# THE VICTORIA TIMES

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TIMES P. & P. CO., VICTORIA, B. C.

WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

#### NOTICE.

Raper, Raper & Co., Nanaimo, are no longer agents for the Times, and are not authorized to collect subscriptions therefer. Subscribers in Nanaimo and vicinity can either pay our authorized agent, Duncan Ross, or remit direct to office. WM. TEMPLEMAN. Manager.

ALL PULL TOGETHER.

The collecting committee of the New Westminster celebration in connection with the exhibition, has received up to the present time over \$2000, and the work is not yet completed. Contribusums of from \$225 to \$1. The response is certainly a generous one, and indicates that, nothwithstanding the "hard times," the public spirit of Westminster is still alive and active. If on other questions the Royal City is sometimes it returns to them before the week is bye-election is brought on forthwith of by which agricultural and industrial layed. The latter riding gave Mr. Patexhibitions can be made financially suc- terson a very small majority, and the cessful in British Columbia. Victoria government seem reluctant to try a new could subscribe five dollars to Westmin- contest lest they suffer defeat. Westster's one, but she does not do so. Our moreland was left unrepresented only a citizens-or at least enough of them for few days, but there was in that case a the purpose-have the money, but they majority of over 2100 to give the Ottaare deficient in faith; while those who was managers confidence. In Great Brihave faith have worked earnestly with tain the two ridings would have been only a measureable success. The directreated exactly alike, irrespective of the tors of the Victoria association must de- majority; the bye-elections would have vise some plan to convince the people been held as a matter of course immethat they have a personal interest in the diately on the vacancy occurring. The their duty to contribute annually to its British precedents awkward, though tions, or small annual fees from a large cedents when these suit their purpose. membership, the probability is that an As to Mr. Girouard's appointment there adverse balance will continue to appear is no fault to be found. All are agreed on the books of the treasurer forever, if the faith of the few is equal to the task of maintaining the exhibition for that it is pleasant to be able to commend the somewhat indefinite period.

SCHOOLS AND RELIGION.

Joseph Martin, M. P., has written to the Globe a letter commenting on Rev. Dr. Grant's exposition of the Manitoba school question, in which he convicts Dr. Grant of several inaccuracies. With these it might not be profitable to deal at length, though manifestly they detract from whatever value is to be found in the Rev. Principal's letters But there is one passage in Mr. Martin's criticism which deserves reproduction, wherein he says:-"Running all through Dr. Grant's letters he has mix cd up the question of the Bible in the schools with the question of the abolition of separate schools, and he has criticised rather severely my position in that matter. As a matter of fact the 1890 act made practically no difference in the religious exercise of the old Protestant schools. In other words the religious exercises which had been adopted by the old Protestant board have been applied to the new national wrong. I never hesitated to say so, and I would have been glad if the Legislature of 1890 had adopted a thoroughly therefrom religious exercises of every kind. It is admitted by every one con versant with the facts that the religious are simply a farce. Even those who contend most strongly for their con tinuance, and have such a great horror is a mere question of sentiment, that of short passages of Scripture and the reading of the form of prayer really have any effect or any appreciable effect, upon the religious education of the continuing these forms in order that the schools may not be called godless. The objection of the Roman Catholics to the schools as they now exist is that they are not allowed to teach their religion in the schools in which they are called upon to support. Many Protestants also contend that religion should be taught in the schools. The difficulty comes in in determining what that religion should be. If we had a state church then we would have no difficulty; of course the go to produce the harvest, and which State religion would be taught in the State schools. We have in Canada, I hope, set our faces for all time to come against a state church, and our only safe course, in my opinion, in our public national schools is not to attempt to deal with the question of religion at all, being entirely rosy, even when his crop could not complain. As it is now, we do matters. but to leave that question to the church- is a good one. Then the tariff plays its complain, for neither the prize in anes and the parents of the children in part in keeping him humble. Of all the other province nor in our own is open

It is very instructive to com-

lating to Australia and New Zealand. land system is the best in the world. The state provides an education solely secular, and ministers of all denominathe week. The Catholic priests in New Zealand attend regularly for one hour in the week to catechize the Catholic scholars in the public schools. The system works admirably-and why should it rot? It is a mistake to be always thrusting dogmatic teaching into every kind of instruction. Religion can be all the better taught if it is not made too stale by a monotonous repetition."

