

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, August 11, 1893.

THE SEARCH FOR SETTLERS.

The failure of the crofter experiment at Saltcoats, to which Sir George Trevelyan recently referred, has led the Calgary Tribune to moralize in this fashion: The lesson of this failure is that the duty of a government such as ours, for instance, is to encourage farmers of experience and means to settle among us rather than those classes who have neither farm experience nor the means of living without public assistance. We need not bother ourselves about Scotch Crofters or Hungarian Jews from Chicago, or the unemployed workmen from Homestead or Pittsburgh when we can secure farmers from Washington, and Idaho, and Oregon and Nebraska who have made a success of farming, who pay their own way, who bring their own stock and cattle, and are in all respects desirable, peaceable and industrious settlers. All that such settlers ask is that the government will not add the expense of reaching their homes in the Northwest Territories by maintaining a useless and costly quarantine system, subjecting them to inspection fees on horses which are seldom inspected, and annoying them with irritating customs regulations that are of no real value to the country. They merely ask the government to "let up" on what are vexatious to the settlers, and no practical good to anybody. Moreover, the government can help the settlers by keeping faith with them in regard to promised cheap rates of transportation, and parliament can assist them to live in the country by materially reducing or abolishing the enormous duties that enter into the cost of his living. When these things are done the farmers from the neighboring states will come in shoals; they will pay their own way; and the result of their coming will be to the great advantage of all concerned. The Saltcoats system cannot end too soon; the other system cannot come too quickly.

There would seem to be nothing wrong with the Tribune's contention. Surely no argument is required to show that the settlers who come into Canada voluntarily and without state aid are of more value to the country than those who require help. It must be equally apparent that the mere removal of obstacles from the path of the voluntary immigrant will prove a much greater measure of encouragement to immigration than all the schemes of the Saltcoats order that can be devised. The government should at once change its tactics and proceed to make Canada as pleasant a country as possible for the settler who comes of his own free will and does not ask for any assistance.

What is the government of our own province doing in the way of inducing outsiders to come and live in it? The fact is notorious that it neglects two means that should lie well within its power, namely, the furnishing of all desired information in regard to vacant lands and the opening up of roads in districts which are badly handicapped for want of them. People in otherwise attractive places such as the Pemberton and Kettle River districts find themselves without passable roads, while thousands of dollars are squandered in other parts of the province practically with the one result of purchasing support for the government. The following paragraph from this morning's Colonist illustrates another of the government's methods:

A large portion of the land generally referred to as "the Common," and lying between Okanagan lake and Long lake, is to be disposed of by auction, during October in lots of 40 acres. All particulars are given in the maps and circulars which have just been issued.

There are ten chances to one that if the land in question is put up at auction, without any conditions as to actual settlement or use, it will be purchased by speculators who will simply hold it in idleness until a rise in price tempts them to sell again. If the government is really compelled to sell this land, can it not do so on some such conditions as will secure its settlement and cultivation? Our land laws were supposed to have been changed so that sales except to actual settlers were put an end to, but there are apparently some loopholes left.

VERY FLATTERING.

Canada seems to have many reasons to feel proud of her share in establishing that peculiar London affair called the Imperial Institute. If Canadians did not realize this fact before they will perhaps be helped to an appreciation of it by the remarks made by a correspondent of the Canadian Gazette, who thus writes: "I wonder if the authorities at the Imperial Institute are open to a suggestion from one who sincerely wishes to see this symbol of imperial unity fulfil the high destiny that has been mapped out for it on public platforms and in the press. I paid a visit to the Institute the other night, paying my shilling like a true Briton—though the charge, I must say, surprised me—and I found my way to the Strangers' dining-room. The menu was handed me. It was arrayed in all the gorgeous hues of the rainbow. On the cover Britannia was depicted receiving the gifts of her children—typical, I suppose, of the colonial support accorded to the Institute. The West Indies are shown as bringing their pine apples and peaches; the Cape brings her grapes; India her spices; Australasia her wines; and Canada—what does fertile Canada, the home of so many prosperous British settlers, bring? A huge lump of ice. A little boy, rigged out in the thickest of winter snow-blanket coats and tuques, holds up

in his woolen mittens a jagged mass of the frozen substance. It may be that the representation was meant as a compliment to Canada during the melting weather of last month, but the compliment is not one that will find much appreciation in the Dominion. Of that I am sure. That block of ice should be promptly melted." Our country is graphically presented to the dining-room patrons of the Institute as a large producer of ice, and what more can we ask of the intelligent managers?

