

TURNED A SHARP CURVE.

It is considered among a certain class of politicians that the ability to make a sharp curve expeditiously and gracefully is an essential qualification if the "success" that "popularity" is supposed to bring is the one thing aimed at. Some of the Victoria aldermen are evidently "built that way," also, if we correctly understand the proceedings of the last meeting of the council.

Some time ago the sanitary officer and building inspector reported that certain moss-covered, tumble-down, weather-beaten buildings were unsafe and unsanitary. In all, we believe there were about fifteen parcels, or counting the individual structures, probably twenty-five or thirty old buildings.

The council appointed a committee to look into the matter, and after careful inspection the report of the two officers was approved, and by a unanimous vote the council ordered that the recommendations, with a few trifling exceptions, be carried out. Subsequently it was learned that it would be necessary to pass a resolution condemning and ordering the destruction of each separate building, and for this purpose the original action of the council was reconsidered.

And it was here that the marvelous aptitude of the average alderman to imitate the politician who turns sharp curves without changing countenance was displayed. Several aldermen who had voted to clean away the condemned hovels now found reasons for voting to maintain them. A majority was found to make the curve, and, excepting in three instances, all the buildings which had been but a few days ago pronounced unsanitary and unsafe, were declared all right—perfectly sanitary, perfectly safe—and the officials whose duty it is to report on these matters were, in effect, told that they didn't know what they were talking about.

The proceedings of the council will no doubt show which of the aldermen took the crooked and which the straight path; our business is not so much to call attention to the individual curve-turners as to the injury that such wretched attempts at civic legislation is doing to municipal government generally.

legislature to relieve the settlers in the municipalities named has been defeated—shall we say by the incompetency of the government? If we are in error in our conclusion we know we will be corrected, and we will not be displeased to learn that the information upon which we make this statement is inaccurate. At the present time, however, we believe the government has sadly bungled the business, and that the debentures of 1894 not only cannot be purchased, but that the additional work necessary to tender the first heavy expenditure of any use—to prevent it, in fact, from being "lost and thrown away"—has been abandoned.

The failure of the government is alleged to be due to the fact that the debenture holders will not sell at the government's price! The government forgot to get an option at a stated price before passing the act of 1897, and the owners of the debentures, like other owners who know that their holdings are in demand, put up the price, and this blunder led to a second. The government under authority of the last act, gave out a large contract for repairing and strengthening the dykes. Then, when they found that the financial company that holds the debentures would not sell except at a premium, the government cancelled the contracts, to do which they probably were compelled to indemnify the contractors. And now the matter stands as it did before the last act was passed, which means, if the preamble which we have quoted states the truth, that there is very great danger "that the money already expended (\$324,000), or a large part thereof, will be lost or thrown away"—and all because the government neglected to arrange for the purchase of the debentures before advertising the fact to the holder that they were going to buy them up *volens*.

We have no doubt that the local organ—the government has been increasing the number of organs recently by conquest and purchase—will supply any facts which we may have omitted. Not enjoying the confidence of the ministers we have not got access to the department, and, consequently, we are quite prepared to be corrected if we have erred in any particular in stating the case. If we are right in our statement of facts, our conclusion—that the government has been culpably negligent of the settlers' interests—cannot be wrong.

SHAMEFUL BUTCHERY.

From Hazelton, Pennsylvania, came the news the other day that twenty-one unarmed miners were shot down by a military force, while forty others were seriously wounded. Some 1,500 workers at the Latimer mines had demanded from their employers an increase in the rate of wages and had, in consequence of a refusal on the part of the mine owners to accede to their demands, gone out on strike. There was no offence against the law of the land in men refusing to work for certain wages, and there does not appear to have been any riot or intimidation. Was there any justification, then, for 2,500 soldiers armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers to pour a deadly volley into the defenceless, terror-stricken crowd? Compare this evidence of modern civilization with the so-called barbarism of the last century. Then it was considered a crime in England for men to conspire for the purpose of raising wages, and the offence was punishable with imprisonment. To-day in America, "the land of the brave and the home of the free," men are murdered in cold blood by official authority for demanding what they at least conceive to be their right. The slaughter is described as horrible and the scenes said to be heartrending at the hospital, where dazed-looking, hollow-eyed women, some with children in their arms, lingered round the doors. Governor Hastings issued a proclamation, containing inter alia the following satire: "That the humblest citizen will be protected in his right to earn a livelihood and in the enjoyment of his home and family, and the safety of life and property will be guaranteed on all occasions," and forthwith the militia proceeded to fire upon and wantonly kill these men, giving them no opportunity either for defence or escape. The victims had no rights that the mine owners

ought to respect—and wealth is using courts and the militia at the present juncture, just as it did in the "outbreak" or "revolution" which cursed the United States in 1894.

