

THE WORKINGMEN'S MEETING

A Large Assembly at the City Hall Discusses Labor's Interests.

MANY QUESTIONS DWELT UPON

Provincial Government Arraigned for Its Land and Chinese Policies—Premier David Has a Hard Time Getting a Hearing.

There was a great big turnout at the meeting of the workingmen at the city hall last night, and some rather good speeches were made. There was no formal expression by the resolution of the meeting, but they will likely be represented by a candidate. The speaker received a very warm reception but would not be hissed or hooted off the stage.

On motion of Arthur Dutton, ex-Ad. Bragg was voted to be the speaker. In taking the platform, he said he thanked those present for the honor conferred upon him. He referred to the last meeting of the evening a courteous hearing. He felt assured anyhow that they would do that. After reading a paper on the meeting, he said that men approached him with a number of questions which he dealt of him kindly, for public speaking required practice and natural ability. At no time was the social question brought up for discussion. The British Columbia was probably better off than any other place; still a reference to the newspapers would show what was going on elsewhere. He advised the workingmen to do more reading and thinking, and they would do more acting. He advised them to register and be in a position to vote intelligently for men to represent them. Better results he was sure would follow. (Applause.) The chairman then called for Arthur Dutton.

Mr. Dutton in the last few days a great deal had been heard of distress which had crept up in the city, and certain philanthropic men in the city had come forward and offered to contribute to a fund to aid men out of work. But he did not regard it as philanthropy to give half a day's pay for a full day's work. Half a loaf was better than none at all, but it was not the philosophy he wanted to see in the proposition. The men in distress were not to blame; other things had contributed to their condition. They were here stranded, and advantage was taken of their condition. We must fight it. He had little regard for the charity of the man who would do it. Men would be sent to the Victoria and Sidney railway contractor at \$1 a day. That was something like hiring the convicts down in the States and ask a man for a pair of \$2 shoes for \$1 because the times were depressed? The corporation had by advertising brought men to the city, and why should not the corporation provide work for those who had come here and saving scheme it was proposed to keep the men at work to keep them from committing crime. At the same time they proposed to brand the tools, and that brand the men who used them. The man who proposed to imprison all who would not work said they could keep them at the rate of 15 cents a day. He knew nothing about prison fare or its cost; perhaps the proposition was for the men at the board of trade who simply wanted to buy a little notoriety as philanthropists. Referring to the Chinese question and the recent movement in the house, he said in 1888, Thomas Humphreys introduced a resolution in the house excluding the Chinese from working underground. Theodore David declared it unconstitutional, and it was defeated. In 1890 when Mr. Haslam introduced the clause just before the general election it was passed. He then recited the facts of the repeal of the clause in 1891 on Mr. Croft's motion, and read Mr. David's speech in favor of repeal. He said that the law was acted on just as it stood. Before the election they told them they would promise you a brick house, and after the election they will give it to you a brick at a time. He then told the story of an American who visited the house one time and Theodore David was then acting as attorney-general. When told that the letter was a Queen's Counsel, the American exclaimed, "Well for the first time I cry 'God Save the Queen'." As to the bureau of labor statistics, he said that no motion was even made of unauthorized labor before the government failed to pull the wool over the eyes of organized labor. He read the correspondence between himself and Mr. A. B. Gray, of the bureau of labor, prior to the provincial conference, and no mention was made of any one but the labor unions. The answer of the government after the conference said that the demand of the government struck at what the Anglo-Saxon loved—liberty. To show what the labor unions struck at, he instanced the sending of troops to Amnago and the arrest of sixteen of the strikers in the case of the strike on white men, not as slaves. He said that three parts of Victoria's voting population were workingmen, and wanted to know why they did not vote in representatives. (Applause.)

