THE RATE OF TAXATION.

It was contended at one time by Hon. George E. Foster, once Finance amount of money it cost yearly, and were thought to be impregnable, having Minister of the Dominion, but more par- a very popular act was its aboli- been rebuilt with great care under the ticularly remembered at the present time by reason of his prominent connection with a certain gang known as "the Nest of Traitors," that the Liberals had reduced the rate of taxation by elevenhundredths of one per cent. This was said some time after Sir Charles Tupper was so much disturbed in mind by the wail, "the sorrowful wail," of the ruined manufacturers who were going to be swept out of business by the tremendous reduction of the protection that had been accorded them by the Conservative government. But the expected inundation did not come, and it became necessary to pursue new tactics. The country grew in prosperity as it had never done before, and it became expedient to prove that after all Sir Charles had made a mistake in saying the tariff had been reduced, and Mr. Foster was put up to prove by the figure jugglery of which he is such an adept that the reduction had been the infinitesimal amount mentioned. We believe the ex-Finance Minister has since had still more light on the subject, and he now sees that the reduction was less than eleven-hundredths of one per cent., but he has made fraction so large that it would take more space than we can con. special representation on account of the a fire that killed the coxswain of his veniently spare to reproduce it. We necessity of calling the attention of craft to the side of the British admiral, mention these things because we know capitalists to the great mineral wealth who had been wounded, and lent the still with us as advisory president, and what a faithful echo of Mr. Foster Col. with which we are so abundantly bless- use of his boat to tow the loads of keenly interested in the welfare, not only Prior is, and because we particularly red, couldn't the object be accomplished British marines into action, excusing his of the council, but of each one closely member what special pride he took in just as effectually and at much less cost breach of orders and international law dwelling on that particular reduction of by making the establishment a branch by saying: "Blood is thicker than sident for this past year one who has won eleven-hundredths of one per cent. We of or having it at least connected with water." We have had another exempli- the confidence and admiration of us all. do not want him to fall into the error he the London office of the Dominion gov- fication of the truth of these memorable dropped into so unsuspectingly before, ernment? That would certainly be the words within the last few days by the and so we call attention to the fact that proper place for it, for there it could spectacle of British and American solin 1896 the import trade of Canada was more easily be found by those seeking diers fighting shoulder to shoulder position. \$110,587,480, on which there was col- for information, and there it would also against the same enemy, and there is lected in duty \$20,219,037, or at the rate be more convenient for the staff when no reason to doubt that, notwithstanding of 18.28 per cent, on all goods, free and they desired to consult with one another, dutiable. In the financial year which as they necessarily would on many matclosed on the 30th of June, 1900, the ters. imports were \$183,209,273, on which a duty was collected of \$28,866,986, or a rate of 15.76. This represents a reduc-The Chinese have never taken kindly tion in the rate of taxation of 14 per cent., and we hope the genial Colonel will make a note of it, as it is a figure much more convenient to handle, leaving out of consideration altogether the question of accuracy. It might also be of interest to mention now that we are dealing with the matter that the surplus which made its appearance shortly after | been difficult to scale, and as a matter

over eight millions of dollars. SUPPRESSING RIOTS.

It is of the utmost importance to the good name of British Columbia and Canada generally that our good name as a law-abiding people should be maintained. We believe the sympathy of a striking fishermen of the them in securing the best terms possible from the canners by peaceable means, but the moment violence is resorted to. or even threatened, then it is time for the state to intervene in behalf of those If men desire to sell their labor in this country the law takes no cognizance of carried out; all it can do is to see that no one shall forcibly interfere with them It may be that there is little danger of violence being resorted to by the striking fishermen on the Fraser river, but there are present all the elements necessary for a very little thing to precipitate strife, and perhaps under the circumstance it was a discreet act to call out the militia and thus guard against all possible contingencies. We do not want to be confronted in Canada with such a state of affairs as obtained in St. Louis and Chicago up till a very short time ago, for the most part caused by the supineness of the authorities, who as elected officials were afraid of incurring the wrath of those whose votes provided them with their positions. In St. Louis about fifteen persons were killed, sixty-five wounded by bullets and ninety odd injured in other ways primarily because of the refusal of those responsible for the maintenance of order to do their duty, and as for the financial loss to the community, it was so large as to be almost incredible. Everyone will regret that it was thought necessary to call out the militia to maintain order at Steveston, but, as we have already said, we cannot afford to have it noised abroad that industrial disorders will be tolerated in Canada, and perhaps it is just as well that it should be known on all parts of this continent that we are prepared at all times to put an end to even the indications of rioting.

