

Is the Best  
of clothing you guarantee  
as good as gold.  
rink or spot with rain.  
are all Right Proofed.  
and make no extra  
sometimes dealers  
e Ticket.

L.  
EDUCE IT.  
NG when BONED  
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HE  
is here is where  
or two pills make  
vegetable and do  
their gentle action  
in vials at 25 cents;  
or sent by mail.  
New York.  
Small Price.

S. WALLBRIDGE.  
libridge  
OKERS,  
B. C.

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by Island, B. C.

## GOLD DEMOCRATS

Boiling New York Democrats Assem-  
ble in Convention at  
Syracuse.  
Repudiate Chicago Platform and its  
Supplement, the Populist  
Platform.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The state  
convention of gold Democrats decided  
on the following platform:  
"The Democrats of the State of New  
York, assembled in convention at Syra-  
cuse, adopt the following platform:  
"The maintenance of the constitution  
in its integrity; the preservation of the  
national credit unimpaired and the na-  
tional honor unshaken in all the pur-  
suits of the individual and the inter-  
ference of paternal government, and the  
right of every citizen to receive the  
wage of his labor undiminished by a  
ward of his standard of value, de-  
basement of the standard of value,  
are the fundamental and essential prin-  
ciples of the Democratic party."

"We repudiate the Chicago platform  
and its supplement, the Populist plat-  
form adopted at St. Louis, because both  
violate and attack all these Democratic  
principles."  
"We repudiate the nominations of the  
Chicago convention. Its candidate for  
president stands as much upon the Popu-  
list platform, with its demand for un-  
limited demand for paper money distrib-  
uted direct to the people, and its social-  
istic and anti-American demands for  
the extension of paternal government, as  
he does upon the platform adopted at  
Chicago. He actively sought the Popu-  
list nomination. Having obtained it,  
he has never rejected it, and he has  
never repudiated the declarations of the  
Populist platform."

"More than all, we deplore the out-  
burst of sectional hate which attended  
the adoption of the Chicago platform,  
and detest the attempt to divide Demo-  
cratic people, all standing with equal  
rights and opportunities before the  
law, and under the stimulus  
of the class prejudices thus aroused to  
treat with reckless contempt the views  
of the large and earnest minority of the  
convention who sought to confine its  
terranes to a declaration of the Demo-  
cratic principles of the constitution as  
accepted by the presidential nominee of the  
convention in the spirit in which it was  
adopted. Every speech he delivers is  
filled with inflammatory appeals to the  
poor against the rich in base, un-  
American effort to obtain votes by cre-  
ating and stimulating a passionate class  
hate among our people. We appeal  
to our Democratic fellow citizens to  
seriously consider the fact that the  
American effort to obtain votes by cre-  
ating and stimulating a passionate class  
hate among our people. We appeal  
to our Democratic fellow citizens to  
seriously consider the fact that the

"The Chicago platform attacks  
the constitution, both in its letter and spirit,  
it threatens to overcome decisions of  
the supreme court displeasing to the  
party caucus, by packing the court by  
an increase of the number of judges,  
thus striking a deadly blow at the vir-  
tues of the constitution, and the indepen-  
dence of the judiciary. Even the guise  
of respecting federal interference in local  
affairs, it condemns the exercise of the  
constitutional right of the federal ex-  
ecutive to protect the public debt, the  
validity of which the constitution de-  
clares shall not be questioned. It  
reaches a climax of arbitrary interference  
with individual rights when it  
seeks to force its debased money upon  
the public by forbidding contracts which  
provide for payment in any medium  
more valuable than the depreciated legal  
tender which it proposes to establish."

