JUDGE DUFF'S PROMOTION.

After a comparatively short but exceeding brilliant course at the Bar of British Columbia and an even more brilliant career on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the province, Mr. Justice Duff has been called up higher and will leave in the course of a few days to take a seat in the highest court of the Dominion, the Supreme Court of Canada. While the Times has from the day of its birth held the opinion, and has not hesitated to give expression to its opinion, that there is a fine field for a zealous reformer to work upon in the complicated methods we have fallen heir to of interpreting laws and administering justice, still we have never heard of any adequate reason for expressing doubt as to the integrity, ability, fair-mindedness and all-round capacity of the administrators of the system, the judges of the courts. Mr. Justice Duff during his short term of office in British Columbia has adorned the Bench, has gained the confidence and esteem of all who have been so fortunate, or so unfortunate as the case may be, to have business before the courts, and we are sure his colleagues upon the Bench, practitioners before the Bar and the public at large, while congratulating the judge upon the distinguished honor that has been conferred upon him in being called to one of the highest judicial positions in the Dominion, will sincerely regret his departure from British Columbia. Endowed with conspicuous intellectual powers, a diligent student, proud of his chosen profession, in his general demeanor modest and unassuming, in the hey-day of youth and brimfull of energy, we predict for Hon. Mr. Justice Duff of the Supreme Court of Canada a highly successful career on the Bench. In point of judicial ability there is not the slightest doubt that he will fulfil all the requirements of the high position to which he has been nominated; his light will not appear dim when contrasted with the lights of the great luminaries on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Canada. Such is not the opinion of mere laymen, but of legal gentlemen capable of expressing an opinion.

ALTRUISTIC MANUFACTURERS.

It is really an inspiration to read the remarks members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association make as they journey to and fro in Canada. They have been delivering addresses couched in the most patriotic and eulogistic terms of the resources of the various parts of the Dominion and picturing in lurid colors the future that is in store for the country provided the policy they advocate be followed to the letter by the government. They admit that Canada is making great progress at the present time, but their references to the prosperity of our own times are qualified and suggestive of still greater activity if the ruling powers could but be prevailed upon to follow the course they advocate.

Our advices from Ottawa are to the effect that trade continues to grow at an unprecedented rate. But it is doubtful whether the Canadian manufacturers altogether approve of the expansion shown by trade returns. They affect to believe that if the business that is done outside of Canada could be retained within the bounds of Canada —that if the money sent out could all be kept in and circulated amongst our own people—there would be a still more marked improvement in conditions. As it is we are helping to enrich outsiders, principally "outsiders" residing in Great Britain, and while this is all very well in its way, we ought to so conduct our national affairs that people operating beyond our borders would receive the minimum of benefit from the exploitation of our resources. For example, it is argued that the tariff should be so arranged that no single thing that can be grown or manufactured in Canada should be imported, inasmuch as on every importation some operator on the outside realizes a profit. If this theory were pursued to its logical conclusion what would the result be? It is doubtless a fact that if Canada were as completely isolated as she would be if there were no other country on the face of the earth her people could get along nicely and without experiencing the slightest inconvenience for the lack of any good thing. We have everything necessary in the line of raw material entering into the manufacturer's art. Our fields and orchards and forests and mountains and waters produce in abundance. We could even grow oranges and bananas and pineapples, and cosume them, too, if people cared to pay the price—and the price would not be a matter of serious objection if there were no tropical or semi-tropical regions, in which such commodities grow under natural conditions, to set the standard in prices. And so it would be in regard to all other productions. Everything would be ideal from the manufacturers' point of view if there were no competition from outside sources. They could meet for consultation, fix rates in accordance with their unbiassed and unselfish ideas in regard to fair profits, and in one department of life's activities in Canada at least the prosperity would be abounding and unquestioned.