THE LONDON OFFICE.

It seems to be the general understanding that the provincial government is committed to the establishment of our London agency on a scale quite as elaborate as in the days when it was considered necessary to provide a sinecure for the gentleman who was at one time Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. We do not know what justification it is proposed to put forward for such a course, indeed we are difficult to put forward any adequate which has often been quoted since was reason for it, inasmuch as most of the largest and most important provinces of the Dominion manage to do fairly well cluded a treaty at Tien Tsin, which it

don office, under Mr. Forbes ed us very little return for the large ing with the importance of the province than the present agency may be necescapable of justification. The Dominion government supports a high commissioner London and provides him with an try as a whole for the purpose of at-Quebec and Manitoba recognise this, complished just as well, and in many cases a great deal better, by the high

CHINESE WARS.

to the "foreign devils," and ever since the war of 1841 with Great Britain, which left us in possession of Hongkong, they have made "sporadic" efforts to drive the unwelcome intruders from their sight. The great barrier of prejudice. superstition, contempt and hatred has the advent of the Liberal government has of fact the interior of the country rebeen steadily increasing with the years, | mains almost as impenetrable as ever to and that for the present one it will be the Caucasian commercial adventurer and the trader. With all the great nations of the world hammering at these walls and threatening to raze them to the ground it seems in the end the Mongolian will have to yield and permit the forces which are so rapidly civilizing all the other inaccessible portions of the earth to find their way to the innermost parts of China; but the Chinese statesmajority of the people of this country is men have not yet reconciled themselves to this innovation. They have appealed some loads that not even Mr. Dunsmuir Fraser river, and that it will sustain to the United States, and that country will intervene on their behalf with the nowers on condition that proof be furnished that all is well with the foreign ambassadors in Pekin. The chief rulers have undertaken to comply with whose freedom of action is threatened. this demand, and if in spite of the scepticism of the world they succeed Russia may fume and Japan may rage, the terms upon which the contract is but at the command of the United States and of Great Britain the foreign armies the law makes no distinction between so, and we threw ourselves into the work must be withdrawn and the government in the prosecution of their undertaking. given a chance to restore order in its own territory and to protect those who rely upon its good offices. That will elements together and effect a settlement, mean a return to the "sphere of influence" and the "open door," and the pioneers of commerce and of civilization will undauntedly bore their way into the fastnesses of the heathen, until another uprising produces conditions almost parallal to those at present being dealt with. Since the war of 1841 there have been

rebellions" and uprisings in China, in which the lives of foreigners have been held as nought, outrages and torturings being the rule and the destruction of property the outcome. The culminating point was the "Arrow affair," the patience of Britain was exhausted, and war was declared in 1857. It is the clause applying to the Japanese, which minister for Ontario, to lay before him boast of the Chinese that as a nation they are stable, and that their customs never change. A glance at the history of their relations with other powers reveals the fact that at least in some respects this is perfectly true. The same exasperating indifference as to the same example of human life, the same e procrastination, which provoked the war of 1859, is in evidence to-day, and it is a policy which bears the same fruit as did the crooked diplomatic tree of that time. France was then the only nation that was doing business in the dropped entirely. Far East, and she joined with Britain in the complaints which were lodged against the peculiarities of Chinese diplomatic methods. This joint action has been called a prolongation of the war with Russia, which had been concluded only about three years before, but, as four doses of Chamberlain's Colic a matter of fact, Russia and the United States were also represented by war vessels at the scene of hostilities, although their officers were strictly en- Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vanjoined not to take any part in the opera- couver. tions. The account of the events which occurred about this time is of the great est interest to Britons and Americans. as it was during the progress of one of inclined to think it will be exceedingly the engagements that an expression

first made use of. In May, 1858, Lord Elgin had conthe governmental machinery. The Lon- the next year. But when Sir Frederick improper practices.

