

The Colonist.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1890.

REGISTRATION.

We wish to impress upon every one the necessity of seeing that his vote is registered within the next four weeks. Some persons who have been on the voters' list for years are under the impression that it is not necessary for them to make application to be placed upon the new list. This is a mistake. Every person must register. There are doubtless important legal questions involved in the action of the government in directing the cancellation of the lists, but this ought not to be taken into account by the individual voter. The great thing to be done is to get every proper name upon the new list at the earliest possible day.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Mexican Herald predicts that the greatest theatre of human activity during the next century will be South America. No question can be raised as to the vast capabilities of the Southern continent. It has enormous areas of fertile land, mines of fabulous richness, vast cattle ranges, a marvellous river system, incalculable forest wealth, and, in short, everything necessary to make it the abode of a highly prosperous race. At present the continent is chiefly in the hands of degenerate Spaniards and half-breeds, who seem incapable of self-government. The Herald thinks that a new breed of men will be developed by the intermingling of immigrants from Europe and North America with the native races, and that a great empire will be built up which will become one of the world's most important powers.

The possibilities of South America are only imperfectly understood, but what little is known appeals to the imagination in a remarkable manner. From the mouth of the Orinoco to the Strait of Magellan is about 4500 miles in a straight line, and the whole distance passes through territory fit for occupation, and for the most part unoccupied. Brazil is nearly as large as Canada, but even less of its area is peopled, and this only sparsely. The Argentine Republic is of imperial dimensions. Chile has over 2,600 miles of coast line, without measuring its sinuosities. Then we have Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay, all of which except the latter two very extensive countries, and Guiana, where the British, Dutch and French have possessions, the only portion of the continent in the hands of European nations. Buenos Ayres is the largest city in the world south of the equator, having nearly 600,000 inhabitants, and a more rapid growth than any other city on the continent, that is, proportionately.

Few statesmen have appreciated the immense possibilities of this continent. James G. Blaine did so, and endeavored to give effect to a great scheme to amalgamate all the countries into a union under the protectorate of the United States. As every one knows his plan failed. It was frustrated by President Harrison. His failure did more than any other thing to hasten the death of the great Maine statesman. It has been for some time understood that the German Emperor has had his eyes fixed upon that continent as a field which German enterprise might properly exploit, and where the dream of a German empire beyond the seas may be realized. It can hardly be supposed that Great Britain will stand idly by while other nations compete for the control of the wonderful future of South America.

With the vast field for human enterprise in Asia just now being opened to the world, with the promise of African development, with the inspiring prospects of South America, not to speak of what remains to be done in North America, there seems to be plenty of scope in the future for the application of the resources of civilization, and the world will be fortunate if with it there are not many opportunities for serious conflict of interests.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

The Colonist mentioned some days ago, when speaking of the labor movement in British Columbia, that in Great Britain an impression was rapidly gaining ground that trade-unionism had outlived its usefulness and that something else more in harmony with the identical interests of workmen and capitalists was likely to be evolved. A late issue of the Chicago Tribune gives some particulars of a new movement, begun by E. J. Smith, of Birmingham, Eng., which is of interest in this connection. His ideas are said to have met with the approval of 500 employers, representing £75,000,000 of capital and employing 30,000 hands. It is alleged that if the plans which he has now on the way mature the figures will be doubled. He himself estimates that only ten years will be required to bring all the factories in the United Kingdom under the new system. The following is the Tribune's summary of the Smith plan:

You bring together all the manufacturers in some line of production and bind them not to sell below a certain price; you bring together all their workmen and bind them not to work for any manufacturer who sells below the established price. You hold the manufacturers by making their price high enough to give them good profits, you hold the workmen by giving them a percentage of that increased profit. You keep the whole combination in line by a vigilant committee that punishes down on any one that cuts the rates. Any manufacturer outside of the combine must perforce pay the come-what-you-will rates to the men, or else those workmen will join the combination—and yet he can't afford to

pay combine wages unless he charges combine prices for his goods; or any chance combination is squelched. If by any chance the outside manufacturer manages to meet these conditions, the combine finds other ways to make it hot for him.

