, Montana. This statue is always surrounded by an admiring crowd, but it is not beautiful and would attract no attention if made of some baser metal. We tire of sight-seeing and wander into

my mind, the most beautiful structure on the grounds, and it occupies the most commanding position of all. For this reason it is often used as a rendezvous 'I'll meet you at the Administration Building in half an hour" is a remark often heard on the grounds. no formal exhibit here, and for this reason the busy thousands with notes and guide books in their hands, give a look at it and pass on. Seated within the doorway, I saw a stout old lady with a Columbian guard and ask "Is this the Administration Building?" He modeled an affirmative. "Is this all there is to The guard nodded again. The old ady uttered a disdainful "Huh!" forced herself and her basket out through the crowd and was gone. And so it is with hundreds every hour of the day. But they miss much. The Palace of Administration consists of four pavilions conected by a great central dome 256 feet n height, the style of architecture being the dignified Doric. Some idea of the gorgeousness of the dome may be had when we know that the gilding of it alone cost \$10,000. This golden dome may be seen shimmering in the sunlight many miles out upon Lake Michigan's blue waters. Within it are eight huge gilt slates supported by sculptured wing ed figures. The slate panels bear such inscriptions as: "The mariner's compass came into use in 1272:" "Gunpowder was first employed in warfare in 1325;" "Guttenburg printed from movable types in Newton discovered gravitation 1450. in 1687", etc. Farther up on another stretch of picturesque moulding are printed the names of such world-benefitters as Plato, Herschel, Agassiz, Harvey, Newton, Aristotle, Kepler, Ampiere, Cuvier, Galileo, Bacon and Darwin. The whole upper dome is given up to one huge painting by Dodge, called "The Glorificaion of the Arts and Sciences." The idea he expresses is Apollo seated on a lefty throne, conferring honors on the victors of war and the leaders in art and science. Everything within the exposition grounds is conducted with due regard to aw and order. Outside the Midway Plaisance the only sounds heard are the

the Administration Building which is, to

business-like tones of the guide-sellers: 'Official Guide Books, full description of every building," or the shrill piping of the small boys with spectacles "Get your smoked eyeglasses here, protect your eyes from the sun and heat!" The Columbian guards are young men clad in uniforms and under military discipline who are stationed at different points to give any required information. Like Paul, they "magnify their office," look successfurally grave and wise and so impress the multitude.

The chair-boys are out on strike. They are young college students who took this mode of earning a chance to study the fair. They will wheel you around in a sort of invalid's chair for an hour for the small sum of 75 cents, and throw in a great deal of useful information if you wish. Another feature which is pe culiarly grateful on a hot day is the Hygeia stand. You must know that Hygeia is a pure spring water, from Waukesha, which is in great demand hereabouts. In every concarable no & and corner are built picturesque booths furnished with automatic water filters. You drop a copper cent, or "penny" as it is locally called, into the slot and a glass of cold water runs out and is at your service. The girls in charge of these stands have an assumed air of importance almost as impressive as the Columbian guards. They chew gum, work crochet, call out little pleasantries to one another across the courts and have a gay time generally, and all of this they do for \$12 a month, and the added glory of being an indispensable feature of the A. D. CAMERON.

Don't you like pills? Eseljay's Liver Loz-enges are better for you. 25 cts. at drug-gists.

CLERGYMAN'S STORY. A PROMINENT MINISTER RE-

LATES HIS REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE WITH THE GRIPPE.

How He Was Affected and How He Was Cured. An Article That Every One Should Read and Remember.

(From the Philadelphia Item.)

Rev. Thomas L. Lewis, who resides at 2549 Neff street, and is pastor of the Richmond Baptist church, relates a very interesting account of his experience with la grippe and how he secured relief by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. Lewis is 39 years old and is recognized as one of the most popular preachers of Philadelphia He is an alumnus of Bucknell Col-

lege at Lewisburg, Pa., where he attained the degree of Master of Arts. With his other work he edits and publishes the Richmond Baptist, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the church. He looks upon the practical side of life, both preaching and publishing, the importance of good health, and when asked to tell what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has done for him, he went before Eugene Ziegler, a notary public, at 2738 Neff street, and cheerfully made affidavit to the following narrative:

"I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People two weeks ago this Sunday. I had the grippe for more than two weeks. I had great trouble during that time with my eyes and head. The disease also affected my appetite and my stomach. It required great determination and effort on my part to do my work as pastor, and I did it when I should have been in bed.