George Bruce, the British minister, attempted Vernon, it was a notorious fact, return- to pass Taku for this purpose his vessels were fired on from the forts, which tion by the Semlin government. We are superintendence of European engineers, inclined to think the Dunsmuir adminis- The envoy and his escort of course could tration will find it is making a mistake not get past these, and they returned to if it thinks public opinion has changed | Shanghai. When the news of this out | Canadian Women Consider a very much on that particular point. It rage reached Britain a large force was may be that the change was too radical dispatched to Chiha under Sir Hope and that something a little more in keep- Grant, with instructions to co-operate with the French in an attack on these forts. The naval attack commenced on An Outline of the Resolutions sary, but to revive the institution on the June 25th, 1860, and the allies, with old elaborate scale for the purpose of the contempt for the Chinaman and his providing a resting-place for one who methods which exists to this day, boldly may be considered objectionable to a assaulted the strong and well-defended certain section of the supporters of the works. The attempt was foredoomed government would be a proceeding in- to failure, and, although assisted by strong landing parties, after a bloody conflict the allies were repulsed.

During this engagement there were lyoffice and staff at great cost to the couning at the mouth the Peiho a Russian gunboat and two American frigates, the tending to all matters affecting the wel- Minnesota and the Mississippi, under fare of Canada, of which British Colum- the command of Commodore Josiah bia is a part. The provinces of Ontario, Tatnall. Their orders were that they were to watch rather than to fight, and and they do not go to the expense of pro- the Russian commander, with the strict viding an agent to do what can be ac- attention to duty which we might expect under the circumstances, observed his to the letter. But the feelings of the commissioner and his staff. If it be American got the better of his judgment, absolutely necessary that we shall have and he heroically made his way through minor differences, those who speak one language, are of a common origin and are inspired by the same love of political and religious liberty, will ever be found in antagonism to all the powers and influences which are arrayed against these heritages of the free-born.

The Premier did not mean to convey the idea, when speaking on the address, that the Turner government had been a stored. When he spoke of it as having helpful time. done more for the province than any othed administration, he was stating his can carry, and the record of the Turner government is one of them

. . . have been badly advised by their leaders, nevertheless it is to be regretted that Canadian troops had to be called out Society, and asked to assist them, by Orientals to take the places of our own people. Of course under the British flag minion. It was decided that we should do upheld. The Dominion labor commissioner did his best to bring the warring president, asking mayors of towns and but without avail, and from this fact the lesson may be drawn that it is absolutely necessary that a court should be constituted with the power to compel the compulsory arbitration of all industrial disputes. No individual or company with the carrying out of this work. At this to the community would be great.

. . . The principal changes proposed to be ed in the success of this important movemade in the law for the regulation of ment. the liquor traffic by the bill now before year, for a hotel in a place with less carefully. the payment of all fines and penalties for contravention of the act, has been

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHOEA. Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoanut Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by Henderson Bros.,

NO/COMPLAINT LODGED.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, July 24.-The first meeting of the electoral commission appointed by the Dominion government to investigate election frauds, which was to have opened here this morning, was postponed indefinitely at the instance of counsel. It is stated that not a single complaint has without such an expensive adjunct to was agreed should be ratified at Pekin been received as yet by coursel regarding

Many Topics Discussed

Variety of Matters at Yesterday's Session.

to Be Considered Tomorrow.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Yesterday afternoon the members of the National Council of Women were busily engaged in committee work preparatory to the sessions proper, which ally are doing and are capable of doing opened this morning at St. Andrew's Presbyterian school room,

Secretary's Report.

At the meeting of the executive in the afternoon a comprehensive resume of the year's work was presented by the energetic corresponding secretary, Miss Teresa F. Wilson. It was as follows: The National Council of Women of Canada has now completed its seventh year of existence which has not proved by any means its least successful period of work-A deputation waited on Her Excellency the Countess of Minto in December, to in vite her to become honorary president of the council, to which she was graciously pleased to consent. We have our founder connected with it. We have, moreover, been highly favored by having had as prewhile those who have worked with her know how fortunate the council has been in securing such a head and in doing everything possible to retain her in that

Since our last annual meeting in Hamilton, nine months ago, one nationally organized society, the National Honce Reading Union, has been formed and has federated with us. We have no new local councils to report; but we have every hope that one may shortly be formed at Whitby, in Ontario.

