

## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23 1895.

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND CRISIS.

Sir Terence O'Brien, late Governor of Newfoundland, had an exceedingly difficult task to perform. His lines were not laid in pleasant places. He was Governor at a very critical stage of the colony's existence, and it fell to him to exercise his powers as representative of the Sovereign under circumstances that it is no exaggeration to designate extraordinary.

After a general election in which the Whiteway Government was returned by a large majority, petitions under a new election law were entered against the return of nearly all the members of that majority. Among those whose return was petitioned against were the members of the Government, without a single exception, if our memory serves us. Enquiry soon showed that the whole of them could be unseated for corrupt practices. The Government were taken by surprise. Elections had previously been so loosely conducted in the colony that, having done nothing unusual, most of the members of the Government and their supporters had no idea that they had violated the new law. The Opposition had managed the business of petitioning with great secrecy and skill. They had said nothing about these intentions and deferred commencing proceedings until the very last day allowed by the law. There was therefore no chance of entering counter petitions against the return of the members composing the Opposition.

The Government were at their wits' end. They asked the Governor to dissolve the Legislature and give the men who had most probably disqualified themselves by their election practices a chance of being again elected. But this he firmly refused to do. He would not use the royal prerogative to arrest the course of justice and to save men from the consequences of violating the laws which they had themselves enacted. The Government in order to get out of their difficulty and perhaps to embarrass the Governor, resigned. This they did before the supply and revenue bills had been passed.

This placed the Governor in a very peculiar position. He was under the necessity of calling upon the leader of the party which had been rejected at the polls to form a new government, and it was more than probable that he would either have to carry on the government without funds or to raise a revenue without the authority of law. A new Government was formed which, if it was constitutionally strong, was numerically weak. The election trials went on, and Sir William Whiteway and his colleagues were not only unseated but disqualified.

After the Revenue Act had expired, the Customs duties were collected. The Opposition protested against the course which the Governor was pursuing and said many hard things against him, but the Liberal Secretary of State for the Colonies upheld him in all that he had done. It cannot be denied that the Governor of Newfoundland, from a constitutional point of view, pursued a policy which is open to question, but it will, we think, be very hard for those who condemn his acts to show how, under the circumstances, he could have done better.

The by-elections sustained the Whiteway party, which soon had a majority in the Legislature, and after a while the wheels of government in Newfoundland again ran smoothly. But the Whiteway party, which the Governor had felled and humiliated, owed him a grudge, and continued to the last to attack him with great violence. But in spite of the censure and the misrepresentation of those who disapproved of the stand he took in the political crisis Sir Terence O'Brien won the respect and esteem of a very large proportion of the people of Newfoundland. This was, no doubt, chiefly owing to the way in which he acted in another very important crisis in the affairs of the colony. During his term of office the people of Newfoundland owing to the failure of the banks and to the general commercial depression were in the greatest distress. In the time of trouble the Governor and Lady O'Brien did all that they possibly could to do to relieve suffering. Their efforts were appreciated not only by those whom they were instrumental in relieving but by those with whom they co-operated in good works. The efforts of Governor O'Brien and his wife to help those who were overtaken by misfortune were, when they were leaving the colony, feelingly and gratefully recognized by the Chamber of Commerce in the following terms:

During that period the colony has been subjected to severe and unexampled difficulties and tribulations which have strained its resources to their utmost tension. And we have had occasion to note the active sympathy which you have manifested with us throughout all our times of trouble and the practical energy which you ungrudgingly and indefatigably displayed in the alleviation of suffering and the relief of distress. Nor can we soon forget the unceasing zeal and expansive charity of Lady O'Brien, who so earnestly and enthusiastically co-operated with you in your arduous and unselfish labors. We tender you our appreciative and grateful thanks for the valuable services and recognition of your valuable services and our grateful thanks to Lady O'Brien for her gracious and beneficent labors among our people.

