# THE DAILY TIMES

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THE WEEKLY TIMES

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

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## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 10, 1893.

C. P. R. TACTICS.

A few days ago the Times had occa-

sion to reflect on the manner in which

the Canadian Pacific railway discrimin-

ates against the Okanagan valley in the

matter of freight rates, agricultural pro-

ducts being carried to the coast from

points in the Northwest more cheaply

than from the Mission and other like

places in the valley. It appears that

that there is a still graver bill of com-

plaint to be filed against the "great na-

tional highway," as the circumstances we have now to set forth will show. An Okanagan farmer recently sent a quantity of wheat to a Victoria merchant to be sold on his account. He found the freight charge to be \$8 per ton from Vernon to Victoria. The price of wheat here is fixed by the Sound price; that is to say the millers will give for wheat here just the same amount as it costs to bring wheat from Seattle or Tacoma. In those markets they can buy wheat at present for 52 cents a bushel, or \$17.33 a ton; the freight charge is \$1.50 per ton and the duty \$5, making the total cost of Sound wheat laid down in Victoria \$23.83 a ton. That is the highest price Okanagan wheat can bring here, and no allowance is in this made for commissions or other incidental expenses. Therefore the Okanagan farmer's wheat can net him at Vernon no more than \$15.83 per ton, or about 47 cents a bushel. How much encouragement is there in this for the raising of wheat in that district? And as with wheat so it is with other farm produce; the freight rates are simply crushing. Eight dollars per ton from Vernon to Victoria is an outrageous rate; the C. P. R. could lower it materially and still make money. The Northern Pacific's rate on wheat from Walla Walla to Seattle, about the same distance, is \$4.75. If we add to this the \$1.50 required to bring ordinary goods from Seattle to Victoria, the total is \$6.25, or \$1.75 less than the C. P. R. rate from 'Vernon, while the distance would be greater. Is there any good reason why there should be this difference? In point of fact, the rate from Vernon should be much lower than from Walla Walla, if all the circumstances are taken into account. The Okanagan railway was assisted by the province for the purpose of opening up and developing the Okanagan valley. and not for the purpose of putting money in the coffers of the C. P. R. Instead of encouraging settlement and traffic in the valley the company is actually putting on a prohibitive tariff , and favoring localities outside the province altogether. It therefore seems in order to ask once more whether this same result is to be reached in the case of other C. P. R. branches which the province is assisting with a view to developing various districts. What steps will the local government take to prevent the

treating the province in this manner? MENDACIOUS AS USUAL.

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Minister Foster did not care to enter upon the task of showing that the N. P. tariff does not discriminate against British goods, but the Colonist undertakes it for him-and the result is what might have been expected. After calling to its aid all its power of tergiversation our neighbor leaves the charge laid against the tariff quite unanswered. The charge of course is unanswerable, and a higher intellect than the Colonist's would fail in the task of meeting it. In fact a higher intellect would not essay the task, being able to appreciate its | futility. Our neighbor has, however, been able to indulge in its favorite ments of falsehood and misrepresentation, so its work was not altogether in vain. For instance, the Colonist says: "The Times neglects to tell its readers that precisely the same duties are charged upon the items it adduces to prove discrimination whether they come from Great Britain or the United States. Pig iron and scrap iron, for instance, pay the

mported from the one country or the ther. It is the same with all other ommodities cited by our contemporary examples of discrim nation would have deprived its article of what little plausibility it possesses, for it would show that it was not the intention to discriminate either in favor of or against Great Britain or

the United States. In its article on Wednesday the Times said: "In order to 'protect' a few firms in the manufacture of iron they put a very heavy specific duty on the metal, and thus they effet the double triumph of handicapping a number of trades and discriminating against the British article." On Tuesday we said: "Mr. Foster's denial appears rather bold. If he had said that there was no open discrimination he would have been strictly within the truth; but he cannot successfully deny that the incidence of the specific duties has the practical effect of discrimination." From this it will be seen that the Colonist was here guilty of a direct and willful fasehood. Again

our neighbor ventures this remark: "The magnifying glasses of the oppo sition have been able to find only four nstances in which the operation of the tariff favors the United States as compared with Greta Britain. The wonder that there are not forty cases instead of four.

