The Politicians At Ottawa

How a Postmaster was Sent to Squeeze the Public's Civil Servants.

Another Ex-Member Provided With a Nice Fat Sinecure By Grits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 22.—The extent to which public departments are utilized for party advantage was shown by an answer to a question put by Mr. Blain of Peel in the house this week. A. Mr. L J. Latour is postmaster of the department of public works, although goodness knows what the necessity for the office is. For this sinecure he receives a salary of $1,000 per annum. Mr. Latour is well known throughout the province of Quebec, and when the Liberal leaders in Montreal discovered that Mr. Tarte was not going to hand over his newspaper, La Patrie, to them, they had to set about getting a personal organ of their own. Accordingly Le Canada, a French Liberal morning paper, was established in Montreal about three months ago. In order to work up the subscription list, and to assist in putting the paper upon its feet, Mr. Latour was called from his position in the public works department, and sent on the road as canvasser for Le Canada. Needless to say that he carries with him a copy of the civil service list, and the first persons he calls upon on his arrival in any town or village are those who may happen to be on the Federal pay list. Mr. Latour is being handsomely paid for his work, but before he would accept the position of subscription canvasser for Le Canada he insisted upon some one holding down his office in the public works department, and accordingly his young son, who has barely entered into his teens, is filling the father's job until all the faithful have been approached to cash up their subscriptions for Le Canada. Young Latour up to July 1 had drawn $366 from the public treasury, and his father is still engaged in the congenial work of squeezing the civil servants.

Another or the statwarts of the Liberal party has got his reward. It is noteworthy that when the Liberals were in power they were insistent and persistent in condemning the practice of appointing members and ex-members of parliament to positions of public trust. No sooner were the Liberals in control of the government than they commenced to repudiate the professions which they had so recently made. One man after another struggled to get a Senatorship or some public office, and the number of those who are today drawing pay from the government may be counted by the score. It has just developed that another ex-member has been given a nice billet, carrying with it a fat salary and little work. This gentleman is Mr. Savard, ex-M.P. for Chicoutimi, who, through the good offices of Mr. Prefontaine, has been engaged by the department of marine and fisheries to enquire into certain legal points connected with conflicting claims of the Federal and Provincial governments and the Labrador company, to the right of fishery within the limits of that portion of the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence known as the Mingan Seignenry. For this work he receives remuneration at the rate of $5 a day.

In connection with the bill to amend the Fisheries Act there was an interesting discussion on the subject of the use of purse seines in the waters of both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The bill authorizes the minister of marine and fisheries to issue licenses for purse seining for salmon in British Columbia waters, with a view to off setting the practice of trap-net fishing pursued by the Americans near the mouth of the Fraser. It is felt that with the use of purse seines the salmon can be intercepted before they reach the estuary of the Fraser, and to that extent the British Columbia canners will be benefitted, and the American trap-net fishermen correspondingly crippled. This provision led to a general discussion as to the merits of this kind of fishing. The Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island members insisted upon one uniform law; that British Columbia fishermen should not receive the benefit of a concession which was withheld from the Maritime provinces. Hon. William Ross declared that American seiners were frequenting the coast of Nova Scotia in the spring of the year with purse seines and were going home with large cargoes of mackerel caught in this way. He thought that this method of fishing should be forbidden by both the Canadian and United States government. Since, however, the American fishermen were permitted to use the purse seines outside of the mile limit and frequently poached inside that limit when not watched, Mr. Ross argued that it was a decided hardship to the Canadian fishermen not to be able to use the same methods for catching mackerel within their own waters as the American fishermen used in their immediate neighborhood. Mr. Kaulbach, of Lunenburg, pointed out that by the use of these purse seines American fishermen were simply depleting Canadian waters while the government regulations put the Canadian fisherman under a serious disadvantage. He insisted that either some arrangement should be made with the United States government or else tardy justice done to the Canadian Atlantic fishermen by granting them the same privileges as the American fishermen enjoyed. Finally Mr. Prefontaine agreed to make representations to the American authorities, pointing out that if they persisted in licensing these destructive methods of fishing the Canadian government intended to do the same.