With regard to strikes, we do not agree with the writer in the North American Review (Mr. E. I. Kelly) that they mean progress. This paradoxical conclusion he arrives at after a very tortuous course of reasoning, which would have led almost anybody else but the writer to an opposite belief, but it is very evident that he formed the conclusion first and looked for his reason afterwards. He admits that "comparatively few strikes result in the granting of the workmen's demands, and as the proportion of successful strikes becomes smaller with the more complete organization of employers into associations, leagues, combinations, corporations and trusts, the question naturally arises, why do working people strike if they know that so little is to be gained? When are strikes beneficial to the workers?" The writer then proceeds to answer his own questions and asserts that strikes have a moral effect. The reason, as it appears to us, why men have struck is that they have desired to obtain a more equitable share of the fruits of their toil. If this latest strike in Pennsylvania has any moral effect it is one which brings disgrace upon a nation, a different moral effect than any that could have been foretold or sought. Besides, who ever heard of anyone striking for the sake of moral effect? The remedy for such a condition of things as is being enacted in the United States will be found only in a solidarity of labor which will compel the government to provide for the settlement of all disputes under an arbitration or conciliation act, such as exists in the Australian colonies. While we give expression to all sides on every subject that concerns the welfare of mankind, we can only advocate the removal of grievances by moral suasion, lawful agitation, world-wide federation and discreet pluck.

MR. COTTON'S PLEDGE.

We copy from the Nelson Miner of the 11th inst. the report of an interview with Mr. Maxwell and Mayor Templeton, who with several other Vancouver gentlemen have been touring Kootenay for a couple of weeks on a semi-political mission. One of the statements made by Mayor Templeton will arrest attention and will no doubt call for further explanation. Mr. Templeton is reported to have said, in reply to an enquiry about the truth of the report that Mr. Cotton was going to join the cabinet: "Mr. Cotton could not be elected in Vancouver again, and he is under a written promise, which is in my possession, that he will not go into coalition with the present government without the consent of the party." Assuming that Mr. Templeton has been correctly reported, representatives in the legislature who have been associated in opposition with the member for Vancouver must feel that they have occupied a humiliating position. Or, were they "the party" whose consent was to be obtained before Mr. Cotton could coalesce with the Turner government? If so, they were cognisant of the pledge, the existence of which would indicate a suspicion that the member for Vancouver had at one time entertained the idea of going over to the government. In view of recent utterances of the Colonist, which were understood to hint at a modus vivendi between Mr. Cotton and the government, the startling statement by the mayor of Vancouver will deepen the interest in the political game. Necessarily, Mr. Cotton will be expected to explain why such a pledge was exacted from him.

A SHORTER CATECHISM.

The Halifax Chronicle is the author of a political catechism, a study of which we commend to our Conservative friends. It is so short that they might even commit it to memory: "Q.—What was it that sharply drew the attention of the British government to the incompatibility of the German and Belgian treaties with the fiscal independence of the colonies? A.—Canada's preferential tariff." "Q.—Who enacted that preferential tariff? A.—The Liberal government and parliament of Canada." "Q.—Who presented and defended Canada's case and policy in England? A.—Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies." "Q.—Who backed them up in demand for the abrogation of those obnoxious treaties? A.—The premiers of the other colonies, and notably the free trade premier of New South Wales, Right Hon. Geo. H. Reid." "Q.—What effect did their representations have upon the British government? A.—Convinced them that they must either accede to the demands of the colonies and thus give a strong impulse to the dominating idea, unification of the empire, or quell the loyal aspirations of the colonies and block the wheels of the imperial unification chariot by allowing those treaties to remain in force. They chose the former course, denounced the treaties, made the colonies fiscally independent in fact as well as in name, and have thus drawn the colonies and mother country into closer commercial and political relations than ever before." "Q.—To whom should the chief credit of this achievement be given? A.—To the colony, the government and the party which boldly and courageously inaugurated the preferential tariff policy—Canada and her Liberal statesmen and Liberal government and party." "Q.—In point of statesmanship and courageous political policy, as well as in area, population and wealth, Canada

thus becomes the leading colony of the empire? A.—Undoubtedly so.