"We repudiate the Chicago platform  
because it proposes to substitute for our  
present standard of value, which is equal  
to the best in the world, an unstable  
and depreciated standard which has  
been rejected by every civilized and pros-  
perous nation and which would put us  
on a monetary level with China, Mexico  
and other countries where labor is no-  
toriously underpaid. The Chicago plat-  
form declares against gold monometal-  
lism and advocates legislation which  
must inevitably lead to silver mono-  
metallism; it advocates a monetary sys-  
tem which would offer an unlimited fund  
of speculation to the capitalist, but  
would materially reduce the purchasing  
power of every dollar paid to the wage-  
earner and punish honest thrift by de-  
preciating the value of every savings  
bank deposit and life insurance policy;  
it advocates liberal pensions, and at the  
same time seeks to impair the value of  
every pension paid by the government;  
it condemns the only method provided  
for keeping inviolate the national credit,  
and favors a policy which must result  
in partial repudiation of the public debt;  
it disapproves of the issue of national  
bank notes secured by the pledge of gov-  
ernment bonds, and suggests no substi-  
tute therefor except unlimited paper  
money redeemable in debased and fluctu-  
ating coin; it covertly attacks the exist-  
ing civil service laws; upon the preser-  
vation and extension of which the effi-  
ciency of the public service depends; it  
contemptuously omits all reference to  
the administration of the only Demo-  
crat who in this generation has held the  
office of state and firm determination to main-  
tain the national honor has been re-  
cognized and acknowledged by all classes  
of his fellow-citizens."

"We heartily commend the adminis-  
tration of Grover Cleveland. He has  
been loyal to the principles of true Dem-  
ocracy. His administration has been  
efficient, honest and economical. He  
deserves the thanks of the whole people,  
and has earned and will receive the  
praise of a grateful posterity."  
"We hold that it is the duty of the  
government of the United States, in the  
exercise of its constitutional functions  
with respect to coinage and currency,  
to follow and not force the preferences of

the people. The gold standard is a  
monetary fact which cannot be changed  
by an act of congress. In face of the  
long-continued existence of the gold  
act in the United States, and the unmis-  
takeable world-wide selection of gold in  
preference to silver as a monetary stand-  
ard, any attempt to tamper with the  
standard is vicious in principle, dishon-  
est in practice, destructive of confidence  
and thoroughly un-Democratic. We are  
therefore, in favor of a firm and un-  
varying maintenance of the present gold  
standard of value so long as that stand-  
ard continues to be a monetary fact. We  
believed that the federal government  
should be entirely divorced from the  
business of banking, and therefore de-  
mand that the repeal of all laws author-  
izing the issuing of legal tender or  
treasury notes by the government or  
the reissuing of such notes when they  
have once been redeemed in gold."

"We favor the enactment by congress  
of such legislation as will permit the  
establishment of a banking currency  
ample in volume for the needs of busi-  
ness, readily adjusting itself to such  
needs, absolutely secure in every in-  
creased and at all times redeemable  
in gold."

"We are opposed to Republican protec-  
tion. We recognize in protection by  
which the federal power of the tax-  
ation on imports is used for the purpose  
of fit of a class, the mainstay of trusts,  
the parent of monopoly, the fruitful source  
of the present political dangers which  
threaten the nation. The silver agita-  
tion began in the efforts of the pro-  
ducers of silver to obtain a higher price  
for their products, and they have as  
much right to seek the interference of  
the government in their behalf, however  
fruitless it may be, as have the manu-  
facturers of steel and cottons. The  
Bland-Allison act of 1876, and the so-  
called Sherman act of 1890 were mea-  
sures largely designed to afford protec-  
tion to the producers of silver; and the  
latter act, under which, from 1890 to  
1893, the government of the United  
States purchased more than 4,700,000  
ounces of silver, or nearly six tons per  
month, and issued treasury notes there-  
for, so threatened the national credit  
and produced such distrust of the power  
of the government to maintain its stand-  
ard of value that to this day more  
than to any other influence, is due the  
business depression of the last three  
years, and the consequent free silver  
agitation, which finds in more depres-  
sion its only home."

"We believe the enforcement of the  
civil service laws is essential to an effi-  
cient administration of the public busi-  
ness, and we commend the extension of  
those laws by President Cleveland to the  
members of the unclassified service."  
"As Democrats loyal to the mainte-  
nance of the constitution and zealous in  
our support of the credit and honor of  
our country, we cannot endorse the can-  
didates nominated at Chicago or the  
champion of Republican policy. We  
declare, therefore, that the approaching  
convention at Indianapolis should nomi-  
nate a Democratic platform Democratic  
candidates, to whom we pledge our  
heartiest support, and we insist on the  
fact that to convention to use every ef-  
fort to bring about such nominations."

STILL IN HIS PRIME.  
North Hastings' Oldest Inhabitant Hale  
and Hearty.  
Josias Moore, of Bancroft, Ont., one  
of the oldest and best-known residents  
of Hastings County, can boast of won-  
derful health and vigor for his age.  
"Although I am over 84 years of  
age," he says, "I feel as young as ever  
I did."