As a matter of fact, in the Times Sept. 27th there was given a list of about 60 instances in which the British articles are subjected to a higher duty than the American. The Colonist would have its readers believe that the discrimination makes no practical difference since we in any case buy as much more from Greta Britain than from the States, but it conveniently ignores the item of pig and scrap iron, which was referred to in the Times as follows:

"Any person who chooses to turn up the tables at the item of pig and scrap iron will find that in 1891-92 Canada imported British goods in this line to the value of \$501,286, on which was collected a total duty of \$174,531, or about 35 per cent. In the same year we imported pig and scrap iron to the amount of \$393,964, the duty being \$100,942, or a little over 26 per cent., from the Unit-

ed States. The Colonist says we have "begun to complain of discrimination in favor of the United States rather late in the day." The fact is that we complain of the arrant hypocrisy of the Colonist's Ottawa friends, who profess so much loyalty to the "old flag" and are yet criminates against British goods. It is also a fact that this discrimination is not a recent discovery; but fresh attention has been called to it by the unusually blatant professions of "loyalty" Then the lateness of the discovery would have nothing to do with the matter in is that the government in its anxiety to help its friends blundered into an act schoolboy. And the Colonist as an apologist has not done anything to help its friends out.

### A CURIOUS SPECTACLE.

with a minute

A Conservative contemporary says: "In view of the fact that our neighbors in the United States are in a condition of bankruptcy and starvation, while this country is undoubtedly prosperous, it seems to us that it is hardly worth while to disturb the 'unwise fiscal laws' which permit Canada to be prosperous. A change might be for the worse." If the premises are correct the conclusion is undoubtedly correct also. The Conservative ministers and newspapers insist that the premises are correct, therefore it is passing strange to find the ministers patrolling the country to find guildance in making a change that "may be for the worse." Still stranger does it appear that while they are pursuing this errand they should be so constantly preaching the doctrine of contentment with things as they are. The two ministers, though, are not quite so rampant as the two controllers, who are supposed to be gleaning opinions from the farmers. Instead of doing this they seem to be trying very hard to force the farmers into adopting their opinions. The Globe thus summarizes their curious operations as tariff inquisitors: "The controllers have been guilty of conducting a party campaign at public expense while making a pretence of inquiring into the effects of the tariff; and, in addition to that, they did not fairly conduct the arguments. Full advantage was taken of their position as chairman and debaters, and while making speeches without limit at their witnesses they confined replies to definite answers to questions. In spite of this the farmers scored many points. In "great national highwaymen" from Markham they exploded the pretence that the duty has been taken off coffee, and showed that while the people were still taxed no revenue was collected. In Markdale they showed that the duty on farm wagons was higher than on buggies, and far higher than on carriages, and, although the controllers dodged and evaded, their friends were forced to admit the corner. At St. Catharines the witnesses proved that the duty increased the price of coal oil, binder twine, farm implements and many articles of daily consumption. These victories in an unfair contest and against professional debaters show that the objectors to restriction have unquestionably a strong case." How much real tariff reform is to be expected from an enquiry conducted in this fashion?

### INDEPENDENT OPINIONS.

Speaking of the treatment of Editor Says the Comox News, "to which Messrs. Ellis the Montreal Star says: "Throughout this affair, the government press has been standing in a smug row of superconscious goodness, like the star class of a "good boys" school. Their hair is sleekly patted down and their well-soaped faces shine over their clean col-Speaking of the treatment of Editor same duty, \$4 a ton, whether they are soaped faces shine over their clean col- east. Our trade relations to the west are