THE FAIR.

The experiment of a summer fair in Victoria has resulted in a very decided failure in point of attendance, and the society could have no hesitation in deciding against its repetition. It is quite likely that if the exhibition had been much more excellent in itself the number of visitors would still have been comparatively small, for the simple reason that farmers would find it difficult to leave their farms at this time of the year. But the exhibition, though of an unusually excellent quality so far as it went, could not embrace a wide variety of agricultural products at this season, wherefore it necessarily presented less attraction from an agricultural point of view than a show in the fall. In short, a really good agricultural exhibition cannot be secured in August, and if it were possible it must fail to attract a good many people from various parts of the province. Therefore the time must be changed. At the meeting of the society last evening there was some unfavorable criticism of the tramway service, which Mr. Higgins represents. As to this Mr. Higgins seems to have been misled into the belief that there was a general attempt made to hold his company wholly responsible for the failure. Therein we believe he is mistaken, for all the causes of failure were frankly recognized by different speakers. It is quite possible that the tramway management did the very best it could with the facilities at its command. There are a good many people who judge from their own experience that it might have done better, and there is also a very general opinion that the fare should have been five cents instead of ten. But if the tramway were managed in the best possible way it could not carry to and from the grounds the number of visitors necessary to make the fair a financial success. The simple fact is that the fair should not be so located that visitors are left dependent on a single track tramway for transportation. The primary cause of the trouble is to be found in taking the exhibition so far away from the city when there were no adequate transportation facilities at hand.

The Halifax Chronicle says: "In the skating rink at Charlottetown, on Sept. 10th, 1873, Sir Charles Tupper said: 'All that you have to do is to support the protective policy of Sir John Macdonald in order to obtain a reciprocity treaty with the United States in two years.' The country has supported the protective policy ever upwards of fourteen years and still the reciprocity treaty has not been realized. Perhaps a part of the 'private business' on which Sir Charles is coming out to Canada is to discover the whereabouts of the long lost treaty." When Sir Charles comes he will find certain organs of his party trying to prove that the "sixty-five millions market" would be of no use to Canada, and that we therefore do not want reciprocity.

Bradstreet's presents an interesting review of the financial failures in the United States during the first half of this year. This shows that in that period 43 national banks suspended payment permanently or temporarily, owing, as nearly as has been ascertained, about \$23,106,000, and reporting \$23,420,000 in assets. The number of state banks similarly situated was 72, with \$15,865,090 liabilities and \$14,509,000 assets; savings banks 20, with \$6,170,000 liabilities and \$6,462,000 assets; loan and trust companies 4, with \$12,765,000 debts and \$5,850,000 assets, and 80 private banks and bankers, with liabilities amounting to \$9,383,000 and assets to \$8,038,000. There were also five mortgage loan and investment companies reported embarrassed, with \$1,060,000 of debts and \$420,000 assets, while 8 brokers in securities were forced to suspend, owing \$1,603,000 and having assets of \$692,000. During the same time there was only one bank failure in Canada, and Canadians have therefore good reason to be thankful for the possession of a superior banking and monetary system.

