

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, May 25, 1894.

STILL "REFORMING."

Minister Foster continues his very remarkable method of reforming the tariff, and probably by the time he gets through the "as-you-were" brigade will have a tired feeling, through being called upon to change ground so often. The latest list of changes of which the minister gives notice is as follows:

Socks and stockings of all kinds not elsewhere specified, 10 cents per pair and 35 per cent.
Twenty and three-ply Ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, 25 per cent.
Double Ingrain three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool, 5 cents per square yard and 25 per cent.

Shingles 20 per cent.
Blasting and mining powder 2 cents per pound. Cannon, musket, rifle, gun and sporting powder and canister powder 3 cents per pound.
Salt, fine, in bulk and coarse salt, not elsewhere specified, 5 cents per hundred pounds. Salt in bags, barrels or packages, 7 1/2 cents per hundred pounds, the packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty.

Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, viz.: blankets and flannels of every description, cloths, doekins, cashmeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings and felt cloth, not elsewhere specified, 5 cents per pound and 20 per cent.
All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, not elsewhere specified, 30 per cent.
Yarns, woolen or worsted, not elsewhere specified, 30 per cent.

Clothing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, not elsewhere specified, 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
Shirts not elsewhere specified 35 per cent.
Window shades in the piece or cut and hemmed, 35 per cent, but not less than 3 cents per square yard; enamelled floor, stain, shell and table oilcloths, not elsewhere specified, 4 cents per square yard or carpet and linoleum, 30 per cent, yard.

Under the old tariff socks and stockings were dutiable at 10 cents per pound and 30 per cent. Now it seems they are to bear 10 cents per pair and 35 per cent., which means an enormous increase. It is just possible, however, that the report should have read 10 cents per pound instead of per pair. The first class of carpets mentioned above were under the old tariff at the rate of 5 cents per square yard and 20 per cent, and those of the second class only 25 per cent. This is another unobtainable increase to be borne by the very cheapest sort of carpets too. It is quite easy to understand what the reason is, for carpet-makers have been demanding more "protection." The first draft of the new tariff put sent on the free list; now the old duty is restored. Shingles are similarly treated, as the instance, we are told, of Messrs. Hagan and Corbould. Who says British Columbia members have no influence at Ottawa? Woolen fabrics were to be taxed at 30 per cent, the specific duty being removed. Now the duty is to be fixed at 5 cents per pound and 20 per cent, another instance of Mr. Foster indulging his fondness for the specific duty. We fancy no more need be said to show the utter insincerity of the government's tariff repentance.

THE SPENDTHRIFT ERA.

A writer in the Colonist professes to give a review of the government's policy, which of course is all right in his view, while the conduct of the opposition is all wrong. In to-day's effusion he takes up the matter of expenditure on roads and other public works and challenges the statement that public money has been wasted on this point of the service. The issue raised in this matter he sums up in the following picturesque way:—
We half suspect, however, what the opposition has been driving at, although they have never had the courage to put it in that way. Why do they desire to say it is that had the various minor works on roads and trails, etc., been let out at contract by tender instead of by day labor there would have been a great saving. There is no other conclusion to be arrived at. This may or may not be true. The question is, which is the proper principle to adopt, contract or day labor? Have the opposition ever formulated the policy in the house that the principle of day labor in carrying out these public works is a wrong one, that every job should be let by contract to the lowest tenderer? The issue then resolves itself into this: Did the government pay too much wages for the work that was done? If depends upon those who say otherwise to advance the proof. Members of the present government assert that they have been the true friends to the workman. We think it easy to demonstrate how in a variety of ways this is true, and we are willing to rest the verdict in this particular matter upon whether day labor is or is not an essential plank in the policy of workmen's organizations.
"Lucas a non lucendo." If the opposition say that too much money has been spent for the results shown they must mean that the day labor system is wrong or that men have been paid too high wages; in any case they are the enemies and the government the friends of the workmen. The logic is charming. We may remark that one of the most direct attacks on the present system came from the Vancouver World, which said that within its own observation there had been a waste of thousands of dollars on road work. On the facts it thus cited the World founded the conclusion that the government should abandon the day labor and adopt the contract system. The opposition have not accepted this conclusion, so far as we are aware, for they contend that the waste of money is not a necessary accompani-

