

In my power to traverse Ontario from end to end, as I used to do, but perhaps I may make up in experience what I lack in activity. (Hear, hear) Of one thing you may be sure, that if I cannot run very fast after the enemy I shall not run away from him. (Cheers.) It has not been possible for me to do as I used to do and as I always wish to do, and that is to pay my annual visits to you during the last year or two. In all probability you have to-day sent me out to what may be my last battle. (No, no.) But whether it be my last battle or whether I may be allowed by good luck to fight a little longer, of one thing you may rest assured: neither now nor then shall I ever forget the extraordinary confidence which you, when we were comparative strangers, placed in me and which you have continued to show. I can assure you that I shall do all I can for my part to maintain and uphold the principles which you in this grand old riding have so gloriously defended during many long years. Sir Richard resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheers.

RED TAPE IN CHINA.

There as in Modern Lands There is a Circumlocution Office.

The Chinese foreign office, or Tsungli Yamen, was established as a temporary bureau of necessity after the war of 1860. It consists of eleven aged, sleepy, incompetent, who muddle with foreign affairs.

All these eleven elders have reached such posts by steady advances. They are always septuagenarians, worn out with the functions of such high office, and physically exhausted by their night and night rides to and sunrise departures from the palace to begin fitly the day's tedium at the dilapidated Tsungli Yamen.

The appointment for an interview with the non-committal, irresponsible board must be made by the minister, and his secretaries are always kept waiting, and the inner reception room swarms with gaping attendants during an interview. Once the American minister made a vigorous protest, and refused to conduct any negotiations while there were underlings in the room, and as it was business that the Chinese government wished conducted, the minions were summarily cast out—out to the other side of the many-binged, latched doors, where they shuffled audibly for first place as seats and knot-holes. They other envoys would not sustain the American protest, and soon the farce of the empty room was played to an end, and the servants came in with their pipes and fans, tea and cake and candies, as usual, stood about, commented on, and fairly took part in the diplomatic conversations, as before.

An unconscionable time is always consumed in offering and arranging the teas and sweets, and to any direct questions these celestial statesmen always answer with praises of the melon seeds or ginger root.—London Daily Mail.

BARRACKS.

Writing of the popularization of the Army in the Pall Mall Magazine, Searchlight says: "No one who has had any experience with life in barracks can say that soldiers are indifferent to their surroundings. The present barracks-rooms are badly furnished and badly lighted, their appearance is bare and desolate to a degree; there is no real comfort, or anything approaching it. The regulation furniture and gas are certainly provided, orders relating thereto being strictly observed, but both are inadequate. Imagine an apartment having no wall-paper no curtains, no carpet, no chairs; the men's beds ranged round white-washed walls, each man's iron bedstead arranged by a system of sleds to form a rough seat, the mattress and bedding being neatly piled at the head. Above all, and running round the room, is an iron shelf on which each man places his kit folder according to regulation. For the rest there are two, three, four, five, or six iron tables, a few backless benches, and a vast coal-scuttle, looking for all the world like a diseased boiler. To this equipment must be added half-a-dozen mops, a floor-scrubber, some tins for soap, and the usual formidable arm of furniture, arranged in point of size and weight to stoke a blast-furnace. The men eat in this apartment, live there, sleep there; there is no privacy. Till recently the soldier had nowhere in which to lock up his belongings. The photographs he valued, his money, his watch, and the other small treasures he possessed were at the mercy of any absent-minded comrade. It was only after many years of anxious debate that the authorities presented each man with a small chest and a key of his very own."

THE DANCE OF THE PIGMIES.

Presently the mandolin accompaniment forgot to play, the dance grew wilder and wilder, and finally resolved itself into mere pantomime. It did not seem long to discover they were acting the parts of the forest denizens. First it was tigers; they fiercely roared and sharpened their nails at fashion against the wall. Most of us have seen a tiger do this, and perhaps have stirred him with a patrolling umbrella in Regent's Park. Seen in his own forest by attentive eyes of fear, how bigger he must have loomed upon one of these miserable unarmed pigmies, who intruded all unwelcome upon his manœuvre, and lived to make a play of it. Then with heads stretched out and waving fins they were fish in the brook, pressing up against the current. It was Tigi the snake, and they rolled over and over upon the floor. Sambhur was suggested, and before there was time to be shocked all four were on their backs with the legs sticking up in the air, up again and dancing round the room on all fours, or rubbing the velvet from their antlers, which, as I guessed, had been forehad by the first part of this remarkable pantomime. And so with many other animals.