goody-goody falsetto. 'We never sass We never do what we are told judges. not to do. We ever do anything to annoy anybody. We think all bad boys should be severely punished. We just like to stand in a row and look good.' In this case they have had the 'pleasepat-me-on-the-head' row to themselves. The independent journals of the country have unanimously condemned the harsh treatment accorded Mr. Ellis after a pursuit that has not slackened for six years. It may be that the dignity of the bench of New Brunswick required this drastic vindication. Of that question, we are in no position to judge. We can say, however, that the bench of Quebec is in no such sore strait. It is becoming plain, however, that the honored editor of the St. John Globe will gain rather than lose by his unpleasant experience. And, on the whole, the press would stand to win by the occurrence if it had not been for the abject and wholly unnecessary sycophantic attitude of the ministerial organs." The Toronto Star, another independent paper, speaks as follows: "Mr. Ellis is suffering thirty days imprison ment for 'contempt of court.' he having in his capacity of a public journalist deounced-as we think quite justifiablythe conduct of one of the New Brunswick judges, some six years ago. So long as this medieval style of dealing with their critics is recognized as a pre rogative of the New Brunswick bench. people within their jurisdiction will have to be careful hereafter to conceal their contempt for such courts, but that sentiment will exist very vigorously in every just and generous heart. The Star cannot imagine that anybody whose good opinion is worth having can think any the less of Mr. Ellis than before; but, on the other hand, it is quite certain that by this scandalous outrage an enduring disgrace has been brought upon the judiciary of New Brunswick. We heartily endorse the suggestion that a public subscription be raised to pay the \$3000 fine, by way of testifying the sympathy of all right-minded people with the victim of this unjust and vindictive judgment." These quotations show what independent opinion on the case is. Certain Tory papers have sought to defend the outrage on the ground that Judge 'Tuck was right in granting an injunction to prevent a recount of the votes in Queen's and that the comments of the St. John ready to keep in force a tariff that dis- Globe was libellous. Both these points are in dispute, but if that were not the case the treatment of Mr. Ellis would still be indefensible. This is not an opinion from the "Grits" alone; some of the best English judges have held that made by the government and its organs. it is doubtful whether judges really have such power of punishment as these arbiany event; the point to be kept in mind and that the power should not be exertrary New Brunswick men have claimed, cised even if they have it. There is no good reason why judges should be able of discrimination against Great Britain to punish attacks upon themselves while was heavy; the common stock dropped 6 per cent and the preferred 2 to 75 1-2. ordinary men have to depend on the

> The following paragraph appeared in a recent issue of the Hamilton Specta-

The Toronto Empire has recently been advertising a gift picture enterprise by which subscribers, by cutting out several coupons and sending 9 cents in stamps to Toronto, can get a series of art photogravures. Many subscribers and others took advantage of the offer, and sent the requisite stamps and clippings and got the pictures all right. second series of the art publication was due to arrive to-day, but instead of it coming the subscribers received summonses to appear at the custom house and show cause why they shouldn't pay duty on the pictures, because they came from the United States, It appears that the Empire has arranged with a Chicago firm to forward the prints direct, so notwithstanding numerous kicks and protests, each of the subscribers had to put up 4 cents duty. The custom house was besieged all morning.

Now the Toronto Empire is the chief organ of the government, and its subscribers are, of course, good Tories. Therefore the unfeeling Grits will be apt to look upon the Hamilton episode as a

very good joke. Speaking of the coming bye-election in Winnipeg the Commercial says: "What the Conservative party will be willing to offer the electorate in the direction of tariff reform is the interesting question. Tariff reform is in the air, and unless the government can offer some enticing assurances in that direction it is likely to go hard with their candidate. The date of the election to fill the Winnipeg vacancy may be postponed for some time. but with the candidates at all evenly matched, the election is sure to be a more than usually intersting one." The Commercial is a non-partisan observer and its opinion is one of weight. Nevertheless we shall be rather surprised if Winnipeg forsakes the usual course of Canadian constituencies at bye-elections ment. That result can be looked for with confidence only in "Grit hives," In constituencies that are at all close there are nearly always enough voters amenable to the government's bribery devices to turn the scale in the government's favor. This vicious tendency has been carefully fostered under the Conservative regime, and it is the rule in bye-elections to find the result governed by those who are looking to Ottawa for something for themselves or something for the constituency. If Winnipeg shakes itself free from such influences it will deserve much credit for its independence.

