

MISSIONERS ARE SUPREME

of Constructing Douglas Street Sewer to be Left in Their Hands.

Mayor Appointed Water Commissioner—Suspect Station to be Destroyed.

Special meeting of the city council held last evening, the mayor in the chair and the aldermen present. The report of the sewer committee respecting the extension of Douglas street sewer was read and it was found that the sewer was not to be constructed until the sewerage loan had been repaid.

After a long discussion, it was shown that the majority were opposed to it, Ald. Ledingh withdrew his motion. The same afternoon the work was suspended for a day. Ald. Munn moved that the council be requested to suspend the sewerage loan until the council were requested to do so.

Mr. Toague intimated to the council that the citizens of Tacoma would arrive Tuesday evening and spend Wednesday at the fair. The council should hand to meet them. The mayor also stated that some action should be taken to tender a receipt to the governor-general upon his arrival.

Mr. Conlin reported that there were nine lepers on Darcy Island, near Vancouver, one from Nanaimo, one from Victoria, and one from the province of British Columbia. The mayor and aldermen accepted an offer to take care of them, and the old man said he was not intended to be transferred to the Old Home.

The sewerage committee recommended the balance due to Harrison & Co. for the extension of the sewer along Clure street, amounting to \$177.50, be paid out of the sewerage fund. The report of the committee was read and the street committee recommended the offer of Messrs. Turner and Co. to give the city ten feet of land on Cadboro Bay road, be accepted.

The electric light committee reported the lowest tenders for digging post holes on Coughlan & Mayo, but a check was not enclosed. Ald. explained that the copy of the report on which Coughlan & Mayo had figured did not specify this report was received and the committee was authorized to award the contract to the lowest tenderer who had complied with the specifications. The contract was awarded to Mr. Nelson.

Humphreys moved, seconded by Dwyer, that Mr. J. L. Raymer be paid water commissioner at \$130 per month, including his present salary, be moved in amendment that the dismissing Mr. Wilnot be recalled. Ald. Munn, Harris and Styles voted against it. The motion was carried.

Best Pills! Itching Piles. Itch, Stomach-Moture: Intense Itching and Pain at night; worse by scratching; allowed to continue tumors form, often bleed and ulcerate, becoming sore. Swarms of worms, itching, and bleeding, heals ulceration, and cures removes the tumors. At drug stores, by mail, for 25c. Sold by Philadelphia, Lyman Sons & Co., Wholesale Agents.

AN OPEN LETTER

FROM A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN

A Remarkable Cure of Consumption in its Last Stages—Is This Once Dread Disease Conquered—Important Facts to all Suffering From Diseased or Weak Lungs.

Elmwood, Ont., Aug. 21st, 1894.

Dear Sirs,—I wish to call your attention to a remarkable cure of consumption. In March, 1893, I was called in by professional capacity to see Miss Christina Koester, of North Brant, who was then suffering from an attack of inflammation of the left lung. The attack was a severe one, the use of the lung being entirely gone from the effects of the disease. She was suffering from an intense cough and expectoration of purulent matter, in fact about a pint each night. There was a burning hectic fever, with chills daily. A careful examination of the chest showed that its function was entirely gone and that in all probability it was entirely destroyed. Still having hopes that the trouble was due to a collection of water around the lung, I asked for a consultation, and the following day a prominent physician of a neighboring town again made a careful examination. Every symptom and physical sign indicated the onset of rapid consumption and the breaking down of the lungs. Death seemed certain but a short time before it comes up again. It will no doubt give rise to considerable discussion.

ANTI-LIQUOR RESOLUTION Introduced at the American Health Association Convention.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—When the American Public Health Association met together yesterday, Dr. E. R. Campbell, of Bellevue Falls, Vt., again brought up the liquor question by presenting the following resolution: "Resolved, that the American Public Health Association in convention assembled records its protest against the use of alcoholic liquor as a beverage, especially among the young, believing that such use is attended with great danger to health, the individual and society." In accordance with the rest of the orders the motion was referred to the executive committee for a report before it comes up again.

AN ACTIVE CENTENARIAN. A New Jerseyite Celebrates His 102nd Birthday.