Unfortunately, however, from the point of view of the general consuming public, the case of the Canadian manufacturers is not the only one the government is compelled to consider. The existence of outsiders must be taken into consideration, and for more than one reason. Canadians cannot consume all that their country produces. They must look abroad for a market for the greater proportion of their products. They find their largest and most profitable market in Great Britain. And if the advice of our manufacturers were followed and all goods excluded absolutely, British as well as foreign, except such as could not be produced here under any circumstances, what would the effect be likely to be upon the minds of Britons, who under a preferential policy have become such good customers of Canadians? Our belief is that the depressing conditions which were so manifest in Canada during the three years of the National Policy—a policy which was inspired by manufacturers to bring about the conditions yearned after by manufacturers of today—would be intensified, and that the manufacturers of to-day who admit their prosperity would be quite as acute sufferers from the change as the general public.

But then we must take into account the real attitude of the manufacturers. They do not advocate exclusion because it would be profitable to themselves, because it would eliminate competition and enable them to fix prices at any standard they pleased. Not by any means. They ask for increased protection because such an increase would compel American and British manufacturers to bring their plants across the border and establish factories in Canada if they desired to do business here. If "adequate protection" had that effect, it is not apparent that "adequate protection" would mean more effective competition for Canadian manufacturers and lower prices for Canadian consumers? So that, analyzed, the motives of the Canadian manufacturers are highly patriotic, purely unselfish, supremely benevolent and in the last degree altruistic. Therefore, in the interests of the manufacturers themselves, as well as in what we believe to be the interests of all Canadians, we hope the government at the coming session of parliament will not abolish the British preference, or do what would amount to the same thing if it followed the suggestions of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association—so manipulate the tariff schedules that the preference would be a preference on paper only.

MR. FIELDING'S POSITION.

We sincerely hope our esteemed contemporary will not permit its tender Tory heart to be seriously troubled about the case of Mr. Fielding. There is not the slightest probability of the Finance Minister being disqualified from sitting in the House of Commons. The people who have appealed against the decision of two judges who decided that Mr. Fielding had no personal connection with the transaction which resulted in the invalidation of the election in Queen's and Shelburne know there is no ground whatever for the belief that the judgment of the higher court will be different from the decision of the lower. They know they have not the remotest chance of success. They are simply appealing with the idea of causing the government and the Finance Minister inconvenience and in the forlorn hope of attaching a certain amount of opprobium to the name of one of the manliest, cleanest and fairest political fighters and the most popular man on either side of the house. And that is the reason why so many Conservative newspapers of the fairer sort are protesting against the proceedings. They know that Mr. Fielding can be elected in any constituency in Nova Scotia; that he cannot be kept out of the house; that the tactics of the opposition will simply tend to increase his popularity and render the cause of Conservatism in the Eastern provinces more hopeless than it has been for years past.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

There may be well thought out method and intelligent purpose in the manner Russian statesmen have adopted of conducting the affairs of their nation and establishing public tranquility, but to outsiders it appears more like sheer blundering madness than anything else. We suppose human nature is much the same in the land of the Czar's untoward operations as it is anywhere else in the world. If it is the same, then what can be expected but that wholesale "judicial" murder shall be met by wholesale assassination? If the Czar's deliberate purpose were to drive his subjects to madness and to tempt them to commit all kinds of conceivable excesses, then His Majesty and his advisers are going about their incendiary business in the right spirit. They are committing all manner of unspeakable outrages in the name of law and order, which Providence, or an authority of blacker hue, has for the time being authorized them to maintain. Naturally the peculiar methods of officialdom are met with outrageous, murderous assaults upon the representatives of law and order. The apparent consequence is, from the tenor of telegraphic dispatches (which may of course be tuned to suit the ear of readers who have no adequate idea of what true liberty consists of), that no real progress is being made in the work of bringing the people of Russia to a reasonable appreciation of the advantages the Czar and his statesmen have in view for them if they will only accept the programme of reform. The misfortune of Russian rulers and ruled, we fear, must all be attributed to the mistaken ideas of liberty that have been fostered, first in Great Britain, then in America, have finally permeated the European continent, and at last have obtained a lodgment in the minds of the backward people of Russia, who, of course, according to the conception of the grand dukes, have not by education, environment or experience, been mentally fitted for the important task of taking an intelligent interest or an active part in the work of governing themselves. Naturally, believing this, the rulers conceive it is their duty to hammer it into the heads of their over-ambitious subjects. They have all the machinery of the state at their command, they have a grand army and the remains of a navy, and if they cannot pound the truth into the minds of the people, they can at least work their benevolent wills upon the bodies of the public—and what matters the final state of Russia provided the forces of law and order prove triumphant?