This scheme is said to meet the hearty support of all the workmen to whom it has been submitted, and it is exciting great attention in the United States, having already been the subject of a consular report.

Mr. Smith is not in this business for his health nor for any philanthropic notions. He declines to organize a business under his plan unless he is well paid for doing so. In one case the extra profits for a week under his arrangement were \$50,000. He asked for the first week's profits, but finally took \$15,000. He receives a salary from several concerns, the bedstead makers alone paying him \$6,500 a year. He is not a "walking delegate" in any sense of the word. He rides in his carriage from one place of business to another, and knows what the good things of life are and how to enjoy them.

WILL THERE BE A DISSOLUTION?

The Globe gives currency to a very general rumor that the house will be dissolved in December. We have not been able to get any confirmation of it, but the extraordinary course which the government has seen fit to take in regard to the Victoria voters' list gives color to the rumor. The fact that the legislature will be called to meet in January is neither here nor there, for notwithstanding this a dissolution may be ordered. It would rest entirely with the Lieutenant-Governor. He might say to Mr. Semlin that since he had advised an early session of the house, he would have to meet that body and accept his fate at their hands. On the other hand, it is said that Mr. Semlin contemplates retiring, and proposes to hand over the succession to Mr. Cotton. In that event a dissolution would be inevitable, for Mr. Cotton could not hope to form a government out of the present house. We give the rumor and what is said in support of it for what they are worth, merely reminding the public that as no one can tell what may happen, it is all the more desirable that every one entitled to vote should get his name upon the list without delay.

CANADIAN IRON.

The Canadian Manufacturer thinks that a very promising future is opening for Canadian iron. The great steel plant now being erected in Cape Breton will, our contemporary thinks, be only the beginning of extensive industries of this nature, for while it does not expect the present "famine prices" to prevail very long, it believes the trade will settle down to a higher basis of values than have been current for many years. The Manufacturer thinks that large plants might be established with advantage in Ontario. Speaking of the great development of the iron industry in Scotland, it says it has been rendered possible by the fact that the Scotch deposits of iron and coal are near the sea, so that smelting works could be set up where the cost of carriage was at a minimum figure.

Nothing that can be said of Scotland in this respect cannot be said with equal force of British Columbia. We have iron deposits so close to salt water that ships of the largest class can be loaded directly from the mines. Our coal is on the Coast. Lime is the same. There seems likely to be an extensive market for iron, not only on the Coast itself, but in Asia and South America. Under these circumstances it seems highly probable that not very much time will elapse before the iron deposits of the Coast of British Columbia attract the attention of capitalists. Probably the government or the Boards of Trade might do something to bring these facts under the notice of the world more generally than they have yet come.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

During the last ten or fifteen years a great deal of attention has been given to the world's wheat supply, and an opinion has prevailed in certain well-informed quarters that the time is near at hand when the annual crop will be less than the market will require. Sir William Crookes very recently spoke of this, and pointed out what has for some time been obvious to students of this interesting subject—that the wheat-producing area is being rapidly exhausted, while the number of consumers is steadily increasing. It follows that with a decreasing or stationary yield and a growing demand, the period of permanent shortage is measurably near.

B. W. Snow, writing in the Forum, takes exception to this view of the case and cites statistics to show that the average yield per acre is steadily increasing. His reference is to the United States. The yield per acre in that country averages only about 13 bushels, which is very low. By proper cultivation it might very readily be doubled. Mr. Snow thinks that the tendency towards larger crops is so decided that no fear need be entertained of any shortage of wheat in the United States. Admitting the force of all this, it is open to doubt if the increased yield more than keeps pace with the gain in the number of consumers, which is very much larger now than it was twenty years ago, and with the general improvement going on in all civilized countries and the growing demand for wheat in Asia, while there may be no doubt that sufficient will be produced in the United States for domestic consumption and to permit of a large export, there is certain to be a great demand for all that can be produced in Canada and elsewhere. A period of high prices for breadstuffs seems to be very

certain, and a succession of years in which the crop falls below the average will certainly produce a serious shortage.

