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land, where rabbit pular sport, swift. win large sums of or their owners. An ell known for his field, surprised his ago by marrying a In addition to this dered a confirmed ias ta gone an' got ?" one of his cro uch of a tale," the ssly. "I agree wi" o beauty, but that ply pinin' for some hile I be away at) leave 'im t' 'ouse Bessie. She ain't ghty good company

s's Journal.

said that there are cars now lying at Liverpool that were only awaiting the conveniences of transportation. In Victoria lay a great field for business, and he pointed out that the necessity of making that move now for the advancement of the city was most opportune. It would be a step, and a very long step, in the right direction. The people of this city had enterprise, and he knew they had wealth, and so he asked what prevented this city from going ahead as rapidly as do the cities of Vancouver and Seattle. One reason to which he attributed the backwardness of the city was that it is on an island in every respect. Not long ago Mr. Meston wanted to get some very fine carriages in bulk into this city without transshipment, but he could not do it. The C. P. R. would not allow their cars to come into Victoria. John Bros., he understood, estimated the breakages un all their glass ware to be something like 30 per cent. The speaker had lived in this city for seventeen years, and all kinds of schemes were advanced for improved transportation, but they had failed. What was wanted, in his opinion, was to be brought directly in touch with the railway system of the Mainland. Senator Macdonald had said that the ferry would be the longest on the continent, and to prove the inaccuracy of this assertion he quoted from a railway authority to show that on Lake Michigan a ferry 60 miles long was being successflly operated. Another was run from Milmiles long waukee to Ludington, while on Lake Erie there were seven car ferries. These were run clean across the lake and in all kinds of weather. Contrasting the Victoria scheme with other ferries, he said there would be no more difficulty in running a ferry across the gulf than there would be experienced in crossing the river from Detroit. The speed as proposed would also compare favorably with other ferries. It would be sufficiently rapid to transport the ferry from land to land in two hours. It would accommodate eight cars and 400 passengers. allowed to become inferior. The speaker then explained how the uld be forced to carry out an efficient service. The ferry would be operated at a speed of 14 miles an hour, and this would be sufficient to make the distance from land to land in about two

hours. There would be no difficulty ex-

perienced in the matter, except in the

matter of fog, and this would not re-

tard the movements of the ferry per-

continent. Locally there would be the tation advantage in securing the Fraser river trade. There were miles of this magnificent country along the river that were simply locked for want of proper transportation facilities, and although having no complaint to lodge against the manner in which the C. P. N. conducted their business, he did think it a sorry state of are. He did not think the transportation facilities had improved very much since 1884, when he remembered having and in the mountains the temperature been on the river. The speaker here instanced a case where he found himself at Ladners one Saturday evening, and was informed by the steamboat agent that the steamer did not call regularly, and it was not known at that time when she would touch at the place. Victoria, he thought, should bestir herself towards remedving this astounding state of affairs, and he believed that the carrying out of the railway scheme would not injure the navigation company. He was satisfied that the bulk of the population of this city now realized the unwisdom in not adopting the De Cosmos scheme. Another illustration of the inand Hall & Co.-82. adequacy of the present transportation facilities lay in the fact that the products of the Delta creamery sometimes took six days to reach this city. The day was dawning, he said, when a railway to the north end of the Island was required, and Victorians, five years hence, if passing the railway by-law, 96 would look back on the day as the happiest British Columbia had ever seen. If it was only for securing the Fraser river trade to this city the railway scheme was to be commended. In concluding his remarks the alderman said that he felt sure the interests of the city had been well protected by the council in the framing of the by-law now before the citizens. D. R. Ker was then given the privilege of speaking, and to a number of questions denied having any connection with any railway or trasportation company. He had always paid his fare on Their arrangement with the Great all lines he travelled over, and never re-Northern was to maintain the ferry in ceived any rebates on freight charges. an efficient condition. It was absurd But he opposed the railway scheme suppose that the company building it simply because it was going to cost too with their own money were not going to much. Including everything it would operate the railway after a certain time, cost the city something like \$20,000 a or that the road's equipment would be year, and this, when added to other indebtedness, was a serious consideration.

The ferry at best only meant an extra ompany, according to its contract, few cars coming into the city over the V. & S. road, and this would create no boom. He complained of the length of time required now to pass over the road ally and applying it externally, the sores move this resolution, does it imply an running to the mouth of the Fraser, and contrasted the time that would thus be occupied in reaching Victoria over the railway and by means of the ferry to the five-hour service now given the city the scheme were, he believed, Vancouver-

haps once in five years. Referring to Mr. Higgins's letter conemning the scheme, he did not wish to ites, and Victorians would be placing say anything against that gentleman, themselves in a peculiar position in adut be did think Mr. Higgins's zeal ex- opting the by-law. Mr. Bodwell was ceeded his discretion. He was not going an honorable man, but was simply workto heg anyone's support to the railway, ing in the interests of his clients. When

Mark Hanna is one of the Republican

audience Speaking of the weather, Mr. Smith said that he believed the cold was following him to the Coast, On the night affairs when conditions remained as they he left Chicago the weather became

cold. At St. Paul the thermometer registered just two degrees above zero, was the same. This was his second visit to his state

since his appointment to the consulship at Victoria.

THE PALL OF RHEUMATIC PAINS .since-isn't that encouragement for rheu- who fell, matic sufferers? Sold by Dean & Hiscocks

The tube of a 12-inch gun has 50 spiral grooves inside, which cause the shot to this meeting of the citizens of the city of revolve 75 times per second as it rushes



In the year 1890 I had sores break out on my arms and legs for which I used

cure me

it with great benefit.

were all gone

never been troubled with anything of the there never was a war altogether free

completely cured.