GOVERNOR-GENERAL CORRECTED

The speech delivered by Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, before the newly-formed Canadian Club of Vancouver, was one of the most notable gubernatorial discourses since the days of the Marquis of Duffrin and Ava. It was optimistic in tone, and at times soared to summits of real eloquence. His excellency has evidently been deeply impressed by the scenery of British Columbia as well as by the material prospects of this western gateway of the Empire, through which he says the commercial opulence of the now somewhat slumberous Orient must eventually pass. His Lordship's speech would seem to indicate that he also had made the acquaintence of the celebrated Blarney Stone. There was just one slight error in His Excellency's speech, which we humbly beg leave to correct. It was Victoria, not British Columbia as a whole, that Princess Louise described as situated half way between Balmoral and Heaven. But we can understand the delicacy which prompted His Excellency to revise the text of that celebrated descriptive sentence. His excellency, as we said, has touched the Blarney Stone, and he evidently knows how to temper his words and bring them into complete harmony with the sentiments, not to say the prejudices, of his audience. He has subdued British Columbia in any case, by the witchery of his utterances and is henceforth assured of a cordial welcome at any time he may choose to come West. Evidently His Excellency is a diplomat of the thirty-third degree, destined to play, like some of his distinguished predecessors in the Governor-General's throne at Ottawa, a very important part in the public affairs of the British Empire.

BRITISH SCOFFERS V. CANADIAN IMPERIALISTS.

We are indeed surprised at the manner in which some of the British newspapers scoff at the utterances of members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Have not Mr. Ballentyne and Mr. Cockshutt explicitly declared that they regard with the highest possible favor the British preference? All they ask is that the preference shall be amended and construed in such manner as shall redound to the benefit of Canadians in general and Canadian manufacturers in particular. They would prefer to supply whatever demand there may be in Canada for manufactures, but if it should appear that it is necessary for Canadians to seek supplies outside of their own country, they (the manufacturers) would be delighted to see the shortage imported from Great Britain in preference to foreign countries. And in ordrer that this unselfish idea may be carried out, Mr. Ballentyne and Mr. Cockshutt insist that the tariff shall be amended as to bring it into complete harmony with their imperialistic ideas. Now these gentlemen are quite frank in stating what their imperialistic and patriotic ideas are. They say if the preferential tariff were so adjusted that the duties on British goods coming into Canada were about equal to the duties on foreign goods now seeking an entrance to our markets it would be about right; that under such conditions they believe they could do business with profit to themselves and to the manifest advantage of their customers,, the consumers of Canada. They hold that if such a policy were adopted by the Canadian government additional factories would surely be established, and the general public would reap the benefit in a lively and always dependable home market. Under the circumstances, and keeping the roseate picture drawn by Messrs. Ballentyne and Cockshutt well in our mind's eye, we cannot understand why British newspapers ironically refer to the privilege British manufacturers are to be given of standing upon the ramparts of our fiscal system and peeping into the active market from which, for all practical purposes they are to be shut out. Is it not on record that some of the Canadian manufacturers recently made a tour of Great Britain and publicly declared their stern determination to stand by and stick up for the British prerference? Surely it is the misfortune of John Bull that he prefers actions to words.