"In a week's time the effects of the grippe were completely removed. J then continued the remedy on account of my stomach difficulty, being confident that it would remove that. I want to recommend the use of Pink Pills to all those who are affected as I have been. I believe they will build up grippe patients.

"As for myself. I cannot say too much for them. I went on the scales two weeks ago to see what I weighed, and again today, wearing the same clothing. found I had gained two pounds-a pound a week.

"On account of the sedentary habits natural to my occupation and to some internal injuries received many years ago I have had a severe stomach affection, and have been troubled besides a great deal with indigestion. Since taking the Pink Pills my appetite has improved, my digestion is better and my stomach has been relieved of its pain. "I was struck accidentally in the stomach by an iron bar and once was

kicked by a mule in the same place. It was twenty years ago when I was hurt Since that time I have suffered first. much from stomach difficulties. I was treated frequently but not cured. I feel better now than at any time since I was hurt, and I am so pleased with my improvement that I am glad to let the public know of my bettered condition. have heard of other cures effected by the Pink Pills, but I prefer to speak only of my own case.

THOS. L. LEWIS. Sworn and subscribed before me this 29th day of April, A.D. 1893. EUGENE ZIECLER,

(seal) Notary Public. 'The discoverer of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People certainly deserves the highest tribute that pen can frame. His medicine has done more to alleviate the sufferings of humanity than any medicine known to science, and his name should be handed down to future generations as the greatest servant of the present age.

An analysis proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' ance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Although prepared in quantity and handled in the drug trade as a proprietary article, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense that the name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice. So grea was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all at a price which any one could afford to pay. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, Y., and are sold in boxes (never in oose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had from all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

The San Francisco Fair. The general landscape and outlay plan for the grounds and buildings has been finished, submitted, and accepted by the executive committee, and work will be gin immediately. The types and siyles of architecture on which the designs for the buildings are being prepared will deviate entirely from a style now some what overdone and the entire edifices in tended to adorn the site of the exposition in Golden Gate Park are intended to be especially Oriental, or Moorish, Aztec, early Spanish Mission, etc. The ground area of the principal buildings is to be as follows: The Manufacturers' Liberal Arts Building, not less than 459 by 200 feet; the Fine Arts Building, not less than 120x60 feet; the Agricultural and Horticultural Hall, not less than 300x125 feet; the Mechanical Arts Building, not less than 275x175 feet, and the Administration Building, not less than

60x40 feet. These buildings are to be constructed as nearly fireproof as pos-sible, and in all of them the roof nust e partially covered with skylights. The reight of facades, which will be embel lished with ornaments made of staff, will measure from ground to roof 40 feet from top of foundation to eaves, about 50 feet. The Transcontinental Freight Rate Committee will be governed by the following rules in the transportation of articles for exhibition at the California Midwinter International Exposition, during winter 1893-94. The roads will can ry free, returning, all property, except horses, exhibited at said fair, that has paid full tariff rates to the same, but only by those routes that originally carried said exhibits, and only in case in return shipment is offered for transport tion within 90 days after the close of the said fair. Visitors to the Midwinter Fair will have ample facilities for reaching the grounds by street cars, the tracks of five important lines being extended to the main entrances, north and south Foreign governments have been notified about the exposition enterprise, also the official commissioners of foreign countries represented at the World's Colum bian Exposition at Chicago, as well as the consuls of foreign governments at San Francisco. Commissioners for foreign countries will be appointed at an early date for the purpose of organizing their sections at the Midwinter Exposition and these commissioners will again organize local committees in the interest of the exhibitors from their respective na-

CANADIAN DISPATCHES. The News of Eastern Canada in Short

Paragraphs. W. G. Clegg, a millwright employed n the Keewatin lumber mills, was caught

by a wheel and instantly killed. The city of Ottawa has sold the Bank of Ottawa \$584,000 of 4 1-2 per cent. bonds at 100 3-4, the best sale of bonds ever made by the city.

David Weber, a member of the Newfoundland legislature and editor of the Trinity Record, was drowned with another man, their boat capsizing in Trin

Mrs. L. C. Leonard, a resident of London for nearly forty years, is lead. She was a sister of the late Judge Daniell and sister-in-law of the late S-nater Leonard.

