

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Thursday's Evening Times.

New Sanitary Inspector. Alexander Murray has been appointed sanitary inspector for the city, vice H. Chipchase, resigned. His appointment has yet to be ratified by the board of aldermen. There were fully 100 applicants for the position.

Visited Comox. R. P. Scherwin, one of the owners of the wrecked collier San Pedro, and Mrs. Scherwin, of San Francisco, returned to-day from Comox. They went up on the tug Lorne as guests of Messrs. Dunsmuir, and visited the Union mines and other places of interest.

Sent Home to China. Chumnie, the Chinaman who had so much free riding on the steamship Umatilla, was left at San Francisco in custody of the customs authorities, and will be sent to China on the next steamer. Her fare to China was paid by the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., which has been put to considerable expense on Miss Chumnie's account.

More Cutting Expected. The report that the three transcontinental lines had agreed on a rate of \$32 to Chicago is verified by the local agents. By to-morrow rates to all eastern points, including Toronto, Montreal and New York will go down considerably on one of the lines at least.

Law Intelligence. County Court was held to-day, the Chief Justice presiding. Owing to the changes made by the act passed at the last session of the Legislature there are very few ordinary summonses to be disposed of. The following is the list of summonses:—Ordinary, 6; adjourned, 5; judgment, 30; adjourned judgment, 7; garnishes, 17.

Halibut Natural History. That persistent fisherman, Constantine, has been making strenuous efforts to beat his former records in halibut. His last haul only brought up a plump halibut weighing 95 pounds. On having the fish cleaned, three young dogfish, each over twelve inches long, were found in the stomach. The halibut must have had a keen appetite, when after such a hearty dinner the smaller herring bait was taken, probably as a desert.

The Departure of "C" Battery. Lieut.-Col. Holmes of C Battery received an official telegram from Ottawa yesterday directing him to hold himself and men in readiness to leave for the east—how soon is not known. It is thought definite orders may be coming by the mail. It is believed the battery will go to Quebec to relieve B Battery, which will go to Kingston, relieving A Battery to be sent to some place not now occupied. The departure of C Battery will be generally regretted, for both officers and men have made many friends here. It is probable that C Battery will be followed here by a detachment of Royal Artillery from England.

Died on the Queen. Just after the steamship Queen left the pier, when Capt. O. J. Townsend on Tuesday evening Capt. O. J. Olson, one of the passengers aboard, died. Capt. Olson was commander of the tow boat Baranoff, which belongs to Smith's cannery. He was taken to the hospital at Sitka nearly two weeks ago, and was then very ill with consumption. When the Queen was ready to sail from Sitka he decided to come to Port Townsend, and secured a letter to Dr. Cobb, which would have admitted him to the marine hospital there. He was a very sick man all the way down and died just as the steamer was leaving here. Capt. Olson has relatives living at Port Hadlock and he will be buried there.

AN ELECTION DECIDED UPON.

Trustee Richards Resigns His Position—New Teachers Appointed. The board of school trustees held a special meeting last evening, Chairman Hayward presiding. There were present Trustees Marchant, Saunders, Yates and Lovell.

A number of applications for position of clerk of works were received and laid on the table.

Trustee P. G. Richards tendered his resignation as a member of the school board. Accepted.

Miss Walker resigned her position as monitor of Rock Bay school. Accepted.

Architect Mallandaine reported that the schools being repaired would be ready by Saturday.

Several small bills were referred to the finance committee for payment if found correct.

Chairman Hayward said he had canvassed many of the ratepayers who petitioned against plan No. 8 and most of

them admitted that they had never seen the plans, and many did not know anything about the Smead-Dowd system of heating. They had simply signed the petition as they had been given to understand that the other plans were the best.

W. K. Bull was appointed returning officer to hold an election made necessary by the resignation of Trustee Richards. The supply committee were empowered to attend to some necessary repairs to the Central Schools.

A special committee was appointed to arrange for the best means of filling in and draining the site for the north ward school.

The trustees went into committee to consider applications for positions on the teaching staff. There were 65 applications. The following appointments were made: Miss A. D. Cameron to second division High School, vice R. Offerhaus.

Mr. A. J. Pineo, B. A., to third division High School, vice Miss Cameron promoted.

Miss E. G. Lawson first assistant to Victoria West school.