ment of the day labor system. Honesty and care would prevent the squandering of money, but these are wanting under the present administration. Evidences of this are furnished by every district in the province, and a few instances may be cited from districts not far removed from Victoria. In one case we have heard of a "road boss" who engaged a number of men at the rate of \$1.75 per day each, while they are on the pay roll for road work at \$2 per day, the extra 25 cents going into some illegitimate opening. In another case the road boss boards and lodges his "gang" of men, who pay him a certain weekly rate. The cook is included in the "gang," and therefore draws his wages from the government, while the profits of his labor go to the boss. The contract system would assuredly prevent all these little peculations, but they would also be prevented if the day labor system were honestly and faithfully administered. Money is also wasted by the construction—sometimes intentionally and sometimes through ignorance and incapacity. In almost every corner of the province instances of blundering or crooked work in this direction are pointed out to the traveller. If all these squanderings were added together the sum would be found a very considerable one, which could have been made under proper administration the means of developing a large portion of the territory at present inaccessible for want of roads. The sum of the whole matter is that a combination of negligence, dishonesty and favoritism has led to an enormous waste of the people's money.

The Colonist's apologist for the government has talked about two eras in the political history of the province, describing the present as one of development. If he had been quite honest he would have spoken of it as the spendthrift era, in which it has been the aim of the government to get rid of money and lay a burden of debt on the shoulders of the people. Such methods as we have described form part of their policy. If "development" were synonymous with "expenditure," then the government would have been able to point to its record with pride. But everyone knows from the revelations of last session that a large sum of borrowed money has disappeared along with another large sum raised by taxation, and that another resort to borrowing or an increase in taxation will be necessary in the immediate future. Men talk glibly about the credit of the province being good, and so forth, but how long will its credit remain good when capitalists can see plainly that the government is working on the spendthrift plan? If we go on borrowing we shall have to pay dearly for the luxury.

NOT WELL AGREED.

The Colonist has taken the pains to collect some evidence of the remarkable "unity" and consistency prevailing on the government side. After referring to Premier Davies' surrender to Major Muttar and his subsequent acceptance of the independent candidate in Nanaimo, our contemporary says: "Leaving the buffeted and bedraggled premier to his meditations, which must be of a rather harrowing description, let us glance for a moment at the veritable bear garden of government aspirants and mentors (journalistic and otherwise) in this part of the province. Over at Vancouver two out of the three candidates there brought out were careful to declare themselves as not 'straight' government supporters, but as 'independent' supporters of the government. The government candidate in this city also wished it to be distinctly understood that he was 'that kind of a hairlip' too. The extremely felicitous and fluid Vancouver government organ, which extols all three—perhaps we should say all four, including Mr. Horne—as heaven-born statesmen, defends its pets in one breath from the aspersion of being 'straight' government supporters, and in the next vigorously, if not very logically, exclaims that your independent candidate is a 'political hermaphrodite!' Then, as if terms and principles were not sufficiently mixed in the 'happy family,' we have ex-Mayor Oppenheimer, a sort of trainer and mentor to the tandem Vancouver team, in a fatherly homily, for the benefit of all and sundry, discoursing in this wise: 'I am pleased to remark that in this campaign the sides are so clearly defined, and that here at least we are not troubled with that nondescript class of people called independent candidates. I have no use in politics for so-called independents.'" Mr. Oppenheimer and the World were rather hard on the gentlemen who have consented to sacrifice themselves in the government's cause.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Winnipeg Free Press: Mr. Foster has shown himself to be a finance minister blown about by every wind of tariff doctrine, except the right one; Mr. Macleac was wrong, remained wrong, and intends to continue wrong. We prefer him to the other. The result is practically the same, but one is more honest than the other in his views and their expression. Mr. Macleac knows and says what he means; Mr. Foster says anything that the circumstances of the moment seem to require, and then follows Mr. Macleac's advice with a fresh crop of equally insincere and valueless explanations.