But our friends in Great Britain, in considering this tarriff question, should not forget that after all it is the government of Canada, representing all the people of Canada, that must finally settle the fiscal problem. The members of the administration are not likely to forget that the British people are the principal buyers of Canadian products, that commerce is after all an exchange of commodities, and that if they place insurmountable obstacles to the flow of British goods to Canada they must in doing so check the demand in the markets of Great Britain for the products of the great agricultural districts of Canada. This fact the government is not likely to forget, and we think we are safe in assuming that parliament will not be asked to pass any legislation that would be likely to have deleterious effect upon the prosperous conditions now prevailing in this country. The actual British preference now in force will not be changed into a paper preference only on the demand of members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, whatever the motives of the said association may be in preferring such demands.

From such information as can be gathered it would appear that while there are great possibilities involved in the practical application of denaturized alcohol to various industries, the day of the new agent has not yet dawned. John W. Yerkes, United States commissioner of internal revenue, who has returned home after two months in Europe devoted to the study of denaturized alcohol, expresses the belief that the United States will in time show the world how to make use of alcohol in the industries. He found, he says, that denaturized alcohol has not come into general use for power purposes. Gasoline, he says, is still just as cheap, and the users of power seem to like it better than alcohol. "I did not see an automobile in England or France run by denaturized alcohol," said he. "In Germany it is being used to some extent for power purposes. While it is not generally used anywhere over there for power purposes, it is put to many uses. Housewives, for instance, use it exclusively for heating coffee, tea, water and milk for the table. It has generally taken the place of wood alcohol." Mr. Yerkes says England and France make their denaturized alcohol from grain, while Germany makes about seventy per cent. of its product from potatoes. The German government offers a special inducement to manufacturers who will use potatoes in the manufacture of the fuel. All potatoes produced in the empire are graded; one grade is for table, one grade for food or live stock, and the third grade is converted into alcohol. Mr. Yerkes says he was not disappointed in not finding denaturized alcohol more generally used for power purposes. "I am confident the United States will solve the problem of applying the fuel to new uses," said he.

* * *

The able representative of the American branch of the distinguished Churchill family has been "turned down" by a Republican convention in the state of New Hampshire. But if the American Mr. Churchill possesses in any degree the characteristics of his British cousin, he will not be daunted by such a rebuff. He will break out in some other direction and insist that the people shall be given an opportunity to listen to him. Perhaps he will become a Democrat, or he may even follow the example of another distinguished man of letters, whose aspirations have been repeatedly squelched by the proletariat—Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the arch-enemy of the trusts—and form a party of his own. The public will await with impatience the next manifesto of the Churchills. Our own Winston has just issued one to the people of Canada, and it was received with mixed feelings. Still it is something to have the assurance of such a promising public man that under no circumstances shall the sentiments of the colonies be ignored by a Liberal government while there is a Churchill to stand by them. While we confess we are to some extent sharers in the general colonial antipathy to our own particular Winston, we hesitate not to affirm we can give no specific reason for our distrust. We believe it is something that ought to be dissected and, if possible, overcome.

* * *

The new Australian Commonwealth appears to be encountering some difficulties closely resembling the misunderstandings which made the early days of the Canadian Confederation a problem of doubtful solution to Dominion and Imperial statesmen. Western Australia, through its legislature, has demanded that the union be dissolved. The question of dissolution, the dispatches say, will now be referred to a vote of the dissatisfied state. In the event of the resolution passed by the legislature being approved by the people of the state, what will the Commonwealth do? It would hardly be in harmony with the spirit of the times to compel Western Australia by force to adhere to the federal compact. It would be better to construct a transcolonial railway at the cost of a considerable number of millions of pounds than to attempt to coerce the people of the dissatisfied state, would it not?

* * *

Have you stopped to think that it is your duty to attend the exhibition? Of course it will be profitable for you to go, and you will find much enjoyment in the grounds if your system is not hopelessly disordered. But primarily it is your duty to go and to encourage by your presence an important civic enterprise.

