

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1892.

SOME GUESSES.

Before these words are in print it will, in all probability, be known who have been selected as advisers of the Sovereign in place of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues in the Liberal party. During the campaign and while the debate on the no confidence motion was going on, there were many conjectures as to the personnel of the Gladstonian Cabinet. There was, as far as we have seen, very little difference in these conjectures. The following from the London Daily Telegraph is a fair specimen of the surmises. It will be interesting to see how near it is to the Cabinet that is being formed:

Mr. Gladstone, Premier, for the fourth time in his long political career.
Lord Rosebery, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Morley, Secretary for Ireland.
Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary.
Mr. Henry Fowler, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Kimberley, Secretary for India.
Sir George Trevelyan, Secretary of the Navy.
Lord Spencer or Lord Aberdeen, or Lord Carrington, Viceroy of Ireland.
Lord Herschell, Lord Chancellor.
Mr. Labouchere, Postmaster-General.
Sir U. K. Shuttleworth, Minister of Agriculture.
Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General.
Mr. Riggby or Mr. Lockwood, or Mr. Reid, Solicitor-General.
Mr. Majorbanks, Secretary for Scotland.
Several other surmises are made respecting Under-Secretaries and offices in the Royal Household, but it is a little singular that the Telegraph has not ventured a guess as to who is to be at the head of the Colonist Department.

GLADSTONE'S MAJORITY.

The English Conservative newspapers lay great stress on the fact that, although Mr. Gladstone has a small majority in the House of Commons, in England the majority against him is seventy-one. The returns from Scotland and Wales diminish that majority very considerably, but, making all deductions, the majority of members returned from Great Britain against Mr. Gladstone is fifteen. This shows how completely he is dependent upon Ireland for his support. In 1885 Mr. Gladstone considered it of the utmost importance that the Liberal party should have a majority in the House of Commons independent of any accession of strength from Ireland. This is what he said:

"Let us suppose that the Liberal party might be returned to the coming Parliament in a minority, but in a minority which might become a majority by the aid of the Irish vote, and was called on to deal with the great constitutional question of the government of Ireland, in a position where it was a minority depending on the Irish vote for converting it into a majority. Now, I tell you, gentlemen, seriously, and solemnly, that though I believe the Liberal party to be honest, patriotic and trustworthy, in such a position as that it would not be safe for it to enter into the consideration of a measure in respect of which, at the first step of its progress, it would be in the power of a party coming from Ireland to say, 'Unless you do this or that, we will turn you out to-morrow.'"

The state of things which Mr. Gladstone deprecated in 1885 is actually that which obtains in 1892. Home Rule is the great question to be considered by the present Parliament. The Liberal party has been returned in a minority from Great Britain, and it depends upon the Irish vote to convert that minority into a majority. It is in the power of the party coming from Ireland to say "Unless you do this or that, we will turn you out to-morrow." According, then, to Mr. Gladstone's serious and solemn dictum, it is not safe to enter into the consideration of a measure for Home Rule for Ireland.

INCONSISTENT AND UNTHANKFUL.

The Times is most inconsistent in its criticisms on the conduct of the Premier in what we are happy to be able to speak of as the late crisis. When, through the incompetency of the civil authorities, the city was in a sore strait, the Premier came to its rescue, no one was more rejoiced than

the Times. On the 6th of last month when it was reasonably alarmed, it said:

"The report of the medical officer presented to the City Council, last night, has undeceived the too confident aldermenic mind, and the knowledge that the Council now possesses and the flying of the yellow flag on one of the principal streets of the city will probably convince the Mayor and Council that 'desperate diseases require desperate remedies.' Those who are responsible for the enforcement of the sanitary laws, would be held responsible by some people, rightly or wrongly, should two or three or half a dozen cases develop in the city after such ample warning, and especially were any deaths to result therefrom."

On the 7th when the danger had increased and when the necessity for action was evidently more urgent, the Times again raised this note of warning:

"There is a positive and present danger that a false sense of security may imperil the lives of many and for months ruin the business of the city. We repeat what we said yesterday, but with greater emphasis, 'desperate diseases require desperate remedies' and that to fall upon the situation manifestly and determinedly will be a proof of an indifference to the public welfare that will be worse than imbecile."