The following "are our sentiments, too." They were, however, uttered by the Toronto Globe: "As to the relationship between politicians and newspapers there is a good deal of discussion just now. A newspaper man is designated as deserving a certain Government position, or if a newspaper displays independence, its action is attributed to discontent over an appointment to office. Now, if party services are to be regarded as a qualification for office, and it would be pure hypocrisy to say that they are not, newspaper men ought to be in the first rank, and the more conspicuous they have been, the better they have served the party as well as the country, and therefore the better their claim to recognition."

We confess, however, that our ambition is to see journalism raised to such a position that public office will not be particularly attractive to its members. And the more independent it is, the sooner it will attain to that position. At all events the writer who speaks his mind freely on all occasions takes a good deal more satisfaction out of life than his neighbor who is always thinking of the interests of the party. If he does not get the office, he has the consolation of looking back at a career filled with intellectual exercise and heartfelt excitement, while the other fellow may have published the politicians' long speeches and patched up the sum of human weariness, and then found himself set aside for a more energetic and healthy competitor, consisted in sitting in the committee room and looking wise. Independence is best for the newspaper, best for the party and best for the country.

Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, who knows the Clonady better than any other living person, says that experience teaches him that the man who stays at home and plods on the farm or in the shop or office, is in a vast majority of cases better off than the every-day plodder glib minter."

The Colonist editor could have given the "artful dodger" a few points, and then have beaten him at his own game. The fox is said to doubt on his tracks when hard pressed and instead of being pursued pursues the hunter. The Colonist has studied the trick and practises it somewhat dumsly at times. Its column article on "A Farce in Politics" is an illustration. Old Joey Bagstock was not as half as sly as the editor who, knowing nothing about the redistribution act of 1894, pretends that he was all the time only feigning ignorance to entrap his opponents.

The Daily Commercial Bulletin, which is admitted to be the leading commercial paper in the United States, says of the American "freeze-out" trade policy towards Canada:

"Our attitude toward Canada would be unwise were it nothing more than an application to the Dominion of the general theory of restricting importations. But it is more than that. The politicians who are now carrying on national affairs desire to injure our trade with Canada as compared with other countries. We are willing to make reciprocal trade concessions with all other American countries, but not with Canada, and yet in spite of trade restrictions Canada is the great 'warehouse' for all the rest of the American continent. We are willing to enter into reciprocal trade relations with the countries of continental Europe, but not with England, by far our best customer, or with Canada, our best customer on this continent. We are trying to injure the nations that buy hundreds of millions of us, and are soliciting trade favors from the people who buy hundreds of thousands. We have undertaken to preserve our own commerce if it touches the soil of Canada, and some of our citizens are cackling with delight over the belief that they have struck a heavy blow at the shipping trade of a country whose purchases of our foodstuffs are cotton are absolutely necessary to give our farmers even a reasonable degree of prosperity. With the perfectly obvious fact that the cost of transportation is the only protection the English farmer has, and that the lower the price of freight is deducted from the American farmer's receipts, we have undertaken to make the transport of freight across the Atlantic cost more than it does now. We have struck at the trade of every country, and have turned back the hands upon the clock of our

own maritime progress, our politicians are groping around in attics and cellars for weapons of commercial warfare that were discarded a century ago, and we are doing this at a time when our manufacturing plants far exceed the requirements of the home market and exports of manufactures are expanding in the most gratifying manner, and when our farmers, barring an exceptional year like the present, have more to fear from foreign competition than ever before."

