

Not more than one week, so cents. No advestisement under this classification in-arted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other serted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other than for every-day lusertion. Theatrical advartisements, 10 cents per line

say there is no reason in the world why but the market value was 32.58 each insertion. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted ill ordered out. Advertisements discontinued before expira-tion of special period will be charged as if con-timed for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly city is constructed. There would be no contracts. WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS-Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertise-uery little inconvenience. The number date 50 per cent. or silver appreciate very little inconvenience. The number ate 50 per cent., or silver appreciate

danger in using the railway bridge, and wery little inconvenience. The number of trains that cross it in a day is few, and the time of their crossing is known to everyone. Neither pedestrians nor bries than \$1.50. and the time of their crossing is known government could bring about either carriages need to any considerable A half an ounce of gold is now worth a

Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral Dotices, 50 cents extra. Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL-not mounted on wood. extent be inconvenienced, and none endangered, by the shunting. So great is the accommodation that the

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

most surprising that the Corporation did Yet this is the miracle which the silver The Conservatives, who on Wednes- not begin to use it the day after Mr. men of the United States propose to day, after eighteen years of office, laid Dunsmuir's consent had been obtained. down the reins of power, have a great | The expense that it would be necessary deal to be proud of and very little to to incur to put the bridge in order for blush for. They have administered the the use of the public and to keep it in affairs of the Dominion wisely and ener- good order would have been compara- torial paragraph in Wednesday's Times: getically. They leave the country tively trifling and the benefit to the citiricher, more prosperous, and in a far zens would have been very great. As it one to the effect that a telegram has been better position to profit by its many and is, the citizens have been put to great received from Ottawa conveying the ingreat advantages than they found it. inconvenience and have had to sustain a In fact, in 1878, when Sir John Macdon- loss that has not been inconsidald took the direction of the affairs of erable for want of the accom- Commissioner on Behring sea claims,' the Dominion, many of those advantages modation that the railway bridge etc.

were unknown. It was his policy that would have afforded, and it is uncertain The malevolent author of the above developed the resources of the how much longer they will have to wait piece of fiction writes himself down an Dominion, and that showed, even for the "pile bridge," which, when it is ass. Every intelligent person knows to Canadians themselves, the im- finished, will be very far from being an that the appointment of a Commissioner mense capabilities of their country. ornament to the city, and which it is to represent Great Britain in the pro-British Columbians who are old enough safe to say will almost from the day of posed inquiry, if such an appointment to remember the condition not only of its completion be a bill of expense to the should become necessary, would rest this province but of the whole of Can- Corporation. It is well known that with the Imperial Government and not ada in 1878, cannot but wonder at the makeshifts when they can be avoided with that of the Dominion. Coming from great and beneficial changes that have are very expensive, and this makeshift the Times, which in a recent issue gave been brought about chiefly through the bridge is wholly unnecessary. its readers a quotation from the Toroninstrumentality of the Conservative Besides, it is well known that the City to Globe treating of partisan judges, this Government. If anyone had then pre- Council cannot afford to build even a would indicate that with respect to memdicted that before the Conservatives slight bridge across the Arm at Point bers of the judiciary who are suspected went out of power Victoria would Ellice, out of current revenue. Every of not looking at matters through the have daily communication with Eastern dollar that the city collectors can spectacles of the organ, slanders and munication to the council from M

use of the railway bridge can afford the

citizens, and that immediately, that it is up, is a mathematical impossibility.

work.

making other repairs is nearly complet-ed. The method to be adopted for ounces; that is, the product was under Men of experience and intelligence 20 ounces of silver to 1 of gold,

strengthening the draw span depends on whether the draw may be permanently closed or not. Please advise me on this point. After the repairs referred to are completed the bridge will be safe for all number of additional stringers are put

With regard to Mr. Bell's report to and Jefferson agreed that a pound of in the markets about prefecture alone 22,186 persons had perthe Consolidated Railway & Light gold was worth Company relative to using James Bay fifteen pounds of silver, and accordingly the ratio for the coinage at first was bridge for car traffic, in which he suggests certain improvements to be made made fifteen to one. Anybody could within say twelve months, I have the bring as much of either metal as he pleased to the mints and have it stamped honor to report that as previously stated consider the bridge at present safe for into coins. This free or unlimited coinage of both metals is called bimetallism, ordinary traffic and also for tram car traffic conducted under the conditions and the country was said to have a stipulated, viz., limited to a loaded car double standard of values. The bullion of 8½ tons at a speed not exceeding four in either dollar was intrinsically worth miles per hour, cars not to be nearer as much before being coined as it was than 200 feet. As it probably will in afterward, but the government's mint 143 injured and 480 buildings razed. any event, say within a year, be neces- stamp was a guarantee of the weight any event, say within a year, be neces-sary to repair the bridge and as making and fineness of the metal, and made it a than any of the other provinces, its