## IN APPREHENSION ONLY.

Thoughtful people must have a suspicion that the adoption of constitutional government by the Japanese is more in form than in essence. The habits of thought which it took centuries to form cannot be got rid of by even the Japanese in a few years. The decree of a Mikado cannot compel a nation to forget in a moment its political traditions. A despot cannot change his nature in the twinkling of an eye, and the slavishness of a slavish people will cling to them, no matter what privileges they may gain or

what powers may be extended to them. Believing this, few will be surprised to read the following passage from an article in a paper conducted by Englishmen who have lived many years in Japan. The Japan Herald says:

Constitutionalism in Japan has now been for some years on its trial, and it cannot in truth be said to have resulted in much success, since experience has demonstrated that neither the governors nor the governed have known how to handle it properly. In fact, the evidence afforded indicates that an Oriental people have failed to grasp those principles of action which Western nations possessed of a parliamentary system have evolved from tentative beginnings. It is a comparatively easy procedure to import and adopt exotic mechanical inventions, but constitutions and laws require to be the growth of centuries, and to be the outcome of the genius of a people, to thoroughly fit a nation's character, and to be in accord with it, in order to establish and prove their suitability for the purposes of their adoption.

It appears that, after all, the people in Japan do not count for much. The Government is in some form or other, and by different instrumentalities, continually dictating to them or curtailing their freedom—making it indeed a mere sham. And the people, true to their instincts, consider such dictation all right and do not imagine that their liberty is in any way restricted. This is how the Japan Daily Herald accounts for the contentment of the people under bureaucratic tyranny which a really free people would regard as insufferable.

It is this lack of knowledge, coupled with an ingrained tendency to servility—that worship of, and lowly bowing down to authority, which is so characteristic of a nation which has never known what freedom is, that make the people of this country so tolerant of the acts of their bureaucratic rulers, who, in every political emergency, behind the Sovereign, otherwise that acquiescence which is so generally manifested here, in all acts of the executive in cases where politics are concerned, would not take place.

When privileges are extended to a people which they do not know how to use they either abuse them and indulge in the most harmful excesses, or they permit others both to think and to act for them without their having even a suspicion that any other course is possible. It is this latter condition into which the people of Japan appear to have fallen, for the Herald says:

Until native politicians shall have become conscious of the fact that the constitution, as it is worked, is little better than a hollow sham, and shall take measures to amend it, with a view to make it an effective instrument for popular government, neither the liberty of the press nor the liberty of the platform will be permitted to exist; both will continue, as now, to be trampled under foot with impunity. Free speech and free constitution are inseparably found together—the one cannot have any existence without the other. If the Japanese people cannot be entrusted with the exercise of the ordinary essentials of liberty, then constitutionalism is simply a sorry joke, a parade calculated to provoke the derision of such intelligent foreigners as may be moved to study the imperfect political institutions of this country, as they exist, and as they are worked. Parliamentary government here is but an exotic, and is neither deeply nor firmly rooted, and the fruit it bears is of little value, indeed it might with advantage be dispensed with altogether.

The Japanese have, after all, only begun their political education. As they advance they will in all probability learn how to use their privileges and will be ready when occasion requires manfully to assert their freedom. The position they occupy just now is not a natural one. They are like pupils who have been advanced too rapidly and forced to engage in studies beyond their capacity or for which their minds have not been prepared. When time is given them for intellectual digestion and when they have undergone a hard but salutary course of discipline they may turn out very fair scholars in the political school.

## TORTURED ARMENIA.

There are many who will be shocked to learn that the agitation about Armenia in the West, so far from procuring an amelioration of the condition of the unhappy inhabitants of the country, has made it worse. This is what Mr. E. J. Dillon, who has lately been in Armenia in an official capacity, says in the August number of the Contemporary Review. His article on "The Condition of Armenia" is not a pleasant one to read. He, from personal observation and from inquiries made on the spot, testifies that the worst accounts we have heard and read of Turkish misgovernment and Turkish cruelty are rather within than beyond the truth. And he adds that at Sassoun offers a few indications of the vehemence of their feeling. At present, after the wanton humiliation inflicted upon them by the European friends of their victims, they loathe the very name of Armenia and deem no crime as sufficient to satisfy their outraged self-love. The Val (Governor General) of Erzeroum, when the foreign consuls of that city lately brought an unusually crying case of injustice to his notice told the Armenians that the Turkish Government and the Armenian people stood side by side each other in the relation of husband and wife, and that outsiders who felt pity for the wife when her husband maltreated her would do wisely and well to abstain from interfering. And the remark is quite true; if the pair are to go on living together, for the brutal husband can always choose his own time and place to vent his feelings on his helpless mate. And this is what is actually being done in Turkish Armenia. Under the eyes of the Russian, English and French delegates at Mouh the witnesses who had the courage to speak the truth to the representatives of the Powers were thrown into prison and not a hand was raised to protect them; and at the present moment within a stone's throw of the foreign consuls and missionaries, loyal Armenians are being hung up by the heels, the hair of their heads and beards plucked out one by one,

their bodies branded with red-hot irons and defiled in beastly ways that can be neither described nor hinted at in England.