Red Bank, N. J., Sept. 27.—Joseph Field, better known as "Uncle Joseph," one of the wealthiest farmers in Middlesex county, celebrated the 102nd anniversary of his birth at his residence yesterday. His three children, Miss Rebecca, Joseph and Mrs. Whiting, were at the home of their father and assisted in receiving a large number of the guests. His friends who called to tender their congratulations. Mr. Field is more active apparently than he was a year ago. During the past summer he did considerable work in his garden. His sight and hearing are good, although his memory is failing slightly. He does not wear any spectacles, being unable to find any that suit him. Yesterday morning he rose at his usual time, about eight o'clock, took a short stroll about the farm, returned to the home and breakfasted, after which he made himself ready to receive calls. He conversed freely with his friends and appeared to be delighted to relate incidents that have come to his knowledge during his long career.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES. Sarah Rabbitt has been committed for trial at Hamilton on a charge of bigamy. Rev. Canon Davis has been appointed archdeacon of London by the bishop of Huron. Hugh Whitty, a young Parry Sound mechanic, walked off the wharf and was drowned. Jonathan Kelly, of Guelph, ex-sergeant and once chief of police, died suddenly the other day. The Patrons have nominated J. D. Evans of Irlington to contest West York against Clarke Wallace. The Patrons of Dundas county have nominated S. S. Reveller, barrister, of Winchester, for the commonwealth. The citizens of Quebec are petitioning the mayor to call a public meeting to discuss holding a winter carnival. J. Vallee, a reporter of the Great North-western Telegraph company, fell under a train at Welland and was fatally crushed. Messrs. Gilroy & McKellar, of Alton, Ont., are shipping 80 steers to Germany. They averaged 1,400 lbs. and fetched \$5,000. Miss E. Bailey, of Liverpool street, Toronto, stepped off a moving trolley and was thrown down. Her injuries may prove fatal. The corner stone of the new hospital at Woodstock was laid by Provincial Secretary Gibson. Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. Mr. Bovey and other prominent men were present. The grape crop is enormous on Pelee Island. Growers are unable to dispose of their crops and are selling at half the regular price. Eleven tons were shipped yesterday. Of 1,314 cars of wheat inspected at Fort William up to the 22nd instant, 1,123 cars graded No. 1 hard and 74 No. 2. This represents nearly a million bushels coming from all parts of Manitoba. Great excitement has been occasioned in Bannockburn, Madoc county, by the result of the recent crushings of gold rock there. There are also favorable reports from gold miners in Eliscevin township. A petition to the governor-general in council is now in circulation in Manitoba and the Northwest asking that the seat of education to the great question of their own taxation, because they have been trained in the great principles of liberty. They quickly learned that industries supported by taxation never became self-supporting, but rather became more clamorous for public assistance. The working people especially learned that while taxation upon competing products might benefit the employers, yet there was free trade in what they themselves had to sell, namely, their labor. The people generally found that under a protective tariff trusts, monopolies, etc., were growing, and that wealth extracted by taxation was being employed to debauch electors and corrupt legislators. Mr. Wilson said he believed that he might claim that the protective system was now overthrown. The objection that the new tariff bill, though it had not in itself overthrown protection, marked the first and most difficult step in the revolution which would go forward henceforth by its own impetus. He regarded the signs and the objects of the tariff reformers as being that they were seeking to emancipate the industries of the country. What he had to say might not be welcome to his hearers, but he would not be showing a first appreciation of their hostility unless he spoke the whole truth with the utmost frankness. In the reformer's mind had steadily aimed first to show a way of their abolition, and then to bring about the overthrow of the industrial and the establishment of a great principle. The government had no right to impose any tax upon the support of the government. Secondly, to free American industries from those