I suggested monkeys just giving them a clue, and they seized the idea and greatly improved upon it, scratching themselves and destroying imaginary and hopping vermin in the most realistic manner. Then they sat down in a row in the doorway, with their legs dangling over the ladder, and whooped, and tribes of mankykind Blackwood.

Have you ever tried putting just a little white in the water in which you rinse your silver every day? It does it and it will not need cleaning so often.

Italy's New Queen

Reminiscences of the Beautiful Elena, of Montenegro—Her Marriage to King Victor.

Said to Have Been in Love With the Present Emperor of Russia.

A glamour of romance has always surrounded the Slavic princess who is so early destined to share a throne made vacant by an assassin. Elena, third surviving daughter of the reigning Montenegrin prince, was born in 1873, and as Danilo, the heir apparent, had arrived two years before, the advent of a daughter was not so depressing a circumstance, and Elena was welcomed more cordially than her elder sisters, who preceded the heir.

The first twelve years of Elena's life were spent in her native place, the little Montenegrin capital, Cetinje, in her father's plain white wooden residence, generally dignified by the name of "palace." Cetinje, with its one long street and low frame houses, reminded a recent traveller of mining towns in the Rockies of Colorado. Nestled amid the black, barren mountains it lies, even at this late day, in a magnificent position, generally reached by a rough trip in the diligence. Starting from the sea port Cattaro, which hides at the base of steep heights at the head of the bay, the road begins with a nearly perpendicular course, skirts the edge of precipices along an interminable series of sharp zigzags, describing short curves, and finally climbs over the mountain shoulder to descend on the other side and end upon the plateau before the doors of Cetinje.

This road is a triumph of engineering skill, and its completion in 1880 was one of the great events in Elena's childhood. Before that time it was a matter of need and hardship to cross these rugged heights; the armies attempting it won few victories and failed of conquest, retiring repeatedly, driven back by the dogged resistance of the young prince and his mother, the Princess Milica, and the mountainous, frequently found asylum here, and individuals, urged by special errands, from time to time penetrated the mountain fastness and made their way to the "Eagle's Nest," as Cetinje is called.

Childhood of the Princess.

A Swiss governess, Mile. Neukot, was secured for the little Elena, and daily lessons in French, German and other languages, besides training in domestic accomplishments, formed the young princess to habits of industry and application. Prince Nicolas always exercised a personal supervision over the education of his children while they were at home, and stimulated their interest in study. He himself has a genuine poetic gift, and his father, Prince Miko, the famous warrior, known as the "Serbo of Oranora," delighted in writing songs when resting from his favorite occupation of fighting the Turks.

Both Elena and her younger brother, Mirko, have inherited this taste. We hear of her in St. Petersburg publishing graceful Slavic verse and melodious French lines in the Russian review Nadalia, and sometimes adopting the fantastic pseudonym "Blue Butterfly," or "Azurina."

The Montenegrin dialect is the purest of all the numerous Slavic idioms, and the feeling for poetry is keen among the Montenegrins, especially for heroic verse celebrating deeds of valor and triumphs of war in Slavic history. They delight in reading old Slavonian ballads in accompaniment to their national dances.

The betrothal of Danilo.

A most picturesque and primitive scene was witnessed a year ago by an American tourist in Cetinje, when the reigning prince and princess, appeared with other members of the family, on the palace balcony, while the younger son, Mirko, read the announcement of the betrothal of the heir apparent, Danilo, to the Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Stralitz.

The wild applause and congratulation of the assembled citizens soon rang into song, and as their voices hymned an old ballad they stepped to the lively measures of the "Kola," a favorite national dance, while other sped and turned in the old "eagle dances."

The brilliant costumes, tunics of white and gold, red embroidered vests, green jackets and gay plaid sashes, the crimson kapas and shining scabbards of the chiefs, the jingling coins on the red and kaleidoscopic spectacles of Oriental aspect and charm, which reached the climax when a great vat of wine was opened and Prince Nicolas drank the first toast to the betrothed pair, followed by all the people present pressing forward to drain a cup with acclamation of lifelong happiness to prince and bride and the entire Petrovics family.

for young girls established in this reign, under the auspices of the Czarina, called the Jenksi Crnogorski Institute, is promoting intelligence and cultivation among women beyond all precedent in modern times.