Mr. R. J. Hawkey first assistant branch Central School.

Miss E. C. Christie senior monitor James Bay school.

Miss Ida M. Carmichael junior monitor James Bay school.

Miss C. T. Lorimer second assistant branch Central School.

Miss Mina Sanderson third assistant branch Central School.

Miss A. C. Dowler, monitor, Boy's Central School.

Miss Frances Smith first assistant Spring Ridge school.

Miss L. M. Spears senior monitor Spring Ridge school.

Miss P. C. Fraser junior monitor Spring Ridge school.

Miss Mabel Gaudin monitor Victoria West school.

Miss E. Jesse junior monitor Hillside school.

Miss Pauline Frank junior monitor Rock Bay school.

The secretary was instructed to write the council of public instruction, stating a few facts in favor of a temporary certificate being granted to Miss Armstrong, principal of the girls' department of the Central school. If the temporary certificate be granted, Miss Armstrong will be retained as principal.

EN ROUTE TO CHICAGO.

Spokane and Coeur d'Alene—Kodokong a Little Indian. (Correspondence of the Times.) Chicago, July 25.—After leaving Puyallup the next noticeable place we passed was Spokane, on the Spokane river. The view up and down this river from the high railway bridge is simply grand. We were sorry not to be able to catch a glimpse of the falls about which we hear so much. The Spokane river never freezes, and the falls represent a drop of 150 feet in half a mile. The natural water power is everything to the city—it furnishes a constant and perfect motor for their electric lighting and street car service, and also for various mills.

Near the Cour d'Alene country we passed along the side of a lake six miles in length which looked so like Cowichan lake as to be temptingly inviting—we wanted to get out and fish.

Hope is a little place in Idaho on the north shore of this lake, Pend d'Oreille. We got in at 11 o'clock, took on some provisions, were started at by the natives for about two minutes, the train pulled out and it was 12 o'clock; for at Hope mountain time is changed to Pacific standard time. With the change of time came also a change of temperature. It kept getting hotter and hotter, and the passengers surreptitiously parted with such little trifles as hats, collars, neckties, gloves, coats, waistcoats, hair ribbons, eyeglasses and interjections. At Horse Plains, Mont., the perspiration on the platform informed us that it was 94 degrees in the shade. And when we put the natural question, "Where is the shade?" they mournfully shook their heads. A boy peddling raspberries and strawberries got a scriptural welcome. We fell upon his neck and despoiled him. In Montana the whole appearance of the face of the country changed. We saw the first real Indian tepees; they are far more picturesque than the tents and shades of our coast tribes. The ground here is one vivid carpeting of golden-rod, the emblematic flower of the United States. The celebrated valley of the Bitter Root river is gloriously ablaze with these flowers. At Missoula we were met by Plains Indians selling (or trying to sell) buffalo horns. I'd like to picture to you one little Indian boy as I saw him, but he ran at the first sight of the camera, and although I spent ten minutes dodging him around the station he was nastily attired in a white sash and a pair of Chinese buttoned behind, a pair of Chinese lady's trousers and a hat rim.

A. D. CAMERON.

Baking Powders Before Congress.

The Pure Food bill before Congress would be a righteous measure for the people, and should become a law. The public want pure food, and in order to protect themselves must know what is adulterated. All adulterated preparations should be so branded, including Baking Powders containing Ammonia or Alum. Then if people want to dose themselves with "Absolutely Pure" Ammonia or Alum, they will do it knowingly. The public have been looking up the composition of Ammonia and Alum and they don't like the idea of eating either in their hot biscuit.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

is a Pure Cream of Tartar Powder; free from Ammonia, Alum, Lime or other adulteration. And every investigation, whether in the laboratory or kitchen, confirms and emphasizes its superiority in every way.

Another Mass Meeting of Nanaimo Miners Exchange Views.

TULLY BOYCE CALLED TO THE FRONT

He Counselled Prudence—Words of Sympathy for the Company—Mr. Robbins' Reply—A Batch of Resolutions—Mr. Robbins' Offer Accepted by a Large Majority.