The circulation of the chartered banks n the Dominion amounted to nearly \$41,000,000 in July, which is more than \$1,300,000 more than in any July since onfederation. J. T. Carson, reeve of Simcoe, is dead

aged 56. He served in the militia during the Fenian raid, contracting illness from which he never fully recovered and which finally caused his death. Unknown parties broke a win low in a store on Rideau street, Ottawa, in which

placard calling for soldiers to enlist i the United States army was displayed and destroyed the placard. The new grain tariff for Manitoba and the Northwest is announced by Presi dent Van Horne of the C.P.R. There is a reduction varying from one to nine

cents per hundred pounds from points in Manitoba and the Territories. Burglars attempted to break open the safe in Drumbo railway station. The agent, John C. Pritchette, fired a shot to scare them, when a man on lookout on the outside returned the fire, fatally injuring a sister of the agent's wife, who

glar escaped. Alfred J. Graham, of the Thirty sixth cattation, living at Alliston, in refurning from the Toronto rifle ranges, where he had been shooting, was instantly killed while stepping off an incoming train at Parkdale by getting under the wheels of another train going up

the opposite direction The Beaver liner Lake Superior, which left Liverpool on the evening of August 12, arrived at Montreal on the 21st, making the fastest run from Liverpoo to Montreal the present season. time is a little more than eight days. including three hours which the snip was delayed on account of fogs in the

straits. Says a Montreal dispatch: Considerade indignation is expressed by the women of Canada that they have not been represented in the Woman's Building at the Chicago World's Fair, and Mrs. Potter Palmer has been communicated with on the subject. She feels very keenly n the matter, and throws all the blame on the Ottawa government. Mrs. Palmer says that a year or more ago the board of lady managers authorized by the congress of the United States sent an invitation to all the civilized governments in the world, asking them to ap point a commission of women to act with the commission appointed by the United States. Not only was an invitation sent to the Dominion government, but a per sonal communication was addressed Lord Stanley of Preston, the governor general. The latter's secretary replied in a brief note to Mrs. Palmer to the effect that as Lord Stanley's term of office would expire in a few months h could not attend to the matter. But no answer whatever had been received from the Dominion government, and it had been subsequently learned that the invitation had been pigeon holed and forgotten.



Mr. A. D. Leonard of Utica, N. Y., suffered severely from Liver and Kidney troubles, causing great palujand Other medicine That Tired Feering failed to do him by good, but so successful and satisfactory was Hood's Sarsaparilla that he has taken no other medicine and is now well. The best known kidney and liver remedies are so happily combined with tonics and alteratives in

Hood's Sarsaparilla that it is an unequalled remedy for all troubles vith these important organs, overcomes That fired Feeling and makes the weak strong. HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by estoring peristaltic action of the alimentary cand

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But Their Conten Coal Compan No Hope For Sambo and Time at the F Chicago, Aug. and adjusters are ruins of last nig

Daylight diminish destroyed by 50 p made last night progress. What smoking mass of be ruins of between but to-day the p ber to be 131. abounds in one dwellings, the was \$500. Mo insured, though ance on persons make the loss \$196,500, includ structures, such and Methodist I the property of Co. The fire b the coal yards they appear to Superintendent the centre of th more than ashe nanv's loss at of \$65,000, and on buildings and company from state. The loss ber Co. was fo paratively small

Attempt Susenville, Cal tempt has been A man, name u west of the to had it not been doubt a large po now be in ashes several children. brush he ran do traced and arres vidual is one of notified to leave posed his object

Color World's Fair, trains arriving this morning ca people. They jacent to the cit men of the blac at the grounds. women of this well. They ha gramme to ol where their best The address by the race probles Sisseretta Jones ti." won appla largely compose Woodward of B of the Nations sang selections opera "Uncle ' G. Brown, an e

some nice piece The famous several number were heartily en furnished by t lass. By speci whom an army arived at the g a parade. Th passed a specia terday providi and the annou ed the attend Everybody had curious exhibit all the princip tion. There w cans and Amer British and G line, which wa his crack shoo rough riders of

COLORI Negroes of

Chicago, At

of colored peo in this city to before and pr again. They brate the day the exposition ally low rates enabled thous from the most The feature of ing to be hel ternoon, and t the prominer race, as well spoused their Frederick I ceremonies an "The Negro." Bishop Turne Price, J. M. G send. The gramme will ones, better Harry Burlei atory of Musi ward of Bos of Douglass, a have resulted assemblage of innot fail to

Americ San Franci the Union for her prelin will take plac day coal heav vessel's bunke tinue until V pected she w around the

advancement

neral intell