gested by Mr. Bell, would enable the company to increase the loaded car weight limit, I would recommend that repairs approximately as suggested be Consolidated Railway Company contribute an amount which under the circumstances would be a reasonable proportion of the cost. The city to be held bsolved from any liability for damages or loss that might be claimed through making said repairs, the estimated cost of which is \$775. The report in reference to Rock Bay

bridge was referred to the streets committee and city engineer to report. In regard to the James Bay report it was decided on Ald. Glover's suggestion that the tramway company be informed that the corporation do not feel prepared at this time to spend money on the James Bay bridge, in view of the city

engineer's report that the bridge is already strong enough for ordinary traffic; the council, however, would not object to the company furnishing funds for the

Canada; that it would be brought with- rake and scrape together is petty inuendoes of the most contempt- and myself on the 10th ult., I steadily increase, and the price to have a definite answer as to whether out the site referred to can be done much more economically by pumping and hydraulicing than by any other method, I consider that if reasonable arrangements ' crime.' can be made for doing the work with the machinery at present on the ground, that it would be in the interests of the city to have it so done." There was a short discussion as to whether there was any need to remove the dirt or not, Ald. Glover expressing the view that, even if it were done, a hydraulic plant was not necessary. The contractors will be informed that the plant will not be needed for the

killed. The charge against the city is that of negligence, and the amount of

fectures, is almost, if not quite, as alarm-

ing as that from which the unhappy

On the morning of the Braemer's de-

parture from Yokohama the Shogyo

Shinbun, the leading native paper of the

commercial metropolis of Japan, made

the official announcement that in Iwate

jured, and 5,030 houses and public build-ings had been destroyed. The towns of

Otsuchi, Kamaishi and Kesen each

mourned upwards of four thousand dead.

while Kunohei district and the seaboard

villages of Usumai and Komoto had lost

each more than a thousand residents.

In Miyagi prefecture 3,103 men and

women had perished, 550 persons were

badly injured and 973 houses were de-

stroyed, while in Aomori 388 were killed,

death roll containing but six names, the

injured numbering one less, and only 25

The terrible total for these four small

prefectures is at last advices thus

brought to 25,683 deaths, 19,470 wound-

ed, and 6.508 houses destroyed. These

figures are official but do not include

those of Miyas province, where the

3,020 injured and 4,586 buildings ruined.

At the present writing 62,839 deaths by

the wave are thus recorded, a greater

fatality than that incidental to the re-

cent war from its beginning to its end

taking the losses of both Chinese and

Japanese into account. And as though

this terrible record was not suf-

ficiently appalling, the Yokohamadailies

on the very morning that the Braemer

took her departure for this port gave to

their readers the following dispatch from

Manoka-an official telegram trans-

ferred to the press by the Japanese

14.970 are dead.

uildings being wrecked.

Yomiuri asserts

authorities:

ished; 12,244 made up the list of

country has just emerged.

Although most readers are thoroughly familiar with the controversy, it may be well to briefly outline the facts for the benefit of those who are only now awak-Although most readers are thoroughly benefit of those who are only now awakening to its importance. The pure silver in the big dollar weighs about sixteen times as much as the pure gold in the the free silver men of the United States. ordinary traffic, but I would not recom- gold dollar. The exact weights are 23.22 mend its use for tramcar traffic unless a grains af gold and 371.25 grains of silver. Hence, "sixteen to one." When the mint was founded Hamiltor

> legal tender. Subsequently it was found that fifteen the repairs about on the lines as sugpounds of silver were not worth as much as a pound ot gold, and in order to conform to the relative market value of the carried out at once on condition that the metals congress decided that the silver dollar should thereafter weigh sixteen times as much as the gold dollar. In doing this congress went to the other extreme and put too low an estimate on silver. The European nations composing the Latin Union made their coinage ratio fifteen and one-half to one, and the owner of silver here would not exchange

sixteen pounds of it for a pound of gold, because he could obtain the same thing in Europe for fifteen and a half pounds of his silver. In other words, the quantity of silver in a dollar was worth more than 100 cents. Consequently holders of silver bullion ceased to send it to the United States mints, and the silver dollars previously coined were hoarded. When the mint laws were revised in 1873 the provision for the free coinage of silver dollars was dropped. This attracted little attention at the time, be

