

In the last number of the Canadian Gazette the following paragraph appears: "It is true that the Canadian government 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 subsidizing a line of steamers to sail 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 wool, but in vain.

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 woolen 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 woolen 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 woolen 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 hopeful 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 ton 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 congress.

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 be 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 intakes to gather in all surface and storm water,"

WARES OF ALL THE WORLD
The Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building at the Fair.

A JAPANESE CARVER'S INGENUITY
Some Wonderful Clocks, Laces and Other Products of Skill, from East-India 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 marvelous 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 is made of brass, 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 every 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 with 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 ten 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 doors of the building are shown manuscripts 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 to the doors opens up a vista in Paris. Around the walls hang the Gobelin tapestries lent by the government, which are certainly the finest in the world. The panels in the center of the facade are also old tapestries, including the Jubilee painted on canvas. The Cingalesis 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 shown—ebony, satinwood, kambock, rami, mahogany. The wood is all polished and given 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 baggage tracks, signal booths—in fact, everything belonging to a well equipped depot. At every quarter hour a lively scene is enacted. First the telegraph operator issues a telegram to show that the track is clear, and then the engine and the signal 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 for jostling, the scene is not laid in America, but in 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, and the engine and passenger cars turn aside with the uncomfortable feeling that you have missed your train.
The London Homoeopathic Hospital has an exhibit that would gladden the hearts of a Jubilee painter. 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 secrecy, and she is dressed in cotton, while her left eye has a "to be well shaven before taken" glare in it. A collection of little doll invalids is exhibited in tiny beds. They are suffering from broken thighs and other picturesque injuries, and are duly fitted with splints and placed on the only sound principle of 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 met nearly every condition required by the people of the West, and it was a political gain by the people of Canada, at least not while their records are fresh."

Mr. Mercier and Sir Hector Langevin are both endeavoring to rehabilitate themselves 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 possible 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 we are concerned, fly in their own fat."

A CLERGYMAN'S STORY.
A PROMINENT MINISTER RELATES 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 the 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 College, 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. I then continued the remedy on account of my stomach difficulty, being confident that it would remedy that. I want to recommend the use of Pink Pills for Pale People to all those who are affected as I have been. I believe they will build up grippé patients.
"As for myself, I cannot say too much for them. I went on the seas two weeks ago to see what I weighed, and again today, wearing the same clothing, I 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 first. Since that time I have suffered 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. I 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 ZIEGLER,
Notary Public.
(Seal.)
"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 refresh and strengthen the nerves. They are an unflattering specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of a grippé, 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 as scurvy, 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 especially in general practice. So great 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, N.Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose 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 Sag Francisco Fair.
The general landscape and outlay plan for the ground and buildings has been finished, submitted, and accepted by the executive committee, and work will begin immediately. The types and styles of architecture on which the designs for the buildings are being prepared will be devoted entirely to a style now somewhat overdone and the entire edifices intended 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' and Liberal Arts Building, not less than 450 by 250 feet; the Fine Arts Building, not less than 120x80 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 100x40 feet. These buildings are to be constructed as nearly fireproof as possible, and in all of them the roof must be partially covered with skylights. The height of facades, which will be embellished with ornaments made of staff-work, 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 carry free, returning, all property, except race horses, exhibits at said fairs, that has paid full tariff rates to the same, but only by those routes that originally carried said exhibits, and only in case of return shipment is offered for transport. 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 Columbian 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 nations.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Form.
W. G. Clegg, a millwright employed in the Kewatin lumber mills was caught by a wheel and instantly killed.
The City of Ottawa has sold the Bank of Ottawa \$384,000 of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds at 100 3/4, the best sale of bonds ever made by the city.
David Wether, a member of the Newfoundland legislature and editor of the Trinity Record, was drowned with another man, their boat capsizing in Trinity bay.
Mrs. L. C. Leonard, a resident of London was a sister of the late Judge Dennis and sister-in-law of the late Senator Leonard.
The circulation of the chartered banks in the Dominion amounted to nearly \$41,000,000 in July, which is more than \$1,300,000 more than in any July since confederation.
J. T. Carson, reeve of Simcoo, 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 window in a store on Rideau street, Ottawa, in which a placard calling for soldiers to enlist in the United States army was displayed and destroyed the placard.
The new grain tariff for Manitoba and the Northwest is announced by President Van Horne of the C.P.R. There is a reduction varying from one to nine cents per hundred pounds in points in Manitoba and the Territories.
Burglars attempted to break open the safe in Drambo railway station. The agent, John C. Pritchett, 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 was looking from a window. The burglar escaped.
Alfred J. Graham, of the Thirty-sixth regiment, living at Allison, in returning from the Toronto rifle ranges, where he had been shooting, was unfortunately killed when stepping off an incoming train at Parkdale by getting under the wheels of another train going in 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 Liverpool to Montreal at the present season. The time is a little more than eight days, including three hours which the ship was delayed on account of fogs in the straits.
Says a Montreal dispatch: Considerable 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 in the matter, and throws all the blame on the Ottawa government. Mrs. Palmer says that a year or more ago she and 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 appoint 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 personal communication was addressed to 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 he 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.

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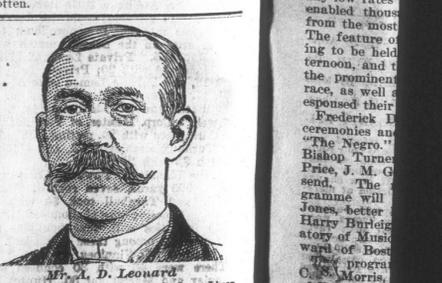
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