Nanaimo, Aug. 2.—A mass meeting of Nanaimo miners took place on the "Green" at 4 p. m. yesterday to consider the proposition of a reduction of wages. It was 4:30 before Chairman McQuigan called the meeting to order. He briefly announced that every one present knew what the meeting was convened for, and he begged all present not to bring up any old scores or to deviate from the question, but hoped that every one would use common sense and sound judgment. Some men were generally biased by others, but he trusted such would not be the case with those present. It had been rumored among the miners that it would not be prudent to have the reporters present, and he asked the reporters present, and he asked for their judgment on the matter.

On motion the reporters were permitted to take note of the proceedings. A large number of citizens were also allowed to attend.

A letter was read from S. M. Robbins requesting a committee of the miners to wait on him, which they did accordingly, and the following proposition was laid before them:

To the Employees of the New V. C. Co., Gentlemen.—The condition of the coal trade at the present time is so seriously depressed, and our business has been so far from satisfactory for the past few months, that we are held on from month to month in the hope that things would take a turn for the better. The fact is, however, that throughout the United States has, however, a fact has brought matters to a crisis, so that we are now forced to deal with the situation in the best manner we can. The easiest solution for the company, if it considered its own position only, would be to shut down all the mines at once, but they would be very hard to do it, as there is no doubt it would cause serious trouble with our hardships to a great many of our employees. For this reason we have demands special efforts on both sides, and the company is prepared to do its part in this respect. It is our desire to pass through this crisis unscathed we will all have to submit to a reduction, and we are sure that every one of us, everyone will have to bear a share of the burden. The conditions of things will not last long, and with patience things will be on our feet in a very short time. We are therefore, should agree to a reduction of 20 per cent. It does not mean anything else will meet the case. For this reason we have the company, runners, laborers, etc., should accept a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. If the miners would agree to a reduction of one half the present output, the company would be able to meet the costs, at the same time, would mean less inconvenience to the general body of the employees. The company would be glad to have or had to be stacked here or at San Francisco, the wages would be paid on the present day's output.

I earnestly appeal to you not to allow the company to shut down the mines, but to try to get the best of both worlds. We desire to see the least hardships to all concerned. This means that we must have a reduction of wages, but we must have the scale of wages; this suggestion is not intended as a temporary measure, but as a permanent one. I am gentlemen, yours very truly, S. M. ROBBINS, Supt.

A miner—I would like to ask when this reduction is to take place?

The chairman said it was only a proposition. It was for the company to accept or reject it. No intimation was given as to what time it would be enforced.

A miner—The question is a very plain one, though it is difficult to conceive that the company could expect us to accept a reduction of 20 per cent. I should like to see more able speakers deal with the question than myself, and I would be in favor of appointing a committee of five to meet Mr. Robbins. I would like to see the committee who can be relied upon. I admit that 20 per cent. is very heavy, something extraordinary, but we must admit that there is a great price prevailing all over the world at the present time. It is not here to cry out to show the dark side of the question, but I am here as one to look seriously into the matter. We see here around us a number of storekeepers who have their all invested in the city and are as anxious about the matter as we are. The proposed reduction is, rather a big one, especially for pushers, who work very hard, and I think for them to accept a reduction of 20 per cent. is too much. By the time a man pays rent and pays for his coal and food he has very little left, but they can put up with hard times, we can't.

Another miner—I is no good for a man to kick against the pricks, because that is what we would do if we strike proof in black and white that we accept a reduction now, when times prove we get it back again. I should like to hear others give their views, although in this country, where men are of all nationalities, it is hard to get them of one opinion.

A miner—Now, gentlemen, it seems to me that all the speakers are like a lot of Yankees; they are guessing at it. I have been looking for this coming for a great while. Now, it seems Mr. Robbins wants 20 per cent. and if he can't get it, he can get it, and if he can't get it, he can get it. You are advocating that a committee be selected to wait on Mr. Robbins—what to do? To tell him the price of wages and meat? Now he knows more about it than you think for; he has you all sized up and knows how to get the upper hand of you. I make a proposition to this effect: That we, the miners of Nanaimo, give to the operators 10 per cent. of all coal mined and let all other affairs stand as they are. And let the committee wait on Mr. Robbins at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and if no result is reached, why, then you take what steps you like. (Applause.) The motion was seconded.

A miner—Mr. Robbins give any guarantee that there would be any more work after the reduction? I don't see how it will improve the market in San Francisco by our digging coal cheaper.