burdens which had hitherto excluded them from the markets of the world. He was not sure that he could call upon his hearers to rejoice at the accomplishment of that reform in the United States except inasmuch as they approved of the principle more than they valued selfish advantage. (Laughter.) The protectionists of the United States had built up defenses to keep the people of Great Britain and others from competing with their home markets, but the tariff reformers were now tearing down those defenses in order to let themselves out so that they may compete with the British in other markets. The future would prove that the manufacturing supremacy of the world would go to the people who had the largest supply of the basis material and industry and the cheapest access thereto and who also applied the highest intelligence to their manufactures. He concluded by predicting that the nation would be found to be America. At the same time he believed that the progress of the demands of the world would advance upon such a scale that there would be ample room for the commerce of the United States and the United Kingdom as well. (Cheers.) Mr. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, was the next speaker. He said the agriculturists of the United States had learned that they were selling their produce in competition with the agricultural labor of the world, yet they were competing with the Chinese, who they needed in their industry in a country from which competition was excluded. He believed that the American nation had hidden a final adieu to protection. W. H. Williams, in proposing a toast to the chamber of commerce of the United States, read a letter from Thos. F. Bayard, United States ambassador, in which he wrote: "No public man of the present generation in the United States has grasped with greater clearness and ability the just principles of taxation in relation to international commerce than Mr. Wilson." Congressman Isidore Strauss, in response to a toast, said he regretted that a matter of so great importance as the tariff had been virtually withheld from the consideration of the chambers of commerce in America because of its connection with politics. Sir Courtenay Boyle, in proposing a toast to the London chamber of commerce, remarked that the work of such bodies was yearly growing more important as the competition of polygamous nations was governed less by questions of personal dignity and more by questions connected with trade, commerce and enterprise.

PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY. Civil Rights Restored to Mormons by President Cleveland.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.—Through the instrument of state-day President Cleveland made a proclamation of amnesty and pardon to all persons who have been convicted of polygamy under the teachings of the Mormon church. It is as follows: "By the president of the United States of America: "Whereas congress by a statute passed March 22, 1892, and statutes in furtherance and amendment thereof, defined certain polygamous and unlawful cohabitation in the territories and other places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and prescribed a penalty for such crimes, and "Whereas on the sixth day of October, 1890, the church of the Latter Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon church, through the president, issued a manifesto proclaiming the purpose of said church no longer to sanction or countenance polygamous marriages, and calling upon all members and adherents of the said church to obey the laws of the United States in reference to said subject matter; and "Whereas on the fourth day of January, 1893, Benjamin Harrison, then president of the United States, did declare and grant a full pardon and amnesty to certain offenders under condition of future obedience to their requirements, as is fully set forth in the said proclamation; and "Whereas upon the evidence now furnished me I am satisfied that the members and adherents of the said church generally abstain from plural marriages and are now living in obedience to the laws, and that the time has now arrived when the interests of public justice and morality will be promoted by the granting of amnesty and pardon to all such offenders who have complied with the conditions of said proclamation, including such of said offenders as have been convicted under the provisions of said acts. "Now therefore I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby declare and grant a full amnesty and pardon to all persons who have in violation of said acts committed each of the offenses of polygamy, bigamy, adultery or cohabitation under the color of polygamy or plural marriage, or who have been convicted of violations of said acts and are suffering the deprivation of civil rights, excepting all persons who have not complied with the conditions of said proclamation of January 4, 1893. In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. "(Sd.) GROVER CLEVELAND, President."

"W. K. GRESHAM, "Secretary of State." AFTER THIRTEEN YEARS. An Embezzler From Washington Arrested in New York To-day.

New York, Sept. 27.—Captain Howgate, wanted in Washington, D. C., since 1881, charged with embezzlement from the government of \$370,000, was arrested here to-day and committed to jail. Howgate was chief official of the weather bureau in Washington and distributing officer for the signal service. His defalcation caused a sensation at the time. When he disappeared in 1881 he was said to be accompanied by a handsome woman. When the defalcation was first discovered Howgate was arrested, and on the pretext that he wished to get some clothes an officer accompanied him to his residence for that purpose. The officer waited outside the room and Howgate escaped through a window. For the last six years Howgate has kept books in a store on Teat street.

The sealing schooner Saddle Turpel, Captain Le Blanc, with a catch of 2000 seal skins, arrived here yesterday afternoon 28 days from the Copper Islands. She was very lucky, not having a single accident during the entire cruise. She had light winds and was thus delayed. Captain Le Blanc says there are several schooners off the coast waiting to get in. They would double this morning and discharge their skins.

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WILSON BANQUETTED.

Father of the Celebrated Wilson Tariff Bill Honored in London.

Speeches by Wilson and Prominent Citizens of the Metropolis.