* * *

There are a goodly number of planks in the labor platform that nearly all persons who labor unceasingly from day to day, and generally more than eight hours, could support heartily. Speaking for ourselves, if the provision calling for old age pensions were in force the future would present a much more alluring aspect.

* * *

The paltform of the Labor Party calls for Chinese exclusion. Are the Chinese not subject to exclusion now? Has the five hundred dollar head tax not proved effective? All the testimony available indicates that it is.

* * *

Did anyone observe the peaceful aspect of the council chamber now that the water question has been temporarily disposed of?

What Other People Think

CHINESE—$50 IN PRIZES.

To the Editor:—John Burns, a laboring man and in his younger days a Chartist, was imprisoned for some offences against the law in his endeavor to promote his political views. Such a thing is impossible now. Nearly all his views are at the present time embodied in acts of parliament. He spent his prison life in improving and broadening his mind, and he to-day holds one of a dozen of the most coveted positions in the Old Country. He is a member of the ministry, and as such is one of the King's advisers. Soon after his appointment he was "commanded" by the King to accept his hospitality. John asked leave to appear in ordinary evening dress. But our King is a stickler for form, as one of our judges is here—and I highly approve of both. Clothes help to make the man, and they add dignity to his office. John Burns got court dress and it became him so well that the King complimented him on his appearance (it and it became him so well that the King make a joke), and he even recommended one of his older courtiers to go to John Burns' tailor. John Burns was quite equal to the situation and reminded the King that this was not the first time he had worn Royal livery. John Burns is far from wealthy, but he is rich in the esteem of his fellow workmen and of his country.

Well, I have been thinking that if some of our labor men were only a little more open minded and broader in their views they might perhaps become second editions of John Burns. They hold their opinions strongly enough in all conscience. Even Hawthornthwaite might become something.

The trade unionists owe much of the liberty gained for them by men like John Burns, and nowhere in the wide world is liberty and freedom more secure than in the Old Country. We forget sometimes that liberty flows like a stream from precedent to precedent, and that all labor troubles, strikes and so on are softening, and we are flowing in the direction of Socialism so far as it is consistent with practical politics. Further than that no one can see. But extremists may hold their views as a pious belief.

Now I come to my point. This province is at present kept back for want of labor of the commonest sort. Farmers on our uncleared land, and many other industries, particularly railway building, require it. The result in these two industries particularly named is this: Farmers and fruit growers cannot live and don't continue to come into the country, and railway building is comparatively at a standstill. This is the case on our own Island to a much greater extent than is generally known. Railway men and others are being gradually supplied with a class of laborers very much less desirable (and whom we cannot keep out) than the Chinese, who, when they come here, all intend and nearly all do return to China to die and be buried with their ancestors. We want them to do work which no respectable labor unionist wishes to do. All the better class of labor unionists employ these men more or less, though it should only be for a weekly cleaning up, or to cut their firewood, or to do up their little gardens. But the labor people say you won't get this labor. This is narrow and unreasonable. Every labor man expects and hopes that neither they nor their children will ever require to accept such work as the Chinaman takes. They expect their children, who have had infinitely better chances through Socialistic education, to be served by Chinamen or some inferior race to do the menial work. Those of us who may be a little better off want them for house servants. They cannot get women servants, and Englishmen won't take that work.