The Times joined in the Hamilton Spectator's demand for a fair redistribution method and a reform of the franchise law. Referring to the matter again the Spectator thus speaks: The Times is in the enviable condition of being in opposition to both the Dominion and the British Columbia governments. It can condemn unreservedly, for it is in no fear of reading on the corus of its friends. Ontario is far away. The Times is not responsible for the acts of Sir Oliver Mowat; and its utterances cannot embarrass its political friends here. The Spectator is almost alone in saying that right is right and wrong is wrong, no matter by whom done—that there cannot be one standard of right for Conservatives and another for Reformers. It says justice could be done by all governments. It says that the Dominion constituencies should be as nearly equal in population as possible, and the provincial constituencies also. It says that the limits of the Dominion constituencies should be fixed by an impartial tribunal, so that there can be no gerrymandering, and the provincial constituencies also. It says that every man, of full age, who is a British subject not under

condemnation of the law, and who has been resident in a polling subdivision a reasonable time, should have one vote and no more. It would probably be time and effort lost if we tried to convince the Spectator that we would not commend Sir Oliver Mowat and censure the Dominion Government if they followed the same course of action. It is a fact, though, that we believe the Ontario government has no more right than the Ottawa government to stifle public opinion and bolster itself up by unfair electoral arrangements. We are quite at one with our Hamilton friend in contending that both Dominion and provincial redistributions should be entrusted to some impartial authority, whose work would be done solely with an eye to equitable representation. As for the franchise, we have in this province an extremely liberal system, and we should like to see the Dominion franchise reformed on something like the same lines.

The Baie des Chaleurs Railway, famous as the immediate cause of Count Mercier's downfall, is in serious trouble. The men working on the first 60 miles of the road have not been paid since February, and they are naturally showing signs of desperation. Two of them were arrested the other day on the charge of rioting and displacing switches. No passenger trains have run over the road for three weeks. It is easier to build "wildcat" railways with public money than to run them afterwards.

Several eastern contemporaries have irreverently taken to calling Grand Sovereign Wallace the "Orange Pope" because of the grand lodge's action in giving that gentleman power to summarily decapitate any primary lodge that may dare to criticize his doings.

It looks extremely like a game of political "freeze out" at Ottawa, with the Hon. John Costigan as the prospective victim.

RUSSIA INTERESTED.

Count Popoff Not Altogether Touring for Health. San Francisco, Aug. 12.—Advices from Hawaii report that the political situation quiet. Blount's attitude towards the provisional government has been especially cordial and friendly for the past month. The clear and satisfactory weekly financial statements of the finance committee have given rise to a restoring confidence in the government. A still more important influence has been the pleasant attitude of Blount, and a great abatement in the hopeful expression of the royalists since the departure of Nordhoff and Speckels.

Count Constantine Popoff, high in the Russian service, and lately Russian consul-general at Shanghai, recently spent two weeks in Honolulu. It began to be surmised that his visit was not merely that of a tourist, but was for personal observation of the political situation with a view to possible Russian occupation of Hawaii. The count is known to have active official interest in the development in Eastern Siberia. In this connection it is a significant fact that the continuation of the present czar the embassy from Hawaii was given precedence to those from Greece and Bulgaria, and that the prime minister endeavored to impress upon the secretary of the legation that Hawaii should be very slow in making the concession of Pearl Harbor, which he pointed out would soon be worth not less than \$10,000,000. Such an estimate of its value could be based only upon his expectation of strong future competition for the island. His interest evinced a clear sense of the importance to Russia of the port in such competition.

The Cashier Did It.

St. Paul, Aug. 11.—The Swiss Corner bank, which closed its doors on Aug. 1st, was not the victim of the general financial stringency. This is plainly shown by the statement of the assignees. The institution was wrecked by the cashier, who borrowed about \$500,000 of the bank's money almost without security. These funds he invested and lost in private enterprises. He will be prosecuted. Depositors will be lucky if they secure 50 cents on the dollar.

The Graded Sponge Bath.

When through exercising do not stand around until you cool off, but go immediately and take your bath. After one minute's sponging all over with warm water, let the cold water run into the basin or tub with the warm water. Quickly sponge off with this when it is cool enough to give the body a comfortable shock; then dry the body with a soft absorbent towel, and with one a little coarser until the surface is warm, dry and pink. A bath will not take over five minutes of your time. It should be taken in a warm place, and where no draught of air will blow on you. The best evidence that your bath has done you good is a sensation of warmth and elevation of spirits, thus proving that a bath, properly taken, is a natural tonic and stimulant. This is the safest bath for all to take.

Off for a Holiday.