"There can be but one conclusion." says the Comox News, 'to which Messrs.

lars. "We are good boys" they cry in indeed improving, but there are tariff restrictions there. We don't want free trade, but we do require freer trade than we possess now, and if the Conservative party will but rise to the height of its great opportunity, it will move as repidly as possible in the direction of tariff reform, and in doing that it will of course, demand proper concessions from the United States and the Australian colon-

The Comox News agrees with the government, that too much attention should not to be given to the census of 1891. It says: "Some account should be given to the rapid growth of some places since that time. As an illustration, Union Mines has now an undoubted population, all told, of 1000 inhabitants, and is entitled to a representative of her own. For this purpose she should be set off in an electoral district, embracing the Union wharf, Dunsmuir and Durham townsites, and contiguous territory, while the balance of the old Comox electoral district extending north to and including the Queen Charlotte Islands should certainly be another. Valdes Island should be included in this district."

General Manager Clouston, of the Bank of Montreal, says that the chief trouble with Canada is "that we have een spending too much money; too nany subsidies to railways; too many expensive works and too much good money wasted." This sound rather odd, when so many people say there is nothing the matter with Canada.

#### STOCKS AND BONDS.

Business Showed a Tendency to Drop or

Change Yesterday. New York, Nov. 2.-Money on call 1-2 to 2. Foreign exchange posted rates, sterling, 4.82 for 60 days, 4.85 on demand. Railway and miscellaneous speculation furnished new features of interest outside of the tendency to drop. Louisville & Nashville was the sensa tion at the opening, breaking from 50 7-8 to 47 1-2. The decline was ascribed to selling for London account. The foreigners are said to have opposed the proposed purchase of the Chesapeake & io road by the company, and are geting out. The absence of buying orders, either from London or home account was a keen disappointment to the bulls, who had confidently expected that the re peal of the silver law would cause a revival of speculative interest in Wall street. Instead of buying orders, however, brokers were in receipt of orders to sell. Of course the dyed in the wool bears were quick to take advantage of the disappointment felt, and were quite active in Burlington & Quincy, Island and certain other specialties. One of the prominent bear brokers on the floor sold heavily of Burlington & Owincy-it was said for the account of a Broadway house that had bought the seock at 85 or thereabouts. The decline did not bring in any buying orders, save here and there, where a small bear thought it deper cent and the preferred 2 to 75 1-2. The other heavy losses were American sugar, 2 14 to 100; Burlington & Quincy 2 3-4 to 81 1-4; Chicago Gas. 2 1-2 to 65 1-2; Rock Island, I 5-8 to 65 1-2; St. Paul, 1 7-8 to 65; Reading, 1 3-4 to 20 1-8: Western Union, 1 5-8 to 88 3-4. As a rule the lowest prices of the day were made in the final dealings. sales were 306,643 shares. Closing bids: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 20 12; Burlington & Quincy, 81 1-4; Canadian Pacific, 72 3-4; Central Pacific, 20; C. C. C. & St. Louis, 35 3-4; Delaware & Lackawanna, 171 1-2; Erie, 14; Wells Fargo, 125; Lake Shore, 126 1-8; Great Northern preferred, 107 1-2: Louisville & Nashviile, 48 38; Missouri Pacific, 26 New York Central, 103 1-4; New England, 32 3-4; North American, 5 1-4; Northern Pacific, 7 1-8; Northern Pacific preferred, 22 7-8; Northwestern, 104 1-4 :Oregon Navigation, 25: Oregon Improvement, 10 1-2: Pacific Mail, 18 1-2:

1-4; Western Union, 88 3-4; bar silver, The Repeal Bill. New York, Nov. 2.-The Journal

Reading, 20 1-8; Rock Island, 68 3-4

Southern Pacific, 18 1-2; St. Paul, 65 1-8;