In 1885 Elena took leave of her home and travelled to St. Petersburg, where she was placed in the Smolna Institute, the famous seminary for girls, under the special patronage of the Empress. Her four elder sisters had been sent there in turn, and it may well have become familiar to her thoughts as a family resort, full of happy girlish associations and sad memories also, for there her fair young sister, Maria, fell ill and died.

The accounts of Elena's schooldays include mention of her excellent skill in water color painting and pen and ink drawing. Her dexterity with a pen was so exquisite as to achieve effects suggestive of fine etching. Her taste for cut-door sports was remarked as "quite English," and her triumphs in tennis are still forgotten.

At the Russian Court.

The Montenegrin princesses were all persona grata at the Russian court and included mention of her gayeties and grand-diplomatic under the grand friendship of the Imperial family. In 1889 the Princess Miliza became the wife of the Grand Duke Pietro Nicolaievitch, nephew of Alexander III., and has since resided in Peterhof. In the same year were the attractions of the Princess Franziska Stanislavna, Duchess of Leuchtenberg (also an Imperial highness, and accorded the rank of a grand duke), so that the bond between Russia and Montenegro is doubly strengthened.

The Princess Anna wedded Prince Francis Stanislaw, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Zorka, the eldest of the sisters, died shortly after her union with Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, pretender to the throne of Servia. Her death may have saved Montenegrins from complications with the bitter feuds that are continually distracting the disorderly little Servian kingdom.

The story of the Princess Elena at Petersburg has yet to be written, and rumor still holds the place of history. There is a legend, not authenticated, but often credited, that her heart was touched by the attractions of the young Czar, now Nicolas II., and that the diplomat had bestowed upon her a Russian education with a view to her possible union with the heir to the Muscovite throne. Many beholders fancy they detect a shade of melancholy on her face, and the atmosphere of gloom which surrounds this floating romance confirms the truth of a Madonna-like Face.

She is thought to resemble the Byzantine Madonnas of ancient icons, and, like her competitors, has a regal bearing, a straightness of feature and height and slenderness of figure suggesting Greek ancestry, notably differing from the Serbian women, who are of low stature and heavy proportions, with the square face and short nose characteristic of most modern Slavs. After the publication of the Servian Empire, in 1889, the flower of the Servian aristocracy took refuge in the Black Mountain. Here, too, followed for safety at various times Greek and Roumanian refugees, and their inter-marriage with the Servian highlanders is supposed to have produced the present superior type of Montenegrin.

Elena has a delicate, dreamy beauty and finely chiseled features. As we look upon her, whether at a court function, or driving in state, or watching a performance of music or drama, we note the comparative lack of expression, and seeming lack of interest in Mr. Frederick John Horniman, M. P. for Falmouth and Penryn.—London Daily Mail.

Nothing could afford a greater contrast than her presence, half wistful, half abstracted, beside the vivacious and brilliant Queen Margherita, who summons her, as it were, from moment to moment, and speaks, to wake to more responsiveness toward her sovereign lines.

Elena's unassuming air also contrasts with the commanding grace and stouter physiognomy of her mother, the Princess Milena. As we sometimes see them, sitting besides each other, we recognize the slight pulchra, matter-pulchra, and understand why the inspector of the press is said to have been to poet and painter.

She Loves the Chase.

If the new queen has seemed so many listless and not inebriated, the ordinary social functions, those who have seen her on the hunting field can testify to her transformation. Her dark eyes then glow with unsuspected enthusiasm. She loves a spirited horse and hard-won quarry. Firm in her saddle, she dashes across country, following the hounds with special ardor when big game is the prize of the day. None are more fearless or more sure of aim. Like her brother Danilo, she inherits a passion for the chase from a long line of hunting ancestors.

round. Everywhere wreaths and banners and decorations betokened the "festa." A beautiful double-columned facade was improvised for the Church of St. Mary of the Angels. The Pope bestowed the use of any one of the great basilicas for the marriage ceremony, but Santa Maria degli Angeli is government property, as it is a portion of that vast public monument, the Baths of Diocletian, and so beyond the pale of Papal interference. On this classic ground Old Rome and New Italy make a tryst of undying memories and ever-renewing activities; an appropriate spot for the nuptials of the prospective sovereign.