The national executive has met but three times during the current year. Once at Hamilton, directly after the annual meeting, when Mr. Gilbert Parker addressed a few words to us and assured us of his sympathy with our work. This was our farewell to the Countess of Aberdeen as first president of the council, which threw good government and that it would be a a shadow over what was otherwise the good thing for the province to have it re- pleasant termination of a most happy and

on the 25th of January. At this meeting are nothing but a "suffrage society" in the plans of the standing committee for disguise, we are thankful that there are cpinion of the utter uselessness of all raising a loan for the Doukhobor women previous governments. No person knows were discussed and approved. It was debetter than Mr. Dunsmuir that British cided that the Kingston resolution peti-Columbia will not tolerate a revival of the monument of Lord Sydenham, destroytioning the Ontario government to renew Turnerism, and we believe he would be ed when the Cathedral church of Kingston the last man to try to resurrect the was burned down, be sent round to local corpse. The Premier has started well on councils and nationally organized societies for their signature if approved. This his political career and will continue to was done, and the petition with the gain public approval if he keeps in a signatures attached was presented to the straight course unburdened with legacies Lieutenaut-Governor in council, with the the hands of the local council of which has formed a committee to attend to the erection of a suitable monument. Another point of importance was discusstional council. We were approached all provinces of the Dominion. through our president by the Red Cross | In regard to the first question, the outand patriotic work of forming branches of the Red Cross Society throughout the Dopersons or races, and its majesty must be with energy. Instructions were sent to each local council, with literature on the subject, and numerous letters from our others to interest themselves in the forming of these societies. Wherever a local council exists now, there is, I believe, a branch of the Red Cross Society, and many others recently formed have been helped into existence by the efforts of some of our members. The vice-president a good case need be afraid to submit a same executive we were asked to approve dispute to such a tribunal, and the gain of the formation of a Canadian Household Economic Association, as it was felt that the approval of the council would be a help and encouragement to those interest-

A deputation of the council ladies, inthe House are the elimination of the waited on the Hon. G. W. Ross, prime cluding several of the national officers, was the cause of the disallowance of the resolution drawn up at our last anthe former act, and the reduction of the | nual meeting, re feeble-minded women and fee for hotels in rural districts. For a care of the aged poor. He received the information collected by the standing comwholesale license it is proposed that the mittee on these two subjects with great in- Miss charge shall be two hundred dollars a terest and promised to look into them

representative gathering. Her Excellency, in excess of that two hundred dollars per our honorary president, honored us with annum. Clause 44, providing that li- her presence during the morning session, cense holders shall furnish securities for and we had with us the president and general officers, Lady Laurier, five of our eight provincial vice-presidents, and many direct representatives of local councils and nationally organized societies. The principal business on hand was the arrangements for the annual meeting to be held in Victoria, B. C., in July. Lady Ritchie. as representative of Lady Aberdeen, read a letter from her, inviting the delegates to stop and spend a day at Coldstream, Lord Aberdeen's ranch, near Vernon. At this meeting a petition was presented to Her Excellency for transmission to Her Maresident in Canada.

We had the pleasure of having on our table during the executive the seven vol- workers during the ensuing week. nmes of the "International Countil and Congress Transactions," edited by Lady Aberdeen, and presented by her to the National Council.

There was so much business on hand hat unfortunately but little time could e spared for the consideration of the nemorandum drawn up by the president of the International Council; the position of international patrons, as outlined by the president, and international finance were subjects requiring attention. Taylor appointed as her representative at

the international executive, held in Paris on July 25, Mrs. Dignam, of Toronto, who was to be in Paris on that date. The executive also drew up a resolution appointing certain members of the council who would be in Paris throughout the sumper, and others whom the National Council might hear of, as an informal committee of the National Council of Women of Canada, to take part in any woman's movement going on during the international exhibition, with Madame Dandurand, the honorary lady commissioner, as convener. The handbook of Canadian women's work, prepared for this exhibition, has been the chef d'oeuvre of the council, both local and national, during the past year, for members of every local council have been on one or other of the sub-committees of arrangements, or have in some way been associated with the work, which we earnestly hope will be not only a meniorial of the energy and zeal of those who have compiled the mass of information contained in this volume, but also of what Canadian women as a whole and individu The handbook is now published and the committee of arrangements is anxious to distribute the one thousand copies presented to them by the department of agriculture to the very best advantage. All further details about the volume will be reported by the committee of arrangements

later on. Many new life members have been made this year in accordance with the arrangement decided upon at our last annual meeting that for every \$25 sent in to the National Council the name of one life nember may be sent