Premier Davie and the government organs are strenuously endeavoring to make the public believe that it was not intended to make the opposition bear the expenses of prosecuting the Nakusp charges if they undertook that work. This is mere childishness. Mr. Davie said very distinctly in the legislature

that no allowance would be made for such expenses. If he had intended anything else he would have spoken differently; he is quite able to find words expressing his meaning clearly.

The Hon. Theodore is a firm believer in the power of the press. He has now another journalistic venture on hand in the shape of the New Westminister Daily News, a campaign sheet which is intended to properly mould public opinion in the royal burgh. If fulsome laudation of the Hon. Theo. and loud talk can do anything in that line, the Westminister people ought to be moulded in short order. We respectfully suggest, however, that there is just a possibility of "piling on the agony" too heavily, even in a campaign sheet.

Mr. Horne wants to retire from the political contest in Vancouver. We do not like to say anything about raising the sinking ship, because that is a vulgar one—though it is not long since one of the "gentlemanly" ministers used it in the house. The Colonist objects to the Nakusp commission being called a farce, but in this as in many other matters the organ has the misfortune to differ from the majority of the people. We take the liberty to-day of reproducing the comments of the Province, a paper which cannot be accused of basing its conclusions on hostility to the government. The Colonist will find in them an indication of what is thought by all impartial spectators.

"In the committee on the tariff to-night Mr. Mara said he wished to see the most liberal construction given to the definition of mining machinery, and proposed to add to the tariff a list of articles not made in Canada which prospectors and capitalists would know could all be brought in free. Hon. Mr. Foster suggested to Mr. Mara to hand in a list to the controller of customs, who would have it printed and furnish copies to the collectors of customs. Mr. Mara's timely suggestion will be of great benefit to miners in British Columbia." So says a dispatch from Ottawa to the Colonist. If Mr. Mara makes his list comprehensive enough to suit the views of British Columbia miners there will be very few articles of mining machinery left off, but then the list would find serious objections from the controller of customs. There is practically no machinery made in Canada that can be used by miners, and the simplest way of treating the matter would be the placing of all such machinery on the free list.

An Ottawa dispatch says:—"It is learned on good authority to-day that the government has decided to dissolve parliament as soon as arrangements can be made to do so. If Lord Aberdeen will permit it, an appeal to the country may be made on the old basis, but it is more likely that a bill will be introduced simplifying the manner of revising the list, so that general elections may be had not later than January next. It is also understood that a bill will be introduced amending Quebec. All the arrangements for a general election have been made by the government. The Ontario ministers desire to follow the Ontario provincial elections as close as possible. They point to their experience in 1887, when the Dominion elections followed about a couple of months after the Mowat elections."

POLITICAL DOINGS.

Delta Government Supporters Will Select a Candidate To-morrow.

The Delta convention to nominate a candidate in the government interest for that riding will meet at Cloverdale on Saturday. The names of H. W. Benson, Delta; and Mr. James Punch, M. P. P., are mentioned as possible nominees. The opposition convention will meet at Surrey to-night on Monday. The names of Mr. Thomas Forster, M.P.P., and Mr. E. H. Hetherington are mentioned as possible candidates. The government supporters in Richmond met in the town hall of the municipality that name on Wednesday night and elected the following delegates to the convention to be held in Vancouver on the 29th instant: Stronach, Messrs. G. Blake and F. N. Trites; North Arm—Messrs. J. W. Semsmith and James MeLis; Sea Island—Messrs. H. Mason and McLeod. Although a government meeting two opposition speakers were present and addressed the factors, receiving a vote of thanks therefor. Politics seem to be mixed on the Mainland.

VERNON AND VICINITY.

A Quick Run—Mountain Lions Plentiful—The Grist Mill.

(Vernon News.) Keldown has now a resident physician, Dr. B. F. Boyce, formerly of Fairview, having recently moved to that town. The steamer Aberdeen, with Van Horne's party aboard, made the run to Penticon on Friday in four hours and sixteen minutes.

Mr. W. C. Pound, taxidermist, has received from Mr. G. A. B. Lally a magnificent skin of a mountain lion, brought up by that gentleman from Osoyoos where these animals are reported unusually plentiful this year. The brute measured over eight feet and a half from tip to tip, and went from his appearance prove an exceedingly ugly companion on a lonely mountain trail.