That the Senate shares in the general belief that the government is not sufficiently master of affairs to bring the business of parliament to a conclusion within reasonable limits is shown by Senator Ellis' notice of motion to adjourn the Upper House for two weeks from Thursday. Although this is already an exceptionally long session the great contentious measure which were outlined in the speech from the throne are yet known only to the secretive gentlemen of the cabinet. From time to time since the very opening of the session the leader of the Opposition has reminded the government of the duty it owes to parliament and the people of Canada. Just as often has Sir Wilfrid Laurier been compelled to admit that the government was still unready. The resignation of Mr. Blair has cast a lurid light upon the probable reasons for this long delay. In spite of the traditional secrecy which surrounds the deliberations of the cabinet it is generally known that there is considerable dissatisfaction, almost amounting to disaffection among the ministers. Hon. Mr. Paterson is reported to have objected very strongly to the iniquitous Grand Trunk Pacific scheme and it is even said that he has thought of resigning rather than even tacitly consent to such an exploitation of the public resources. Those who are able to form a juster estimate of Mr. Paterson scarcely expect that he will show the courage so recently displayed by Mr. Blair. Both he and the other ministers will probably display that patriotic "self abnegation" which Sir Wilfrid Laurier so highly praises in Sir Richard Cartwright and swallow their principles for the sake of party and office. In spite of this the government will have a very hard job holding their followers in line on the question. The dissatisfaction in the cabinet is reflected in the outspoken disgust of many Liberal members who make no bones about it that they will be afraid to face their constituents with such a millstone tied round their neck. As the signs of disintegration in the Liberal ranks become more apparent the unanimity of views which prevails among the Conservatives stands out in strong relief. Mr. Borden grows stronger in the estimation of his followers from day to day, and rightly so. His leadership is utterly untainted by any of the opportunism and trimming which is such a conspicuous feature in the "policy" of the government. It is not necessary for any of his followers to imitate the ministerial "self abnegation" and sink their own convictions of what is right in order to retain their place in the party.

In the meantime public business is dragging along. The government is reduced to desperate expedients to make time while they are trying to reach some conclusion as to how much the people of Canada will stand." Even Mr. Bourassa has been brought into line to aid in this observation of business. On Tuesday afternoon, although the session had reached its fifth month, the government actually faced the house without any business to offer. At the Prime Minister's call, however, Mr. Bourassa jumped into the breach and for two hours wearied the house with an academic and useless discussion on stock gambling. However, the member for Labelle did his duty well. He succeeded in practically wasting a whole day and so deferred the inevitable moment when the government must make up its mind upon its transcontinental railway proposition. This is causing such anxiety in the cabinet that they appear to have quite lost what grip they ever had upon the affairs of the house, and day after day drifts along with practically nothing done. It is thought that the dissident minority in the cabinet have been to some extent placated, but the long delay in bringing down the subsidy resolutions which were promised for last Monday shows how difficult Sir Wilfrid Laurier finds it to compel his colleagues to swallow the nauseating dose which many of the government members as well as ministers justly fear means inevitable defeat to the party whenever they dare to appeal to the country.

While the Sutherland-Sifton element has been much in evidence during the past few weeks it is generally conceded that the Fitzpatrick-Mulock aggregation is rapidly coming to the front. Messrs. Fitzspatrick and Mulock, like Mr. Sifton, aspire to the leadership of the Liberal party, and while they are willing to join the final battle for supremacy between the two men would be long and bitter. Mr. Fitzspatrick is the only man from Quebec who is capable of taking over the duties of premier and he, no doubt, believes that he would have the solid backing of the Quebec members should he offer himself to caucus for election as the chief of Canadian Liberalism. On the other hand Sir William Mulock is possessed of unlimited means, which he has used without stint in advancing the interests of his party in Ontario. It cost him a small fortune to defeat Hon. Geo. E. Foster, but he did it because he wished to strengthen himself with the Ontario contingent. Being one of the vainest men in the cabinet he would naturally resent the selection of another as the head of Canadian affairs, and being like Mr. Fitzspatrick, a fighter who never gives up until every means at his disposal is exhausted, the struggle between them should it come will doubtless be marked by scenes even worse than those which are now disgracing our public life.