London, Sept. 27.—The London chamber of commerce gave a complimentary dinner in the Whitehall rooms this evening to Hon. William L. Wilson, representative of West Virginia in the United States congress. Sir Albert Kaye Rollet presided, and a hundred British and American guests were present, among them being Hon. J. S. Mackenzie, United States secretary of agriculture; Congressman Isidore Strauss, of New York; Consul-General Patrick Collins; Henry Kimber, M. P.; J. D. Provand, M. P.; David A. Thomas, M. P.; Sir Courtenay Boyle, permanent secretary of the board of trade; W. D. Thompson, treasurer of the chamber of commerce; President Eastwood, of the Huddersfield chamber of commerce, and many others of note. The dinner in proposing a toast to the guest of the evening dwelt upon the excellent judgment shown in the selection of ministers to represent the country at the court of St. James. Great good had been done, he said, by such statesmen as those of Lincoln, Lowell, Phelps and Bayard. The speech was heartily cheered.

Following this was a toast to Mr. Wilson and the other Americans present, in proposing which the speaker referred to the United States, when he had wondered that with the advanced ideas of Americans they had so long tolerated a high tariff. The making of nations generally, he said, covered long periods of years, compared with which the period of seeking tariff reform in the United States was extremely short. There was no reason in his judgment why the United States and Great Britain should not march abreast in the cause of freedom with which tariff reform must be associated. When the advantages of the system which Mr. Wilson had had a large share in introducing were fully known, England and America would unite to honor him. (Cheers.) He therefore asked the guests present to accord a special welcome to one of the authors of a tariff enabling freer trade in the United States, and so substituting for the fluctuations which had been so disastrous to commerce the sounder business relations which had benefited both countries. Production in England had been stimulated while in the United States the consumer would reap the advantage. (Cheers.) Mr. Wilson in responding said he was heartily grateful for this manifestation of good will. Nothing less than a full sense of the honor implied by the invitation of the chamber would have caused him to interrupt the speaker in his quest for taking the ocean voyage and his too brief sojourn in this historic country. He felt embarrassed as to how to address such a gathering of experienced business men, and was conscious that he could not speak with the same confidence within their special knowledge. He preferred to speak solely as an American citizen upon matters with which he was familiar. (Cheers.) For ten years, he said, the United States have been the arena of one of the great political conflicts in the history of the Americans, and he was confident that the troubles which they had now passed through, had given a momentum to a new era in the life of the United States, and especially in the position of the country toward the rest of the world. (Cheers.) For one hundred years the United States has been following the policy that China had adopted. The principle of commercial exclusion had plunged them into the hopeless condition of the so-called pauper labor of Europe. It was against such arguments that they have been compelled slowly and laboriously to maintain a fight. The American people, however, were not hard to educate when they once gave their attention to the great question of their own taxation, because they have been trained in the great principles of liberty. They quickly learned that industries supported by taxation never became self-supporting, but rather became more clamorous for public assistance. The working people especially learned that while taxation upon competing products might benefit the employers, yet there was free trade in what they themselves had to sell, namely, their labor. The people generally found that under a protective tariff trusts, monopolies, etc., were growing, and that wealth extracted by taxation was being employed to debauch electors and corrupt legislators. Mr. Wilson said he believed that he might claim that the protective system was now overthrown. The objection that the new tariff bill, though it had not in itself overthrown protection, marked the first and most difficult step in the revolution which would go forward henceforth by its own impetus. He regarded the signs and the objects of the tariff reformers as being that they were seeking to emancipate the industries of the country. What he had to say might not be welcome to his hearers, but he would not be showing a first appreciation of their hostility unless he spoke the whole truth with the utmost frankness. In the reformer's mind had steadily aimed first to show a way of their abolition, and then to bring about the overthrow of the industrial and the establishment of a great principle. The government had no right to impose any tax upon the support of the government. Secondly, to free American industries from those

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How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Co., 45 Bond Street, London, W., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising charges. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and will clean up your house. Write your address carefully.

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CHARGED WITH COWARDICE.

Chinese Admiral Makes Serious Charges Against His Officers.

Opinion of a Former Director in the Chinese Army—War News.

London, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Shanghai dated to-day says: The Chinese naval officers now at Port Arthur and Tientsin are squabbling among themselves as to the responsibility for the terrible Chinese losses in the naval battle off the Yalu. A court of inquiry is sitting, and has already found Captain Fong, of the warship Tai Yuen, guilty of cowardice in the face of the enemy. He was condemned to be beheaded, and it is believed that other officers will lose their heads.