J. Ramsay moved that all questions be taken by private ballot, as, in case of a strike, men would not strike. Mr. Dawson—I don't want that. I have been in four or five strikes in every state of

America. (Laughter.) I know we will have to submit to something.

The chairman said the mechanics and outside laborers had evidently been over-looked and the motion appeared to embrace them.

Mr. Dawson—I meant in my motion all men who go down the rope. I did not mean the mechanics were to take part in this meeting.

J. Keith, M. P. P.—Gentlemen, we have been told in this communication that Mr. Robbins did not wish this reduction; that it was not presented to our views to be permanent. Mr. Robbins has told you that the money market is straitened and that a reduction is necessary. That simply means that the pay roll of the company is \$100,000; it will be reduced to \$80,000, and the balance of \$20,000 the company would put in their pockets. There are very few men who earn \$100 per month, and there are a lot of miners who earn less than \$86. I know when I was working in No. 1 there were many who had to work hard and then only earned \$2.50 a day. It is necessary to go back a little further than the present time. I suppose every one knows that a few years ago we were paid yardage, but now that is stopped; have you ever stopped to consider what that means? It means 75 cents per day to you. I have a great deal of sympathy with the company, who are struggling along. When we had a strike at Wellington they did certain acts that justify us in doing something for them, but they have done nothing that justifies us in accepting a 20 per cent. reduction on our wages. We have got no friends to back any demands that we should make. We have here a proposition that the diggers accept a reduction of 10 per cent. Now, before that is carried it should be carefully considered, and when we are going to get it back if we accept it. Is there any man who is carrying too much money? (Cries of "No.") I warn you before you let anything go to a vote. Have you got any guarantee that we are going to get it back? We have Mr. Robbins' word for it; he is a very good man, but I am just as well assured that if we accept it he will never have the power to give it back again, because his company would never permit him to do so. The only feasible plan that I have thought of is to pay a man the tonnage according to the state of the market. If the market is good, he will have a fair share of the profit. If Mr. Robbins is willing to draw out a statement on the scale of the market, why it would be reasonable, but if not I should certainly be very careful about accepting anything.

Mr. Keith thought the men who worked on the shore should be consulted and state their view of the case.

C. Wilson did not understand the proposition referring to mechanics. The Northfield men, who were present in great numbers, wanted to be embraced in the business.

J. Horribin, a delegate from Northfield, said the only question which affected them was the scale of wages paid to the company men, whatever was decided at this meeting would govern the company men of Northfield. Mr. Robbins had made them no offer.

A miner—I would move that the committee be empowered to ask Mr. Robbins if he can't sell the powder less than \$3 per keg. (Cries of "I second that.")

The motion that the diggers submit to a reduction of 10 per cent. was carried. The committee chosen to wait on the superintendent were Messrs. Keith, Boyce, Tenney, Lamb and McQuigan.

The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Nanaimo, Aug. 3.—The miners met again at 10 o'clock this morning to resume the discussion of the proposed reduction of wages. Mr. McQuigan occupied the chair.

T. Keith, foreman of the committee, said he had interviewed Mr. Robbins and laid the proposition passed at the meeting before him, and he was not in favor of accepting it. "Of course," said Mr. Keith, "Mr. Robbins closed his decision in nice and courteous words, as you know he would." The following memorandum covers Mr. Robbins' remarks.

To the Employees of the New Vancouver Land and Coal Mining Company: While fully appreciating the feeling that apparently ruled your decision yesterday, I cannot say otherwise than what I stated in my letter, viz., anything less than a reduction of the employees' earnings more than the present emergency. Our additional statement I will, however, now make. I intended to say, and I would now urge that you should be prepared to accept only such modified reduction as may then be required. Yours truly, S. M. ROBBINS.

Mr. Keith—He said if the present stringency in the United States money market did not demand it he would not demand it. It remains for you to say what answer will be sent to this.

A miner—I move that a secret ballot be taken. I think every one has made up his mind on this question.

If we are to do so, a cheaper way than heretofore in San Francisco, we have a right to submit to a reduction, but I think 20 per cent. is too great.

One man was in favor of a month's holiday to allow the coal market to become empty.