This answer, coming from a high dignitary of the Catholic church, will doubtles be a little startling, if not instructive, to many people who prate about "godless" schools-and these people are by no means confined to one church or one denomination. Mr. Martin and Archbishop Croke come remarkably near entire agreement in their views of religion in the school, and it is to be hoped that the number of those who think with them will rapidly in-

A VARIETY OF TREATMENT.

Mr. Girouard was appointed to the supromptness in this case being in strange Brunswick. The explanation seems to be that Jacques Cartier, the county repeople pull together and subscribe ac- on as absolutely safe for the governcording to their means to make the show | ment, while in the other cases an apthey succeed in doing so. They cast an unsafe district. It will be interesttheir bread upon the waters freely and ing to note whether the Jacques Cartier over. That is the only way that we know | while that in West Huron is longer dethat he is a good man for the place, and government for one good action.

THE EXPENSE SIDE

men's granaries without labor, worry Good fortune they have, at least so far will turn their attention to the condition as the harvest goes, but there was first of protectionist France. much labor to be put forth and a large risk in actual expenditure to be incurred. Bearing on this side of the farmer's account some interesting figures are given by the Winnipeg Commercial. The area under crop, it finds, was 1,862,296 acres, and at the moderate estimate of three pounds per acre the binding twine reguired was 5,586,888 pounds. The cost of this at the average of 8 cents was \$446,951. Then there is the cost of hired help in harvesting the crop. Of this the Commercial says: "Nothing schools. I believe myself that this is like a satisfactory estimate can be made of the amount paid in wages to save the present crop in Manitoba. One estimate made in the official crop bulletin, said national system of schools, excluding that 6000 extra men were required to harvest the crop. Allowing that these men cost on an average \$30 per month including the cost of their keep, and that exercises as conducted in the schools they are employed for three months, we would have the sum of \$540,000 paid in wages during the present season for extra help alone, and not counting the orof godless schools, have to admit that it dinary help required by the farmers. This sum, we think, is a moderate estimate they do not consider the formal reading of extra help to the farmers of Manitoba." Threshing the grain, 60,000,000 bushels, at 31/2 cents per bushel, makes, meantime the important customs office up another outlay of \$2,100,000; but in in Montreal gets along—and has got ly all passed away. In referring to the some cases the charge was only from along for some three years-without a children. They insist, however, upon 2 to 3 cents per bushel and the total collector simply because the government mentioned may be a little too large. For does not care to open a constitutency in agricultural implements the Commercial these perilous times. Two provincial thinks a fair charge would be \$250,000 chief justiceships have been left vacant as against this particular harvest. These for a year for no better reason. This sums make up quite a heavy outlay for treatment of judicial offices as political one harvest, but they are not all that are prizes is the worst feature of the bad charged against the season's product. The Commercial observes:

"All these items are for the harvest alone, and do not take into account cost various expenses the year around which only culminate with the marketing of the crop. And then, as the farmer draws following him up closely, on the lookout for their share of the proceeds."

life of the Manitoba farmer is far from to take our chance, and in any case we to address the society on public health binder twine used, over 2,100,000 pounds to us. We are made to feel that we were imported from the United States, were an inferior people, and in disgrace pare with this passage the reply of and this had to pay the duty of 121/2 per at that."

Archbishop Croke of Ireland to Mr. cent. A large percentage of the agricul-Stead, in the course of an interview re- tural implements bought were of American manufacture, and these were taxed Mr. Stead asked; "What about the 20 per cent., while on those bought in school question?" and the prelate's re- Eastern Canada a manufacturer's marply was:-"I think that the New Zea- gin of nearly equal amount must be allowed for. At the same time the N. P. puts nothing in the Manitoba farmer's pocket; his wheat is away down in price tions are authorized to impart religious and the tariff does nothing to lift it up. instructions to their pupils one day in No wonder he has grown decidedly weary of the policy which taxes him heavily and gives him no recompense. The Commercial in conclusion moralizes as follows:

> "When we think that all this vast expenditure, a few of the items of which we have enumerated above, is made by the handful of farmers of Manitoba. numbering, all told, less than 25,000, the thing seems amazing. Truly it is the farmer who has to be relied upon to make things hum after all. Agriculture is surely our greatest industry, upon which all others are dependent. We can prate about national policies to build up manufactures, but our great national policy should be to guard and encourage our magnificent agricultural industry, and all other thing's will come with the prosperity of this greatest of all inter-

> > THE FRENCH FARMER.