The bride, with her diamond tiara and white satin robe, brocaded with silver margarites, was very fair to see, and her modest, dignified bearing won general admiration. Since their marriage the prince and princess have resided in the old Bourbon palace at Naples. Recently King Humbert ordered the erection of a new residence for them in Rome and New Italy make a tryst of undying memories and ever-renewing activities; an appropriate spot for the nuptials of the prospective sovereign.

Humbert, the preux chevalier, without fear and without reproach, and Margherita, adorable as woman and queen, leave it difficult to fill. Their successors promise, but with stinging qualities acquired both by inheritance and cultivation.

Those who best know the new king and queen believe them well fitted to fresh laurels in promoting the weal of the Italian people.—New York Times.

MR. PHONOGRAPH, M. P.

A Contrivance Which May be Popular in the British Elections.

The employment of the phonograph as a mechanical substitute for the tired or bashful candidate is likely to be an interesting feature of the approaching general election.

For some years the talking machine has played an important part in the politics of America, where in many instances the candidate has, in the retirement of his own household, contented himself with breathing his political views into the funnel of a phonograph and allowing the machine to do the rest on tour. In the hands of a capable chairman, the machine candidate were present in person, and with certain added advantages which many unsuccessful candidates will readily appreciate.

For the unpoplar candidate the phonograph is a clockwork expounder of political opinions in an unmixled bias. The hostile candidate may roar himself hoarse with unrelenting criticism, it may refer to the candidate in every unpalatable term imaginable, it may even want to throw antique vegetables at him, but the machine, deaf, blind and imperious, will go right along, steadily grinding out his own views on the war or the Youthful Offenders Act, without even pausing to say, "Gentlemen, I am much touched," when a retired eye breaks impudently into the funnel.

By a simple contrivance the phonograph may be made to register the feeling of the municipality by mouth, the meeting is over the records can be sent back to the candidate, who reproduces the proceedings, and perhaps feels gratified that he did not attend in person.

Only one English member of parliament has yet addressed his constituents by means of the phonograph. This enterprising gentleman is Mr. Frederick John Horniman, M. P. for Falmouth and Penryn.—London Daily Mail.

Up in the cold country my friend Don Jose had a fine hacienda, and I often enjoyed his hospitality. There was Dona Beatriz, his wife, and three sweet little girls that called him father. The girls were kept under strict supervision and never allowed to talk to a man, unless the old folks were present. They were natural girls and took it out in listening to unhealthy servants' yarn on the sly, receiving and answering foolish letters from young men and forming erroneous ideas about life in general. They were women physically and babies in mind and character.

Municipal Clauses Act

City Council Received Many Concessions From the Government This Year.

May Impose Restrictions on Trading Stamp Companies—Other Powers Granted.

The Victoria city council may certainly be pardoned for indulging in self-congratulatory expressions in view of the remarkable success attending their efforts to obtain desired amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act. In almost every particular the requested amendments were granted, and several long felt municipal wants have been accordingly satisfactorily supplied.

One of the most interesting is that which gives the city power to impose a license tax of not exceeding one thousand dollars for every six months on every trading stamp, gift or coupon company. Also a license tax not exceeding one hundred dollars on every firm, person or corporation trading stamps, for every six months.

As will be remembered, the trading stamp question developed into a burning one among the merchants of the city, who held a special meeting at the board of trade rooms to endeavor, if possible, to ascertain some means whereby the system could be abated. No definite action resulted, however, and finally a deputation of influential merchants interviewed the government and laid the entire question before them. It was pointed out to them that the best way to deal with this subject would be for the insertion of a section in the amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act granting the municipality power to impose a heavy license tax which might answer the purpose. Nothing being done with Mr. Hall's bill on the subject, the speaker ruling it out of order on the ground that it interfered with trade and commerce, the legislative committee agreed to the insertion of the section among the amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act.

One of the most important amendments was that to sub-section 60, which clothes the medical health officer with considerably more authority than he hitherto possessed. Should he be of the opinion that there exists serious apprehension of an epidemic breaking out within the municipality, upon application to a judge of the Supreme court he may obtain the necessary authority to undertake such precautions as he may determine necessary. Formerly the health officer was unable to pursue a direct course without the matter coming before the council. Now he is untrammelled in his regard, and should the case be urgent may order the destruction of premises in which he believes danger from disease to be lurking without the delay incidental to introducing the matter before the consideration of the civic powers.