Well, the civil authorities did not "grasp the situation," they were not equal to the occasion, and the Government came to the rescue. The Provincial Health Officer was appointed and the greatly denounced health regulations were issued. Did the Times complain of the autocratic conduct of the Premier, did it protest against the "cazarian" of the Davies? Not by any means. It expressed unqualified approval of what had been done. It spoke of the regulations as "wise," and said that the appointment of a Health Officer invested with ample powers "will have the approval of every person."

It went on to say:

"The knowledge that these regulations are now in force, and that the health officers are acting under them with all diligence possible, will restore public confidence within and without the city. . . . In a day or two the effect of the work done, during the past two days, and of the sensible regulations issued by the Government will be demonstrated by the lessened number of new cases reported, and ultimately by the disappearance of the disease altogether."

One would think that, after this, while the visitation of smallpox lasted, the Times would throw what it calls politics, to the dogs, and heartily co-operate with the Government in carrying out the "wise regulations." But although the Government did nothing but carry out those regulations in spirit and in letter, the Times speedily took the alarm and began to censure them for enforcing the regulations which it had commended so highly. Although the Times, when it saw the danger, advocated a "desperate remedy" for a desperate disease, when the remedy, which was very far indeed from being "desperate," was applied, it commenced scolding in a most virulent manner. And now, when the remedy is producing the effect which the Times itself hoped for and predicted, it has nothing but abuse and detraction for the Premier and the health officer who were wisely and actively enforcing the "wise regulations."

In the hour of danger the Times called loudly for the physician, blessed him, praised him when he came; but now, when he has, with the aid of a kind Providence, cured the patient and stayed the plague, the Times has nothing but evil to say of him. This is not only phenomenal ingratitude, but it is the grossest and the densest stupidity.

LABOR REPRESENTATIVES.

The labor representatives who have been returned to the British Parliament, although they are counted as supporters of Mr. Gladstone, promise to be thorns in his side. Some, at least, of these men are extremely radical in their views, and to judge from what they say they have no affection, and but little respect, for the Grand Old Man. One of them is Mr. J. Kier Hardie. He is eccentric, through and through, in manner, in dress, in language and in principles. He appeared in the House of Commons in the dress of an ordinary laborer, and insisted on taking the oath with his head covered. It is, we see, suggested that application of soap and water to his person would not do him the least harm.

His platform is a very extensive one. It goes beyond the bounds even of radicalism, and encroaches considerably on the domain of socialism. He favors Home Rule, adult suffrage and the payment of members. He demands that elections shall be held on Saturday, and that election day be made a legal holiday; he goes in, too, for friendly parliaments and the abolition of the House of Lords. He advocates the suppression of the liquor traffic, Sunday closing, free education, and the disestablishment of the Church. More than this—he makes a demand for what he calls "land restoration," which, being interpreted, no doubt means the abolition of private property in land; he is, of course, the advocate for making by statute, eight hours a day's work; he would have the State provide pensions for workmen; he would bind employers by a strong liability act, and he would establish a labor bureau and arbitration courts. Mr. Hardie, when he gets on any one of his hobbies, will make the hair on the heads of the good old-fashioned Liberals, with whom he is associated politically, fairly stand on end. Men of their class and their opinions are as much opposed to many of what Mr. Hardie advocates as reforms as the staunchest old Tory in the land. They have a horror of anything that looks like socialism, and are disgusted with his ostentatious irreverence.

Mr. Ben. Tillett was a labor candidate for the representation of Bradford, but was, to the delight, no doubt, of the Liberals, defeated. The reader will be able to form a pretty good idea of the kind of man Mr. Ben. Tillett is from the following extract from one of his speeches:

"The Gladstonians lie," he said, "they can't help it; they are born to it, they seem to live under makes them lie; and

the working people must not forget it. The Liberals are patting the working men on their backs and patronizing them, but I hope God will strike me dead, if ever I desert the cause. I would rather rot in the gutter than have their patronage."

If all the labor representatives are like Hardie and Tillett, we have a notion that they will not be very enthusiastic followers of Mr. Gladstone, or very reliable members of the Liberal party.

MODERATE CRITICISM.