A. Spencer—If the mines remain idle for a couple of months would the company be benefited by it?

T. Keith—I asked the question pointedly whether it would be a greater benefit to the company to let the pits remain idle for three months, or to reduce the men 20 per cent. Mr. Robbins said that in three months no one could state what the market would be like. If this place was to shut down for a few months how many could stand it? Then again the Wellington and Union collieries would capture this company's trade and thus be returning the favor of a couple of years ago. You all understand this is a grave question, and if the company shut down they will lose a great deal of their market. Why, gentlemen, if we are able to get back again, why submit to a reduction for three months you might get 10 per cent. back and in a few months more you might get the whole back. On the other hand they will shut down the mines for three months, then we can take our chances of getting work again.

A miner—Mr. Robbins has laid before us a proposition. Now, some of those present have spoken in favor of closing down the mines. Why, gentlemen, if we do this it would be very few of us get work when it opened up again. It

is a very serious condition to think of such a thing.

A. Spencer—If the mines are closed down for three months would we get our 20 per cent. back again? This company has been fighting hard for years, and now they have got a footing in the San Francisco market for years, and now they have got a footing they should not be allowed to lose it. I move Mr. Robbins' proposition be accepted.

G. Duggan—That is all very well for men who have got the best of pieces to accept it, but what provision will be made for men who are working in low coal and are unable to stand 20 per cent. reduction?

S. Moffishaw—There are some men working in No. 5 who last month earned less than \$2.50 per day and some provision should be made for them.

Another miner was in favor of closing down in preference to breaking the wage.

The chairman expressed dissatisfaction at such a step. "We asked Mr. Robbins how about men who are earning less than \$2.50 per day, and he said he had not thought of that, so I believe he would give it his consideration."

R. Smith—I think the chairman has made some very wise remarks. I never saw a company get that would not make some concessions. Now, I believe we should come right between the two questions. I would move this proposition, that we send in our disposition to accept half the terms proposed by the company, and to my mind nothing could be more fair, and I certainly think Mr. Robbins will accept the proposal. He further spoke in favor of a sliding scale. The motion was seconded.

A miner—I would not vote in favor of any reduction less than \$2.50 per day. I might be a pusher to-morrow, and I can not get in favor of a digger getting less than \$3 per day.

Another miner—The idea of asking a man to push boxes for less than \$2.50 per day would be unwise after we have refused to work for it at East Wellington.

N. McQuigan—I think there is a misunderstanding. I take it that it is not because the company cannot sell their coal that they are afraid to sell at the present price for fear of losing by it. Now, the question is whether we shall be justified in bearing part of the burden or not. In this bearing with Mr. Robbins last night I understand he can sell a certain amount of coal, but in doing so he runs a great risk. The speaker urged those present to desist from murmuring and state their opinions. He was opposed to closing down the mines for three months, as in the end they might have to accept the reduction.

Cries of "Tully Boyce" brought forth repeated applause.

T. Boyce, who was received with cheers, said: "Gentlemen, no doubt many of you present will wonder why I did not get up before, but if you will only look into the past you will see why I have not done so. It is true that I have been unjustly misrepresented. When I have pointed out the path that you should follow I have been scandalized and abused unmercifully, and why? Because I have ventured to utter my mind boldly and fearlessly. Let it be understood, then, that I have not come forward to take part in this discussion; I had no intention of doing so. I warn you of this trouble when I foresaw it two years ago, but you refused to listen to me then, although I clearly pointed it out to you. Now you look at your own individual case; you never give the district a thought. If the wages are reduced here they will be reduced all over the district. This is a question that should not come before the miners of Nanaimo only, but before the whole of the miners in the districts. You are not properly organized. You don't know where you stand, and you can now do your best. Look at Northfield; have you inquired how they are getting along? You don't ask whether their wives and children have got bread to eat, yet they have not worked for weeks. The question of this reduction has to be met. I say I don't believe this company want to force a reduction of 20 per cent. on you; it cannot be true; it is too great. Now, can we afford to lie idle for three months? Have you a fund to draw upon in case of a strike? Those are questions that you should seriously consider. Ask yourselves another question: Are you prepared to stand idle for five or six months? If not, can you help others that do? I have had the name of carrying men away by enthusiasm. I don't think there is a man here who can say I have been in favor of strikes, but I say this, when you do strike stay with it till you die. I have said more than I intended to say, and I would now urge if anything is to be done that it will be done by secret ballot. I will never, so help me God, vote for another open ballot again, because I do not believe men will be true to themselves. I have seen enough of this in the past. Take, for instance, the meeting on the Foresters' grounds, and how many repeated of the vote they cast that day almost before they had left the grounds? The present proposition laid before you means that you must give one year's work out of every five to the company. I can't stand three months' idleness, but I could go elsewhere. I should not be in favor of closing down the mines." (Applause.)