Washington, Aug. 10.—President Cleveland will leave Washington to-morrow, probably in the afternoon, for Buzzard's Bay, and remain until about September 1. It is not likely that he will be accompanied by Secretary Lamont, who is anxious to join his family at Sorrento, Maine. Since the meeting of Congress, on Monday last, Mr. Cleveland has disposed of a large amount of work and feels that there is nothing to keep him in Washington. Congress is not expected to do anything for some time and matters for congressional consideration can be prepared by the President at Grey Gables as well as if not better than in Washington. Mr. Cleveland spent yesterday and to-day at his country seat and managed to get rid of a large amount of business. He disposed of all the applications for pardon laid before him, and signed his name to hundreds of certificates nominating men who were appointed during the congressional recess to the offices they are now filling. The recess appointments are the only ones the President will send to the Senate before his departure.

THERE MAY BE A ROW.

Proceedings at the Orange Grand Lodge Meeting.

MESSRS. WALLACE AND BOWELL.

The Stifling of Independent Opinion Among the Subordinate Lodges—John White's Connection With the Order.

(Correspondence of the Times.) Ottawa, Aug. 6.—The grand Orange lodge of British North America has just finished its business at Sault Ste. Marie, where it held its annual meeting this year. There are two or three points in connection with the meeting which are worthy of reference, as the last probably has not been heard of the same. In the first place Controller Clarke Wallace is grand master and sovereign of the order. Upon him devolves the duty of delivering an annual address to the brethren in lodge assembled. It will be his duty to refer to the occasion, and he distinguished himself at Kingston last year by uttering words which were considered by many, even within the circle of the order, to be of a disloyal character. This while referring to the question of home rule, Bro. Wallace declared the advisability of resisting home rule and of giving active aid to the Ulster brethren to do so. The result of all this was that the matter was brought up in parliament by Mr. Casey, Mr. Curran, both voted against Wallace, and repeated in the house what he had said outside of it. Then Mr. Dawson of Addington, an Orangeman made a vote of censure on Mr. Wallace and the row commenced. Mr. Poster was not perfectly plain as to whether the resolution was a vote of censure directed against the government or not. When appealed to he said that those who voted for it were no friends of the government. Despite this Hon. John Costigan and Mr. Curran both voted against Wallace. There was some talk of Mr. Costigan resigning the next day, but a hurried council meeting settled the matter. No one who knew Mr. Curran would imagine that he would resign. It took him too many long years growing at the door of the minister to get a seat near the cabinet, and even now he is content with a chair outside the chamber.

But coming to the meeting of the Orange lodge of this year, Mr. Wallace in his address said that it was the duty of the subordinate lodges to appeal the Manitoba school question from the Supreme Court to the Privy Council. As the case has not yet been finally placed before the Supreme Court, but will be in a few days, it is therefore highly probable that the resolution as long as there is any court to go to. Touching the question of home rule, Mr. Wallace once more said that the time had come for the brethren of Canada to give active aid to the brethren in Ulster. A resolution was passed to this effect: Bro. Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by Bro. J. W. Bell, of Addington, moved: "That in order to give practical effect to the recommendations of the committee of correspondence, the cordial sympathy and active support of the grand lodge be extended to our Ulster brethren in their efforts to show the disastrous effects which would result from the passage of the home rule bill; that the secretary be instructed to forward at the earliest possible moment a copy of the grand lodge containing an extract from said report showing the view taken by the grand lodge on this subject, and solicit subscriptions from each lodge in aid of the Ulster union fund, said contribution to the extent of \$500 for this fund, and for transmission to the proper person in Ireland, to be used for the purposes of said loyal Irish patriotic union, and that the financial committee of this grand lodge be instructed to report funds to the extent of \$500 for this fund. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The fact of Mr. Bowell, who is now acting premier, moving this motion is freely commented on here. As the acting premier of the Dominion Mr. Bowell represents the grand lodge, and it is scarcely possible that as such he would move a resolution of the above character. Nevertheless it is difficult for Mr. Bowell to divest himself of this capacity. It does seem somewhat strange although it illustrates well the character of the combination which now administers the affairs of Canada—to see the acting premier of the Dominion move such a resolution, while some of the other members of the cabinet are endeavoring to get Mr. John Thompson, an Ulster man, to return to Ireland. There is every likelihood of this question being once more brought up in parliament. But Bro. Bowell has nothing to fear, since he is safe in the senate. It was not enough for the grand Orange lodge to pass a resolution approving of the stand taken by the grand master in parliament, but it also put on record a strong resolution condemning the conduct of the passing and publication of hasty and ill-considered resolutions by primary, district and county lodges, reflecting on the conduct of brethren and officers of the association. This was followed by a resolution, also passed unanimously, declaring that the grand master should withdraw the warrants of lodges publishing such resolutions in the future, and refer the facts to the next meeting of the grand lodge. So that in the future it will always be in order for the primary lodge to congratulate Bro. Wallace on the promotion which Sir John Thompson may give him, but should either he or Bro. Bowell vote in favor of restoring separate schools in Manitoba, then the primary lodges dare not object. This is liberty of thought and action with a vengeance. Talk of being "priest-ridden!" The Orange grand lodge has at last proved itself what almost every one knew it was before, that it is nothing at all if not a political institution under the guise of something else. Speaking of the grand lodge reminds me that Mr. John White, ex-M. P., who had charge of the Orange bill in the house of commons, was here this week. Mr. White was true to the order and refused to withdraw the bill, to please Clarke Wallace and two or three other politicians. What was the result? At the next meeting of the grand lodge he was deposed. Nor since then has Mr. White been heard of in the order. And why? Because he was an Orangeman first, and a politician afterwards. For all that Mr. White leaves behind a