Very few know what the exclusion bill has cost and is now costing the province. Last year of the $100 tax (which I don't want to see reduced) brought to the provincial treasury $254,000—the amount which Ottawa retained I don't know. This is a big sum. Many of these arrivals went to the States. We have nothing to do with that. But $254,000 is a small sum compared with what we have had to pay to the Chinese for increased price of their labor. Our day laborer clearing away from our homes rubbish, etc., has increased from 75 cents a day to a dollar and a quarter and a dollar and a half. Plenty of labor unionists pay these advances. All wages for household servants have advanced. No wonder they can erect a fine triumphal arch on Yates street. It is reckoned we have some 10,000 Chinese in the province. Taking them all together, they now get $10 a month more than they did before the exclusion tax was put on. Ten dollars a month and ten thousand people makes $1,200,000 a year—just about what the city of Victoria wants to buy out the Esquimalt Waterworks Co., stock, lock and barrel, and no fuss about it. We could then buy like wealthy men who care not what they give and could do as much every year. Think of it! All this money thrust into the pockets of the Chinese here. When I wrote trying to prevent the exclusion bill being passed by the legislature five years ago, I invited the ladies of Victoria, and they are chiefly affected by the high wages, as the money generally comes out of housekeeping expenses. Very few ladies were at the trouble to call at Hibben's and sign their names. In Vancouver the ladies were much more active. I hope all will sign now. The thing is monstrous that we should heap such a lot of money into the hands of the Chinese and make them so rich and independent, and their charges will go on increasing. Those companies who employ labor, individually and collectively, ought to ask their representatives in parliament to be united, and, irrespective of politics, throw out a piece of ill-considered and pernicious legislation which has been tried for five years and found to be adverse to the best interests of this province in particular.

The women of Victoria, through their organizations, could help this endeavor. What does Mrs. Day say? His Excellency Eary Grey believes in Chinese temporary help in Africa, I see by the local papers. Is it asking too much of our local parliament to unite by agreement with each other and assist in this matter? Few of the members ever considered the serious wrong that has been done and is being done to the province in keeping back large industries and improvements. Are railways likely to be built now?

It just strikes me! I will place $50 in the hands of the editor of the Victoria Daily Times and I will give the following prizes for suggestions as to how the province might best spend this $1,454,000 for the good of the province, if they had it instead of the Chinese—the suggestions to be written on two sides of small note paper, not more, and the most approved suggestion will get $30, the second $15, and the third $5. These prizes are chiefly intended for young people who cannot too early take an interest in public matters, and the judges shall be Mr. G. F. Gray, labor delegate, and the Rev. Canon Beanlands, neither of whom has given me permission to name him, and these gentlemen may either act or nominate some one who will, and the two shall select a third.

I should like Mr. Gray to send a copy of this letter to the president of the great meetings held here and any others he thinks best. I am not at all opposed to trade unions. Our peculiar circumstances make me write. The bulk of the delegates present will be dead and gone before we are relieved otherwise. Take the prosperous time at the flood and get railways and other utilities. I have, so far as I know, no shares or interest in any company which employs Chinese. I do employ two at my home, a cook and a gardener.

The competition to be closed on the 15th of October, and letters to be addressed,

A. B. C.,
Victoria Daily Times,
Victoria.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.
$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.**

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor:—An item appeared in this morning's Colonist under the heading, "Forestry Programme," in which the bureau of provincial information is credited with having issued a programme for the Canadian Forestry Association's convention, now in session at Vancouver, and I am specially mentioned as having had much to do with the publication. Now, as a matter of fact, the bureau of provincial information had nothing whatever to do with this beautiful example of printing and engraving, and I did not see the programme till it was completed. The credit of the production is wholly due to the artists of the B. C. Engraving Co., and to Mr. William H. Clarke, foreman of the press room in the government printing bureau, who designed the cover, arranged the color scheme, and superintended the press work.

FRANK I. CLARKE.

Sept. 26th, 1906.

ADDRESSES BY ORGANIZERS.

Speeches Delivered at Wednesday's Meeting of the Trades and Labor Council.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held Wednesday, Delegate R. T. Williams presided, owing to the indisposition of President Gray and the absence of Vice-President Carter. Credentials were received from S. Shanks, representing the Amalgamated Carpenters, re-affiliated with the council.

Delegate Johnson reported the presence in the hall of Messrs. Flett and O'Dell, who, with Mr. Barnett, organizer for the Moulders' Union, are still in the city after concluding their labors at the late convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor congress.