Mr. Moore, however, had a narrow es-  
cape from death about a year ago. "I  
was so bad with indigestion," he writes,  
"that the doctors gave me up. I tried  
various alleged remedies but found them  
no good. One day our popular druggist,  
F. C. Humphreys, sent me a sample of  
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to try.  
The result was marvellous. After tak-  
ing two I was able to get up. Then I  
sent for a box. I could soon eat any-  
thing. In a short time I was able to  
walk two miles, to Bancroft and back,  
with ease."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will,  
without fail, cure all kidney, liver, stom-  
ach and blood troubles. For sale by all  
dealers. Price 25 cents. One pill a dose:  
one cent a dose. Edmanston, Bates &  
Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpen-  
tine is the latest discovery for coughs,  
asthma and consumption. It is pleasant,  
quick and certain. 25 cents.

A GIRL'S FOOLISH ACT.  
Plays at Suicide and Now Her Life is  
in Danger.  
San Francisco, Sept. 2.—Belle Mein-  
ert, a 19-year-old girl, attempted sui-  
cide by shooting herself in the left breast  
because her lover, Jos. Cuneo, said that  
he no longer cared for her. Cuneo is a  
carpenter 23 years of age, and lives  
with his parents at 2433 Howard street.  
He promised to visit the girl at her home  
1312 Nebraska street, earlier in the  
evening, but did not do so. The girl,  
after waiting for a while, set out to find  
him. She visited a saloon on the cor-  
ner of 15th and Minna street, which  
Cuneo frequents and found him playing  
cards. She called her lover out and the  
two walked together out Howard  
street, discussing their love affairs.  
Cuneo told the girl that he could no longer  
keep company with her. He said  
that his parents were opposed to his  
marrying her. Miss Meinert then fired  
the shot that will probably cost her her  
life.

Wore Greased Gloves Seven Years.  
John Siron, mason, Aultsville, Ont.,  
had salt rheum so severe that for seven  
years he wore greased gloves. He  
writes: "I used a quarter of a box of  
Chase's Ointment. It cured me. No  
trace of salt rheum now." Chase's  
Ointment cures every irritant disease  
of the skin, allays itching instantly, and  
is a sterling remedy for piles. Avoid  
imitations. 60c. per box.

Welland Vale Bicycles at cost.  
There are none better. Shore's Har-  
ware.

F. E. R. Wollaston, Kelowna, and  
W. Hart, Rossland, are at the Drift.

## GO FORTH AND KILL THE YUKON REGION

The Turkish Butcheries Were With-  
out Doubt Ordered by the  
Authorities.  
Thirty Hours of Slaughter—Between  
3,000, and 4,000 Christians  
Put to Death.

Constantinople, Aug. 30.—The embas-  
sies will not be illuminated to-morrow,  
the anniversary of the sultan's suc-  
cession to the throne, owing to the recent  
massacres. The dragomans of the em-  
bassies, while they will go to the Yildiz  
Kiosk to convey the good wishes of the  
ambassadors, have been instructed to  
leave notes, such as, "though they con-  
gratulate the sultan upon the anniver-  
sary, express deep regret at the recent  
outrages."

There is no longer any doubt that the  
massacres were organized by the Turk-  
ish authorities, and it has been ascer-  
tained that orders were not given to the  
Bashi Bazouks to cease massacring the  
Armenians until the bloody work had  
been going on for thirty hours. It is  
also a fact that the massacres were  
brought over from the Asiatic side of  
the Bosphorus in order to take in the  
massacres, and many Armenians were  
put in boats which were then taken out  
to sea. The names of the unknown, but  
there is not the slightest doubt that  
they have been drowned.

Although it may be true that the at-  
tack on the Ottoman bank originated  
with the Armenian revolutionary com-  
mittee, the massacres which followed were  
not justified, and that from 3,000 to 4,000  
people lost their lives in this city and  
its suburbs during the past week. The  
Armenians also intended to attack the  
palace, the branch office of the Credit  
Lyonnaise and other places, the avowed  
object being to force the powers to in-  
terfere in the Armenian question.