And all that the philanthropic English nations can offer these ill-treated and then leave him free to vent his fury upon Christians who are shielded only by our sentimental eloquence.

This view of the case of the Armenians has, we fancy, been taken by very few indeed of those who have been horrified by the accounts of the treatment which those unhappy people received at the hands of the Turks and the scarcely less cruel Kurds. If they believed that the only effect that their expressions of indignation and horror would have on the oppressors and torturers of the Armenians would be to make them more savage and more unfeeling, they would perhaps have been more careful about what they said, or would in pity to the tortured and outraged people have refrained from giving expression in words to their feelings.

Mr. Dillon says "it is perfectly true, though not, perhaps, generally known, that the Liberal Cabinet were in possession of the main facts of that butchery as long ago as last September, and left nothing undone to conceal them from the public from that time to the day of their resignation; and it is notorious that the wretched Armenians are being hounded down and vivisectioned with even greater cruelty at present." If this is true, and we see no reason to doubt it, the people of Great Britain, where it is generally known, will be better pleased than ever that the Liberals were driven from power.

## THE CITY MARKETS.

Competition in flour among local merchants is the feature of the market this week, and is a favorable one so far as householders are concerned, for prices have come down considerably. Some merchants are now selling actual bulk below cost in order to cope with competitors. The wholesale market, however, has been quiet and unchanged. There seems now to be a bountiful supply of flour in stock, of nearly all seasons and varieties, and the market is noteworthy changes in quotations is the reduction in the price of apples. The fish market is becoming more active than it has been for a long time. Sockeye salmon are retailing at 25 cents a fish, while halibut are getting more plentiful and have recently dropped from two to three cents per pound. The renewal of the naval contract has been the only incident of interest happening in the market during the week. A big fleet of warships is now supplied by the home market. Following are the current retail quotations.

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bushel	\$ 5.75
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	5.75
Lion	4.90
Portland roller	4.60
Salem	4.60
Rainier	4.75
Super	5.00
Plaster	5.00
Snowflake	4.50
Olive	4.00
Wheat, per ton	30.00
Barley, per ton	25.00
Middlings, per ton	25.00
Straw, per ton	25.00
Ground feed, per ton	25.00
Corn, cracked	45.00
Cracked	40.00
Rolls, per lb.	1.00
Potatoes, per lb.	1.00
Onions, per lb.	1.00
Cabbage, per lb.	1.00
Straw, per lb.	1.00
Green Peppers, cured, per lb.	2.00
Cucumbers, per doz.	2.00
Eggs, Island, per doz.	25.00
Butter, fresh	20.00
Butter, creamery, per lb.	20.00
Hams, American, per lb.	15.00
Canadian	15.00
Bacon, American, per lb.	15.00
Canadian	15.00
Rolls, clear	12.00
Canadian	12.00
Shoulders, per lb.	14.00
Lard, per lb.	15.00
Golden Cattle, per lb.	15.00
Meats, Beef, per lb.	12.00
Pork, per lb.	12.00
Veal	10.00
Spring Lamb, per lb.	10.00
Pork, fresh, per lb.	10.00
Modern, per lb.	10.00
Pigeons, per brace	5.00
Fruit—Apples, per lb.	2.00
Oranges (California), per lb.	2.00
Lemons (California)	3.00
Peaches, per lb.	2.00
Pineapples, California, per box	1.25
Tomatoes, California, per box	1.25
Grapes, per lb.	8.00
Nectarines	10.00
Apples, per lb.	8.00
Pears, per lb.	8.00
Wick melons, apiece	25.00
Watermelons, apiece	40.00
Fish—Salmon, spring, per lb.	25.00
Smoked	25.00
Cod	25.00
Halibut	10.00

With the resources of scientific discovery at command, murder may become not only "a fine art," but a science. It is easy to imagine a fin-de-siècle monster, a scientific Frankenstein, endowed with the power of science playing safe and unrestrained by conscience. We cannot tell how many of the mysterious disappearances constantly occurring or how many "natural deaths" are due to monsters of the Holmes type.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Mrs. Brown never sits up to wait for her husband."  
"No?"  
"No. When she expects him to be out late she retires early, sets the alarm clock at 3 o'clock and gets up refreshed and reproachful."—Life.