According to the annual returns of the Volunteer Corps of Great Britain, recently issued for 1896, there were 236,000 enrolled volunteers. The number present at inspection, which may be taken to represent the lowest fighting strength of the force, was 204,229. These men are largely the pick of English youth, healthy, athletic and plucky, who with a month or two's hard drill in camp in case of actual war would make soldiers equal to the best elsewhere in the world. This splendid volunteer force is backed up by over 200,000 men of the army reserve and the militia (which in Britain is a separate force from the volunteers). There are also some 10,000 Yeomanry, an effective body of fighting men. So that the invading army which might succeed in landing in England would meet, in addition to the regular army in garrison there, usually about 100,000 strong, a force of over 400,000 volunteer soldiers—together, half a million fighting men.

THE BRISTOL PASSENGERS.

A settlement of the differences between the charterers of the Bristol and Portland Transportation Company has been reached, whereby the passengers will be conveyed to Glenora, on the Stickeen, and receive \$2,000. This arrangement has been accepted by the passengers. It is gratifying to know that this settlement of our unfortunate difficulty has been arrived at voluntarily by the parties concerned. The men who have been delayed in their journey to the Yukon may, after all, have cause to congratulate themselves on the fact that they were not landed at St. Michaels, as they must assuredly have suffered many privations and have been no nearer their journey's end at that point than they will be on the Stickeen. All's well that ends well.

NEWSPAPERS AND SENTIMENTS.

The following "are our sentiments, too." They were, however, uttered by the Toronto Globe:

As to the relationship between politicians and newspapers there is a good deal of discussion just now. A newspaper man is designated as deserving a certain Government position, or if a newspaper displays independence, its action is attributed to discontent over an appointment to office.

Now, if party services are to be regarded as a qualification for office, and it would be pure hypocrisy to say that they are not, newspaper men ought to be in the first rank, and the more conspicuous they have been, the better they have served the party as well as the country, and therefore the better their claim to recognition."

We confess, however, that our ambition is to see journalism raised to such a position that public office will not be particularly attractive to its members. And the more independent it is, the sooner it will attain to that position. At all events the writer who speaks his mind freely on all occasions takes a good deal more satisfaction out of life than his neighbor who is always thinking of the interests of the party. If he does not get the office, he has the consolation of looking back at a career filled with intellectual exercise and heartfelt excitement, while the other fellow may have published the politicians' long speeches and patched up the sum of human weariness, and then found himself set aside for a more energetic and healthy competitor, consisted in sitting in the committee room and looking wise. Independence is best for the newspaper, best for the party and best for the country.

When a man's stomach is out of order, and his digestion doesn't work; when his liver gets to be sluggish and won't clear the bile out of his blood, it is time for him to look out for himself. He gets no nourishment out of his food. His blood gets thicker and thicker with impurities. His nerves get irritated. He loses energy and fighting force.

He may say, "I can stand it, I will feel better to-morrow," but the chances are he will feel worse to-morrow and worse still next day. He ought to put himself right at once. He needs Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is made for just this condition. It rouses up the digestive and nutritive organs, and gives them power to extract from the food all the nutritious elements and transform them into rich, nourishing blood. It enables the liver to cleanse out all bilious impurities and pour into the circulation an abundance of highly vitalized blood, full of life-giving red corpuscles which build up healthy flesh, muscular strength, and nerve-energy. It does not make flabby flesh. It is the only suitable tonic and strength-builder for corpulent people because it does not increase the weight above the normal standard.

"RACKED WITH PAIN." "For fourteen years I have been a sufferer from many ailments peculiar to women," writes Mrs. M. G. Beards, of Stony Brook, Conn., "I had liver complaint, indigestion, and many other ailments. Had been for two years so ill that I was able to do but very little; part of the time could do nothing. After reading your medical pamphlet I resolved to try your medicine, although with but little hope of relief. I had become so feeble I was sick all the time and racked with pain. Could eat but very little. I only slept about four hours in the twenty-four. There was no rest for me anywhere. I began taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' which gave me immediate relief. I began taking the next day, and in a short time I was taking your 'Favorite Prescription.' I have continued to gain in health and strength, having taken in all four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of your 'Pleasant Pellets.' My weight has increased from 90 to 134 pounds under your treatment."