Another important amendment grants power to the municipality to impose a special rate, not exceeding three cents per foot frontage per month, upon the occupiers of all stores and premises of every kind fronting upon the streets, for the purpose of defraying the cost of watering the streets. The council is also authorized to make any rate payable by monthly instalments or payments, and liberty whether or not the watering shall be rendered unnecessary by wet weather.

Another amendment, repealing a former provision, provides that henceforth it will not be necessary for an applicant for a liquor license in hotels to present a petition or requisition, but an application for the license must be made direct to the board of licensing commissioners not less than fourteen days prior to the session of the board. Should he be of the opinion of the board that the public interests justify a refusal, the license will not be granted. This clause refers to a municipality containing a population of more than one thousand.

It is apparently the intention of the council to heavily restrict hawkers and peddlers, and with that object in view through their legislative committee they advocated the repeal of a sub-section formerly governing this detail, and the substitution of a sub-section granting them power to levy a license tax of not exceeding \$50 for six months. This has now been passed, and the municipality has now the power to place under drastic restrictions any undesirable class of people following these avocations.

A still larger tax may be levied on transient traders or other temporary merchants who may offer goods for sale by auction. In this case the city may impose a tax of not exceeding \$500 for every six months. The municipality has consequently the protecting weapon, as it were, to use, if necessary, in defence of Victoria merchants, and make less frequent visits to this city of the meteoric job lot exponents who are here to-day and away to-morrow.

Another important amendment was offered for consideration and reported upon by Mr. H. D. Heichen, chairman of the municipal committee of the legislative assembly. This was that power be granted the council to eliminate taxation on debentures of personal property. As the case now stands, it is considered that the imposition of the tax exercises a deterrent influence on their value, whether government or municipal, in the eyes of the general public, who are not disposed to purchase them except under the most favorable conditions. In this connection it was pointed out that capital was likely to be diverted to outside channels, as people there might purchase the debentures with perfect immunity from taxation. The suggested amendment, which was not pressed, but merely offered for consideration in order to assist the negotiability of municipal bonds, was as follows:

No debenture or other instrument in the nature of a security or obligation for the payment of money issued by a municipality under this or any amending act shall be the subject of taxation, and no person by reason of his holding or owning any such debenture or other instrument shall be liable in respect of the same to taxation under the Assessment Act or any act which may be hereafter passed imposing taxes upon personal property.

able manner in which he presented the wants of the city in the way of amendments to the consideration of the government.

DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY.

The British Bondholders Met Yesterday and Approved the Compromise.

London, Sept. 6.—A meeting of the British bondholders of the Delagoa Bay railway to-day approved the compromise arranged by Mr. Trohan, the compromise States consul at Berne, for the settlement of the claims in the United States of the Earl of Hardwick, Lord Illingworth and Sir Outburt Quilter, representing the bondholders.

According to the compromise, the American claimants get an aggregate of about \$100,000, out of which they have to pay the cost of the United States government. The first mortgage bondholders, who are entitled to seven per cent. interest, will take four per cent. Interest on the payment of about 53 per cent. The second mortgage bondholders, who otherwise would get nothing.

The arrangement will be forthwith submitted to the trustees of the railway, and as the bondholders have approved it unanimously, it is expected the scheme will be carried through, but it is not likely the American share will be paid up much before the end of the year.

RIVERS ARE TREACHEROUS.

In Times of Freshet They Frequently Change Their Course.

The rivers of China, like the people are extremely treacherous. They have frequently changed, but move in the impetuous floods that come pouring down from the mountains in the rainy season, sometimes as much as 100 miles from their old bed, under the sand, destroying life, and desert of cultivated fields over an area of many hundreds of miles, and plunging the human population into terrible poverty and famine.

The enormous canals, constructed by the government to correct the evil, have been of no avail in the past, although they have formed in the desert of cultivated fields over an area of many hundreds of miles, and plunging the human population into terrible poverty and famine.

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The Pelho is as crooked as a penny lying in the wind, and the present lowness of the water is due to the long drought that has prevailed in the high lands to the north, where it rises. Two years ago steamers that now anchor at Taku, twenty miles or more down stream, ran to Tien Tsin, where they could take their cargo, and where passengers could go on board comfortably and conveniently. The change, under the present circumstances, constitutes the chief difficulty in reaching the capital. For at Tien Tsin the passenger landing at Taku must change cars, continuing the journey to Peking from the former port.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Venison, Grouse and Mallard Duck Are Now Obtainable in Any Quantity.