Last Thursday Messrs. Cargill & Co. of Armstrong, submitted an offer to the Vancouver City Council to erect a 300-barrel grist mill in that city. Their offer was favorably entertained, the matter of bonus being left in the hands of a committee. Free water and tax exemption for two years was suggested—quite a reduction from what Vernon people are giving for a 50-barrel mill.

Arrangements have been made whereby Canadian volunteers may obtain credit for training in military tactics with the regular forces at Halifax.

THE NAKUSP COMMISSION.

Comments of an Independent Observer on the Report.

To say that we were disappointed in the result of the royal commission would be to say that we never hoped for, because we had indulged in the hope that the commissioners would make a report which would show that they had really got to the root of the Nakusp & Slocan. This we never hoped for, because from the very nature of things the parties in whose hearts is locked the secret of this wholly questionable affair cannot be expected to inform on themselves. But we did expect that the commissioners, failing to find any direct evidence of corruption, would at least be able to grasp and pass judgment upon the other aspect of the question, the principle, in short, involved in the pernicious agreement between the government and the railway. Their report of the 15th instant does the government guilty of an irregularity in acting upon the statute of 1893 before it had been brought into force by the only means which could give it life—namely, the consent of the legislature. It is from having any improper or corrupt motives in so doing, or in its relations with the company, the construction company, or in any contracts with either of them.

So far so good: the commissioners were entitled to go to this length under the powers delegated to them by their commission, and had they stopped at these two findings we should have been the first to applaud their action. But the scope of their authority and had confined themselves to the inquiry they were bound to make thereunder. But they are not satisfied with this, and in spite of the fact that we ourselves heard both of them again and again state that they would not go outside the "four corners" of their commission, in fact restricting Mr. Beaven at the very outset with this distinct statement, is it the fact that they themselves consented to their own ruling? No. On the contrary, so eager, it must be inferred, are they to set the imprimatur of their approval to this transaction that they go outside the "four corners" of their commission, and find that "the arrangement for the construction of the Nakusp & Slocan railway which was ratified by the act of 1894 is more advantageous to the province than the act of 1893." This is the only finding which is not a part of "the issues more directly submitted to us by the commission."

Why then go into it? It will be noted that this last finding is intentionally or otherwise, artfully framed, so that the act of 1894 is ratified by the act of 1893 in a good arrangement, but only that it is more advantageous than the preceding one. Despite his great experience even Mr. Van Horne, when all the cool and sane arrangements of the man as he sat amusedly in the witness chair and answered the pertinent questions of the commissioners, could not, when directly questioned, give personally one single instance of an arrangement made between a railway company and a government by which the government was to guarantee the principal as well as the interest. True, inferentially and with that astuteness which is his characteristic, he endeavored to convey the impression that time has resided in Victoria. Mr. Dutton is a working man in sympathy with the cause of workmen, and it is in a measure to be expected that he should be so. In supporting the claims of his countrymen for fairer treatment at the hands of employers that he has been selected as the representative of that interest. Mr. Dutton is a very fair speaker, and will be heard from on the platform before the election is over. As one of the opposition ticket he will probably be elected. Undoubtedly he will bring to the party with which he is allied the sympathy and cooperation of the most powerful combination in the city—organized labor.



ARTHUR H. DUTTON.

He has been born with a silver spoon in his mouth, he early in life went to work to earn his living, about eight years ago he came west and during most of that time has resided in Victoria. Mr. Dutton is a working man in sympathy with the cause of workmen, and it is in a measure to be expected that he should be so. In supporting the claims of his countrymen for fairer treatment at the hands of employers that he has been selected as the representative of that interest. Mr. Dutton is a very fair speaker, and will be heard from on the platform before the election is over. As one of the opposition ticket he will probably be elected. Undoubtedly he will bring to the party with which he is allied the sympathy and cooperation of the most powerful combination in the city—organized labor.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

An Edmonton dispatch says that Shepard, who murdered May Buchanan in December last, has been convicted of manslaughter by a jury and sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Rouleau. The stables and stock on the farm of Dr. Dams, at St. Charles, Man., have been destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$5,000, insured in the Northwest Co. The Queen's hotel, one of the oldest hosteries in Winnipeg, has been compelled to close. Dr. Bryce, of the Ontario board of health, has issued a circular urging increased vigilance on the part of the health officers of Ontario in view of the epidemic of smallpox in the Western States. John Coulter, a farmer of Bolton village, stopped at the Keeby house in Toronto. On retiring to bed he blew out the gas and was found dead in the morning.