Hon. W. S. Fielding is sitting tight, and saying little. A year ago the finance minister was the most likely candidate as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's successor, but his chances have diminished materially within the past twelve months. Western Liberals do not want to see the Maritime province get the first plum on the government side and Mr. Fielding will have to make a wonderful fight if he hopes to secure an office which, up to a short time ago, was unanimously his. It is not known that the weakness his candidature has developed lately can be attributed to any other cause than the ambitions of his confreres, but this is perhaps the strongest argument which the finance minister will have to overcome if he wishes to become the head of his party.

What will be the outcome of this bear garden style of government? Nobody at Ottawa would venture to form an estimate for over twenty-four hours. Each meeting of the council is attended by new complications and before the Grand Trunk Pacific deal is disposed of more startling announcements than those already made may have to be chronicled.

AMATEUR GROWERS' SUCCESS.

Many Prizes Captured by J. A. Bland at Vancouver's Flower Show.

J. A. Bland, an enthusiastic local amateur grower of flowers, came off with high honors at the third annual flower show of the Vancouver Horticultural Society, which was held last Friday and Saturday at the Terminal City. Mr. Bland, who was the only representative of Victoria exhibiting at the show, carried off no less than 28 prizes, including 21 first prizes and seven second prizes. He was particularly successful in sweet peas, pansies and petunias.

Mr. Bland considers that more prizes would have come to Victoria, if local growers had exhibited, especially in the roses and carnations.

The attendance was most satisfactory on both days, the pleasure of the show being enhanced by the presence of the Sixth Regiment band.

Mr. Bland's success was so marked that a list of his prizes is appended to show what degree of excellence can be attained by an amateur even against professional growers.

Mr. Bland was especially conspicuous in the exhibit for amateurs, who employ no help, as the following will show:

Pansies, 6 varieties, 1 specimen, each—J. A. Bland, W. Towler.

Pansies, 12 varieties, 1 specimen each—J. A. Bland, W. Towler.

Petunia, best 6 single—J. A. Bland, Petunias, best 6 double—J. A. Bland.

Sweet peas, 6 specimens each, in vases, white—J. A. Bland, W. Towler. Blue—W. Towler, J. A. Bland. Pink—C. H. Macaulay, J. A. Bland. Scarlet—C. H. Macaulay, J. A. Bland. Mauve—J. A. Bland, W. Towler. Cream—C. H. Macaulay, J. A. Bland. Purple—J. A. Bland, C. H. Macaulay. Fancy—J. A. Bland, F. J. Wright. Best 12 varieties, 6 specimens each—J .A. Bland, W. Towler.

In the exhibit for amateurs who employ no help, he also carried off honors as follows:

Pansies, 6 varieties, 1 specimen each—J. A. Bland, L. D. Taylor. Twelve varieties, 1 specimen each—C. H. Gatewood, J. A. Bland.

Petunias, best 6 single—J. A. Bland, P. W. Evans. Best 6 double, 1 specimen each—J. A. Bland, P. W. Evans.

Sweet peas, white, 6 specimens each, in vases—J. A. Bland, L. D. Taylor. Pink—6 specimens each, in vases—C. H. Macaulay, J. A. Bland. Scarlet, 6 specimens each, in vases—J. A. Bland, C. H. Macaulay. Maroon, 6 specimens each, in vases—J. A. Bland, C. Coleman. Mauve, 6 specimens each, in vases—J. A. Bland, P. W. Evans. Cream, 6 specimens each, in vases—J. A. Bland, P. W. Evans. Purple, 6 specimens each, in vases—J. A. Bland, C. H. Macaulay. Best varieties, 12. 6 specimens each—J. A. Bland, G. Coleman.

Sweet peas—C. H. Gatewood, J. A. Bland.

Stocks (10-week), in vases, 5 varieties, spikes—J. A. Bland, H. Homewood.

Bouquet sweet peas—C. H. Macaulay, J. A. Bland.

SIGHTED DERELICT.

Captain of Siberia Tells of Seeing Floating Wreck.

Captain Smith, of the Siberia, which has arrived at San Francisco from the Orient, reports that on June 5, on the great circle tract between Honolulu and Yohobama, in latitude 30.46 north longitude, 178.45 east he passed close to what appeared to be a submerged wreck. One broken spar, standing 6 feet above the water, was visible, but nothing could be seen which would indicate the original character of the derelict.