People in a position to judge the sit-  
uation actually believe that the sultan  
has once more approached danger-  
ously near to the point of forcing upon  
the powers the necessity of dismember-  
ing the Turkish empire. The joint note  
of the empires, and the warning that  
the sultan is endeavoring to suppress  
the disorders in this vicinity is like sim-  
ilar notes of the powers regarding the  
massacres in Armenia. The warning  
that the sultan is endeavoring to suppress  
the disorders in this vicinity is like sim-  
ilar notes of the powers regarding the  
massacres in Armenia. The warning  
that the sultan is endeavoring to suppress  
the disorders in this vicinity is like sim-  
ilar notes of the powers regarding the  
massacres in Armenia.

The Armenians who surrendered at the  
Ottoman bank, and who were subse-  
quently taken out of the sultan's juris-  
diction, frankly announced that it was  
intended to continue the work of agi-  
tation until the wrongs of the Armen-  
ians are redressed, and we have no doubt  
that the Armenian revolutionary committee  
confirming the announcement that the agi-  
tation would be continued.

The American college at Hissar and  
the Bible house at Stamboul are still  
guarded by troops, and Minister Terrell  
has done everything possible under the  
circumstances to protect the lives and  
property of Americans. Yeshu Pasha and  
Chakir Pasha have been appointed military  
commanders of Pera and Calata, respectively,  
with stringent orders to restore quiet.  
The commission appointed on Friday by  
the minister of police to inquire into the  
revolutionary rioting, consisting of eight  
Christians and Mussulmans, accused of  
excesses, have already been arrested.

A dispatch received here from Philip-  
poulos says that the latest discovery of  
cured last week on the Turkish and  
Bulgarian frontier. It seems to have  
been an outpost affair, near the village  
of Shirovalka. Twelve Turks were killed  
or wounded, and five Bulgarians were  
wounded. As a result further and  
much more dangerous complications are  
anticipated.

Washington City, Aug. 31.—The  
Turkish legation has received from the  
British legation a letter from the  
central committee of the Armenian  
revolutionists of Constantinople organized  
on a vast scale a programme of  
disorders and criminal acts. Separate  
groups of these revolutionists have been  
their meetings at the same hour at dif-  
ferent points of the capital. Besides  
revolvers and daggers, they used bombs  
and dynamite. About fifty of these  
men entered separately into the imperi-  
al Ottoman bank, killing the guards  
and policemen, and throwing their  
heads into the streets. Availing them-  
selves of the confusion that followed,  
they burst open the doors of the bank  
and threw bombs through the windows  
on the heads of the passers-by. Five  
Turkish ladies were cut to pieces by an  
explosion, and two French clerks of the  
bank were wounded and would have  
been killed if Turkish soldiers had not  
hurried to their rescue. At the same  
moment the home of Djelal Bey, situat-  
ed at Stamboul, was taken possession of  
by the revolutionists, who threw a rain  
of bombs on those who happened to be  
in the streets near by. At Hissar the  
military was attacked, and one officer  
and many soldiers were killed. At the  
Psoamatia quarter another band of Ar-  
menian anarchists took possession of the  
public schools and began to throw  
bombs in all directions, killing many  
innocent victims. In many parts of the  
capital, and even in the Armenian  
church at Pera, a great number of dy-  
namite bombs were discovered. The  
Armenians faithful to the imperial throne  
are indignant and the patriarch excom-  
municated, in the name of Jesus Christ,  
all the criminals who put in jeopardy  
the lives of innocent men and women.  
The patriarch begged the Sublime  
porte to communicate to the pres-  
btery the names of the revolutionists,  
in order to stigmatize in both the civil  
and religious world their crimes and horrors.  
A special commission has been instituted  
to judge the revolutionists caught in  
arms, as well as all Mussulmans who  
have been arrested under the charge of  
retaliation. This commission is com-  
posed of eight Christians and Mussulmans,  
under the presidency of Djelal Bey, a  
member of the high court of Turkey.

Dr. Lewis Hall, G.C.T. of the L.O.G.  
T., left this morning on an official vis-  
it to the lodges along the line of the E. &  
N. R. R. and in Nanaimo.  
Bishop Ridley returned to his north-  
ern home by the Roseowit last evening.

## THE YUKON REGION

An Interesting Interview With a  
Pioneer of This Northern  
District.  
The Miners Want a Railroad and  
Have Memorialized Both  
Governments.