"I am happy to say that through your skillful treatment I am once more a well man," writes W. N. Arnold, Esq., of Gandy, Logan Co., Neb. "I cannot find words to express my gratitude. I suffered for years and could not find relief until I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets,' as you prescribed in my case. I suffered for years with constipation and torpidity of the liver which caused irritation of the prostate, and in the end resulted in inflammation of the bladder. I had only taken one bottle when I found great relief and the second bottle made me feel better than I had felt for years. I took six bottles, and I think the medicine has effected a permanent cure, as it has been two months since I stopped taking the medicine and I have no symptoms of its returning. I think you have been the means of saving my life."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser has had a great sale. 1,000 pages with 300 illustrations. This great book, in paper covers, is now offered FREE to whoever will send 31 one-cent stamps to pay for customs and mailing only. Cloth binding 50 cents. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

own maritime progress, our politicians are groping around in attics and cellars for weapons of commercial warfare that were discarded a century ago, and we are doing this at a time when our manufacturing plants far exceed the requirements of the home market and exports of manufactures are expanding in the most gratifying manner, and when our farmers, barring an exceptional year like the present, have more to fear from foreign competition than ever before."

According to the annual returns of the Volunteer Corps of Great Britain, recently issued for 1896, there were 236,000 enrolled volunteers. The number present at inspection, which may be taken to represent the lowest fighting strength of the force, was 204,229. These men are largely the pick of English youth, healthy, athletic and plucky, who with a month or two's hard drill in camp in case of actual war would make soldiers equal to the best elsewhere in the world. This splendid volunteer force is backed up by over 200,000 men of the army reserve and the militia (which in Britain is a separate force from the volunteers). There are also some 10,000 Yeomanry, an effective body of fighting men. So that the invading army which might succeed in landing in England would meet, in addition to the regular army in garrison there, usually about 100,000 strong, a force of over 400,000 volunteer soldiers—together, half a million fighting men.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is the price of everything worth having. It is the price of life itself. A man needn't be always looking for danger, afraid that something will happen to him; but a wise man will from a habit of care about the things that are important in life. It isn't half so much trouble to take care of himself as it is not to. A man who follows regular, healthy habits, feels good all the time. Life is worth living to him. But a man who "don't want to bother" with taking care of himself has more pain and misery crowded into one day than a good healthy man who lives right would ever know in a whole year. When a man's stomach is out of order, and his digestion doesn't work; when his liver gets to be sluggish and won't clear the bile out of his blood, it is time for him to look out for himself. He gets no nourishment out of his food. His blood gets thicker and thicker with impurities. His nerves get irritated. He loses energy and fighting force.

He may say, "I can stand it, I will feel better to-morrow," but the chances are he will feel worse to-morrow and worse still next day. He ought to put himself right at once. He needs Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is made for just this condition. It rouses up the digestive and nutritive organs, and gives them power to extract from the food all the nutritious elements and transform them into rich, nourishing blood. It enables the liver to cleanse out all bilious impurities and pour into the circulation an abundance of highly vitalized blood, full of life-giving red corpuscles which build up healthy flesh, muscular strength, and nerve-energy. It does not make flabby flesh. It is the only suitable tonic and strength-builder for corpulent people because it does not increase the weight above the normal standard.

"RACKED WITH PAIN." "For fourteen years I have been a sufferer from many ailments peculiar to women," writes Mrs. M. G. Beards, of Stony Brook, Conn., "I had liver complaint, indigestion, and many other ailments. Had been for two years so ill that I was able to do but very little; part of the time could do nothing. After reading your medical pamphlet I resolved to try your medicine, although with but little hope of relief. I had become so feeble I was sick all the time and racked with pain. Could eat but very little. I only slept about four hours in the twenty-four. There was no rest for me anywhere. I began taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' which gave me immediate relief. I began taking the next day, and in a short time I was taking your 'Favorite Prescription.' I have continued to gain in health and strength, having taken in all four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of your 'Pleasant Pellets.' My weight has increased from 90 to 134 pounds under your treatment."