Texas Pacific, 8 1-2; Union Pacific, 17

Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, in its domestic goods market report to-day. says: "The effects of the passage of the repeal bill through the senate has not yet been perceptible to any marked degree in the demand for merchandise, and in some quarters disappointment is expressed at the absence of tangible re-This appears to be somewhat unreasonable, however. Prosperity cannot be restored in a day, and without a decidedly more confident sentiment regarding the future prevailing. Recuperation must be a work of time, and will, therefore, be more genuine if not untowardly hastened. The general sentiment of the market is more confident. and a gradual expansion of business as matter of course is expected to follow. Yesterday's demand has been about on a par with recent experiences. So far as seasonable supplies of staples and fancies are concerned, no changes in prices can be noted, steadiness being characteristic. The spring trade provision was again of a limited character compared with normal experiences, but and returns an opponent of the govern- it shows buyers preparing for more liboperations. eral Collections were good, leading houses particularly reporting large receipts."

Unlucky Equestrians. New York, Nov. 3.—The youngest daughter of Ogden Mills of New York narrowly escaped death on Wednesday afternoon. She was riding, escorted by the family coachman, and when within a short distance of Mills' house at Staalsburg the horse Miss Mills was riding stumbled and threw her violently to the ground. Her head was cut and she was bruised about the body. The mishap caused the coachman's horse to leap sideways, and its rider fell from the saddle. He was badly injured.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Council Can Do Nothing for the North Ward People,

GRIEVANCES . RECITED

North ward. The Pound By-Law and the Sewer Connections Repeal By-Law Passed\_

Salaries of Sewer Inspectors in a

Little Danger. All the aldermen except Mr. Belyea were present at the meeting of the council called for last evening. Mayor Beaven presided. The North ward griev-

by-laws were passed. Immediately after the council came to order it went into committee of the whole and passed the by-law regarding the sewer connection regulating by-law,

ance was disposed of and a couple of

1892 Ald. Baker rose to a question of privilege and requested to know what had become of a letter with reference to a drain on Speed's avenue.

The mayor replied that he did not know. The clerk might be about to read the identical letter

Geo. McRae, a milkman, wrote complaining that the dirt from Cedar Hill road had filled certain drains which he had put in on his property. The street committee will look into it

A letter was read from Yates & Jay notifying the city that in a county court suit the wages of Albert Pike, a city employe, had been garnisheed, and notifying the city that he claimed the exemption allowed by the county court act. The mayor and Aldermen Baker and Henderson deplored the suing of a city employe, and expressed the opinion that the city should only keep to the limit of the law. The matter after some talk went to the city barristers. Ald. Baker wanted the council to investigate

The finance committee presented a re port recommending the appropriation of \$1,011.94 out of the general revenue. It was favorably acted upon. The same committee recommended the appropria tion of \$648.37 out of the surface drainage by-law, principally to pay the in-Ald. Styles said he did not think the

inspectors should be paid for days they did not work; for instance, when the weather was bad. Ald. Baker made a speech defending

the proposal to pay the inspectors by Ald. Henderson did not believe the in-

pectors should be kept on all winter. Ald. Styles said the expenditure should be considered, despite the amount that had been voted. He said he had made the motion at the time, and intended it should be \$5 a day for 25 days a month. Ald. Harris wanted to know what they vere all talking about. Had the work they were paying for not been done? That settled all talk, and the reprot was adopted.

The council then went into committee on the pound by-law. After considerable horse, dog, cattle and poultry talk, clauses 7 and 8, relating to animals found upon vacant lots, the by-law was reported. It was then passed

The Canadian General Electric wrote for electric statistics of the city for a general publication. light committee will furnish the matter. Ald. Baker again on a question of privilege wanted to know when the resolutions of the North ward ratepayers would be read.