"In this (Iwate) prefecture 5,030 buildings are gone, 22,186 persons perished, hundreds are missing and cause none of these dollars had been in repairs they desired to have made. circulation for a generation; and, in Then came another report from the ity engineer. It read: "With regard to cleaning out the the covernment up to that time. Owing 1,244 were injured. In the Kesen district one large town and eleven villages muck at Beaver lake between the coffer-dam and main dam referred to in a com-munication to the council from Mr. Bell world's production of silver began to world's production of silver began to 34 perished, 778 were injured and 1,664 conse houses with 737 vessels were lost. In beg to state that the contractors for the water works improvements wish Higashi Hei district three towns and eight villages were overwhelmed, 5,627 pellea to close their mints against fur the corporation wishes to purchase or ther free coinage of the depreciated persons being drowned, 382 injured and 1,236 houses being destroyed. Full inhire their pumping plant, consisting of metal. While silver was high the mine vestigation will probably double these boiler, piping, hose, etc., as in the event owners cared nothing about the mint, of the city not desiring to purchase or but when it got so low that a pound of figures.' The Governor of Awamori supplehire they will immediately take down gold would buy seventeen pounds of silments the record of death with a disand ship the machinery elsewhere. As ver in the market, these gentlemen be patch announcing 300 dead, 80 missing, the greater part of the work of cleaning gan to clamor for a restoration of the 143 injured, and 484 houses, hospitals privilege of selling to the American people, through the mint, at the old and schools destroyed. He also adds that the bodies of 150 persons from the ratio of 16 to 1. It was then that they Mainland have been cast ashore on an discovered that the act of 1873 was a island seven miles distant, where strange to say not a person was lost. As a concession to them, the Bland The wave appears to have devastated law was passed, under which nearly four hundred million silver dollars were more than 300 miles of the coast line of northern Japan, for even into coined, the treasury, however, buying Hokkaido it carried death, desolathe bullion for this purpose at its market value. In 1890 the Sherman law was tion and destruction. The most southerly limit of its ravages seems to have passed, compelling the treasury to buy been just a little north of the famous 140 tons of silver every month and archipelago of Matsushima. Had the issue notes in payment. This prowave infringed upon the coast to the south of Kinkasan it would have worked duced the panic of 1893, and was then present anyway. repealed. A a result of these laws ruin among the towns and villages of we have coined or issued nearly six Scotch thistles and mischievous boys this region-Ishinomaki, Shiagama, Nohundred million silver dollars. Dewere the two next subjects tackled. The biru and others. But it missed the prospite all these purchases by the treasury first came up on a letter from Mr. J. R. montory and began its devastation with the price of silver steadily fell. To-day Anderson, deputy minister of agriculthe villages of Onagawa and Okachi, sitture, who asked that the city use its it takes about thirty pounds of silver to uated across the neck of the peninsula. authority to have the Canadian thistles advocates demand that the government buy a pound of gold, but the free coinage Thence to the northward its ravages cut down on private lots in the city. -that is to say, the people-shall take may be traced by the reports from Kesen-huma, Kamishi and other towns This was referred to the chief of police sixteen pounds of silver as the equivalent and hamlets. The harbors of the deof a pound of gold. When the 3711 Dr. C. J. Marani, of Vancouver, who grains of silver that go to make a big vastated district are stated to be the owns some property in the city, dollar were worth more than a hundred wished to obtain the names of cents the mine owners sold their profinest in all Japan, and the fishing industry of which they were the seat is

Awarded

DR:

CREAM

BAKING



Dates of the Parliamer

(From Ou

OTTAWA, July completed the t folios in his mi tion of that of th which may go to Manitoba in pla eral, Mr. Sifton, bers of the new before His Ex and on the cond held their first of the ministry President of Laurier. Secretary of S Trade and Cartwright. Justice-Si Finance-Ho Marine and Davies. Militia and D den. Public Works-Railways and Blair. Agriculture-Postmaster-G Controller o Controller Henry Joly de Without portf Quebec and C. Solicitor-Ge the cabinet, Cha It was shortly His Excellency the Eastern bl immediately ser wait of a few m

clerk of the priv

mon the new n

lency's office.