"I am happy to say that through your skillful treatment I am once more a well man," writes W. N. Arnold, Esq., of Gandy, Logan Co., Neb. "I cannot find words to express my gratitude. I suffered for years and could not find relief until I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets,' as you prescribed in my case. I suffered for years with constipation and torpidity of the liver which caused irritation of the prostate, and in the end resulted in inflammation of the bladder. I had only taken one bottle when I found great relief and the second bottle made me feel better than I had felt for years. I took six bottles, and I think the medicine has effected a permanent cure, as it has been two months since I stopped taking the medicine and I have no symptoms of its returning. I think you have been the means of saving my life."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser has had a great sale. 1,000 pages with 300 illustrations. This great book, in paper covers, is now offered FREE to whoever will send 31 one-cent stamps to pay for customs and mailing only. Cloth binding 50 cents. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

gical survey, about forty miles north-west of Logan. They discovered large, extensive, ice-fields than any in the Rocky mountains proper. The mountains north, which the gentlemen in question propose to name the Freshfield and Blaine ranges respectively. The peaks in these ranges average the tremendous elevation of from 14,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea.

The Archbishop of St. Boniface was much improved and to-day is resting easily.

Letters received here to-day announce the safe arrival at Dawson City, Yukon, on July 31, of twenty-five Winnipeggers who left here June 1 for the gold fields.

A carrier pigeon arrived at the residence of Dr. Lambert, St. Boniface, yesterday with a ring attached to one of its legs, bearing four initials and a date. The doctor thinks he has secured one of Andree's pigeons.

The Tribune tonight in a lengthy article charges that a gigantic combination has been formed by the grain dealers, millers and grain syndicates will keep down the price of wheat. The paper also charges that the banks have joined in and agreed not to assist any buyer who does not join in the syndicate.

Montreal, Sept. 13.—A. J. Robillard, the absconding ticket agent of the Grand-Trunk, has been traced to New York. An examination of his books was completed to-day, and shows a large shortage in his account. He is expected to leave for his home in a few days, before his departure he stole an express parcel containing money, shipped from Quebec to a British Columbia point. His arrest by New York police is hourly looked for.

Owing to dissatisfaction over the appointment of Mr. Walton, a Scotchman, as dean of the faculty of law at McGill, the law graduates have decided to form a new law school, with a staff of eminent professors acquainted with Quebec law, to meet the requirements of the bar and notarial professions.

At the monthly board meeting of the Canadian Pacific, members discussed the service to the Yukon which the company intends to inaugurate in the spring.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—It is likely there will be a very radical investigation into affairs of the industrial exhibition shortly, as the investigation of the council some of the aldermen take very strong grounds against the matter of Manager Hill in regard to the matter of special attractions, others will support Hill. The affairs of the exhibition are likely to be well-ventilated in any case.

J. K. Kerr, Q.C., left to-night for Ottawa to lay before the government a somewhat unusual proposal. Mr. Kerr represents a company of capitalists who propose to send to Clonduke a body of 100 picked men, who shall engage in mining operations, but shall, in addition, be ready at any time to assist the Northwest Mounted Police in maintaining order in the event of any disturbance. Men would be sworn in as guardians of the peace before leaving for the west, and excellent material can be secured, as is shown by the fact that many of the members of the volunteer corps have already signified their desire to join the expedition. In return for the security offered by the volunteer police force the company expect the government to grant them a certain privilege in regard to lands held in reserve by the government.

Hamilton, Sept. 14.—The Trades and Labor delegates were entertained to-day by the local council. Among the notices of motion at to-day's business session was one by Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, B.C., approving of government restoration of alternate claims on the Yukon, but objecting to their disposal by amendment retaining and working these claims.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 14.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was greeted with enthusiasm at all stations along the line en route to assembled. An address was presented by Mayor Robertson, to which Laurier replied briefly, afterwards proceeding to the exhibition grounds, where he again spoke and declared the exhibition open.

Winnipeg, Sept. 15.—A young man, who came to to-day's business session as agent of Washburn's circus, and left the show here, turns out to be Count Louis de Louze, of Bulgaria. The Count is in the hospital and has just been delivered of a son. The Count writes a letter to the parents, and is able to return to the parental home, for which he was driven several years ago for marrying an American girl against the wishes of Baron Stephen, his father-in-law. The prairie chicken reported to be very scarce. Archbishop Langevin was slightly improved to-day.