The council will learn with regret of the unfortunate filness of Miss Carty, presi- unsparingly to whatever she thought dent of the Toronto Local Council. which has prevented her taking part in the work any. Truly she had a lofty conception of of that council for the greater part of this the responsibilities of her high position, while the ball the

The National Council has joined the in- high ideal, formation bureau of the Wemen's Insti- Though she is separated from us we tute in Great Britain, recommended to have not lost her. We still may claim them by the International Council. The her help, her advice and influence, and subscription of 10s, 6d. gives the council the right to ask a certain number of questions free of charge every year, and also admits any members of our council visiting London to the other privileges of the stitute. We hope that this bureau will be taken advantage of and that any local council desirous of information on any subject which they think can be procured in this way will communicate with the corresponding secretary at our own neadquarters' office.

The amendments to the criminal code roposed by the National Council have again been brought up before the houses been a short one of only hine monthsof parliament and have been passed with the exception of the amendment re im- the Empire, nine months of bitter war proper plays, so that this part of our work and bloodshed, in which Canada has may now be considered as a fait accompli. been honored to bear a share, giving There cannot but be a feeling of satis- freely of her best that she may prove faction and of pride in the minds of all herself a not unworthy member of the who consider the position of the National great family Empire to which she be Council and the part that it has taken longs, during the past year in the national life and history of the country; and although and suffer and to us to serve and sym-The next executive was held in Toronto there are still many who believe that we pathise. The National Council of Wo disguise, we are thankful that there are still more who recognize our work and who see more and more clearly the high

> All of which is respectfully submitted. Teachers' Conference. A Dominion teachers' conference was

ideal that we set before us.

held in the St. Andrew's school room yesterday afternoon. Miss Cameron was in the chair, and representatives from the seven provinces and Northwest Territories were present. Four subjects were discussed: The question of the advisability of having teachers' certificates granted in one province made valid in all; the question of having governments rather than school boards determine the scale of teachers' salaries; the matter of ed at this meeting, and it is one which the superannuation teachers' fund; and The fishermen on the Fraser river may cannot but be recognized as justifying the formation of a national standing more and more the existence of the na- committee of teachers representative of

come of the discussion was the unanimpractically for the purpose of permitting means of our organization, in the national ous passing of the resolution: "Resolved, that the standard of teachers' requirements be made uniform before the certificates of qualification become valid throughout the Dominion."

Under the second head, the sense of the meeting was warmly in accord with the principle of government-apportioning of salaries. The teachers from the Eastern provinces, as a unit, approve of the British Columbia plan of paying ciety throughout Canada. This offer was for the work done irrespective of the conditions of the worker and of recognizing no sex-distinctions in regard to salary.

A short sketch of Toronto's plan of teachers' superannuation was given, and the question doubtless having been opened up will be exploited in our local insti-

Probably the most important fruit of the conference was the forming of a na- till a great wave of enthusiasm for the tional standing committee of teachers representative of the seven provinces and Atlantic to the Pacific. the Northwest Territories. The personnel is: President, Miss A. D. Cam-Victoria; secretary, Miss L. C. eron. Harrington. Toronto; representative from British Columbia, Miss Speers, Victoria; from Manitoba, Miss Murray, Brandon; from Northwest Territories, Miss Kyle, Indian Head; from Ontario, Meikle, Hamilton; from Quebec, Miss Angus. Montreal; from New Brunswick, Mrs. McDonald, Fredericton; from Nova Scotia, Mrs. Fraser, Halifax; from Prince Edward Island, Mrs. Gardiner,

Charlottetown The formation of this standing com mittee affiliated with the Council of Women of Canada can not but be productive of good. This confederation will secure a higher standard of national education; it will doubtless bring forth the wished-for certificate valid throughout the Dominion; and it can not but foster a kindlier feeling among the members of the great army educational of our na-

Last evening the officers and delegates of the National Council of Women were entertained at Bishopsclose by Miss Perjesty, praying her to intercede with the rin, president of the Victoria Local Czarina on behalf of the exiled husbands | Council. It was a pleasant informal and fathers of the Doukhobor women now gathering and enabled the members of the local executive to become acquainted with those who were to be their co-The regular morning's meeting began with silent prayer, after which Miss Per-

rin read an address of welcome, which was responded to by Miss Murray, of St. John. Lady Aberdeen cabled "Heartiest

greetings" from London, her message being received with warm applause. A letter was read from Lady Minto when placed in your hands, to your very announcing her intention of being in Victoria later on.