Housekeeper—You think you can do the moving in five loads?  
Mover—Yes, that is, it will be five regular loads, but I suppose there'll be two or three extra loads to take the things the teamsters forgot.—New York Weekly.

St. Louis is bragging on a preacher who has said from the pulpit that the boomers of today are not as bad as the hoopkicks of twenty years ago.

You cannot say that you have tried everything for your rheumatism, until you have taken Ayer's Pills. Hundreds have been cured of this complaint by the use of these pills alone. They were admitted on exhibition at the World's Fair as a standard cathartic.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—A case of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured by Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinced.—New York by Dean & Cryderman.

## ANTLER CREEK.

Notes of a Stage Journey From Ashcroft—Thompson River Bridge.

A Chattry Description of the Varied Experiences of a Traveller.

(Correspondence of the Colonist.)

ANTLER CREEK, CARIBOO, Aug. 7.—I arrived at Ashcroft at 1 a.m. on the 14th ult., and had a chance to examine the fine new combination truss bridge erected last summer over the Thompson river by the government, which will not doubt be a lasting structure, as it seems to have excellent cylinder foundations.

Early next morning we were ready to start on our long stage journey. At 4 a.m., July 15 we were standing around the stage when the driver informed us if we were going on that stage to get in. After a number of wild plunges and rearings by the leaders we got off with the horses on the dead run, the sand flying from hoofs and wheels. Striking a down grade the brake had to be applied pretty hard.

Crossing the bridge there is a long up-hill pull. At the summit we were 500 feet above the yawning Bonaparte river. Along we were curving in and out, the road being out of rock and not very wide but in excellent shape. Every now and then the driver lets the horses out to warm themselves at the task at meal time and an all round good fellow. Although not given to American stage coach yarning, he can tell a good one. We had the pleasure of going 17 miles to a picnic and fishing excursion and losing three horses out of six, camping all night in the woods and coming home next day minus three horses with 210 fine trout to show for our labor. The ladies, five in number, enjoyed the discomfort of losing our horses, for having no tent we all sat around a huge log fire and told stories till daybreak, but we had to come home rather crestfallen, as two horses could not make as much of a dash into town as four did going out in our rig. Wednesday following found us in old Cariboo, where millions of dollars in gold dust and nuggets have been taken out, and still it comes. On Thursday our long-hoped-for baggage arrived, and away into the mountains we went to seek the treasures that lie hidden beneath the earth.

The whole journey throughout was a very pleasant one, with fine weather to assist in making up a sort of tourist's trip.

water to irrigate the land. Noon time finds us at Moffat's and again we journey on towards Quesnelle where we arrive at 7 p.m. Here we meet friends, and, not being in a hurry on account of lost baggage, we stop for a few days and enjoy the hospitality of Perkins & Bowron, who keep a first class hotel. Mr. Bowron is the C.E.R. operator, and here we find one of Victoria's fairest daughters in his estimable wife (see Miss Northcott). We spend several days up the Quesnelle river and examine the different mining claims of which more will be said in my next.

Here we part with our genial driver, Mr. E. Owens, who is always head man at the task at meal time and an all round good fellow. Although not given to American stage coach yarning, he can tell a good one. We had the pleasure of going 17 miles to a picnic and fishing excursion and losing three horses out of six, camping all night in the woods and coming home next day minus three horses with 210 fine trout to show for our labor. The ladies, five in number, enjoyed the discomfort of losing our horses, for having no tent we all sat around a huge log fire and told stories till daybreak, but we had to come home rather crestfallen, as two horses could not make as much of a dash into town as four did going out in our rig. Wednesday following found us in old Cariboo, where millions of dollars in gold dust and nuggets have been taken out, and still it comes. On Thursday our long-hoped-for baggage arrived, and away into the mountains we went to seek the treasures that lie hidden beneath the earth.