Some Canadian protectionist papers

urge that Great Britain should put protective duties on agricultural products for the purpose of helping the British farmer in his distress. What advice would they give to France, where the farmer is also in a bad way, though preme court bench immediately after the France imposes very high duties on tions have been made by the citizens of resignation of Mr. Justice Fournier, the farm products? The duty on wheat has ben increased at various times with the contrast with the delay in selecting new idea of keeping out the foreign product, chief justices for Quebec and New and it is the fact that very little outside wheat goes into France only about 14 per cent. of the total consumption. divided it is a unit on the exhibition. The presented by Mr. Girouard is looked up. Yet the price of wheat in France has fallen from 34 francs per metrical quintal (220 pounds) in 1867 to 19 francs a success, financially and otherwise, and pointment might mean the opening of in 1894. There is a duty on cattle of \$1.93 per quintal, live weight, but the cattle industry in France is in a depressed state. Indian corn from aboad bears a duty of 58 cents per quintal. with the effect of taxing those who raise horses and cattle and the manufacturers of starch and sugar, and "without any effect in keeping up the values of competing cereals," to quote the words of a report on this subject drawn up for the British Foreign Office. Duties and bounties afford a double protection to the produces a large quantity yearly. Now over-production is the cause of complaint. The report quoted says: "It is melancholy to think that the state has exhibition and that to some extent it is Conservative ministers occasionally find spent 500,000,000 francs in ten years for the protection of the sugar trade maintenance. Without general contribu- they are not slow to quote British pre- and that growers and manufacturers the purpose of obtaining something to alike still find that they are on the verge of penury." Perhaps they have not duties high enough to "do the trick." M. Turrel, a member of the agricultural party in the Chamber of Deputies and a protectionist, is quoted as saying his pocket. Finally he made his way in a review of the whole situation that to Chilliwack and was taken in by Mr. the soil in France—the land par excellence of thrift, small properties and wheat garnered this season by the farm- extent of \$300,000,000 and is depreciaters of Manitoba and the Northwest, but | ing in value, eviction following eviction, | and went to the hop fields. They the expense side of the account has not and loan companies being obliged in received any large amount of considera- spite of themselves to take possession of tion. If the millions of bushels of gold. farms till they now own estates as exen grain were to drop into the husband. tensive as those of the feudal age. Our protectionist contemporaries have a rem or expense on their part the world might edy ready for the agricultural depreslook on with envy at their good fortune. | sion in free trade Britain; perhaps they

> The report which misrepresented Mr. Laurier as thanking God that there were no Oangemen among the Liberais has been traced back to La Patrie, a Montreal Rouge paper. We are quite satisfied that the Conservative papers should be cleared of responsibility in this case, but that does not remove all evidence of their readiness to do Mr. The Society Elects Officers and Listens Laurier an injustice whenever they find an opportunity.

A number of Winnipeg citizens have petitioned against the proposed change of collectors of customs in that city, whereby Col. Scott is to be superannuated and A. W. Ross, M. P., is to get | The officers elected are: President, Dr. an office. The petitioners point out that the customs office is efficiently conducted at present, and they protest against a change. The incident affords another illustration of the manner in which the Canadian public service is managed. To carry out the government's scheme means adding to the expenditure by superannuating an official fit for the work in order to supply a place for a faithful servitor of the party. In the system.

Speaking of outsiders receiving provincial governorships the Winnipeg Free of seed, tillage of the soil and all the Press justly observes: "If the rule of exchange were adopted we would at least be on equal footing with the others. We do not claim that we have men disin the sheckles, he will find his creditors | tinguished enough in abilities and long public service to add lustre to the office dress. Dr. Milne informed the meet in Ontario and Quebec, for instance; All of which goes to show that the but if that were the rule we should have

## ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Frank lune, the Boy Tramp, Placed in the Provincial Reformatory.

Why He Left His Home in Toronto and How He Crossed the Mission.