The gold miners of the Yukon re-  
gion are anxious for better means of  
getting in and out of the country, and  
particularly for better mail facilities,  
says the San Francisco Chronicle. Ear-  
lier in the season a meeting of the Yu-  
kon Order of Pioneers was held at For-  
ty Mile creek and the Canadian govern-  
ment was memorialized to authorize  
the construction of a railroad from Taku  
bay to Tatin lake, the headwaters of  
the Hootallinka river, a distance of  
about 80 miles. From here there is  
unimpeded steamboat navigation to the  
mouth of the Yukon, of which the Hoot-  
allinka is a tributary. A part of this  
railroad would be in United States ter-  
ritory, and for this part of the undertak-  
ing the authority of the United States  
will have to be secured.

In addition to memorializing the Cana-  
dian government on the subject, the  
Pioneers authorized William R. Lloyd  
of the City of Vancouver, who left  
Forty Mile creek for the United States  
on July 15th of this year, to forward  
the undertaking in any way within their  
power. It is claimed that sufficiently  
accurate surveys have been made to de-  
monstrate that the route is neither engi-  
neering difficulties in the way, nor ex-  
pensive construction required. Such a  
route opened up would make the Yukon  
region infinitely easier of access, and  
especially easier and cheaper to get out  
of. It would be practicable to go in  
or out of the country at any time dur-  
ing the summer season. Getting out of  
the country would then not necessitate  
the long trip down the mouth of the  
Yukon, and the mail facilities would be  
three thousand mile trip by sea. Espe-  
cially would the mails be facilitated.

Mr. Lloyd does not think there would  
be any difficulty in securing the money  
to build the road, if the right to build  
it could be secured. He has great faith  
in the future of the Yukon region and  
the development of its mineral resour-  
ces. He went into the region in the  
early season of 1888, and this is his  
first return to civilization. He came  
from St. Michael's on the steamer Be-  
tha. Of those who returned with him  
on that vessel who had spent at least  
one season in the mining country, not  
one, he said, returned with less than  
\$20,000, and from that they had as high  
as \$100,000. One man, he said, had  
\$50,000 as the result of one season's  
work.

"The mining so far," he said, "has all  
been placer mining, but we are just be-  
ginning to develop the quartz. At Cone  
Hill, Capt. John Healy, the manager  
for the North American Trading and  
Transportation Company, has an interest  
in a ledge right on the bank of  
Forty Mile creek which runs 88 a ton  
and is free milling. It is so simple  
that he can run a steamboat right along  
side of it. Milling machinery has al-  
ready been sent up there and by next  
season will be running."

"The mining of mineral-bearing  
rocks has been discovered on the banks  
of the Yukon itself. One about 40 miles  
above Forty Mile creek runs \$20 in gold,  
\$20 in silver and about \$10 in copper to  
the ton, but it is not free milling.  
Near Fort Reliance there is a ledge  
that runs about \$9 to the ton, free mil-  
ling. On Miller creek I have a quartz  
property that assays about \$18.50 worth  
of gold, silver and lead to the ton. But  
I feel sure we have not got the richest  
part of it yet."

"Circle City is the biggest mining  
camp just now, a great many having  
left Forty and Sixty mile creeks to go  
there. A man can't starve in that coun-  
try, and he is willing to work. There  
are any number of places where a man  
can make \$5 a day, which, in spite of  
the high price of provisions, will keep a  
man from going hungry. But ordinarily  
men won't continue working a placer  
until they yield at least \$8 a day. Ten  
dollars a day is the regular wages paid,  
and work at that price can generally  
be secured. Now that a method of  
winter mining has been discovered the  
winter will increase very rapidly."  
"About half of the men who go into  
the country come out without ever at-  
tempting to do any prospecting. They  
get discouraged before they get to the  
mining camps and just push right on  
to the river to St. Michael's."

"There has never been a murder in the  
Yukon mining region. Two men were  
going to fight a duel once and the min-  
ers told them that whoever killed the  
other would be hanged. At once, so  
they changed their minds. Of course,  
now that there is a regularly constitu-  
ted government at Forty Mile and Circle  
City, more regular methods of preserv-  
ing order will be followed, but I doubt  
whether they will be more effective."