The Conservatives of South Toronto have nominated Oliver A. Howard, barrister, for the legislature. The North Toronto P. P. A. have decided not to run a candidate in that division. T. F. Winter, a Paris cigarmaker, was found dead in bed at his residence, 10 Thomas Bessy, an old resident of Toronto, for the past fourteen years caretaker of Riverside park, died recently, aged 64 years.

Hugh Gracey, one of the best known farmers in Elbury West, died after a very short illness of brain fever. He leaves a wife and six children. The two heaviest thunder storms in years broke over London on Thursday. The Morgan house, two dwellings and two barns were struck by lightning and a farmer outside the city had a cow killed. The inmates of the house escaped. A deluge of rain fell and considerable damage was done by the flooding of cellars.

The Conservatives of North Lanark have renominated Bennett Rosamond, M. P., as their candidate for the commons. The Reformers of the same riding nominated William C. Caldwell for the legislature. Word has been received of the death of D. D. Currier, editor and proprietor of the Shelburne, N. B., Budget. Deceased was formerly a Methodist minister, and was perhaps the most popular and influential Methodist minister in Eastern Canada. In 1887 he was expelled from the ministry on a charge of immorality.

The customs department has been notified of the capture of a liquor smuggler in the Gulf by the government cruiser Constance. The smuggler's crew stood off the government men with axes, but were overpowered and the liquor was destroyed. The exports for the ten months show

an increase of \$1,168,000 and the exports a falling off of \$3,000,000. Duties from customs decreased \$850,000. J. C. Wilson, paper manufacturer, late in the place of the late Sir John J. C. Abbott. Fifteen thousand dollars damage by fire was done to Bell, Simpson & Co.'s provision warehouse in Montreal. Sir John Thompson in the House of Commons announced the death of Hon. John Hearn, member for Quebec west, David Matheson, of Springfield, Mass., son of a carriage while loading the explosion, Ottawa, May 17.—It is stated on good authority that Mackenzie Bowell will be among those knighted on the 24th of May. The locomotive engineers in convention at St. Paul have declined an invitation by the Northern Pacific for a trip to Winnipeg. Hon. Mr. Laurier has been invited to be present and speak at a convention of French Canadian societies at Marlborough, Mass., in June. It is understood that Hon. C. E. Fraser has been appointed inspector of registry offices for Ontario at a salary of \$3500 a year and travelling expenses. The saw mill of W. R. Thompson, at Teeswater, Ont., was struck by lightning during a violent thunderstorm early in the morning, and destroyed. The loss is \$3,000, insured for \$1,500. Hon. Peter Mitchell has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to leave for a trip to Miramichi, N. B., this week. He proposes remaining in that province for several weeks. The Dominion franchise resolution is to be placed in the Admiralty court the case of the two Yankee firms has been settled, with a view to their condemnation. The district conference of the Methodist church of Montreal, adopted a resolution memorializing the general conference which meets shortly at Kingston to extend the pastoral term from three to five years. A. Currie, a captain of the 45th Highlanders and a mail reporter, has been selected to represent the Protestant Protective Association in the Ontario legislature in South Toronto. John Richardson, aged 25, a resident of Brandon, was killed by falling from a C. P. R. gravel train to-day. All the shops on the Grand Trunk railway in Canada, without exception, have closed down owing to the coal famine. The close down may last ten days or three weeks, as both passenger and freight traffic will be curtailed as much as possible. There will be nothing done on new work, and the working staff of the engineering department will all cease work. In Montreal alone fully 1700 men are affected by the change.

THE MANIA AND THE MIRROR.

An Ex-Keeper's Story of a Narrow Escape From Death.