THE VOTERS' LISTS.

At the last session of the legislature an act was passed dealing with matters relating to elections, and the last section of it reads as follows:

52. With regard to the New Westminster City electoral district, Vancouver City electoral district, Victoria City electoral district, and Nanaimo City electoral district, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may provide that on a day to be specified the register of voters for such electoral districts shall be cancelled, and thereafter it shall be necessary for every voter in any of said electoral districts desiring to be registered as a voter to apply to the collector as provided by section 11 of said chapter 67; and as soon as the new register of voters, made up as provided in said section, has been revised as provided in sub-section (9) of said section 11, such new register of voters shall become the register of voters to be used for such electoral district; provided that until such new register of voters is so revised, the old register of voters shall continue to be the register of voters for such electoral district.

The reason for this legislation is not obvious, and we do not now recall what grounds, if any, were advanced at the time for adopting it. But this is not very material just now. It will be observed that the section applies to the four cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo. It seems to have been the intention of the legislature that all these lists might be cancelled, and it is open to very grave doubt if the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has the right to select any one or more of these cities and declare that the list for such city or cities shall be cancelled, and permit the others to remain. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has no other power than that conferred by this section, and this gives a specific grant of authority to be exercised in regard to four cities, and we submit that the authority could not be exercised in regard to all four or to none at all. We repeat that the act appears only to contemplate the cancellation of the lists in all four places, and not in such of them as the government might select. If the legislature had intended the latter it surely would have said so.

Why out of the four named cities, Victoria and New Westminster should have been selected to be brought under the operation of the law we do not pretend to know, and none of the government organs has offered any explanation. There may be good reasons why the people of Victoria and New Westminster should be put to the trouble of re-registering, which do not apply to Vancouver and Nanaimo. We do not think of any, unless it be that at the general election Victoria and New Westminster voted for the present opposition and Vancouver and Nanaimo went otherwise.

The legality of the action of the government is a very serious thing, for if the cancellation is held to be void because the order applies to only two of the cities named, an election held under the new lists will be void. The matter is far-reaching, because it will be under the lists for the provincial elections that the elections for parliament will be held. Has Mr. Attorney-General Henderson considered the question whether the power conferred by the act of last session can be divided and exercised in regard to different cities at different times?

Another very important question arises in this matter. The law provides that there shall be a revision in the voters' list made in November and May of each year. In pursuance of this provision, Mr. Harvey Combe, who is the collector of votes for Victoria and Esquimalt, gave notice on August 10 that he would file a court of revision for the two districts on Monday, November 6. At this time the Victoria list had not been cancelled, and the notice given by Mr. Combe referred to the list then in operation. We do not see how by any reasonable construction of the intention of the legislature this notice can be made applicable to a list not in existence at the time it was given. Mr. Combe says that on November 6 he will proceed to revise the list now being made up, and so do nothing else, as he is a ministerial officer, and must be governed by the advice of the Attorney-General in such matters. But what does such a thing imply? It implies that the list for Victoria will only contain such names as can be got upon it in about six weeks, and under the circumstances this means the disfranchisement of hundreds of voters. Take, for example, the case of one gentleman, Mr. J. H. Turner, M. P. He is at present in England. There is barely time to get a form of application sent to him, which he can fill up and return in time to have it go upon the list. If it should miscarry, he would become ineligible to be a candidate in what the News-Advertiser calls "the coming campaign," in view of which this registration has been ordered. Hundreds of other such cases can be cited. We say it is a most infamous thing that men who left Victoria in perfectly good faith on business matters, believing that they were in the enjoyment of the right to vote, should return by and by to find themselves disfranchised by this arbitrary and needless act of the Semlin ministry. If ever there was an attempt to play the game of politics with loaded dice, this is one. It is well known to Messrs. Semlin and Cotton that Victoria is hostile to them by a very great majority. Mr. Cotton intends to deprive this constituency of a representative if he can find any excuse for so doing. He also hopes by reducing the vote to strengthen his own small following here, knowing full well that the energetic business and working classes of the community, from out of which the absentees come, will vote and work against him

and to secure the re-establishment of a government conducted on business principles.