Eleven Cent Meals on Quadra

What Liberal Government Expect Steward to Provide For 33 Per Diem.

Officers of Government Cruiser Have Money For Rations Cut Down.

Yesterday the new regulations came into force on the D. G. S. Quadra, and the amount of 50 to 55 cents per diem for feeding the officers of the government cruiser were then reduced to 33 cents a day—11 cents a meal—and Capt. Hackett and his officers will hereafter have to live on 11-cent meals or furnish money themselves for extras.

The organ of the Liberal government has gone into a few throes of "authorative denial," and has demonstrated once more the truth of that old adage, that "half the truth, the greater the lie." The Grit organ says in regard to the instructions received by Capt. Gaudin, local agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, from that very Liberal government at Ottawa, that "a week or so ago he received a schedule from headquarters which is to serve as a guide for the allowance of the officers' mess, but no instructions accompanied it regarding its enforcement."

Of this statement, one-half is true, and that states that the guide, or bill of fare, for the weekly board of the crew of the Quadra was received. As for the instructions which accompanied it, the evening paper neglects to state that at the foot of the said bill of fare appears the following interesting legend, over the signature of the official in charge of the department.

At the bottom of the bill of fare of what the very Liberal government believes to be an idea of 11-cent meals, there is something which the local agent could also give to the Times newspaper for publication. It says:

"The cost of these meals is not to exceed 33 cents per diem."

The bill of fare, or "guide" for the board of the Quadra's crew, which is published below, will give Colonist readers an idea of the kind of 11-cent meal the Liberal government expects the stewards to secure. Take that Sunday dinner for instance. For 11 little copper cents—10 cents and a postage stamp in British Columbia money—the officers of the Quadra are to get "soup, roast and boiled meat, boiled ham, roast or boiled poultry, potatoes and vegetables, plum pudding and jelly." The wonder is that the bill of fare provided by the very Liberal government does not include a magnum of champagne in that 11-cent meal.

And so it is with every meal which the "guide" received by Capt. Gaudin from the Liberal government at Ottawa. Anyone who has ever bought a meal, and all Colonist readers have, will know that they are pretty good meals for 11 cents. In its reference to the "guide" received by Capt. Gaudin, the local Grit organ says:

"If this is what the Colonist is driving at, it is way off the track. The most epicurean member of its staff would not desire anything better than the following, which is the guide referred to."

To which one and all members of the Colonist staff say: "Show me where the officers of the Quadra are to get meals like these mentioned in the bill of fare for 11 cents, and each member of a Colonist staff will loose no time in getting a meal ticket at that place, for, without doubt, they certainly are good 11-cent meals."

The guide fails to mention what shall be the daily menu of the men, who are to have 10-cent meals—for but 30 cents a day is provided for their keep. Presumably this is left to the option of the officers, and it may be that the duties of the Quadra will keep her in the neighborhood of good clam banks, or perchance a few runs to the Fraser when the sockeyes are running may help fill the larder, or the better shots could be sent ashore at different points to get venison. But no matter what is done, it is a fact positive that 10 cents will provide a poor meal for the sailorman, and 11 cents does not secure a very good meal—certainly nothing like that stated—for the officers.

What can be done in the cent belt is a matter of conjecture, but evidently the Very Liberal government which is devoting its time to figure how good a meal can be supplied for 11 cents, feels that where the copper cent goes to and fro, and things are cut to the finest limit, they might be able to get that roast and boiled poultry for 11 cents—but things are different in British Columbia.

Surely there is not a desperate Grit plot in this enforcement of 11-cent meals on the Canadian cruiser to furnish a precedent to show those undergpaid postal clerks how cheaply the brass-bound officers of a Canadian cruiser can be fed when they clamor to have their paltry salaries advanced to a living wage, as it is understood in the West.

And now that readers of the Colonist may see what kind of meals are to be provided for 33 cents per day, three meals at 11 cents a meal, the "guide" referred to is appended, as published by the Grit organ in yesterday's issue:

OFFICERS' MESS.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—Ham and eggs, baked beans.

Dinner—Soup, roast and boiled meat, boiled ham, roast or boiled poultry, potatoes and vegetables, plum pudding and jelly.

Supper—Cold meats, fried potatoes, preserves.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Porridge, mutton chops, cold ham.