Frank Clune, the boy tramp, who traveled from Toronto to Mission station in the luxurious palace cars of the Canadian Pacific railway, without paying a cent, and yet didn't have a pass, arrived here last evening and will be placed in the Provincial Reformatory. Fuil grown tramps very often cross the continent on brake beams, but this twelve year old boy found a more comfortable place, and if he could not get under a seat in one of the passenger cars, he waited for the next train, time being no object to him. He left his home in Toronto last December with the avowed intention of coming west and "leraning to be a cawboy," as he put it. There were other reasons why he left home. In the first place his step-father, an expressman named Maloney, he says did not treat him well, and besides ne did not want to go to school. He can write and spell his own name and read a little bit, which he considers quite sufficient for carrying him through the world, if somebody will only teach him to be a cowboy. This seems to be his one ambition, and he was very much disappointed when told that that was one of the few trades that was not taught at the Reformatory. However, he is quite willing to go there for three or four years, "it being better anyhow than a warship," so he says.

Young Clune, is a bright little fellow wears his 'honors" without the least embarrassment. This morning he told a Times representative some of his experiences while prossing the continent. They are somewhat different from those usually published upon the return of sonie "prominent citizen." The scenery had no charms for him. He was under the seat and to look out of the window meant immediate ejectment from the car. He was not interested in the business conditions, his age and innocent manner being quite sufficient for him to obtain regular meals during the day, a soft couch at night and any amount of cast off clothing. In fact he carried quite a little baggage with him, consisting of an extra suit and other clothes neatly

wrapped in a paper. When asked why the conductors did not prevent him from boarding the cars. growers of sugar beets, of which France he answered with a look of disgust at interviewer's ignorance, they didn't see me, of course." During the whole trip he was ejected from the cars but five times, and made one run of over five hundred miles without being discovered. Of course he left the cars at different stations during the trip for eat and 'seeing the towns," as he says. He reached Kamloops last April, having been on the road five months, living on what he could beg and traveling in the same cars as princes and millionaires, although he seldom had a cent it. Thomas Kitchen, M. P. P. He said Mr. Kitchen treated him kindly, but he was going to place him on a warship and wouldn't let him ride his horses and become a cowboy, so he ran away wouldn't let him work there 'so he just knocked around the country," until taken in charge by the provincial police and sent to Victoria

did not want to go to the reformatory for a few days, thinking he said, that does not see why they want to take him | surface. there anyway, considering that he has himself. But he would sooner go there blossomed earlier. than to a warship or back home. It is to maturity earlier than others, but all at the reformatory.

MEETING OF DOCTORS.

to an Interesting Address.

The Victoria Medico-Chirurgical So ciety held its annual meeting at Philharmonic hall on Friday evening, and be sides electing officers, listened to a very interesting address by Dr. G. L. Milne G. L. Milne; vice-president, Dr. James D. Helmcken; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Fraser.

The president's address was on "Rem. iniscences of Victoria," extending over a period of fifteen years, and dealt par ticularly with the prominent part taken by gentlemen of the medical profession in the up-building of the comonwealth. He opened by giving his first impression of the city, and compared the hospital facilities of that time and the present. He spoke in the highest terms of the men then in active practice; men mostpart taken in politics by physicians 'ie spoke first of Hon. Dr. J. D. Helmcken who from his first arrival in 1850 was foremost in the affairs of the Island and province. The speaker sketched his work as a member of the delegation sent to Ottawa to arrange for confederation. He also referred to Dr. Carrol, of Cariboo, also a member of the same commission, and Dr. John C. Davie, senior, who at the time of his death was in the legislature, and an active worker. The doctor also speke in praise of the work of Dr. Trimble and Dr. Ashe, members from Victoria and Comox respectively, and Dr. Powell, who took an active part in political af fairs.

The president was at the close tender ed a hearty vote of thanks for his ading that Dr. P. H. Bryce, secretary of the Ontario Board of Health, would be

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.-U. S. Government Report.