Davies were the

wore a self-antis

Sir Oliver Mc

through his spec

ing to see. Follow

absentees of to-da

and Messrs. Blair,

premier of New

Sir Oliver, by

resignation in w

him to present

private sec

came along will

men came the

Mr. Blair

wright, Sir

the corridor.

in twelve days of Liverpool; that there needed for the regular civic serwould be lines of magnificent steamships vices, and to pay the interest on running between British Columbia and the city's debt. It would require a great China and Japan and between Victoria deal more than the Council can approand Australia, and that a Pacific cable priate to keep the city even in decent between the Island of Vancouver and order and to give the citizens the comthe islands of Australasia would be well forts and the conveniences that they the islands of Australasia would be well forts and the conveniences that they must cease until permission is given by on the way of becoming an accomplished ought to have for the taxes they pay the Dominion Department of Public fact, he would have been regarded as a without throwing so considerable a sum wild enthusiast or as an amiable lunatic. away on a ramshackle bridge that will

But these and many other changes not be an eyesore and a nuisance as long as less wonderful have been accomplished it stands. When it is considered that and others equally surprising and equally the expenditure is altogether unnecesbeneficial are in process of being ac- sary, that the temporary accommodacomplished. tion which the city needs at once can be

It is not, we believe, too much to had for at most one-fifth the sum that say that the success of the Con- has been appropriated to build the "pile servative administration in Canada has bridge," we wonder at the patience of had the effect of changing very materi- the citizens who are obliged, altogether ally the estimate in which colonies are unnecessarily, to bear serious loss and held by British statesmen, and of induc- are put to great inconvenience to gratify ing a change in the Imperial policy the caprice of a few wrong-headed and

the effects of which are only beginning prejudiced city councillors. to be seen. There can be no doubt that Conservative governments and the THE OPPOSITION Conservative policy have made this

Dominion of Canada the most The Conservatives are now in Opposiimportant of the colonies of Great Brit- tion. They are in an excellent position ain. Canadians of all parties will one to do effective work. Their leader is a day see clearly and acknowledge with man of great ability, energetic and regratitude and pride what Conservative sourceful. The work he did in the late

gratitude and pride what Conservative sourceful. The work he did in the late election campaign shows what he is done for this country. The contraction of the department of Public Works must be under a misapprehension. The corporation are ed to power has opposed everything of pared with the labor which he then perimportance that has been done to deve- formed. It will be found that Sir Charles lop the resources of the Dominion and Tupper as Leader of the Opposition will interfere with nav to give it a higher place in the Empire. be truly formidable. He has as his co-be truly formidable. He has as his co-being They have done what they could to be- laborers a number of able men who will They have done what they could to be-little and to disparage their country, and if it has risen in the consideration of Imperial statesmen, the people of Great Britain and the world at large, it has been the defects of their policy. In the coun-try the Conservatives are in good heart and full of fight. They see now that the description of the description of the second that has the try for the second that the description of the sec have been, from every point of view, they have been beaten by a fluke, that

little Canadians, and if they had been their opponents have not been able to allowed to have their way Canada to- show that the Conservative policy has day would have been an insignificant been defective. They will, no doubt, colony and its inhabitants would have strengthen their party organizations, so been despised as narrow-minded and that they will be able to act vigorously unprogressive provincials. They have and unitedly whenever occasion requires. given the discerning people of Canada Nothing has been said or done during no reason to believe that they have the late campaign to undermine their changed in any respect. What they faith in the principles of Conservatism, were in 1878, they are to-day, and it is too much to hope that their regime will be enterprising and energetic. The Ethiopian does not choose hot choose hot contents and disagreements to much to hope that their regime will be enterprising and energetic. The thore the the tree hot contents and disagreements about small matters that cooled the ardor to much to hope that the tree hot contents and disagreements after years of suffering from nervous de-bility I were to content the tree hot content the tree hot content to content the tree ho be enterprising and energenc. The source of many while their party, as they con-Ethiopian does not change his skin nor of many while their party, as they con-guacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigor-Canadian Grit get clear of his timidity was certain to be successful. Now that ous and strong, and wish to make this cer-and his small-mindedness. It does not re-

and his small-mindedness. It does not re-quire the gift of prophecy to see that their administration will not be distinguished to the enemy. The Conservative policy simply: P.O. Box 388, London, Ont.

ible kind are in preparation.

Before, then, their standard could be

over one hundred per cent. How any

result is a mystery to a great many men.

little more than sixteen ounces of silver.

For the gold to be doubled while the

silver remains as it is, and at the same

time this ratio between the metals kept

PARTISAN JUDGES.

The following sentence is from an edi-

"Among the rumors of local interest is

formation that the Governor-General

has declined to ratify the following ap-

pointments: Chief Justice Davie as

THAT PILE BRIDGE.