A telegram from the King taotai at Port Arthur, received by the commandant at Wei-Hai-Wei, positively accuses the commander of the Chen Yuen with taking flight with his vessel at the battle at the first sight of the enemy's smoke. Admiral Ting, who remains at Port Arthur, has also telegraphed to Wei-Hai-Wei, making grave charges against some of his officers. The admiral declares that Admiral Ting, together with our torpedo boats were up the Yalu river when the battle commenced. There they remained until all the fighting was over. They then sneaked out and made for Port Arthur. Two of these torpedo boats are said to be still missing. A dispatch from Simla to the Times says that the English papers there urge the rush of troops from India to Hong Kong and other treaty ports, as letters have been received reporting a dangerous anti-foreign feeling in these places. Captain Lang, a former director in the Chinese navy and supervisor of the erection of many Chinese forts, said to-day in an interview in regard to the Chinese reverses that the inherent conservatism and apathy concerning everything outside of China and the want of esprit du corps have had their natural results. As a matter of fact the Chinese never expected to have to fight, and their contempt for Japan is a predominant trait with them. Their seamen are as brave as could be wished, but they have not the slightest patriotism. Their officers are regardless of almost everything but personal advantage, and have always wanted to evade drill and remain ashore. They have hated Europeans and European ideas and are insufferably obstinate and conceited. There are admitted exceptions to this rule, however, especially in the case of Admiral Ting, who is a conspicuously brave and capable officer, whose lead could safely be followed anywhere. I cannot understand the alleged superiority of the Japanese quick firing guns. The four vessels of the Cheng Yuen class were admirably equipped, and I am not disposed, in the light of the present information, to give the Japanese the credit they claim. The captain Lang asserted the defeat of the Chinese fleet, they had been defeated, to the fact of their having lapsed from their high standard of efficiency since 1890. The only Europeans now in service in the Chinese fleet, he says, are the British and the German. In conclusion he reaffirmed his belief that the Chinese had been the victors. The owners of the British steamer Pantheon, which was seized off the island of Formosa by a Japanese warship, have petitioned the British government to obtain the vessel's release and obtain compensation for her seizure. The owners assert that they have no news of the officers and crew of the ship since she was captured, and express fear that they have been maltreated. They assert that they were unaware that there was anything contraband on board the ship. A dispatch to the Daily News from Yokohama says there is a general public desire to prosecute the war against the Chinese in defiance of all obstacles. The general desire is that the government make a desperate attack upon Peking. The Japanese parliament will at once vote war credits regardless of party opinions. Reinforcements are continually departing from Yokohama, Tokio and other places in Japan, but their destination is not known. The Shanghai correspondent of the Times has it rumored that Li Hung Chang will be permitted to take the field and that he will probably have his headquarters at Lutian. It is rumored that the Chinese troops have evacuated Korea and are separated thirty miles west of the Yalu river. Vienna, Sept. 28.—The Neue Presse publishes a report of an interview with Baron von Stierneck de Eberstein, the chief official of the Austrian navy, in which he has expressed his opinion of the warships Ferdinand Max and Lissa. In regard to the recent naval battle between the Chinese and Japanese fleets the baron says that the Yalu encounter, as far as can be judged, was shown as the cruelties were well able to hold their own against the large and unwieldy ironclads. This fact has opened the eyes of the naval powers and induced them to give greater attention to the construction of cruisers in the future.

The Politische Correspondenz says the following information has reached St. Petersburg from China and attracts the serious attention of the government: The intense excitement in all the provinces of China and the dissatisfaction of the highest officials in the empire have reached a point which indicates a probable movement against the reigning dynasty. The spirit animating the regular army is satisfactory, but the discipline has been much relaxed. The irregular troops, upon which the government must now rely, are committing great and frequent excesses everywhere, including the capital. The war is empty as the state exchequer, and the government has the greatest difficulty in purchasing the bare necessities for the troops in the field.

That Tired Feeling Is a dangerous condition directly due to depleted or impure blood. It should not be allowed to continue, as in its debility the system is especially liable to serious attacks of illness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for such a condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

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