record in the house, were it on this question alone, which secured for him the respect and good will of those who have no sympathy at all with the Orange institution.

Mr. White has just returned from British Columbia, where he has been for some time managing the business of the Toronto Dumbarton and Milling Co., which started at Sidney, within 16 miles of Victoria, last summer. The company have already placed a good deal of lumber on the market. He says that times in British Columbia are very dull, the depression in the United States affecting the province to a large extent. Owing, however, to its great natural resources it would pick up quickly. Once the Nicaragua canal was completed British Columbia would be the most progressive and wealthy of all the provinces. It is Mr. White's intention to leave British Columbia and take up his residence permanently in the Northwest Territories. He is now arranging for the machinery to place in a new saw mill at a point north of Calgary, say Edmonton or Battle River, and along with his two sons he intends going into lumbering operations there. He expects to have the mill in running order by next spring. SLABTOWN.

"WHITE SLAVES."

A Doctor's Opinion of the Work Imposed on B. C. Teachers.

In the British Columbia department of the Ontario Medical Journal, which is in charge of Dr. McGuigan, of Vancouver, the following article appears: As we write this article the teachers' examinations are going on in the province, and it is to them that we have applied the epithet, "white slaves." It is their misfortune and not their fault that they should be so denominated, and an amelioration of their condition is urgently called for. The man or woman who devotes his life to teaching in our public schools must look forward to many years of heart-breaking drudgery and worry before the haven of comparative rest is reached. It cannot be denied that the British Columbia public schools are a credit to British Columbia, and compare favorably with those of the banner province of the Dominion, Ontario, in maintaining this high standard, but too much of a burden falls upon the shoulders of the mass of teachers. The system of examination is arranged in such a way that until a certain grade is reached no permanent certificates are granted. The point at which this is reached is a first-class grade B certificate, and as the examination for this grade is difficult only a comparatively few teachers hold it. All below this have to go up for examination every one, two, or three years, according to the certificates held. The object of this is to keep the teachers "fresh" and up to the mark, as certificates in this province, like liberty in other places, are only kept at the price of continued vigilance and study. In theory this system is no doubt splendid, but in practice it is injurious to the health and spirit of the teachers—particularly to females—who for long periods of time before examinations have no rest, night or day. To this is added the fear of failure, in many cases realized, which on the delicate system of woman is often disastrous. In the earlier examinations it is not so bad, as the candidates are usually young and vigorous, but after years of service the mind loses its power to concentrate, and cases of failure are not infrequently met with. The department of education does not seem to realize the position, and nobody thinks it worth while to interest himself in the matter. It is not because the present and past governments had not their political enemies, and that the education department has not had its critics, but this particular grievance has never been touched upon to our knowledge heretofore. The teachers themselves do not seem to realize their position. They are always worrying about their studies, and have become such slaves to a system that they look upon them as a necessary part of their existence. As a remedy we think that a permanent certificate should be granted at a second class grade A. Many of our teachers hold such qualifications already, and it seems fairly within the reach of all, but after that point has been passed we are of opinion that a permanent certificate should be granted and the candidate be allowed to rest from his or her labors if inclined to do so. Persons who desired higher honors might continue to ascend the mountain of knowledge, just as some hardy explorers climb the glaciers of Greenland for their own information and for the advancement of science; but surely every man who has made scientific studies should not be obliged to "do" the Greenland trip before settling down to a life of usefulness and leisure.