E. W. A. O'Dell, general organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, upon being introduced, had a few words to say upon the union label. He urged all present to insist upon having the union label in evidence on all goods purchased by themselves or by members of their families. The union label, he said, standing as it does for fair wages, reasonable hours, sanitary conditions in workshops, and the abolition of child labor, should meet with the approval, not only of organized labor, but of all those, whatever their calling in life, who believe in right conditions of existence for their fellow-men and women. Mr. O'Dell recited instances from his own experience of garments and other manufactures being sent away from factories by the wagon-load to be finished in the wretched tenements of great cities by sweat shop, pauper labor, whilst self-respecting men and women in those trades were compelled to be idle, unable to meet such competition. For the elimination of all this the union movement was brought into existence, and the union label is the outward and visible token that the goods bearing it were manufactured by men and women who have won reasonably fair conditions in their craft and are endeavoring not only to hold what they have won, but to gain more of the things that makes life worth living. In a passing allusion to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. O'Dell pointed out that while this body believes in protection for Canadian manufactures, they are agreed on the principle of free trade in labor. In conclusion, he urged the delegates to demand the union label on every occasion, and to use all their influence to get others to demand it.

J. A. Flett, general organizer, American Federation of Labor, spoke briefly, outlining the work of the Federation, showing that the trades union movement was rapidly growing throughout the world. In Canada and the United States, he said, more than two million men are now enrolled in international unions. The speaker hoped that the day would not be distant when all the workers of the world would be federated. The processes of trades unionism were evolutionary, not revolutionary, and by education and experience organized workers would yet win to a plane of contentment and happiness, for the man who labors at the last analysis is the backbone of all society.

Mr. Flett is at present engaged in organizing the bartenders, retail clerks, millmen and unorganized carpenters, and is meeting with success in his efforts. F. Plant, circulating clerk of the Labor Gazette, spoke briefly.

A report from President Gray, relative to his work at the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, was tabled till next meeting. General regret was expressed at Mr. Gray's illness, and a vote of thanks to him for his report was unanimously carried. The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

YOUNG COUPLE WEDDED.

Union of Miss Anna A. Smith and Frederick M. Wilson at First Presbyterian Church.

It was a happy event which took place in First Presbyterian church, Pandora street, last evening, when Miss Anna A. Smith, daughter of Mr. C. L. Smith, was united in marriage to Mr. Frederick M. Wilson, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wilson, of this city. The bride was handsomely attired in a costume of creme grenadine, lined with taffeta, and a darned net veil with orange blossoms, the gift of her sister. She carried a shower bouquet of roses and carnations. The bride was attended by her sister, Kate, who looked charming in pale blue with hat to match. Little Misses Doris and Gladys Croft acted as flower girls. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. A. C. Wilson.

The church was prettily decorated by young friends of the contracting parties, and a full choir was in attendance. Dr. J. C. Campbell performed the ceremony. The church was well filled, attesting to the popularity of the young couple. A reception and wedding supper was held immediately after the ceremony at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Croft, 250 Yates street, where the evening was pleasantly spent with music and other amusements. Mr. and Mrs. Croft provided the wedding supper as a gift, and many other useful and handsome presents were in evidence. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will reside on Harrison street.

WHEN YOUR BACK HURTS.

Of course it's hard work. Stooping over hurts, lifting is tedious, and you wonder what to do. Ever try Nerviline? Nothing like it for weak or lame back. It penetrates the core of the pain, eases from the first application, brings cure that defies a relapse. No liniment is so clean, so soothing, so certain to kill muscular, rheumatic or sciatic pains. Your dealer sells Polson's Nerviline in large 25c bottles. Why not try it?

Tin plates are made by cleaning iron plates with acid, and then dipping them in molten tin.