John Colough, collector of customs at Rat Portage, dropped dead to-day from heart disease.

Mrs. Christina McArthur, mother of James A. McArthur, Toronto, Dr. McArthur, of this city, and J. R. McArthur, of Rossland, B.C., died here to-night, aged 87. The deceased lady set out for her home in 1880, and in 1881, accompanied by her son, James A. McArthur, returned to her home in 1881. She died at the age of 87, after a long illness.

Montreal, Sept. 15.—As a result of an epidemic prevalent at the St. Vincent's penitentiary, yesterday, all the convicts, 391 in number, were kept up in their cells to-day. This excites the ring-leaders, ten of whom are in the dungeons and thirty-six in the punishment cells. The acting warden, Mr. Foster, was informed by a conspiracy existed to make a general break for liberty this morning, and an investigation is being held. The revolt occurred over the refusal of the authorities to supply tobacco.

Corwall, Sept. 15.—The Glenora Conservators have nominated S. D. R. McDonald, of Williams-town, for the Ontario legislative assembly.

Gured Nervous Twitching and Sleep. Geo. Webster, of Forest, writes: "I've a number of years I suffered greatly from nervousness, twitching of the muscles and sleeplessness. I tried almost every known remedy without effect. I was induced as a last resort to try South American Nervine. The first bottle cured me, and five bottles cured me. It is a grand medicine, and I owe my life to it."

Sold by Dean & Hisecks and Hall & Co.

gical survey, about forty miles north-west of Logan. They discovered large, extensive, ice-fields than any in the Rocky mountains proper. The mountains north, which the gentlemen in question propose to name the Freshfield and Blaine ranges respectively. The peaks in these ranges average the tremendous elevation of from 14,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea.

The Archbishop of St. Boniface was much improved and to-day is resting easily.

Letters received here to-day announce the safe arrival at Dawson City, Yukon, on July 31, of twenty-five Winnipeggers who left here June 1 for the gold fields.

A carrier pigeon arrived at the residence of Dr. Lambert, St. Boniface, yesterday with a ring attached to one of its legs, bearing four initials and a date. The doctor thinks he has secured one of Andree's pigeons.

The Tribune tonight in a lengthy article charges that a gigantic combination has been formed by the grain dealers, millers and grain syndicates will keep down the price of wheat. The paper also charges that the banks have joined in and agreed not to assist any buyer who does not join in the syndicate.

Montreal, Sept. 13.—A. J. Robillard, the absconding ticket agent of the Grand-Trunk, has been traced to New York. An examination of his books was completed to-day, and shows a large shortage in his account. He is expected to leave for his home in a few days, before his departure he stole an express parcel containing money, shipped from Quebec to a British Columbia point. His arrest by New York police is hourly looked for.

Owing to dissatisfaction over the appointment of Mr. Walton, a Scotchman, as dean of the faculty of law at McGill, the law graduates have decided to form a new law school, with a staff of eminent professors acquainted with Quebec law, to meet the requirements of the bar and notarial professions.

At the monthly board meeting of the Canadian Pacific, members discussed the service to the Yukon which the company intends to inaugurate in the spring.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—It is likely there will be a very radical investigation into affairs of the industrial exhibition shortly, as the investigation of the council some of the aldermen take very strong grounds against the matter of Manager Hill in regard to the matter of special attractions, others will support Hill. The affairs of the exhibition are likely to be well-ventilated in any case.

J. K. Kerr, Q.C., left to-night for Ottawa to lay before the government a somewhat unusual proposal. Mr. Kerr represents a company of capitalists who propose to send to Clonduke a body of 100 picked men, who shall engage in mining operations, but shall, in addition, be ready at any time to assist the Northwest Mounted Police in maintaining order in the event of any disturbance. Men would be sworn in as guardians of the peace before leaving for the west, and excellent material can be secured, as is shown by the fact that many of the members of the volunteer corps have already signified their desire to join the expedition. In return for the security offered by the volunteer police force the company expect the government to grant them a certain privilege in regard to lands held in reserve by the government.