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## HENRY CLEWS' OPINIONS.

In his chronicle dated New York, August 10, Henry Clews says: "The general investment and speculative situation has changed little since my last address. The attitude is still more or less hesitating, and the drift of the moment seems to preponderate in favor of those who incline to a waiting and cautious policy."

The rise in raw materials and the continuance of the remarkable recovery in prices from the decline of 1893 and 1894, shows conclusively that manufacturers are anticipating a material increase of consumption; and it is to be presumed that their expectations are based upon facts existing in the conditions of trade. The plain fact to day is that the Treasury and the banks have it in their power to so readjust their relations as that each will have enough gold for all the requirements of safety and credit; and it is inconceivable that they can much longer delay coming back to their old relative positions.

## ROW AMONG ARMENIANS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—A meeting of Armenians held last evening broke up in a row, in which a number of persons were injured. From the open windows of the hall where the Armenian National Union was holding a meeting came the sound of terrific battle, flying chairs and furious voices. Suddenly the sound was hushed and down the stairs came nearly one hundred men, some blood-stained. One with his head bound in a handkerchief appeared to be in a state of great excitement. Scarcely a word was without a black eye or some mark about him. The row arose over the election of officers. After the riot had subsided the police arrived but could not find the leaders.

## KOREAN CABINET CRISIS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—The Novoye Vremya publishes a dispatch from Vladivostok saying that the Korean Reform ministry has collapsed, owing to a conflict of opinion with the Queen in regard to the reorganization of the palace guard. The minister of the interior and leader of the Reform party, who fled to Japan when he was charged with being concerned with the Japanese in the plot to capture the King, recently instigated a mob which attempted to wreck the Japanese legation. The legation would have been destroyed had it not been protected by soldiers. The Japanese minister has hurriedly returned to Seoul in order to restore the prestige of Japan.

## CONSULAR REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Mr. Claude Meeker, American consul at Bradford, England, has apprised the State Department of the movement among the boards of trade of the various cities in England to secure from British consuls reports concerning business openings in their localities, such as are made by the consuls of the United States. Mr. Meeker calls attention to the fact that this is a compliment which "comes not from tyrants but from the most eminent authorities in the United Kingdom on commercial matters."

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The anniversary of the battle of Mars la Tour, near Metz, was celebrated to-day by a regimental muster attended by ten thousand veterans present at the engagement. Patriotic speeches were made, and mass was celebrated from an altar in the open air.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A meeting of the members of parliament favorable to currency reform was held in the House of Commons to-day. Sir William Henry Houldsworth, member for the Northwest Division of Manchester, who was a delegate from Great Britain at the Brussels monetary conference, presided.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17.—There is much agitation in official circles here on account of recent events on the Bulgarian frontier, and instructions have been forwarded to Ottoman representatives to request the powers to caution Bulgaria against permitting a re-occurrence of it.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The parliamentary committee having the matter under consideration has replied in favor of the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures to be made compulsory two years hence. The Daily News urges the government to endeavor to act in accordance with the committee's advice.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—Lieut. Governor Chapleau says he had to alter his plans somewhat on account of the approaching arrival of Admiral Eskine and the British fleet at Quebec. His intention was to have proceeded to the Pacific coast at once, but as the fleet will be in the ancient capital by about Aug. 20 he will remain there to tender a fitting reception after which he will proceed to British Columbia, probably at the end of the month or the beginning of September.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—It is probable that three thousand garment workers employed in the sweat shops here will go on strike shortly. The workers are organizing rapidly and will demand better prices and shorter hours.

**SHE HAS BACKACHE**  
Feels sore aches  
with muscular Pains, and  
has just put on that  
Banisher of Backaches  
The **MENTHOL PLASTER**

J. McLaughlin, Point au Chevre, writes:  
"I have used better for Lame Back and Lumbago than the  
D. & L. Menthol Plaster."  
A. E. McLaughlin writes from Winnipeg: "The D. & L. Menthol Plaster is curing Sore Backs and Rheumatism at a great rate in this vicinity."  
25c. each in airtight tin box.