A. Wilson—It is almost useless for me to say anything more than has already been said here this morning, but I would like to ask you to vote according to your feelings. Don't be led to think that it is the coal market that is causing all the trouble, but it is the stringency of the money market. The company can sell just as much coal as they cannot get the money for it.

D. Dawson moved an amendment that all underground workers except the pushers submit to a reduction of ten

per cent, but on being put to the vote was lost and the motion carried.

The same committee was appointed, but was given power to make proposals to be verified by the meeting to be held at 10 o'clock to-day.

Nanaimo, Aug. 3, 1 p. m.—At the meeting to-day a vote was taken on the proposition offered by the company, and carried by 234 majority.

THE MARKETS.

A Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmers.

Island eggs are very scarce and the price has increased materially. Anyone who wishes them will do very well at present. The effect of the flurry in pork has not yet been felt here, but will be before very long. Strawberries and cherries have about dropped from the market. The supply of peaches, pears, apples, grapes, plums and figs is good, butparagus is disappointing. The supply of raspberries is good, but the demand for the local packers are putting up mountain strawberries. Below will be found retail prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including eggs, fruit, and other commodities.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

New York, Aug. 3.—There will be a meeting of representative Irishmen in a few days to make arrangements for the proper reception of Lord Mayor Shaanks, of Dublin, who will arrive here in a few weeks. According to present advices he will be accompanied by ex-Lord Mayor Menda, High Sheriff Kennedy of Dublin, and Henry Campbell, formerly private secretary to the late Mr. Parnell. It is proposed to give him a royal greeting, and Irish organizations of all kinds will be asked to participate. The tour of the distinguished party has not yet been determined, but it is thought that they may go as far west as Denver, visiting Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee and other towns.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The first national convention of women lawyers yet held opened to-day at the Isabella club house under the auspices of the law department of the Queen's University. Over 100 delegates registered their names, and many others were reported as en route. The object of the convention is to promote acquaintance among those interested in the practical work of the profession.

New York, Aug. 3.—The financial stringency has so far failed to affect the attendance at the numerous springs and summer resorts of the east. On the contrary the crowds at Saratoga, Newport, Richland Springs, and other resorts are larger than of yore. In many places the number of cottagers has doubled, while the hotels are crowded to their greatest capacity.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Nearly 400 Iowa editors stormed the building of the Hawkeye state this morning. It was the annual "rounding up" of the state press association, and nearly every important newspaper in Iowa was represented. They were formally welcomed by the exposition authorities with speeches and music, and a special reception was given the ladies of the party. To-day is also Canadian day at the fair, and the general attendance is extremely large.

Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 3.—Francis Kummerle, 80, yesterday brought suit against the soldiers' home for \$336,226.23 damages. Kummerle was dishonorably discharged from the home last October, and he alleges, without cause, that his petition covers 38 pages for alleged fraud, extortion, robbery. He demands \$19,430 damages; for "defacement of personal property" he asks \$300,000; for an "attack for the purpose of abducting" \$300,000. The defacement of personal property was injury done to the manuscript of three books on natural philosophy which he was writing.

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per cent, but on being put to the vote was lost and the motion carried.

The same committee was appointed, but was given power to make proposals to be verified by the meeting to be held at 10 o'clock to-day.

Nanaimo, Aug. 3, 1 p. m.—At the meeting to-day a vote was taken on the proposition offered by the company, and carried by 234 majority.

THE MARKETS.

A Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmers.

Island eggs are very scarce and the price has increased materially. Anyone who wishes them will do very well at present. The effect of the flurry in pork has not yet been felt here, but will be before very long. Strawberries and cherries have about dropped from the market. The supply of peaches, pears, apples, grapes, plums and figs is good, butparagus is disappointing. The supply of raspberries is good, but the demand for the local packers are putting up mountain strawberries. Below will be found retail prices.