To the Editor: I observe an article on grouse shooting on the Colonist of the 4th inst. The writer says that the grouse are very scarce and wild. I have shot over Vancouver and adjacent islands for the last 37 years, and this season I have found the blue grouse more plentiful than for the past twenty years; but the writer in the Colonist will have to do as I do-go to where the grouse are. The hills and mountains, at an elevation of from 800 to 1000 feet, is the natural home of the blue grouse. They come down to the valleys in the spring to breed, and remain till the heavy autumn rains; or, if like this season, they leave on account of the short crop of sallal berries. and at present may be found in quantities among the thrfty pinus Douglessioi on the mountain sides. On the 1st istant I made a trip to an elevation of 800 feet or a little over, and in less than 3 hours' actual shooting bagged 12 brace ary grapes. When stimulated in and a deer. I have been back once to the hills since, and in company with two other good shots, bagged 35 brace. After the sun has passed the meridian is the time to find the birds on the ground. With a good Gordon setter, a good 12

bore Greener, and plenty of muscle,

there will be no reason to go without

SHOOTING ON THE ISLAND.

As regards a gun license, it would be unjust, as in Vancouver Island, adjacent islands and the Mainland, there are thousands of acres to each individual at present inhabiting British Columbia to roam across at his own sweet will. and all the game his heart could wish have been made to germinate, a most for to shoot, and will be for generations | unusual thing to happen in a cold el to come. If a laboring man or mechan- mate. The development of the rows ic has to pay \$10 for a license, and lose his time, a week or so, he would be paying more, perhaps, than his family or himself could afford for his brief sport. As regards accidents, so long as a fool and a gun make up the combination there always will be danger in the air. The best way is to make blue grouse and deer shooting come in on September 1st, and the others a month later, and Artificial light produces the same effect knock off on 31st December, as very few grouse could be shot after the m ddle of November. Fraternally I feel is placed over the light, because the sorry for the writer in the Colonist fin-1ing such poor sport, but he must lay the fault where it belongs, a shortage of sallal berries, for all game is governed day and by an arc light at night were by the food supply. My motto would found to mature much earlier than in be, no gun license, but sure punishment a greenhouse lighted only by the sun, to those who break the law. Personally. I think, that the grouse in our district has been well looked after. As for deer, the farmer who is a bona fide resident, with vested interests, should would be found each morning to lean be allowed to kill a buck anywhere on his own land at any time; for the deer During the day they would straighten do a lot of damage to crops and to up, but at night they would again bent orehards in particular.

ONE WHO SHOOTS FOR SPORT ON THE ISLAND.

MAKES PLANTS GROW.

Electric Current. Though it has long been known that atmospheric electricity plays an important part in the stimulation of vegetable growth, heretofore no practical use has been made of the knowledge. Some

French scientists have for some time been making experiments to learn the exact effect of electricity on plants, and stimulated during working hours, so to the results seem to indicate that a most speak, while in the latter case the plant valuable aid to agriculture has been is kept growing day and night without

At the government experiment station cal action which the electric current has at Amherst, Mass., two plots of ground upon fruits and vegetables has not yet are used by which to compare the plants been determined. It is only certain that grown naturally with those treated by electricity. One of the gardens is in a that it acts by aiding the plants to natural state and the other is surrounded with a timber frame upon which are the soil. mounted porcelain insulators. From each insulator is stretched a copper wire, mer has to be somewhat of a chemist which runs under the earth at a depth of about two inches. The wire is con-To-day he spent with Officer McKenna tinuous all around the garden, and leads of the provincial police, and although into an adjacen building containg the he seemed tired of the police office, he dynamo. When the dynamo is working a current of electricity is kept flowing through the soil by means of the wires he deserved a few days' holidays. He ramifying in all directions under the

The electric garden has been found to proved his ability to take care of him bear more heavily than the natural one, self by traveling across the continer." by while all the seeds sprouted and plants Some plants came probable that he will spend some time were stimulated more or less by the electric current. Electrical machines are being built at the shops of Lyan & Mctoo expensive, however, for a farmer, and though all right in theory are too costly in practice. Moreover, the attendance of an expert electrician is re-



#### but Sleepless Tired

Is a condition which gradually wears away the strength. Let the blood be purified and enriched by Hood's Sarsaparilla and this condition will cease.