The course pursued by the News-Advertiser while this city was suffering from a visitation of the smallpox has been in striking contrast to that of the other newspapers of Vancouver. It has been neighborly, respectful and reasonable. Its kindness has been noticed and appreciated. It is, we are pleased to see, continuing in the same sensible course. Its Sunday's issue contains some criticisms on the course pursued by the press of this city during the outbreak. What it says about the impropriety of dragging politics into the discussion of health matters is judicious and timely. It is, however, unjust in including the Colonist in its censures. We have more than once protested against our Opposition contemporary attempting to manufacture political capital out of the efforts that the Government was making to suppress the disease, but so far from denigrating it, became more intensely political in its strictures. Consequently, nothing remained for us to do but to point out the impropriety and the inconsistency of the course it was pursuing.

The News-Advertiser, though in political matters opposed to the Government, does not find fault with what it has done to prevent the spread of the disease. It, in fact, approves the measures which the Times condemned as autocratic. It says:

"We are aware that both in Vancouver and Victoria there has been considerable irritation at the manner in which the Government has dealt with the matter. But we have got to observe that either the Premier, the Provincial Health Officer or those acting under them have gone beyond the powers conferred by the Regulations referred to."

This is fair and sensible. The News-Advertiser sees that the urgency was one in which the Government, in the interest of the people, were obliged to go out of the usual course, and it does not find fault with them for applying a "desperate remedy" to a "desperate disease." Every intelligent man knows that extraordinary means must be used on extraordinary occasions.

Our contemporary is right when it says: "Doubtless the subject will come up in one form or another in the House in relation to the manner in which the Government (whether rightly or wrongly) must be decided on a consideration of all the facts considered it necessary to assume extraordinary authority, and practically to create a time for the powers granted to certain municipalities by their charters."

The Government knew perfectly well, when they issued the Order-in-Council, that they would have to lay the whole matter before the Legislature when it meets. This is what the law, which invests them with the power to draw up regulations and to appoint a Health Officer, requires. The 3rd section of the Health Act provides that:

"In every such order, rule, regulation, and by-law so made shall be set forth the reasons therefor, and shall be submitted to the Legislative Assembly immediately. If it be in session, or, if not, as soon as possible after its next meeting, together with an account of all sums expended, and all sums required for the due execution of this Act, in order to be dealt with as such Legislative Assembly may deem expedient."

The Premier knew well that he would have to answer to the representatives of the people in Parliament assembled, for every Order-in-Council issued, and for every dollar expended, before he took the first step towards stamping out the smallpox. Under these circumstances it is sheer folly and ignorance to speak of "cazarian" in connection with the steps he took to drive the smallpox out of the city.

When the matter does come before the Legislature we are confident that the Government will not only be justified for the course they have taken, but that they will receive high commendation and hearty thanks for meeting a serious emergency so courageously, so promptly with so much ability and with such success.

As to what took place before the Government found it necessary to interpose, those are matters rather for the citizens of Victoria and the Parliament at Ottawa to consider, and decide upon than for the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

THE EXHIBITION.

We learn that the Victoria Exhibition this year is to be held during the last four days of September and the first day of October. This will be a very good time for a provincial exhibition. The farm work will be pretty well over, the fruit will be ripe, and the manufacturers will have had plenty of time in which to prepare their exhibits.

We expect the exhibition to be an excellent one, and much superior to that of last year. The exhibition of 1891 may be said to have been almost an experiment. It was the first held in Victoria on anything like a large scale. Its success, in the face of many difficulties and discouragements, surpassed expectation. But good as last year's exhibition was, there is nothing to hinder this year's being in every respect a much better one. All that is required is for the producers heartily to co-operate. There should be no holding back by any class of producers or individual producers. The mechanic, or farmer, or fisherman, or miner or manufacturer, who takes a pride in his work and wants to see the industries of the province prosper, should make a point of having some of the products of his industry at the exhibition.

The province could not possibly have a better advertisement than a well arranged display which will contain specimens of everything produced on the Island, either

by nature or art. The written or printed letter, let it be ever so conspicuous or attractive, does not impress the mind like an examination of the articles themselves. What writer, for instance, can give the reader so vivid an idea of the size, color, flavor and variety of the fruit produced in British Columbia as the visitor to the exhibition must receive if a single stroll through the department of an exhibition in which its fruit-growing capabilities are at all adequately represented? The same may be said of the products of our farms, factories, workshops, and fisheries. A proper representation of them will be a revelation to people who believe that British Columbia is a young and out-of-the-way province, whose industries are few and in a rough and immature condition. A good exhibition will open their eyes and show them how greatly they were mistaken.