YOSEMITE SOLD TO SEATTLE MAN

VESSEL WILL LEAVE VICTORIA NEXT WEEK

Her New Owner Is Expected Here To-Morrow--History of Interesting Craft.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Another of the old C. P. N. steamers is about to be culled from the C. P. R. fleet, making the third or fourth that has thus passed from the possession of the latter company since Capt. Troup has taken the superintendency of the coasting service. The vessel that is now about to be removed is the Yosemite. Her sale, the captain stated this morning after his trip to the Sound and mainland, is practically completed and to-morrow the new owner, Capt. Thomas Grant, will arrive from Seattle, it is believed, for the purpose of formally taking over his property. The Yosemite will be taken to Seattle next week, and there converted into an excursion boat along the lines it is believed suggested by Capt. Troup a couple of years ago. Just the exact route she will be operated on has not been stated. The vessel will be remodelled so as to allow of a deck for dancing and to otherwise make her more adaptable for the purposes to which she will be applied. The steamer will of course be placed under the American flag, her transfer being a simple matter as she was built on the American side.

The Yosemite for a year or more has been out of service. Years ago she was considered one of the handsomest as well as the fastest steamers which appeared in northwestern waters. She was constructed for the Sacramento river trade in the early sixties, and was the third low pressure boat built on the coast, the Eliza Anderson and Chrysopolis preceding her. She was constructed at the Petrero by John G. North from designs by R. M. Jessup. Her boilers, however, proved defective and in October, 1865, exploded with fearful results, killing fifty-five people and scalding and wounding many more. She was hauled out, a thirty-five splice was put in her hull, and, after being equipped with steel boilers again commenced running on the Sacramento river. In 1876 she once more was hauled out and $66,000 was spent in fitting her with new boilers and engines, so that when she again resumed service she was better than new in that her speed was increased so that she could easily make her seventeen knots an hour. The decline of business on the Sacramento left her without a route and she was laid up in the Oakland harbor for four years. Then she was taken to Victoria and was used between Victoria and New Westminster, and in this and the Vancouver service she continued running at intervals until again tied up a year or two ago. When in good trim she was as stated above, very speedy, and she holds a record for a number of very fast voyages. Her dimensions are: Length, 282.3; beam, 80 feet overhall; hold, 13 feet 6 inches; wheels, 32 feet in diameter, and 10 feet wide; engines 57 by 132 inches. For a steamer of her age and service the Yosemite is a remarkably staunch craft, and it is said her timbers are all perfectly sound, not a particle of water having leaked in through her seams during all the time she has been idle.

Yesterday's Seattle Times says the Yosemite has been purchased by Capt. Grant for the Puget Excursion Company, consisting of a number of Seattle capitalists.

The paper adds: "The Yosemite will remain in Eagle harbor all winter and will be ready for the excursion business in the early spring. It is proposed to run excursions on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays to the various points of interest on Puget Sound, Hoods Canal, through the San Juan islands, Tacoma and Olympia via east and west passage. During the summer months moonlight excursions will also be run. It is quite probable that when the American register is restored her name will be changed to one of more local significance, although no definite selection has been made yet."

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SCANDALOUS TRANSACTIONS.

Prominent Conservative Members of Parliament May Have Some Things to Explain.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The disclosures before the insurance commission in connection with the Foresters' society are the whole talk here. The financing of land deals by Foster, Bennet, Fowler and Lefurgy, M. P.'s, read like romance, and these members will likely hear of it next session. The exposure which Duncan Ross made last session touched fragments of the deal.

In connection with Kamloops lumber deals in British Columbia, Stevenson, supreme councillor, said the order of Foresters were swindled out of $35,000 and the men who were concerned in the transaction must answer to the organization. Mr. Shepley produced cheques for $45,000 paid to Geo. Fowler, M. P. Messrs. Fowler and McCormack, M. P.'s, had stock in this company.

Arthur Heathorn, representing the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, is at the King Edward. He is here on business connected with his company.