Thomas Keith, M. P., said he was glad to address the meeting, and passed a compliment on the attendance and the interest evinced. He would first dwell on the points dropped by the speaker. He was to read, think, register and use their votes. He believed work and politics were inseparably joined together. It was only as they made their presence at the ballot box that reforms were obtained. In union was strength, and he gathered in unions for a good purpose they were irresistible. Working together for the general good they were unselfish, because they benefited all. They had unions because they were not satisfied with the string for their rights. They were educated in unions and made to hope for a future of better things; free relief from the wrongs they labored under. A workingman was a danger to register and use his vote as a noble right. He did not suppose there was a man here to-night who did not know where the laws of the province stood. He would not give the benefits of the beauties of the British Columbia, he instanced the case of the member for Alberni, who represented 700 votes, while he himself represented 700 votes. The disadvantage would not be that the evil man was benefited, and would be, for the country would stand it. The power was in their hands and they were not to be deceived. He reviewed his attempt to secure the pas-

sage of an anti-Chinese clause, and told of his failures. He had made every possible effort, but in answer to a member of the government he said that the industries of the country could not get along without the Chinese. (Hisses and calls of "Who was it?") "By the way, the minister of finance," said the speaker, "several votes were put him out!" He was judging the government by its past actions, and whether he was correct or not could prove Mr. Haslam's anti-Chinese clause was, thanks to the attorney-general, operative. He told of the promises of the government to make it right and their sudden lapses of memory and change of heart when the bill was presented in 1891. He said his hearers knew better than he how things were in the province at the present time. (Applause.)

There were calls for Mr. Forster, but he was sick, and for Theodore David. At the name of the latter there were hisses, which the chairman sternly rebuked. The premier was not then present. Mr. Brown, M. P., who was greeted with cheers, said he had expected to close the meeting, not to speak almost at the outset. He was glad of the opportunity to speak at his first public meeting in Victoria. He had not been in Victoria but unemployed and people in want. That was true of other provincial cities, and it was to be deplored that such a state of affairs should exist in a new country blessed with such resources. He announced the opening of his being held responsible for something some other man had said at a public meeting in Vancouver. He said he believed if proper representations were made to the Dominion government he would be heard that same day in the campaign. In the matter of the workingmen standing together, fortunately they had been driven into a corner where nine out of ten men were on the verge of want, and they were not to be secret of the question in his reference to the lands of the province. The speaker closed by urging the workingmen to register. (Applause.)

Mr. Berridge said labor's great friend was capital, and its great enemy was capitalists. There was nothing indicated that did not come from land and labor. Land and Labor produced the child, wealth and the grandchild Little Capital, with whom Labor could do little. But then Grant Leary stole Little Capital and Labor was powerless. The government placed something on their desks in the house which they called a labor bill. (Laughter.) The speaker recited a poem on the final triumph of labor. He closed by saying that labor would have its own as soon as it persists in having it.

Premier David who arrived shortly before, was called on and said he had not expected to be present, still less to speak, and still less to give a recitation. (Laughter.) However, he wished to say a few things and to give the other side of the question. He instanced the case of the Chinese question, and advised his hearers to carefully consider the gib promises made to them. Here they were asked to fight against the very thing to which they owed their better lot. They were asked to make one man rich. He was not in favor of reducing wages. Capital was needed to develop the province. They were told that capital must be curbed, but the moment they sought to control or menace capital they would be the enemy of the man who owned the logging camps and run other industries were their best friends. These labor agitators did not provide them with work. If they made the man who puts up a building a target he would keep his money in his pocket. There was a depression all over the world, probably less in British Columbia than anywhere else. He asserted that nine out of ten industries in British Columbia were keeping up at a positive loss. These were the industries which were being made targets. (There were frequent interruptions and cries of "no, no," but order was shortly restored.) Referring to Mr. Howell's remarks as to land, he said the government which went into power in 1891 was not to be held responsible for the land of the E. B. Co. and the Puget Sound Co. up to \$750 an acre. It would be a poor policy for the government to hold on to land. The government favored taxing land and getting its revenue that way; otherwise they would have to resort to distillation. In that much he was a single tax advocate. There was even a wild land tax. In the last two years they had stopped the sale of land because it was unwise to sell land without knowing what was being sold. The government had instanced a series of surveys, which was opening up hundreds of thousands of acres of land for settlement. He heard it said that a merchant could not be trusted to go into the bureau of labor, what was wanted was the same time they were pointing to themselves. Such men were demagogues. He asserted that the rule of labor organizations in fixing a standard wage was wrong. In these hard times it was better to accept low wages than to keep one's mouth round than for three or four months at the usual wages, and possibly none at all.