Dinner—Soup, Irish Stew, roast beef, potatoes and vegetables, pastry.

Supper—Curry and rice, cold meats, chipped potatoes.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Porridge, beefstead, bacon.

Dinner—Soup, roast mutton, corned beef, potatoes and vegetables, Queen pudding.

Supper — Cold meats, fried potatoes, baked beans.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Porridge, salt cod and pork scraps, liver and bacon.

Dinner—Pea soup, corned beef, beefsteak pie, potatoes and vegetables, pastry.

Supper—Fish patties, cold meats, fried potatoes, Washington pigs.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Ham and eggs, baked beans.

Dinner—Soup, roast or boiled poultry, boiled or roast meat, potatoes and vegetables, apple and plum pudding, fruit.

Supper—Harricot meat, cold meat, fried potatoes, tea biscuits and preserves.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Porridge, salt herring, lamb chops.

Dinner—Pea soup, fresh fish, beefsteak and kidney pudding, potatoes and vegetables, blueberry tarts.

Supper—Fish patties, cold meats, doughnuts, marmalade.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Porridge, beefstead, boiled eggs.

Diner—Soup, corned beef, roast lamb, potatoes and vegetables, bread and butter pudding.

Supper—Irish stew, cold meats, chipped potatoes.

SCRAWNY PEOPLE.

People grow thin, scrawny, pale and weak when the blood is thin and watery. What is needed to round off the angles and fill out the form, is not fat but healthy muscular tissue. By enriching the blood and increasing its nourishing qualities Dr. Chase's Nerve Food adds new flesh and tissue to the body as well as new vigor and energy. You can prove this by noting your increase in weight while using this great food cure.

ENGINEERS.

Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers To Meet Here This Week.

The annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers will be held in Victoria next Friday and Saturday. The Seattle contingent will arrive Friday morning by the Clallam. The headquarters while in Victoria will be at the Hotel Vernon. After breakfast at the hotel the entire party will leave for a tally-ho and carriage ride around the Marine drive, leaving the hotel at 9:30 and returning at 12 noon.

After luncheon the society will proceed to James Bay to inspect the improvements which have been started there in the way of a handsome stone retaining wall, and the dredging which will be in progress by the dredge King Edward, a 20-inch hydraulic dredge.

At 2:30 o'clock a meeting will be held at the City Hall, at which addresses of welcome will be made by Mayor McCandless and the president of the Tourist Association. The reply on behalf of the society being an address by President R. H. Thomson of Seattle, who will also make at this time the annual address. At 4 p.m. the entire party will leave on hunches for a trip up the Gorge by the Kootenay. The boat will return to the city at 5 p.m.

After dinner a meeting of the society will be held at 7:30 o'clock, at which will be read a paper by C. H. Topp, city engineer of Victoria, on "Victoria Municipal Improvements." This paper will be illustrated by stereopticon. After the meeting, presumably about 9:30, the society and party will go to a band concert and vaudeville entertainment at Douglas Gardens.

On Saturday there will be an inspection of the government buildings, the museum and Beacon Hill park. In the afternoon a visit will be made to the navy yard and Esquimalt, where the great stone dry dock, ship buildings and warships will be inspected.

CANOE PARTY GOT A BATH

Line From Dredge Upturned Canoe and Couple Had Unpleasant Experience.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

They had smoothed the cushions in the bottom of the canoe, loaded the Peterboro with the luncheon, and the new-made cakes and other delicacies that were to have furnished the repast when the waters of the arm were reached. She, gay in her airy gown and pretty frils and furbelows, neat and prim, and he, equally gay in his cool-looking flannels, boarded the canoe, and paddled out from the landing at Dan McIntosh's boathouse.

Anticipation was working over-time then. They pictured the pleasant afternoon they would spend, the picnic luncheon they would spread ,and life's golden dream was roseate for them. Everything tended to make it so. Was not the sun shining brightly, the waters shimmering in the sunlight, and the cool breeze blowing over the face of the waters—in fact, it was a perfect canoeing day.