The city was yesterday notified through Mr. F. C. Gamble, resident Dominion engineer, that construction on the pile bridge now being erected across the Arm Works. The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA Resident Engineer's Office, Victoria, B. C., July 8, 1896. To the Mayor and Council, Victoria:

GENTLEMEN,-Pursuant to the direction

f the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, I have to notify you that be fore the construction of the pile bridge which the city council propose to erect par-allel to and alongside of the bridge crossing Victoria harbor at Point Ellice, one span of which, 150 feet in the clear, col-lapsed on the 26th of May last, can be proceeded with, the provisions of chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes of

Canada must be complied with. I have therefore to request that work will be stopped until the necessary authority, as set forth in the above mentioned statute, to rebuild or replace this bridge is granted.

To His Worship the Mayor and City

The Mayor at once sent the following

reply to Mr. Gamble: VICTORIA, July 8, 1896."

merely rebuilding a pile bridge of the character existing in 1882. The bridge of the char-acter existing in 1882. The bridge under construction, as I am informed, will not interfere with navigation to as great an extent as the former pile bridge at this point, a span of 70 feet interfere with navigation to as great an extent as the former pile bridge at this point, a span of 70 feet being provided with that special object in view. It will be a great inconthe department, if properly informed as to the position, will not ask that the work be

delayed in the slightest degree. [Sd.] ROBERT ROBERT BEAVEN Mayor.

One Honest Man.

WINNIPEG, July 8 .- H. R. Foutkes, wholesale liquor merchant of Moosomin, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon by taking strychnine.

If written to confidentially I will mail in out.

certain boys who had mischievously duct in Europe. Now that 37114 grains broken with stones the windows of a are worth about 53 cents they insist that house owned by him. He believed that the government shall stamp it into a

the police knew the names and he de- dollar and shall open the mints to all the sired to have a stop put to the de- silver in the world at this ratio of struction of property. to 1.' Ald. Glover, Wilson and Humphrey

spoke of the expense to which owners of ST. THOMAS, July 8.-George Lutus, of empty houses were put by boys smashsimcoe, is dead of injuries received by ing the windows, and Ald. Williams being thrown from his wagon a few thought that a few examples ought to weeks ago.

be made as the only means of stopping the trouble The Chief of Police will be directed to

give the desired information. Messrs, Chas. Hayward, W. J. Dwyer, L. Crimp, H. Dallas Helmcken and that the work be F. B. Pemberton were re-appointed on

the Jubilee hospital board. The only other business transacted was to order the usual steps to be taken in regard to

buildings condemned as unsanitary. The consideration of the estimates was again postponed at Ald. Macmillan's request and the council adjourned.

A number of actions are likely to be very soon entered against the city and he tramway company on account of the Point Ellice bridge disaster. Two writs for damages have already been taken

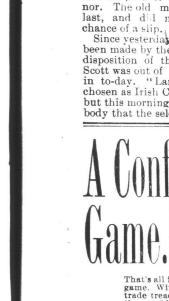
> One of these was entered yesterday by Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken against the city on behalf of Martha Jane James, whose husband, F. T. James, was riding on the bridge on a

deaths is a terrible total, but there is little hope that the future will see it reduced. " USED TO NICE THINGS."

totally demoralized, Seventy thousand

"One cannot talk with her for fifteen minutes without discovering that she is not accustomed to nice things," was the assertion made of a woman who had re-

cently acquired wealth. "How does she show it?" I asked. "By never admiring a handsome article owned by another person. She is Highest Monors-World's Fair. so anxious to have people imagine that she has had always the best things of this life, that she dreads to admire lest her hearers guess that she never owned 'the real thing' herself until lately. That is always the way with human make-believers. In New York the country visitor hesitates to show an interest in the wares displayed in the shop windows, while the inhabitant of the city pauses to gaze with interest at the latest thing. The man who has always lived on plain roast and boiled simulates contemptuous familiarity with salads and entrees, while the genuine epicure expresses enthusiastic appreciation of delicate flavoring and piquant seasoning. He who is sure of the ground on which he stands is not afraid to stamp or walk heavily, while he whose understanding is shaky treads exceedingly delicately. Yes, people who are not used to nice things seldom admire anything. They prefer to criticise. They think criticism of an article argues familarity with it.' -Harper's Bazar.



the confide ago, and w close y. would larg tensive bu business cuniary ad trading wi in truth with thei the assur greatest sa and Prices

Wrinkled L Crinkled Pr Puckered B Knotted Ele

Of course,e this headin to Crepon prescribed the same they're all stock of fa select from

Wash Fabri Percales. Teazle Dow Crepe Llam

> Of course, very best fo Lawns fro Victoria L from 10 cts interlining interlini per yard Haircloth line 10c. worth 25

I he

une 10th, 1896

MOST PERFECT MADE. pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free m Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

bicycle at the time the bridge broke and 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.