SAXON BOTHWELL, L'Avenir, P. Q.

ly approach you, in the hope, and with the request, that you may see your way clear to cause an order to be issued to the heroes. He is not according to Mr. effect that one of the captured guas, used Smith, an orator, but he is a master at | by the Boers against the British arms, be repartee, which makes him solid with an transported to this city, to be used for the purpose of providing a suitable monument to those soldiers who enlisted in this

city, and who served their Queen and country in the recent war in South Africa I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant. CHAS. HAYWARD.

Mayor. To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of

State for the Colonial Department, London, England, The mayor said that whatever was

done it should be remembered that this When a sufferer finds permanent relief in was no ordinary occasion. In eloquent such a meritorious medicine as South Am- terms he referred to the fact that with erican Rheumatic Cure, how glad he is to the colonial offer of troops a new Empire tell it. O. W. Mayhew. of Thomesville, had been born, the capabilities of which Ont., couldn't walk or feed himself for, for good could not be over estimated. months-four years ago three bottles of The memorial should emphasize that this great remedy cured him-not a pain event as well as be a monument to those

The Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, amid applause, submitted the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, that in the opinion of Victoria it is desirable to mark their deep sense of gratitude and of their appreciation of the patriotism, valor, loyalty and devotion of the soldiers who went from this city to the front to fight the battles of their Queen and country,

a memorial commemorative of the event should be erected in the city of Victoria " His Lordship said that as there was sure to be divergence of opinion in regard to the form the memorial might take, he would ask permission to read his ideas on the subject. He was within

his rights in being present as a citizen, for although early in life he had enlisted in the cause of a greater kingdom-that of God-he did not thereby forego his rights as a citizen of the country. "I thank God," he added, "that I was

nurtured and brought up in the land of the free-but I have lived the greater different medicines, but all failed to part of my life in Victoria, and I have

acquired the further privilege of becoming a citizen of the Dominion of Can-My father advised me at last to use ada. For this, too, I am thankful. I am aware that some think differently as Burdock Blood Bitters, as he had taken, to the war to which this resolution re-

fers. It is an essential principle of freedom that every citizen of a free country I followed his advice and in less than has a right to his opinion. I propose a month, by taking the medicine intern- which these men fell, nor, because I

endorsement and approval of every motive of its inception and conduct. Yet That is ten years ago now, and I have neither, on the other hand, do I tax them. Let that pass. I only say that

by the C. P. N. Co. The promoters of kind since, and if I ever am I will at from elements of blame. But if there be one vital element, one just principle once use B.B.B. and be promptly and which cannot be vindicated but by force of arms, that is about all that can he

expected in such contentions. Down in my heart I believe that such a principle underlies the present question. "The century was not very old when

in cementing the Empire they had everything to do. (Applause.)

C. H. Lugrin was dealing with the memorial when Col. Gregory suggested that owing to the few who were in attendance only the preliminaries should be considered.

The speaker had little sympathy with those who had been deterred by the inclemency of the weather from attending. If the boys who went to the front had been kept in every time it rained they would not have established the record they had. (Hear, hear.)

Proceeding, he sugested that the contributions be raised by popular subscription. It should also fit the occasion and tell its own story-the story of the stirring events through which we had passed iately, and which would tell to succeeding generations the valor of the invincible race to which we belong. (Applause.)

Little Liver Pills. S. Perry Mills, Q. C., said the South African war had given birth to an Imperial Empire, and Canada had cotributed to that cause. The money might

not only be commemorative of the dead but beneficial to the living, especially those who suffered for Queen and coun-

try. If the civic statutes would allow it he would like to see a levy by by-law to make a municipal monument or institution.

The motion was then carried unanimously

R. Hall, M. P. P., submitted the following resolution: "That a special committee be appointed, to be selected by the meeting, consisting of 15 citizens, to take into consideration a suitable me-

morial and to report to a meeting to be called by the mayor at a later date." Many different views would be entertained, he added, regarding the memorial. A monument was lasting, suitable, and would appeal to the imagination. An arch had also been suggested, as well as a park or a home for the indigent would be most appropriate. All these would come before the commit-

tee. The resolution was seconded by S. Perry Mills.

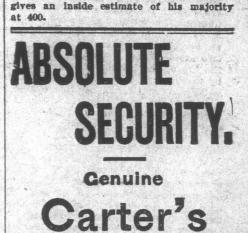
Col. Gregory thought the appointment of a committee was a mistake. Often these committees were appointed, and when they reported they felt aggrieved if their suggestions were not adopted. When they reported there was sure to be a divergence of opinion. For himself he felt that a chime of bells was the must suitable, accompanied by a tablet explaining the significance of the memorial. A hospital ward would also be a good form of commemorating the memory of the boys.

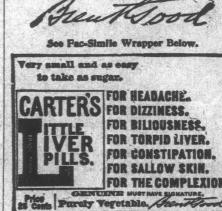
George Jeeves said the committee might give a number of suggestions. He was glad to see Mr. Mills adopt his suggestion of a municipal levy. He thought a Boer gun mounted on a proper base and with a brass tablet would be a lasting and appropriate memorial.

E. Bragg pointed out that under a civic by-law contributions would come only from real estate owners.

Rev. W. Leslie Clay approved of a committee. No public meeting he thought

anxious as to the result, and Mr. Maxwell





Must Bear Signature of

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