It is difficult to estimate how much good last year's exhibition did the province, in this way. It not only impressed strangers, but it surprised and encouraged British Columbians themselves. They had a glimpse of how far they had advanced in the march of progress, and were stimulated to proceed farther and more rapidly. This year's exhibition, if a general interest is taken in it, will have similar effects, in even a greater degree. The opportunity of showing what our province is, and what its inhabitants can do, is an excellent one, and we believe that it will be embraced by a larger proportion of the population than ever.

It will not be hard to make this year's exhibition, in Victoria, the best by many degrees ever held in British Columbia. Hearty and united effort can make it such, and we are quite certain that it will.

CONGESTED CITIES.

A singular state of things exists in Victoria, Australia, just now. Although there is plenty of good land in the colony and although the climate is delightful, the people crowd into the towns and are consequently unable to find employment. It is said that in Melbourne the unemployed are "as painful a factor in the social situation as they are in the East-end of London." This is an extraordinary thing to say of a new country where there is plenty of elbow room. "Large numbers of persons" it was said a few weeks ago, "are supported by contributions from the public funds and by private charity. As many as 5,300 unemployed persons have been registered on the books of the labor bureau."

When, however, the proportion which the people who try to live in the cities, bear to the whole population of the colony is considered, it will not appear wonderful that all the residents of the cities cannot find work. The population of Victoria is 1,140,000, the population of Melbourne, its suburbs alone, not taking into consideration the inhabitants of the smaller towns, is 491,000 or over two-fifths of the whole. It seems simply impossible that so small a population could support so big a city.

The other colonies of Australia are in pretty much the same condition. The population of New South Wales is 1,134,000, that of Sydney, its capital, is 388,000. South Australia has 315,000 inhabitants, and the population of Adelaide, its capital, is 133,000. Queensland has 393,000, and Brisbane, its chief town, has 93,000 inhabitants. It is calculated that if the population of London were as great in proportion to the number of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom as is that of Melbourne, when compared with the population of Victoria, it would contain between twelve and fifteen millions of people. Yet the population of London, considering the size of the Island of Great Britain, and the number of its inhabitants, is one of the wonders of the world.

That there are hard times in Australia is not a matter of surprise, and no one will wonder when he hears that the Government of Victoria is trying to discover a remedy for the extraordinary way in which the population of the colony is distributed. The Government has devised a measure for the creation of village settlements which they hope will be a remedy for the evil. In the villages which they propose to establish there will not, it is hoped, be the loneliness and want of excitement which many immigrants find to be so hard to bear when they settle in the wilderness. It is to be feared that there will be one condition of life in the villages which the city laborer or "clerk," as he is called in Australia, will find as hard to conform to as the loneliness and the sameness of country life. This condition is work, steady, continuous work. The inhabitants of the village communities will have to work and work hard for years, in order to produce enough from the soil to sustain life.

There will be no one there to sponge upon or to beg from, and unless they work they must starve. This obligation to labor will be most distasteful to many who crowd into the cities with the hope of getting a "soft snap," and it will, it is to be feared, make the village settlement scheme of the Victoria Government in very many instances a failure.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We see that the New York Herald denounces the advertisement of the American Publishing Company of Jersey City, N.J., as "Miserable, availing." The Weekly Herald of August 3 contains a complete exposure of the whole scheme, and shows it to be a fraud from beginning to end. We greatly regret that we were induced to give the advertisement, "Cash for Brains," an insertion in our Sunday's issue. Our New York agent assured us that he had made enquiries and had found the advertisement was published in good faith and had appeared in respectable newspapers in different parts of the Union. We regret that we were induced to give it a place in our columns, and now the very earliest opportunity to make our readers aware of its true character.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Extra-Series Matches of the B. C. R. A.—Prize Winners and their Scores.

B. C. Lacrosse Association and the Winnipeg Tournament—The Irish Cricket Team for Canada.

THE RIFLE.
The results of the extra series matches of the British Columbia Rifle Association's Nineteenth annual rifle meeting have been figured out and are given below.