Realization is ,however, seldom as good as anticipation. Realization in this instance was backed up by a big dredge, a long hawser stretching from the dredge to the wharf, and a sudden swing of the big dredge. The couple, he a promising young lawyer and athlete, she a popular young lady, prominent in musical circles, were in blissful ignorance of that hawser, and they paddled their canoe into the exact latitude and longitude to get acquainted with the long rope in a most unpleasant way.

It was sad indeed. The dredge swung to one side and the long hawser, which had been lying beneath the surface, was suddenly switched up into the air just as the Peterboro was crossing. When the line switched up underneath the bow of the Peterboro, it knocked the canoe in the air. It killipied completely, and he and she, lunch, etc., went up in the air, somersaulted gracefully and landed in the water.

They both discovered the water to be wet. But, undismayed at this discovery, they struck out, and the gallant young man assisted the young lady to the rope, along which she pulled herself through the water—for she is an athletic young lady—to the dredge. The young man swam along the dredge scow and sprang up on to it, and lifted the young lady from the water. There they stood, watching the upturned canoe.

"My cake! My cake! Oh, save my cake!" she cried, as she stood on the scow, shaking off some of the water her clothing had absorbed from the harbor.

But no one saved the cake. It and the lunch were lost—also the canoeing trip. But otherwise no damage resulted.

And thus ended the merry adventures of the young man and the young lady who started to go canoeing yesterday afternoon.

THE ESQUIMALT TRUSTEES' CASE

Investigation Was Held Yesterday Inspector Wilson Reserving His Decision.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The investigation into the charges respecting the recent school trustee elections for Esquimalt district, took place yesterday in the new school on Lampson street. Inspector Wilson presided, having been deputed to hear the evidence on the points at issue, and adjudicate on the merits. The charges were embraced in two counts, the first being as to the right of three persons to vote at the elections recently held, and the second count being as to the mode of balloting. In respect to the first count, the complainants alleged that three persons voted who were not qualified under the act, and on the second count, the grievance was that there should have been two ballots instead of one. It was claimed that there should have been a ballot at the regular election to select a successor to the trustee whose time had expired and a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the demise of the late C. Jenkinson.

The complainants were represented by barrister G. Jay, who examined some eight or nine witnesses, whose testimony was presented in substantiation of the objection taken as to the validity of the election of Trustees Brown and Blanchard. Neither Mr. Brown nor Mr. Blanchard was present, though after the presentation of the case on behalf of the complainants, T. Nicholson replied on behalf of Messrs. Brown and Blanchard. He denied many statements made by Mr. Jay's witnesses and defended his own conduct in connection with the charges. The investigation was narrowed to the consideration of the technical interpretation of the act governing the mode of electing trustees, and as to the qualification of the three voters to whom exception has been taken. Upon the conclusion of the presentation of the evidence and argument, Inspector Wilson decided to reserve his decision.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

Hawthornthwaite's Prognostication

Nanaimo Socialist Champion Predicts a Sweeping Conservative Victory

Liberals Will Not Be in Coming Contest at Any Stage Whatever.

Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the picturesque personality who occupied the unique position during the last session of the legislature of being the only declared Socialist member of that body, is a constant contributor to the Western Clarion, an organ of the Socialists, published in Vancouver. In the course of a signed article in the latest issue of that journal, Mr. Hawthornthwaite dons the prophet's cloak and takes for his theme the approaching election. He foresees a triumph for the Conservative party throughout the province, and annihilative defeat for the Liberals. This, according to Mr. Hawthornthwaite, is just what the Socialists desire, for the reason that the Conservative party, which is the very opposite pole to Socialism, will be much more easily met and destroyed by the Socialist party, than if the Liberals were left with a leg to stand upon and kick with. It is awfully subtle reasoning, and sometimes one fails to see quite where Mr. Hawthornthwaite is driving at; but the glorious immensity and healthiness of his nerve, and that of his party, in imagining that they can "destroy" the Conservative party, provokes either copious tears or roars of laughter, just as a man happens to be feeling when he collides with the colossal idea.

Victoria Socialists hold a convention on Tuesday evening, August 4, when a full ticket of four will be nominated for the approaching election.

One of the Vancouver Socialist candidates has been disqualified under the law governing candidates. A full meeting of the party will be held in the Terminal City on Wednesday evening to nominate a new one.

Victoria Liberals openly express regret at the internal dissensions which are going on in the party, and some already begin to doubt whether the party can hope to win under such dissensions.