The mayor said they would be read in

The city engineer will put in a drinking font on Store street near the Telegraph hotel for the use of the Indians. Simeon Duck transmitted to the council the resolutions adopted by the North

ward ratepayers at their recent meet-

Ald. Munn wanted to know if the peeches were attached. Mayor Beaven said he was sorry no one was present to enlighten the meeting. The statutes provided that the wards should be divided as nearly equal

as to taxation as possible. Ald. Baker recited the committee grievance, not particularly, he said, as far as he was concerned, but for the interests of the North ward. The mayor had not treated the ward properly, and he gave the people great credit for holding the meeting and passing the resolu tions. He repeated the area and populations claims, and said he could show where the ward had not got its share of expenditure. He instanced the street and sanitary work and street sprinkling He said the resolution was proper and

the speeches delivered were fair. The mayor wanted to know the reason why Ald. Baker had not informed the meeting why the council could not act. Ald. Baker said he and they all understood that, but it had been believed and felt that the council could take some action. The meeting, too, sustained the

action of the ward's representative. Ald. Munn said the South ward hal one-third of the area, one-third of the voters and paid one-third of the revenue and if there was any quarrel it was not with the South ward. These were the points of contention. He took Ald. Ba ker to task for saving the South ward had combined with the Centre ward against the North ward. He wanted to know where any better representation would come in if part of the North ward were added to the Centre or if the city were cut up into nine wards. Ald. Harris said he was at the meeting, and could not see where there was any grievance. They were asking for something the council could not do. He

wanted to see ward lines obliterated. It was narrow-minded to oppose anything outside of one's ward. He could not see what could be done with the resolution With a motion to adjourn, Ald. Baker mid that something should be done with the resolution. He admitted having said that the South and Centre wards had combined against the North ward. and said it was true

Ald. Bragg said the ratepayers had the right to meet and resolve on these matters. They were entitled to considpration, too.

The mayor said of course public meetings were very good, but he was disappointed that an alderman had failed to enlighten the meeting.

Ald. Harris moved, seconded by Ald. Munn, that the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Duck, be informed that the council had no power to act in the matters in volved Ald. Baker protested, saying the cour

cil did have the power as to represent Ald. Munn said it did not. The mayo named committees, and the letter wa addressed to the mayor and council. Ald. Bragg reviewed the whole question, and urged consideration for

The mayor said that previous to meeting he had said he could not present on the night it was held. It was not changed, and now the question was asked why he was not present. Ald. Styles said he had always vored enfarging the Centre ward from

both other wards. He denied that there was any combination for a division the wards or anything else. Ald. Munn positively asserted that the council could do nothing for the

North ward in the matter of represen Ald. McKillican denied that there we any combination. He said there could be no change while values were the

Ald. Henderson said that his sent: ments had already been expressed, bu ae wanted to protest against a charge of combination. The motion was carried and the coun cil adjourned. It was 10.30 o'clock

LOSS OF THE ALEXANDRIA

Many Persons Drowned After the Vessel Was Burned.

Havana. Nov. 2.-The news of the

burning of the steamer City of Alexan. dria was brought to the city early this morning, when a small boat, in which were the second officer and eleven other persons off the steamer, entered the harbor and reported the loss of the vessel They say that an explosion occurred ves terday afternoon on board the steamer. and that shortly after she was burning fiercely. The fire gained such headway that Captain Hoffman saw it would impossible to save the ship, and order were given to abandon her. The steam er had 400 hogsheads of rum on board of her, and this when it caugh; fire caused immense masses of flames to as cend from the hatchways. The hatchways having been blown off, there was great excitement on board, but the offi cers soon succeeded in restoring order As soon as the fire alarm was sounded the crew went to their fire stations and the stewards began to carry provisions t the boats. There was comparatively lit tle sea running, and slight difficulty was experienced in lowering the boats when the bell forward tolled the signal, "Abandon the ship!"

The scene of the burning of the steam er was only twenty-five miles from Ha vana, and the officers in command of the several boots, the captain, first officer purser; and chief engineer, had little feat of not reaching that port or some other along the coast. In the first moment of terror several men are said to have jumped into the sea. Those who arrived in the small boat this morning said that six had been drowned, many of them through the upsetting of a boat. Later reports show that no small boats were upset; that many of those at first re ported as lost reached Baccuranano safety. The number of persons drowned is now believed to be 34 or 35. Amo them were Herr Liebeinge a cabin pas senger, whose home is in Germany, at several Cuban stevedores. news of the disaster reached here number of tugs were sent to the disa bled steamer to render what assistant they could. Two of these tugs returned this afternoon, bringing nineteen surv vors from the vessel.