It would not make any worse teachers from the point of view of an educationist of the drill-sergeant class, for it is just as easy for a master of arts or a first class grade A teacher to forget his less favored brother; and if these are allowed to live without the dread of examinations before them, why not in the case of the second class grade A? The present system is making invalids of the teachers and turning them into machines. Let them become men and women again by inspiring them with hope of one day becoming free, and take our word for it, there will be better teachers and better instruction imparted to our pupils. Old and experienced members of the profession will not be forced to leave when by ripe experience they are most fitted to adorn it. Of all classes of men the teachers of our youths and maidens should be well read and well informed. Are they? We must emphatically answer, No. Why is this? Because instead of reading literature they are committing to memory dry text-book definitions, which occupies the time that ought to be employed in general reading. Instead of studying English literature, for example, they spend their time committing the names of authors from Chaucer to Tennyson, and conclude the task with a headache. That is what is called knowledge of general literature. The teachers are not to blame for this; it is the system. Are the health and best years of men and women to be sacrificed on the altar of folly in this reckless way? Luke's iron crown and Damien's bed of steel? Were tortures, but they were administered in half-civilized days, when human life and happiness were little thought of. Should we to-day consign noble men and women to life-long misery by a pernicious system which robs them of health and happiness when young, and consigns them to pauperism when they grow too old

to learn any more and fit to follow no other occupation? We hope not. We trust there is a brighter future, and that it is close at hand.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The horn fly is reported to be working havoc among cattle in the county of Beauce.

A son of Mrs. David Cullifton, of Stratford, was run over by a wagon and fatally injured.

The silver mines of the Thunder Bay district are shutting down, owing to the unsettled state of the market.

South Essex Patrons of Industry have nominated Peter Inman, of Chatham, to contest the next Dominion election.

Boundary Commissioner King has completed his inspection work at Patuxent quoddy Bay, and leaves for Alaska again next week.

The feeling among Montreal bankers and brokers on President Cleveland's message is that it is a very satisfactory one so far as it goes.

Minister Daly and party arrived at Calgary Thursday morning from Southern Alberta, and proceeded to Edmonton, where he will be banqueted on Monday evening.

At Winnipeg Judge Killiam issued an order from the courts directing the order of procedure at the meeting of the Commercial bank to be held next Thursday. Al Gidroy was appointed chairman of the meeting.

A Winnipeg miller bought the first car of red Ontario wheat, paying 58 cents per bushel for it. Last year he paid 73 cents for bushels for the first car, and in 1891 the first car cost him 95 cents, all being of the same variety.

The returns of the shipping trade of Quebec continue to show a steady decline in the number of arrivals from sea. From the opening of navigation to August 1, only 141 sailing vessels have arrived as compared with 237 during the corresponding period of last year.

In connection with the proposed reorganization of the royal regiment of Canadian artillery, it is reported that G battery will be removed to Quebec to take the place of the cavalry school, which goes to Toronto. A battery at Kingston will probably be strengthened and converted into field artillery, while B and C batteries will amalgamate and constitute a strong battery of garrison artillery.

Henry Dural, aged 13, and Eddy Holland, aged 9, went fishing at Toronto in a dingy with one paddle. A breeze sprang up and blew them out into the lake, where they drifted around at the mercy of the waves for thirty-six hours.