EXTRA SERIES—A. (200 YARDS).
Fired simultaneously with competitors then in progress at this range at the discretion of the Council. Snider rifle. Five shots. Any position. Number of entries unlimited, but no competitor to take more than one prize. First prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$7.50; 3rd prize, \$5; five prizes, each \$2.50.

Points.
1. Gr. W. Huxton..... 25
2. Gr. A. R. Langley..... 23
3. Lieut. Williams..... 23
4. Gr. R. Sargison..... 23
5. Gr. W. P. Winby..... 23
6. Lieut. Chamberlain..... 23
7. Gr. J. H. Sully..... 23
8. Gr. A. Pettendreich..... 23

EXTRA SERIES—B. (400 YARDS).
Fired simultaneously with competitors then in progress at this range at the discretion of the Council. Snider rifle. Five shots. Any position. Number of entries unlimited, but no competitor to take more than one prize. First prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$7.50; 3rd prize, \$5; five prizes, each \$2.50.

Points.
1. Gr. W. P. Winby..... 25
2. Gr. G. Turnbull..... 23
3. Gr. J. H. Sully..... 23
4. Lieut. Williams..... 23
5. Gr. R. Sargison..... 23
6. Lieut. Chamberlain..... 23
7. Gr. A. J. Hunter..... 23
8. Gr. A. R. Langley..... 23
9. Gr. S. A. Russell..... 23

EXTRA SERIES—C. (600 YARDS).
Fired simultaneously with competitors then in progress at this range at the discretion of the Council. Snider rifle. Five shots. Any position. Number of entries unlimited, but no competitor to take more than one prize. First prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$7.50; 3rd prize, \$5; five prizes, each \$2.50.

Points.
1. Dr. Kellett, R.N..... 25
2. Gr. W. P. Winby..... 23
3. Gr. A. R. Langley..... 23
4. Gr. W. P. Winby..... 23
5. Gr. G. Turnbull..... 23
6. Gr. S. A. Russell..... 23
7. Gr. J. H. Sully..... 23
8. Gr. A. J. Hunter..... 23
9. Gr. A. R. Langley..... 23
10. Gr. S. A. Russell..... 23

EXTRA SERIES—D. (800 YARDS).
Fired simultaneously with competitors then in progress at this range at the discretion of the Council. Snider rifle. Five shots. Any position. Number of entries unlimited, but no competitor to take more than one prize. First prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$7.50; 3rd prize, \$5; five prizes, each \$2.50.

Points.
1. Sgt. P. Hibben..... 25
2. Gr. T. F. Fletcher..... 23
3. Gr. R. Sargison..... 23
4. Gr. G. Turnbull..... 23
5. Gr. S. A. Russell..... 23
6. Gr. W. P. Winby..... 23
7. Gr. J. H. Sully..... 23
8. Gr. A. J. Hunter..... 23
9. Gr. A. R. Langley..... 23
10. Gr. S. A. Russell..... 23

EXTRA SERIES—E. (900 YARDS).
Fired simultaneously with competitors then in progress at this range at the discretion of the Council. Snider rifle. Five shots. Any position. Number of entries unlimited, but no competitor to take more than one prize. First prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$7.50; 3rd prize, \$5; five prizes, each \$2.50.

Points.
1. Gr. J. H. Sully..... 25
2. Gr. I. S. Parkes..... 23
3. Gr. A. Pettendreich..... 23
4. Gr. W. P. Winby..... 23
5. Gr. W. Huxton..... 23
6. Gr. W. P. Winby..... 23
7. Gr. J. H. Sully..... 23
8. Gr. A. J. Hunter..... 23
9. Gr. A. R. Langley..... 23
10. Gr. S. A. Russell..... 23

It was provided that in all the extra series matches the prize should not exceed the amount of entrance fees. Series "B" and "D" is understood, fell a trifle short of the required amount.

YACHTING.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The race for the Albert cup, from Cowes, today, the Iverna came in first. The Emperor William's yacht Meteor, was second.

LACROSSE.