Going to be Crowded.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.-The indications are that there will be a lack of space in all the buildings at the fair, except i the agricultural and horticultural. not known here just how much space the Chicago exhibitors in the various partments will want. It is anown that demands for space exceed the amount the fair managers have to give. manufactures and mechanics suilding arge as they are, will be inadequate hold all that is offered, and it is alread apparent that the walls of the line building will not hold the works of and alleged art that will be offered. T agricultural and horticultural building is the only one that gives promise of accommodating all comers. The would be filled to the dome were it that so many of the counties will ba their own buildings. The managers ha found it necessary to exact an agreeme from the various county commission to contribute towards the general hort cultural and agricultural display. There is a fear that the natural products of the state will be so distributed that the general effect will be lost. If possible, this will be prevented.

Dr. West Pleads Not Guilty. San Francisco, Nov. 3.—Eugene F West was arraigned in Judge Wallace court this morning for the murder of Ad die Gilmour. He pleaded not guilty a low voice, and the case went over tw weeks, when a date will be fixed for t trial.



Mrs. Anna Sutherland Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, of

Goitre From her 10th 40 Years greatsuffering. When she caught cold could no walk two blocks without fainting. She took

Hood's Sarsaparilla And is now free from it all. She has urged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Illa, jaundico, Mek headache, biliousn is, nour stomach, nause SPANISH

Great Preparations to Invade Mo

TWITHSTANDING SP

To Respect the State Sultan's Dom

Fourteen Thousand Tro centrated in South Ready to be Hurled General Macias Tau a Lesson They Will P Madrid, Nov. 3.-War

ontinue here on a sca strongly with the assur eign minister to severa ies that Spain intends errtiorial and political proceo and that the eves reparation should demnity given by the eco for the attacks panish troops at Melil nd men are kept in re for Melilla within 24 ho will be concentrated in usia, from whence the carried to Morocco. just been received by here saying that owi ment General M the Riffians on Oc disappeared from the the forts at Melilla. fore ceased all along

Under Rom Baltimore, Md., No. known in Roman Cath city regarding the rep by way of the northw gregation of the property has declared the Inde Good Templars one cieties under the ban is certain, at least, the subject has ever which the name of th appeared. Individua their own judgment have interdicted the fficial pronunciamento according to the record Rome. It is a fact large numbers of me ticular temperance a city and England are with the "holy church

Convention of Washington, D. C., tional convention of auspices of the bi-m be held early in the c called for this city, Louis, which ha favored locality for s been tabooed by tho the league as a rest fort it has given to silver, and the to bear through its dustries towards the peal bill. The object vention is to organi congressional elections tention of the silver fight in every distri where the regular of in accordance with It is given out that million dollars can purpose.

The president Chinese bill amendin Brazil's Late

New York, Nov. 3 the latest purchase government is repo marine torpedo boat boat was designed by John P. Holland er is about the size launch. When on stands only a few The object slip under the ener place an explosive her, and then stea either by cleckworl wire from a safe d

Weeks New York, Nov. cis H. Weeks arriv taken to the police

Both Havana, Nov. 3.ing that Herr Lie ardess, Catharine said to have been of Alexandria disas

Warfiel Little Rock, Ar years ago John W collector of Desha Last Saturday hi British Honduras that his father had on July 31st. You as on July 14th galpa three days a Warfield was know Clemens, and was ufacturer. He wa citizens of the pl he addressed a lett nand, to be opene letter disclosed hi story of his defal

"Roasting"

New York, Nov. tory of New York ter warfare been ual as is now New York World man John R. F nominee for distr re various stori ons that have p newspaper to att congressman, but the vindictiveness who have had th Fellows was born have been daily some step such as en by a souther ing a tainted re ahove all as havi oudiated gambler. however, although the south, and se army, he is a nat The persistent ha