"It gets cold in the winter, but there  
are no severe storms. No one in good  
health will suffer. There are at least  
a dozen women with their husbands in  
the Forty Mile creek region and I guess  
exactly as many in the Circle City region.  
The Indians of this region are the best  
workers and trustworthy. Dogs are an  
absolute necessity for packing commodi-  
ties in the winter. About seventeen  
horses were brought in this season, but  
I doubt if they will be of much use in  
winter."

"We now have six mails a year, three  
American and three Canadian. But  
there is one piece of red tape connected  
with it that is very exasperating. The  
American mail that came down the riv-  
er was not opened at Forty Mile creek  
to deliver the mail addressed to that  
place because it is in Canadian terri-  
tory. It was taken on to Circle City,  
and then the Forty Mile mail was sent  
back. This delayed it about a month.  
I suppose the Canadian mail that came  
up the river was handled in the same  
way, so that the Circle City mail was  
carried on to Forty Mile and then back.  
"Captain McQuestin is the best known  
man in the country. He went in there  
26 years ago."

W. M. McLaren, Hamilton, and Jas.  
Reid, Vancouver, are at the New Eng-  
land.

## Ho! For the Sea Side

Or Summer Outing  
When packing it would be a  
mistake to leave this out  
Johnston's  
Fluid Beef  
16 oz. Bottle  
\$1.00.

OTTAWA LETTER  
Ottawa, Aug. 28.—Another dead meat  
scheme is being presented to the Laur-  
ier government with a view of a very  
heavy subsidy being secured from the  
Dominion treasury. It is only a few  
years ago that a similar proposition was  
laid before the government, but the is-  
sue of a prospectus of the company on  
the London market, which disclosed the  
true inwardness of the whole scheme, pre-  
vented the public and the Canadian tax-  
payer from paying tribute to one of the  
numerous wild-cat schemes which are  
being thrown in the face of the unwary  
in a very seductive manner from time  
to time. The name of Sir Hector Lan-  
gerin was connected with the original  
scheme, which was being pushed for-  
ward by a Mr. Bender in the province  
of Quebec. Mr. Bender has again turn-  
ed up at Ottawa, but with a change of  
government at the capital he appears in  
the background, and A. T. Porter, who  
hails from England, is now pushed to  
the front for the purpose of furthering  
the interests of the proposed "National  
Refrigerators" at the  
city of Quebec.

A delegation of members of parlia-  
ment, headed by Mr. Choquette, M.P.,  
waited on the premier and minister of  
agriculture yesterday (Thursday) and  
introduced Mr. Porter, who explained to  
the representatives of the administra-  
tion the character of the scheme. The  
proposition of Mr. Porter was to erect  
on a suitable site near Quebec abat-  
toirs for the preservation of the most ap-  
proved pattern, together with the nec-  
essaries, such as packing house and  
fertilizing works, similar to those now  
used in the United States, and sufficient-  
ly large to receive and handle all the  
perishable goods of Canada for some  
time to come. He would provide steam-  
ers suitable to bring the goods to the  
European market, as well as make pro-  
vision for their disposal on the other  
side, so that they would not be sacrific-  
ed for the lack of proper facilities  
there. English prices being ahead of  
Canadian, a cheap and rapid transport  
would of necessity bring largely in-  
creased returns to the producers of this  
country. The matter of meat and fish  
alone, as the price of these articles do  
not fluctuate very much, enormous ad-  
vantages were sure to accrue to the  
Canadian producer by the establishment  
of such a system. So Mr. Porter point-  
ed out.

He gave figures to show the price of  
cattle, dead weight, in Canada, and  
what chilled meats brought in England.  
There was to be obtained in this way  
an increase of from five to eight cents  
a pound. In sheep there was a very  
much larger increase. Salmon, which  
sold from 2 to 10 cents a pound in Can-  
ada brought from 12 to 24 cents in Eng-  
land. That there was a market for  
these products was shown from the  
trade and navigation returns. Last  
year there was exported 9,941,400 lbs  
of cattle and 17,505,090 lbs of sheep.  
The increase obtained in the price of the  
above exports would mean about \$534,  
464 to the Canadian farmers. But in  
addition to the large increase in the ex-  
port of cattle, which the establishment  
of these abattoirs would bring about,  
a market would be opened up in Brit-  
ain for eggs, butter, poultry, fruit, etc.  
So much for the advantages of this  
scheme as set forth by Mr. Porter. Now  
as to what he wants in return for his  
company. He asks the Dominion gov-  
ernment to give \$250,000 a year for ten  
years. If the government would con-  
sent to this then the producers would  
spend \$1,000,000 in connection with the  
scheme before drawing any of the sub-  
sidy. The abattoirs would have a  
capacity of 2,000 tons per week for per-  
ishable goods. As for the provision of live  
cattle from England has been definitely  
settled, the necessity for such a project  
is being strongly advanced by those who  
are advocating the scheme.