This week has seen the first game of the season in the market. Grouse are at present very plentiful and are generally fat and large. That the market is well supplied at present, however, is no surprising matter. It is customary for grouse to be shot in large numbers at the opening of the season and then for the supply to become very scarce. Dealers, mindful of this, are taking steps to guard as much as possible against the famine, and are placing all their surplus stock into cold storage. Deer, comparatively rare, are not so plentiful as grouse, but are found in good condition. As to staples, the only change reported is that of a slight cut on wheat.

The current retail prices are as follows:

Flour—		
Best's Hungarian, per bbl.	6.00	
Lake of the Woods, per bbl.	6.00	
Snow Flake, per bbl.	5.00	
Canary Hungarian, per bbl.	6.00	
Premier, per bbl.	4.75	
X.X.X Enderby, per bbl.	5.00	
Wheat, per ton	28.00/30.00	
Corn (whole), per ton	27.00/29.00	
Corn (cracked), per ton	28.00/32.00	
Oats, per ton	20.00/22.00	
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40/50	
Roll'd oats (B. & K.), per ton	28.00/30.00	
Roll'd oats (B. & K.) 7lb sack	30	
Feed—		
Hay (baled), per ton	14.00/16.00	
Straw (bale), per ton	3.00/3.50	
Middlings, per ton	19.00/21.00	
Brass, per ton	18.00/20.00	
Grouse feed, per ton	25.00/28.00	
Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	1.00	
Cabbage, per head	2/3	
Onions, per head	2/3	
Onions, per lb.	2/3	
Tomatoes, per lb.	10	
Cucumbers, Island, each	5	
Peas, per lb.	10	
Turnips, per lb.	2	
Corn, green, per doz.	25	
Fish—		
Salmon (smoked), per lb.	15	
Salmon (spring), per lb.	10/12	
Shrimps, per lb.	80	
Cod, per lb.	80	
Cod, black, per lb.	10	
Herb, per lb.	80	
Smeets, per lb.	10	
Farm Produce—		
Fresh Island Eggs	35	
Eggs (Manitoba), per doz.	25	
Wheat (Delta Creamery)	300	
Best dairy, per doz.	25/30	
Butter (Cowichan Creamery)	18/20	
Cheese (Swiss), per lb.	12/15	
Lard, per lb.	12/15	
Meats—		
Hams (American), per lb.	20	
Hams (Canadian), per lb.	16/18	
Bacon (American), per lb.	17/18	
Bacon (Canadian), per lb.	12/13	
Bacon (rolled), per lb.	12/13	
Bacon (long clear), per lb.	12/13	
Shoulder, per lb.	12/13	
Shoulder, per lb.	8/10	
Mutton, per lb.	10/12	
Veal, per lb.	10/12	
Pork, per lb.	10/12	
Fruit—		
Consignees, each	10/15	
Apples (small), per doz.	25/30	
Apples (small), per doz.	10/15	
Apples, per doz.	10/15	
Peaches, per box	10/15	
Plums, per lb.	12/15	
Raspberries, per lb.	10/12	
Cherries, per lb.	10/12	
Strawberries, each	35/40	
Poultry—		
Dressed fowl, per pair	1.25/1.50	
Ducks, per pair	20/25	
Dressed Turkey, per lb.	10/12	
Game—		
Venison, per lb.	10/12	
Grouse, per pair	1.00	
Duck, Mallard, per pair	65	

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No action, however, has yet been taken by the government on this subject so far as known.

The legislative committee of the city council consists of A.G. Yates, Cameron and Beckwith. Considerable credit is due the city solicitor, J. M. Bradburn, for the

Pro

C. E. P. both of P. Colville h. Rev. Mr. dist church

The new general h. S. J. Miller; S. J. Millan; S. J. Williams. C. are also

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Paul J. of the pany's s. ter a month. acco. to the children, he said. wood T. active in. cipals in. ope to be. ter as the encourage. Lode an. tion to the sam. possible. th. in some. A num. ed at an. addition. w. in a m. efficient. works f. of hors. Chief T. old bro. sonal un. A. C. on Tues. opposit. The tra. ing tow. of spe. charge. of the trial. of cars. tore up. down s. into w. the gro. The id. safely.

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