"Many persons who are superstitious regard the breaking of a looking-glass as omen of 'bad luck,' said a visitor at the St. James, 'but I had an experience once where I think that the breaking of a looking-glass was the means of saving my life. I was the keeper in the asylum at that time. One evening about 11 o'clock I was sitting in my room reading, when I heard the door suddenly open, and on turning round was started to see one of the patients, a man whose mania took a most violent form, standing in the doorway. He had always been kept under lock and key, and how he managed to get out is a mystery to me to this day. I tried to appear as cool as possible, and asked him what he wanted. 'I have come to kill you,' he replied, at the same time taking from his pocket a pistol, which he had gained possession of in some unaccountable manner. As he advanced towards me his eyes wandered around the room, when all at once he saw his own image in a large mirror that hung on the wall. His whole demeanor changed in an instant, and, seeming to forget all about me, he crept towards what he supposed to be another man. Suddenly with a yell, he raised and fixed point blank at his image in the glass. The mirror was broken into a thousand pieces. His back was turned to me, and in an instant I sprang upon him and held him until help arrived. I have always thought that glass was the means of saving my life.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

STRIKES No Diminution War in t THOUSANDS OF W Ohio and Pennsylvania Likelihood of The Pittsburg Advance the Prices Scottsdale and Co

Scottsdale, Pa. M... ers at... the coke plant... pelled the workmen... The strikers will... this afternoon. Ohio, Cleveland, in the Am... said to-day it was... the mill owners re... adopted at the con... there will be a... Pittsburgh, Pa., a... of nearly all... factories in the cou... wire nails ten... Canonsburg, Pa.,... coal miners from... doing half of the m... out. There was... Fort Smith, Ark... miners struck her... pact with the w... ing throughout the... Unlontown, Pa.,... strikers of the K... prevent workmen... against this move... in their l... sequently dispersed... Poughkeepsie, N... brick yard strike... is over. The yard... yards without int...

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Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." Mrs. G. A. LAKE, Oshawa, Ontario.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

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THE CAN

Foster Still T... John... Ottawa, May... Foster is still... A few more... the lobbies is... a flume, and... covered, and... of the followi... Socks and st... elsewhere spec... 35 per cent... throughly, and... of which the w... cotton or othe... stied, the hair... like animals, 3... by and two-ply... of wool, 5 cen... per cent. Shingles, 20... Blasting and... per pound. C... and sporting p... 3 cents per po... Salt, fine, in... elsewhere spe... pounds. Salt... to bear the s... of empty 7-12... Manufacture... part of wool... alpaca goat... blankets and...

TO WARD O Meeting of Amer... to Com... Springfield, Ill... to a call of the s... large number of r... tical, municipal, an... organizations, has... assembled here fo... assured become conv... sures must be ad... better results in o... other infectious... order to remove... ditions in different... and the preventio... manifested.

SLEEPER

An Ohio Legislat... Columbus, Ohio... closing hours of... credit the house... bill to lease four... canal to the Col... & Athens Railw... bed, for \$200,000... The bill had alr... the new road w... Columbus & Ho... the coal fields, a... the bill. Legisl... was incorporated... bid for the canal... Sleeper, of Athen... the Columbus &... the canal. Sleep... charged that it... office of Senator... Mr. Bryce is a... & Hocking Vall... the bill. He g... gave the lie to... that Col. W. C... one of the incor... Columbus & So... the canal. Bry... moment occupie... Pointing his fin... cried:— 'And that m... \$5,000 and exp... draw my suppor... for his company... expelled from th... Col. Lemert h... charged Sleep... said some one... tentary. The... of Lemert's roa... bill championed... A resolution... of bribery was...

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Foster Still T... John... Ottawa, May... Foster is still... A few more... the lobbies is... a flume, and... covered, and... of the followi... Socks and st... elsewhere spec... 35 per cent... throughly, and... of which the w... cotton or othe... stied, the hair... like animals, 3... by and two-ply... of wool, 5 cen... per cent. Shingles, 20... Blasting and... per pound. C... and sporting p... 3 cents per po... Salt, fine, in... elsewhere spe... pounds. Salt... to bear the s... of empty 7-12... Manufacture... part of wool... alpaca goat... blankets and...

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