Prof. Saunders, director of the Experimental Farm, explains in reference to the experiments on tubercle, now being carried out at the farm, that some important points have still to be settled which ought to be definitely determined before information is communicated to the public. The tests made with Koch's bacillus so far as they have gone, have demonstrated that it is a reliable means of diagnosing the presence of tubercle.

By injecting tubercle a second time it has been found that unless a sufficient time elapses between the two injections no result is produced, and the object in deferring the slaughter of other suspected animals is to ascertain definitely how long a time should elapse between the first and second injections, so as to get the proper result from both experiments.

General American Dispatches. Boston, Aug. 12.—Soon after the death of Lawrence Barrett, the actor, it was announced that his estate was involved in the failure of an American exchange bank in Europe, with which Henry A. Gillig was identified. Ever since Barrett's death, negotiations have been going on towards a settlement. The assignee of the exchange has made an offer to compromise, and the executor of the Barrett estate will petition the probate court of Norfolk county for leave to accept the proposition.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 12.—The Santa Fe men at romance and Chippewa will go to work on Monday morning. This will practically end the strike of coal miners, as other companies will have to meet the prices offered by the Santa Fe Co., which is an advance of a quarter of a cent a bushel, and a gain of five pounds a bushel in weight to the miner.

Pittsburg, Aug. 12.—About three hundred members of the Western Pennsylvania division of the G. A. R. met last night in the city hall and passed resolutions condemning Secretary Hoop Smith's attitude in respect to the pension question, and asking for a more liberal interpretation of the pension laws. Only members having the countersign were admitted. Resolutions were read up by Judge Small, and are understood to be of a dignified character. After they were unanimously passed it was given to Department Commander Sample who will present them to the national encampment at Indianapolis in September.

Philadelphia, Aug. 12.—The body of Eddy in one hand was were called and morgue, and paid the self-murdered the hotel all that he was worth, that the road, that the ing had been that he had been cago & Northwest.

Eddy was seen Philadelphia & McLeod managing February, 1883, was general east Pacific road, and traffic West Philadelphia that road in the office he held up he resigned to the dept. of the P.

Panama, Aug. 12.—The purpose of questions involve the final arbiters for six-month original arrangement should have been by the death of the arbitrator, filled for several months commencing a long time in this country.

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MATAAF

Samoa's Rebel Aboard a B.

WHAT TO DO W.

To be Arranged Germany

Shocking Treatment Sea-Rope's B. Pickled—Dead Jack in Florida China on the P.

London, Aug. 11. In the house of Edward Gray said from Samoa was recently Malietoa, was on his principal sub on the warship. The decision to be taken was shown by the result between Great B. the United States.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 11. A vessel having as one of who knew nothing on a vessel. members of the they stripped him with a rope's end was filled with st. labment was rep. until death reles. A few hours aft. St. Pierre's stu. out, resulting in crew on a charge.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 11. Following telegram "Without any su. viously reported, fever were anno a. m., one an ad. An autopsy was s. sulted from yello were in an isla one mile from the are no other case possible to be re. St. Pierre's stu. of the boat the first case of since the Florida.

London, Aug. 11. Government, replying mand for an exp. of Chinese troops Pamir, says that she only the Chit. rump is in the p. ad that China adter with Rus. parts of the Pan. Russia—will con. those parts.

Chicago, Aug. 11. Philadelphia rail dead in Wash. wound was w. month ago Mr. here from the e. Metropolitan ho. Eddy left the c. ton summer res. take life eas. care. To-day and did not ret. intention. It v. walking over t. trees in the p. body of Eddy in one hand was were called and morgue, and paid the self-murdered the hotel all that he was worth, that the road, that the ing had been that he had been cago & Northwest.

Eddy was seen Philadelphia & McLeod managing February, 1883, was general east Pacific road, and traffic West Philadelphia that road in the office he held up he resigned to the dept. of the P.

Panama, Aug. 12.—The purpose of questions involve the final arbiters for six-month original arrangement should have been by the death of the arbitrator, filled for several months commencing a long time in this country.

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