## EYES ON ALBERNI!

**Magnificent Deposits Unearthed—Free Gold Displayed at Every Stroke of the Pick.**

**The Best Claim the Government Geologist Has Ever Seen—Great Excitement.**

ALBERNI (via Wellington), Aug. 21.—(Special.)—Interest in mining properties is increasing. New discoveries are frequent. The latest is at Colman creek, eleven miles from here. A wide deposit of decomposed quartz assays from \$4 to \$19. The Star of the West and Starlight claims were bonded to-day by Victoria and Vancouver parties. The Starlight is pronounced by Mr. Sutton, the government geologist, as the best claim he has seen. It has a width of seven feet free gold visible to the naked eye. The owners ask \$45,000 for this claim. Reports from the Missing Link and Alberni claims continue exciting. Free gold specimens are displayed by every stroke of the pick. The Alberni company will send a ton of rock down by the Maude for shipment to Tacoma for a milling test. Mr. Sutton is in the gold range working towards Cowichan lake. Messrs. Gavin Burns and P. C. Gamble came in to-day. Mr. Haslam, M.P., went down this morning.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—The flow of Chinamen homeward still continues, no less than 210 pieces of baggage being stacked at the Canadian Pacific depot last evening. Yesterday 105 Celestials left Montreal for Vancouver, being followed to-day by 200 of their compatriots. Both of these contingents are from different parts of the United States. To-morrow 150 more will go through from Boston and New York. All these Chinamen have passports to return to the United States within six months.

KINGSTON, Aug. 21.—Lieut. W. B. Skinner, of the firm of Skinner & Co., wholesale druggists, and Miss Kerr, daughter of Col. Kerr, were married at noon at St. Andrew's church. This was one of the most popular society events that has occurred in this city for some years.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 21.—Winnipeg will be flooded again to-morrow with harvesters, as there is another batch of 2,500 on the road and the train from Montreal has had to be divided into five portions to accommodate them.

A Chronicle dispatch from Paris says a great pilgrimage is being held in London on Sunday. It presented a thorough production of Zola's word picture in his novel of that name. The number of sick and paralyzed is far greater than in 1894.

According to the Chicago Times-Herald the State of New York grows enough to supply the entire needs of the United States, and unless somebody quack grows them there will never be any profit in them to producers.

A public meeting was held Friday at St. Pancras to hear addresses on the silver question. George Howell, Liberal ex-member of parliament, presided. A resolution was adopted urging upon the government the pressing necessity of joining the other powers in an international agreement to settle the currency question.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, who was once the most popular of American novelists, is still living at Georgetown, D.C.

A long island undertaker in order to furnish cheap funerals to his patrons has furnished a photograph with a funeral sermon and hymns which he works off when the people do not wish to pay for a preacher and singer.

The longest, largest and most expensive railway bridge in Continental Europe, is that across the river Vistula, between Forden, in Prussian Poland, and Culme, in Germany. It was opened for traffic in December, 1886, and is 1450 yards in length. It was begun in 1889, and cost 8,000,000 marks, exclusive of the piers.

A claimant for the honor of being the youngest grandmother of an American, Mr. John W. Pierce, of Boston, whose age is 28. She was married at the age of 14 years and her daughter became a wife when only 12 years old.

During his vacation ex-Speaker Reed has spent most of his time reading novels. He is reported to have read twenty during the past month.

"I notice," said Farmer Courtnease's wife, "that Spain turned in a lot of batteries to fight the Cubans."  
"Well," was the reflective reply, "electricity seems to be the thing nowadays. But it does kinder look like bakin' a underhand advantage turn the trolley loose on 'em."—Washington Star.

A MEETING of the local branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. rooms on Tuesday, when considerable routine work was gone into. Mr. Barron was appointed collector of the society, and it was decided to make an effort to leave copies of the scriptures in all hotels and steamboats.

Mr. George Buskin, missionary for the International Mission to Algoma and North-West, attributes the escape from severe illness through summer complaints to the timely use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. He writes: "It has been my companion for several years during the labors and exposures of my missionary work in Algoma. Well it is for old and young to have it in store against the time when such so often comes without warning."

Yours truly,  
GEO. BUSKIN, Missionary.

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