Hamilton, Sept. 14.—The Trades and Labor delegates were entertained to-day by the local council. Among the notices of motion at to-day's business session was one by Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, B.C., approving of government restoration of alternate claims on the Yukon, but objecting to their disposal by amendment retaining and working these claims.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 14.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was greeted with enthusiasm at all stations along the line en route to assembled. An address was presented by Mayor Robertson, to which Laurier replied briefly, afterwards proceeding to the exhibition grounds, where he again spoke and declared the exhibition open.

Winnipeg, Sept. 15.—A young man, who came to to-day's business session as agent of Washburn's circus, and left the show here, turns out to be Count Louis de Louze, of Bulgaria. The Count is in the hospital and has just been delivered of a son. The Count writes a letter to the parents, and is able to return to the parental home, for which he was driven several years ago for marrying an American girl against the wishes of Baron Stephen, his father-in-law. The prairie chicken reported to be very scarce. Archbishop Langevin was slightly improved to-day.

John Colough, collector of customs at Rat Portage, dropped dead to-day from heart disease.

Mrs. Christina McArthur, mother of James A. McArthur, Toronto, Dr. McArthur, of this city, and J. R. McArthur, of Rossland, B.C., died here to-night, aged 87. The deceased lady set out for her home in 1880, and in 1881, accompanied by her son, James A. McArthur, returned to her home in 1881. She died at the age of 87, after a long illness.

Montreal, Sept. 15.—As a result of an epidemic prevalent at the St. Vincent's penitentiary, yesterday, all the convicts, 391 in number, were kept up in their cells to-day. This excites the ring-leaders, ten of whom are in the dungeons and thirty-six in the punishment cells. The acting warden, Mr. Foster, was informed by a conspiracy existed to make a general break for liberty this morning, and an investigation is being held. The revolt occurred over the refusal of the authorities to supply tobacco.

Corwall, Sept. 15.—The Glenora Conservators have nominated S. D. R. McDonald, of Williams-town, for the Ontario legislative assembly.

Gured Nervous Twitching and Sleep. Geo. Webster, of Forest, writes: "I've a number of years I suffered greatly from nervousness, twitching of the muscles and sleeplessness. I tried almost every known remedy without effect. I was induced as a last resort to try South American Nervine. The first bottle cured me, and five bottles cured me. It is a grand medicine, and I owe my life to it."

Sold by Dean & Hisecks and Hall & Co.

A DEADLY TORNADO.

Great Destruction Wrought to Town.—Several Cities Are Almost Entirely Wrecked.

Sabine Pass Almost Entirely Demolished.—Terrible Wind and Rain.—Many Lives Lost.

Port Arthur, Tex., Sept. 14.—Let us not be misled by the reports from Sabine Pass and other towns, say the destruction to property was very great and that many lives were lost. It is feared that as the details come in the number will be greatly increased.

The following telegram has been received from Mr. Kirschenner at Beaumont:

The relief train has returned from Sabine Pass. It is reported that the town is completely gone. Nothing heard from the old town. From reports, this look bad there.

The loss at Sabine Pass is said to be one schooner, four tugs, many buildings and ten or more people drowned, including More and Betts, the contractors. There is six feet of water at Sabine Pass.

Port Arthur suffered badly, too. Many buildings were blown down, where the railroad round house, where Mr. Ainsworth was killed; the Natatorium bank building, townsite company barns, Hotel Hayden, Strong & Leung's building shifted off foundation; Spence & Lyons' building; C. J. Miller's grocery store, several barns, Kanadis' saloon, the Herald office, Alfred Wolf's saloon, the Hayes building and A. A. Solank's grocery.

Several residences suffered severely that of Dr. W. A. Barrough suffered across the street. Many outbuildings were completely blown away.

From early morning the sky was threatening and a stiff gale blew. A rain of consequence fell until 4 p.m., at then it was accompanied by a heavy wind that increased in intensity until it reached the velocity of 80 miles an hour.

Every building in the town is of frame construction except one brick building, the Port Arthur Banking Company's building, the far end and roof of which was blown away.

At Webb all of the barns and one house were demolished and scattered over the country. The City employed Ed. Kirschenner, a prominent citizen, was on the Gulf and Interstate rail train when the storm struck this section