"For two or three years I was subject to poor spells. I always felt tired, could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not do me any good. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before I had finished two bottles I began to feel better and in a short time I felt all right and had gained 21 pounds in weight. I am stronger and healthier than I have ever been in my life." JOHN W. COUGHLIN, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only

True Blood Purifier Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Do not be induced to buy and other.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billious-

quired to keep the dynamo in running

The new invention recently made in France is much cheaper, and apparent very effective. It is called the geomag nitifere, and makes use of the electric always present in the atmosphere. consists of an ordinary pole some forty or fifty feet in height, surmounted b chevaux de frise of copper spikes, which act as a collector of the electricity in the air. The collector is insulated from the pole by a porcelain knob and connect, with a copper wire (also insulated from the pole), which transmits the current to a network of wires laid under the soil at a depth of about six feet. Thes. wires are made of galvanized iron, and their cost is insignificant. By the of this apparatus the production of plot of ground has been increased The grapes from vineyards which the geomagnetifere is used richer in sugar and alcohol than ordin way flowers have a stronber perfulp besides coming to maturity in a shorter time. The action of the apparatus us ing atmospheric electricity is not so powerful as that from a dynamo but the effect on vegetation appears to be more even. Experiments with batteries were not so successful, owing to the difference in the resistance of the soil in various

When seeds are treated with the owerful current of a Ruhmokorff coil the yield is far greater than ordinarily. I'eas, beans and corn grow with aston isbing swiftness and even date stones plants in an electric garden is very even in character, except when the batteries are used. In this case the crop varies in character according as one particular section receives more or less of the

electric current. At the Ithaca, N. Y., experimental station plants have been subjected to the action of the electric light at night. on plants as does sunlight, only in a lesser degree. An amber colored globe crange rays are more valuable to vegetation than the others. Plants in a green l'ouse illuminated by sunlight during the The nearer the plants are to the light

the faster their growth. It is noticed that the arc light had a curious attraction for some plants. These toward it at an angle of 45 degrees. toward the light.

The continued light day and night caused the color of flowers to become deeper and richer. In a few days, however, they lost their intensity of color, at the same time blossoming more pro-A New Use Has Been Found for the fusely. In the case of violets it was found that the continuous light made them bloom in three weeks, while those only receiving sunlight did not bear a

bud for five weeks. It would seem that the electric current is likely to be more efficacious than the system of continuously keeping the plants in a bright light. By the former method the growth of the plant is any intervals of rest. The exact chemisuch action takes place. assimilation of certain mineral salts in

At the present day a successful farand it looks as if he would have to turn electrician.-New York Tribune.

AIR AS A MOTIVE POWER.

To be Shortly Used in Baltimore-Pro cess of Operation.

A test of compressed air as a motive power for rapid transit cars will short ly be made in Baltimore for the purpose of demonstrating the efficiency and com parative cost of this means of propulsicn. For this purpose two cars are Donald at Curtis Bay, and it is expected they will be completed and ready for the trial trip next week. Air compress ors for the purpose of charging the cars are being constructed, and will be read, at the same time. The new cars may make their first trip on the Baltimore. The experiment may also be made on the Traction company's line, as in that event air for the purpose could be compressed at one of the Traction company's power houses without trouble. The new cars will be made of the ordinary size and dimensions, with the same seating capacity as those now used. The controlling device for the motorman is simple and positive in ef fect, occupying no more platform space than the ordinary brake handle. All the other mechanism is under the car floor. In process of operation the air 18 compressed from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per square inch and stored in the station tank. With sufficient store capac ity in the station, the time ocupied in charging the car, either automatically or by hand device, need not take more than half a minute. The storage capacity of the seamless steel flasks or containers in the car is sufficient to operate the car from twelve to fifteen miles or more, according to the pressure. After passing through a reducing valve and being lowered to whatever is desired as a working pressure the air is circulated through het water, and the mixture of heated air and vaporized water passes to the motors, working expansively The mechanical features of the motors are substantially identical with those of a steam locomotive. It is said the manipulation of the car is simplicity itself, that it is noiseless, and operates without jars or jerks and is under perfect con trol at all times. As great a rate of speed as desired may be attained, and besides, compressed air as a motive power 18 said to stand at the head of the list as far as economy is concerned.-New York Journal.

-The annual meeting of the Y. W. C. A. wil be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Friday evening the 11th inst. business meeting will be held in the Y W. C. A. rooms, Johnson street, at 2.30. All subscribers are earnestly asked to attend.

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Quiet

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