In the face of this proposition to the  
government, which may or may not  
mean a raid on the Dominion treasury,  
it would be well to remember that the  
Dominion and Allan line companies had  
provided cold storage on their steam-  
ships, but as nobody seemed to use it,  
it was taken out. The minister of agri-  
culture was said to be that there was no refrig-  
erators on the railways. If that be the  
only excuse the whole question can be  
solved without government intervention  
of subsidy, for the Grand Trunk and  
Canadian Pacific Railways are always  
ready to supply anything for which  
there is a public demand. What ought  
to be kept in mind by the government  
is that the cost of moving butter,  
cheese, eggs, meat and other produce to  
the consuming market, must be paid for  
out of the price received for these com-  
modities, and not out of the contribu-  
tions of the general taxpayer. Artisans  
ought not to be taxed to procure profits  
for farmers nor to cheapen the food of  
Englishmen. The government may be  
able to do something in bringing all parties  
together so they may act in concert,  
but the export trade of the country  
ought to be self-supporting, if it is to  
be a national benefit. Whenever it be-  
comes a settled fact that the govern-  
ment has ceased to meddle in business,  
the commercial community will soon find  
out a way of doing all kinds of work  
for which suitable profits can be obtain-  
ed.

The result of the elections in North  
Grey and Queens & Sunbury will have  
the effect of a short session. As it was  
a great tactical mistake for the opposi-  
tion to contest either of these seats in  
the face of the Liberal wave which is  
just passing over the country, so it  
was a worse blunder to announce  
early prolonging the session with so little  
business before the house. As for the  
government, they intend making the  
time as short as possible. But, as has

already been said, there never was a time  
when both sides of the house could not  
agree to spin out the sitting of parlia-  
ment so as to permit the members draw-  
ing full indemnity. The election of Mr.  
Blair, the minister of railways and can-  
als, and Mr. Paterson, the controller of  
customs, by such large majorities, has  
brought additional discomfiture into the  
Conservative ranks. Some time spent  
in bringing reunion and harmony into  
the ranks would be of far greater serv-  
ice to the party than fighting in parlia-  
ment against what everybody admits to  
be a strong government.

In respect to the interview which ap-  
peared in the Chicago Record, with Mr.  
Laurier, the premier, being interviewed,  
said: "I was simply carrying out the  
policy of that government, when  
speaking to the American journalist. It  
will be remembered that in 1888 the  
Canadian government appointed three  
commissioners—Mr. Howland, Mr. Keef-  
er, and Mr. Monroe, to confer with the  
American commissioners in order to see  
what reports, regulations, or treaty ar-  
rangements would be necessary between  
the United States and Great Britain to  
preserve the free use of such canals to  
the people of the United States at all  
times. I must say as to that interview,  
that I have nothing to take back from  
the statement I made that the relations  
of the two countries had not been satis-  
factory; for I am bound to say that under  
the treatment accorded to American  
fishermen in 1888, 1889 and 1890 by the  
late Canadian government the relations  
of the two countries were brought to  
such a pitch that one time the two  
countries were actually on the verge of  
commercial war. I have a high authority  
for that statement; and who is my au-  
thority? The hon. the leader of the op-  
position, who made that statement upon  
the floor of parliament in the session of  
1888."

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The present generation of women are  
blessed with privileges and aids that our  
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sult when you use Diamond Dyes; long  
years of severe testing have proved this  
fact.

Pinoles, Cal., Sept. 2.—An explosion in  
the nitro-glycerine house of the Califor-  
nia Powder Co. yesterday, wrecked the  
building and caused the death of twelve  
workmen, eight Chinese and four white  
men. Several more workmen were in-  
jured by the explosion. The estimated  
damage is \$20,000.

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