But no matter what legal objection there may be to the course which the government has seen fit to adopt, it is the duty of every one to see that his name is placed upon the list of electors. For many reasons, which will readily suggest themselves, it is desirable that the voters' list of Victoria should be made as large as can be done under the law. The order for re-registration comes at a singularly unfortunate time, for very many Victoria people are away from home. The sealers are out; the miners are in the up-country, and at this season of the year there are always more absentees, for various reasons, than at any other. A special effort ought to be made to see that every person who is entitled to be shall be put upon the new list, leaving all questions as to its legality to be determined later.

We take this occasion once more to express the hope that the very many young men, who have reached a voting age and have not registered, should get themselves in a position to exercise their franchise. There should be a very general effort put forth to see that the list is fully made up at the earliest possible day. The enemies of Victoria are in the saddle for the present, and we do not know how they may try to ride rough-shod over this constituency.

MR. COTTON TALKS.

Mr. Cotton was interviewed at Rossland. He declared that the eight-hour law and the alien placer law had come to stay. This assured the defection of Mr. Helgeson, so that with Messrs. Higgins and Martin admitted by the minister himself to be in opposition, the government is proved to be in a minority. Sixteen and three make nineteen, and in a house of thirty-eight members, with the Speaker in the chair, nineteen is a majority. There are other gentlemen who will vote with the opposition, but for the present we are dealing with the case as it appears from Mr. Cotton's standpoint.

Mr. Cotton complained that the late government did nothing to allay the Atlin trouble. This is very characteristic of this gentleman. How utterly without foundation the complaint is will appear from a simple relation of the facts. The news of the discovery of the Atlin placers did not reach Skagway until the early part of August, and it was on the 13th of that month, or five days after the dismissal of Mr. Turner, that word was received at Victoria. Originally it was thought that the Atlin goldfield was in the Northwest Territory, and if we are not mistaken the electric Victoria and New Westminster to exercise jurisdiction there until about August 16. On August 17 Mr. Ogilvie, who was then on his way to Dawson to act as commissioner, was seen by the Colonist and expressed his conviction that the discoveries were in British Columbia. On the following morning the Colonist urged the government—that is Mr. Semlin's government—to send some one north at once to settle this question. This was the first intimation to the public that there was likely to be any difficulty in regard to claims filed in Atlin, and it was nearly a week after Mr. Semlin had formed his government. It will thus be seen that while it is perfectly true that the late government did nothing to settle the troubles in Atlin, it is also true that, not only were there no troubles of any kind in Atlin during the Turner regime, but the fact that gold had been discovered there was not known to any one in Victoria or elsewhere in the settled portion of the province until several days after Mr. Turner went out of office. The whole responsibility for the troubles that arose in Atlin, and for the neglect to take steps for their settlement last fall lies at the door of the Semlin ministry, and Mr. Cotton has been as usual unscrupulously unfair in attempting to make Mr. Turner in any sense responsible for it. The Semlin ministry was repeatedly urged by the Colonist, and we think by other papers, to take some action last fall, but without effect.

Although Mr. Cotton talked at some length in Rossland, he does not appear to have recovered from his attack of Aphasia in regard to Mr. Martin's charge against him of having deliberately falsified the records of the Executive Council.

A South Carolina man has challenged Esterhazy by cable to fight a duel over the Dreyfus affair. This proves that there is a fool in South Carolina. We shall see whether there is another in England, which is where Esterhazy is.

The Times devotes a number of paragraphs to the telling of what in its opinion a new voters' list means to Victoria. It does not tell that it may mean the disfranchisement of the city in the event of a new election. The Colonist favors a new list, but wants it when made to be free from legal objections, and only after sufficient notice to allow every one to register.

The output of gold in the Transvaal in the month of July amounted to 478,493 ounces, worth fully \$9,000,000. This rate kept up for a two-months would add a vast value of \$108,000,000 to the world's stock of this metal. If the Transvaal is not prolonged, and the increased production in Australia, Canada and elsewhere continues, a period of high prices for commodities of all kinds seems at hand.