Electors are reminded that the time is getting short for registering voters. It is a duty that every man owes to the country as well as to himself.

Conservative organization in Victoria is proceeding as satisfactorily as the most sanguine could wish. The work is being done quietly and without any fuss.

In Nelson both parties have done their work so well that it is believed every voter in the town has his name on the list.

F. J. Fulton, K. C., Conservative, will be opposed by F. J. Deane, Liberal, in North Yale. Mr. Fulton was unanimously nominated by a fully representative meeting. Mr. Deane's nomination is strongly opposed by Kamloops Liberals.

Rossland has 700 names now on its voters' list, and that is not nearly the total voting strength.

A meeting of the Liberal-Conservatives of Clinton and vicinity was held in Clinton last week to ratify selection of officers elected at previous meetings, and to transact other business. Mr. William Saul was elected president, Mr. John McGillivray treasurer, and Mr. I. E. N. Smith secretary. It is practically certain that Mr. J. D. Prentice will receive the Conservative nomination, and his election will follow as a matter of course, says the Kamloops Standard.

Hon. Messrs. Green and Wilson were entertained at Fernie and Cranbrook on Thursday by the Conservatives.

Mr. J. W. Weart, the well-known barrister, who has been understood to be the choice of a large number of his fellow-electors of the Richmond riding for the Liberal nomination for provincial member, stated yesterday that, while he appreciated the honor of a nomination, he would be compelled, owing to business reasons, to decline the same.—Vancouver Ledger.

The Labor party in the Slocan will hold a convention at New Denver, at which William Davidson, president of the Slocan Miners' Union, will be nominated. There will be no Liberal nominated in the Slocan division. W. S. Drewry, of New Denver, will probably carry the banner for the Conservative party.

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS.

Rossland, Aug. 1.—Normal output of ore was maintained for the week ending tonight, although coke shortage at Le Roi smelter has cut down a number of furnaces running there. Le Roi sent out 3,030 tons; War Eagle, 1,080; Centre Star, 1,530; Kootenay, 420; Le Roi Two, 630; Jumbo, 150; I.X.L., 30; total for the week, 7,770 tons. Year to date, 216,762 tons.

Fagged Out, Depressed

Energy, Snap and Ambition Gone—You Need a Bracing Tonic to Ironize the Blood. Try

Ferrozone will make you strong and capable of doing a heavy day's work without fatigue. It is a marvelous remedy, and does marvelous things, as the following testimonial proves:

"After my baby was born, I was left in a weak, sickly condition, totally unfit for a mother's household duties. I somehow did not gain strength, although I took malt extracts and tonics all the time. A lady friend recommended Ferrozone, which I used with splendid results. The first box helped quite a little, and when I had taken six boxes my former health, ruddy cheeks, and good spirits, were fully restored."—Mrs. Newlands, Swansea.

You can't spend 50c. to a better advantage than on a box of Ferrozone, and the sooner you get Ferrozone, the sooner you will get well. Don't accept a substitute, but insist on your druggist supplying the genuine Ferrozone, which sells for 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50. By mail from The Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

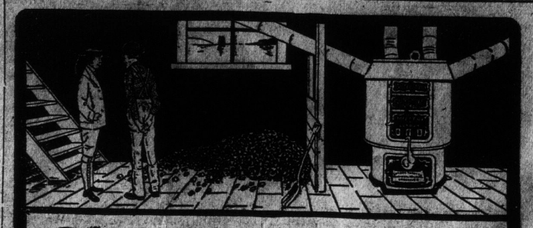
Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Ltd., London.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it has been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, etc.



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PROPRIETOR—"Well Tom, how did that new furnace work this winter—save any coal?"

JANITOR—"Yes, sir! put in two tons less than last winter and have about half a ton left—guess it paid you to throw out that old coal-eater and put in this up-to-date SUNSHINE."

PROPRIETOR—"Yes, I think so; and I noticed the house was comfortable in all kinds of weather. Easy to take care of?"

JANITOR—"Yes, sir! just had to attend it twice a day—never had any trouble with the fire going out, and didn't have to spend half my time sweeping, cleaning, shaking, dumping ashes, and all that sort of thing—wish all my customers had SUNSHINES."

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