A proposition has been received by the B. C. Lacrosse Association to send a picked provincial team, made up of the best men in the three cities of British Columbia, to the Winnipeg lacrosse tournament. The Brockville are to be there; so are the Shamrocks of Montreal, and possibly the St. Catharines Athletics. The proposition is now under consideration, as is a proposal to receive the Vancouver intermediates here next Saturday.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 15.—The Vancouver junior lacrosse club played the Victoria juniors on Saturday. A team was picked, to-night, to go to Victoria.

INVITED TO SEATTLE.

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 16.—(Special).—The lacrosse teams of this city and Vancouver, have received an invitation to go over to Seattle two weeks from Saturday, and play an exhibition game. The matter will be discussed at a meeting to-morrow night.

THE WHEEL.

ZIMMERMAN AT TORONTO.
TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 15.—About 8000 spectators were present at the second day of the Toronto bicycle club meeting. The great attraction was Zimmerman, the invincible New Yorker; but, although he rode in splendid form, and was easily the superior of all his competitors, he only carried off the honors in one event, owing to the handicap to which he was subjected. Wells of the Wanderers of Toronto, with 20 yards start, defeated Zimmerman in the half mile race by four yards, and, with a good start, also defeated the champion in the quarter mile race, but Zimmerman turned the tables upon him in the mile race.

THE TURF.

THE ST. LEGER.
LONDON, Aug. 15.—Latest betting at Tattersall's on the St. Leger shows Orme a very strong favorite, 11 to 10 being taken and wanted. La Fleche and St. Damien find plenty of supporters at 6 to 1, whilst the Derby winner, Sir Hugo, is freely booked at 7 to 1. Other prices are as follows: 100 to 5, The Lover; 100 to 7, Watercress; May Duke and the Sinner, and 100 to 6, Curio.

FOOT.

The Calgary Polo team, who honor Victoria with their presence this month, will receive a return visit from the Victoria polo players on the occasion of their annual tournament and gymkhana, to be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 6, 7, and 8. The matches are to be contested by teams representing Regina, Qu'Appelle Valley, Fort McLeod, Pincher Creek, High River, Calgary and Victoria, while the gymkhana programme contains seven keenly interesting events.

THE RIFLE.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 16.—(Special).—In connection with the completion of the rifle men that they are unable to get a favorable rate to this year's meeting of the Dominion Association at Ottawa, the C.P.R. officials at Vancouver assert that the rates now granted are practically the same to the company as the rates of last year, being a

considerable reduction from the lowest tourist rate—the cheapest tourist ticket costs \$135, and the rifleman's rate, fixed in the East, is \$100.

THEY CANNOT GO.

Much to the disappointment of members of the B. C. Rifle Association, no team from this province will attend the Dominion Association matches at Ottawa next month. The efforts made to secure a lower rate than the one offered by the C.P.R. have been unsuccessful, and the members of the team selected are unwilling to increase the otherwise heavy expenses of the trip.

WRESTLING.

LOOKING FOR BIG GAME.
MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—W. H. Quinn, of Cornwall, champion wrestler of Canada, has issued a challenge to the world in general, and John McMahon and McCarrigan, of Boston, in particular, for a collar and elbow wrestling contest. He also challenges Ernest Rober, Evan Lewis and any man in Canada to a five-style contest.

CRICKET.

TORONTO, Aug. 15.—An effort is being made to have the Irish cricket team, which is to tour the United States, next month, come to Toronto. It is proposed that they be brought here to meet Canada's international team, before the latter depart for Philadelphia to play the United States eleven.

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COCHRANE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Douglas and Yates streets,
Vancouver, B.C.
Sole Agents for Victoria.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Improved Farm, 100 Acres, Langley Prairie; all enclosed, good House, Barn and Stable. For terms, address Wm. Wilson, Langley Prairie P. O., New Westminster.

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THE RIFLE.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 16.—(Special).—In connection with the completion of the rifle men that they are unable to get a favorable rate to this year's meeting of the Dominion Association at Ottawa, the C.P.R. officials at Vancouver assert that the rates now granted are practically the same to the company as the rates of last year, being a

AUCTION SALE

REAL ESTATE IN LILLOOET.

I am instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction, at the Saleroom, Yates Street, on

Wednesday, August 24
At 12 o'clock noon,

All that piece or parcel of land and premises, situate in the District of Lillooet, in the Province of British Columbia, said to contain eighty-nine (89) acres, more or less, and numbered Lot three (