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MINERAL ACT, 1896.
(Form F.)

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NOTICE.

Princess, Duchess, Countess.

Yankee Blade, American Wonder, B. C. Wonder and Home mineral claims, situated in the West Coast, Vancouver Island mining Division of Okeanos District.

Where located—On east side Tranquil Creek, Tofofo Inlet.

Take notice that I, A. S. GOING, agent for J. M. Ashton, free miner's certificate No. B. 10912, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that section, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of improvements.

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NOTICE—Thirty days from date I, W. J. Harris, agent for the English Canadian Company, Ltd., intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 100 acres of land, situated on the South Fork of Granite Creek, Barclay District, commencing at a point about 20 chains south of the Forks of Granite Creek, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to place of commencement. W. J. Harris, agent, English Canadian Company, Ltd., Aug. 12th, 1890.

NOTICE—Thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated and being on the Skeena river and commencing at the North Pacific Cannery's site, northeast stake running forty chains north along the shore, thence running forty chains south, thence twenty chains back to the place of commencement, and containing 150 acres, more or less.

W. M. GREEN.

Skeena River, August 28th, 1890.

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Read • The • Colonist

All Cry Sh

To

Her Neighbors Will Protest the Outrage

London Preparing Demonstration—President a

By Associated Press.

Paris, Sept. 12.—"The 'Pacification' of the Congo" is the title of the present condition of Dreyfus, which it adds finishing touches to and would permit France to self with the affairs of the exhibition."

London, Sept. 13.—The principal capitals report in favor of boy expositions, but there is any official movement.

The home office has for the proposed demonstration Sunday with Dreyfus and app to him justice. Two will be interpreted and being made to the religious sects to assist demonstration.

The London solicitor consults have resigned against the verdict of a martial law.

The Paris correspondent Chronicle claims to have for the statement that pardoned, although I will not exercise his after the meeting of the Major Eyre was the court-martial who, and it was Capt. I. ed upon the provision ating circumstances.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The mission for the demonstration by three as to Paris to complete the German exhibitors ally interpreted and many has no intention of refraining from part Many of the newspapers out that the exhibition with politics, and the until the action is determined. German said, will be governed Great Britain, the U. Austria.

The Neuste Nachrichten further interest here case by allowing documents and statistics published. But, the are reasons to believe French government of these papers, the do produced without any

Washington, Sept. 1 Governor of Ohio, from Paris. Speaking case, he said:

"It is a good thing for the exposition has gross would hardly be to appropriate money."

Chicago, Sept. 12.—meeting to protest ag- of Captain Dreyfus in Chicago. Prominent concerned in the was started yesterday held in the Jewish sec. The Methodist Min of Chicago at their record as protesting justice of the verdict case.

VANCOUVER

Hider Haggard in T For a Gold Com End to Ph

From Our Own Correspondent

Vancouver, Sept. 14 commenced on the H. Hider Haggard, a man who is connected Hamilton in the min Mr. Haggard and Lo this morning for Skagway Mining men and mer for the appointment of Mr. Hider Haggard, M. P. P. tion and forwarded minister of mines, w to the executive. Chinese and Japanese hen pheasants under Island last winter, and pheasants are so scarce that the Rod and Gr the matter up and as pleasant season to p mination of the birds.

AN AERONAUT

Dover, Sept. 15.—Mecr, the aeronaut, who to convey the greeting Association to the Pre- ciation, now convened landed safely at Dun

SIR HENRI AP

Winnipeg, Sept. 15 inland revenue, Sir H. July spent to-day in Henri proceeds to the morrow, intending to in Winnipeg on the will inspect the wor grain inspection act.

JIMINEZ THE

Santo Domingo, Sep Isidro Jiminez, the as idency of Santo Do day on the Dominica dente. His arrival great festivities and faction. It is not ken dential election will

SCHLEY'S NEW

Washington, Sept. 1 has been assigned to Atlantic station.