A letter was read from Sir Henri Joly

eulogizing the work of the council, and extending an invitation to the members to afternoon tea at Government House to-morrow (Wednesday).

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings read a communication from the office of the Minister of Justice, Ottawa, stating that legislation has been secured whereby aged, indigent poor will no longer under the act be considered vagrants because of their poverty only.

Lady Taylor, president of the National Council of Women of Canada, then lelivered her opening address. Lady Taylor was greeted with warm applause, She said:

We are met for our seventh annual meeting under new and untried circum.

stances For the first time in our history wa are without the gracious presence and guiding hand of our beloved founder and leader, and we shall miss the wise counsel, sound judgment and strong personality on which we have hitherto relied. It is only now when we are separated from her that we begin to realize all that Lady Aberdeen has been to this council, and understand in some small measure what her presence amongst us for the short period of five years has been to the women of Canada.

Though the representative of our beloved Sovereign, knowing the span of time which was to be the limit of her residence amongst us, she condescended to make herself one with the women of Canada, interested herself in our varied condition of life and gave herself would bring comfort and well-being to and earnestly strove to fulfil her own

sometimes we hope to have the pleasure of seeing her amongst us, but neverthe less we must make earnest with the fact that we are taking up and carrying on the work she has so nobly begun She has left this as a legacy to Canadian women. Let us accept it with enthusiasm, and strive with devoted perseverance to redeem the pledge given her

last October that the cause so dear to Ler heart should not suffer till she came again. This seventh year of our history has nine months fraught with great issues to

The call has come to our sons to serv men is so in touch with the national life embracing as it does all ranks of women workers from ocean to ocean, that many opportunities of service have come to us in helping forward some of the great

movements of the year. Though the council has declared itself emphatically on the side of peace fand arbitration, when these can be obtained with honor, yet as peace with honor was not possible to England, the council has followed the movements of the war with keenest interest and sympathy, and has shown itself ever ready to spend and be spent in the cause of patriotism and hu

At the last annual meeting a committee was appointed to promote the securing of aid for the Transvaal contingents. This committee has not been called upon to meet, but many of our local councils have done excellent service, provid ing and sending off large quantities of comforts for the men on the field as well as hospital supplies, and I trust that the various councils will in their reports tell us more fully what they have done in this connection.

Though the National Council took no part in this they were not indifferent. but as soon as a way was seen in which they could help, offered the aid of the council organization to the Red Cross council to establish branches of that soaccepted by the Red Cross council, and authority given to form committees in places where such did not already exist. There was scarcely a local council which did not respond in some measure, and many of the councils threw themselves into the work with great ardor, organizing Red Cross committees in their own towns and also in towns in their locality and province, fostering the cause movement spread over Canada from the

Though the Canadian Red Cross council had for over three years been authorized it was still a small body, having in January last only four or six branches. It now numbers over fifty branches. which marvellous growth is in large measure due to the National Council

Women. The eloquent appeal made to the council last October by Mrs. FitzGibbon for the Doukhobor women, so lately come to our shores, must still be fresh in the memory of all who had the pleasure of listening to it, and the outcome of this appeal is in part known to all the coun-

The report which will be presented by the convener of the committee will be found very gratifying, showing as it does that the object with which the work was begun is likely to be attained.

A loan of \$763.50 has been made by the different local councils to establish sewing industries in the Doukhobor colonies. Materials have been purchased and prepared and sent out to be sewed and the completed articles returned show that the attainments of the Doukhobor women in the art of sewing have not been overstated. They excel in fine linen drawn work

and embroideries, which, with the fostering care of the councils, will soon be known and sought after. Besides the loan made by councils, a gift of 50 spinning wheels, 13 handlooms, 88 box stoves and large quantities of goods was made. Several hundreds

through the convener. I cannot speak too highly of Mrs. Fitzgibbons's enthusiasm and resourcefulness, and I commend this report, careful study.

of dollars also have been forwarded

(Continued on page 7.)

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The Hot (2.15, Rev. Capt, Ta the diocese ing for an corporation presented Pass Elect Mayor G the amend charter, fo Rock Bay the Vanco road. H. D.

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