Arthur Dutton wanted to know how much revenue accrued from the E. & N. grant. The premier said he did not know. He was asked a question of the E. & N. came up in 1881, when Justice Walker was premier and Robert Beaven chief commissioner. The elements act passed first, and it provided that the land was to be sold to the public. The Dunsmuir government, which succeeded the Beaven government, in response to a general public demand, passed the same act with the extra provision that the land be open to selection by settlers for four years. He told what was given to the C. P. R. and said the E. & N. railway was not now paying. There was no tax on their lands and it could not be expected that there would be. There was a tax on rolling stock and income. He asserted that the C. P. R. employed an army of 27,000 men, and no Chinamen among them, except as cooks in camps. This was met by a perfect roar, but the speaker insisted that he had never seen any. Amid a din that was deafening he warned them that they were on the wrong path if led by the demagogues.

Mr. Howell said Mr. David would have to find something else besides calling hard names for Mr. David. He said he was a demagogue. He might call him a fraud. (Roars of laughter.) He was not going to do so, however. He asserted that they sought to get into office through the workingmen. What was the object? He charged that the government was not in the interest of the workingman. The Dunsmuir combination had more influence in the government than the whole city. A member of it was a member of the government, and the premier had always been in the great friend of it. The government

and the morning paper would seek to array one party of the workingmen against the others and profit by the quarrel.

Vote of thanks to the chairman was moved by Mr. Dutton, seconded by Mr. Keith and unanimously carried, and at just 10:35 the meeting adjourned.

KASLO'S VOICE.

The Citizens in Mass Meeting Assembled Ask for Several Reforms.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Kaslo, held on Jan. 25th, the following resolutions were passed: That owing to the vast area of West Kootenay district, its great and growing importance as a mining center, its railway interest, its fast increasing population combined with its undoubted natural resources, which are now being rapidly developed, demand increased representation in the legislature of the province, it is moving sense upon the government that the district is fairly entitled to three members. That it be urged upon the government that they cause immediate steps to be taken to correct the errors of and omissions from the voters' lists of West Kootenay district as it now stands, caused by names being omitted that were originally on the lists, and the loss or apparent loss of the applications for registration from hundreds of voters, so that they may have their rights and that large numbers of citizens be not disfranchised.

That in view of the present large and continually and rapidly increasing commercial, manufacturing and mining industry of the district, the attention of the provincial government be directed to the defective state of the judicial machinery of South Kootenay which now exists, and has existed for more than a year past; which has involved and now involves loss and often absolute denial of justice to suitors by reason of the infrequent sittings of both supreme and county courts.

That owing to the great distance to Victoria and the grossly defective mail service, and also the inconvenient distance of the residence of the present county court judge for all superior and county court matters it is practically impossible to obtain writs and interim orders in time to be of any use or effect. That public meeting of citizens therefore, strongly and emphatically urges upon the provincial government that immediate action be taken to remedy this intolerable state of affairs by enacting the necessary legislation to give county court judges greater power than they now have in supreme court cases, and by demanding the immediate appointment of a resident county court judge for South Kootenay by the Dominion government; and that the provincial government at once bring into legal existence a supreme court judicial district for South Kootenay at Kaslo, Nelson or elsewhere in the district, as it may be found that the greatest litigation centers.

That monthly sittings of the county court be held at Kaslo, Nelson and New Denver, and often if the state of business requires it, so that prompt and speedy justice may be done, and that the heavy expenses for witness fees and travelling expenses in county court cases may be greatly reduced, and that every man may have a cheap court at his own door.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Subscriptions to the amount of \$58,002,250 for the new treasury department. Few, if any, further subscriptions are now expected, most of the offers of which were sent by telegraph are now all in. The schedule of bonds was completed this morning, and between now and Monday Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Curtis will go over the schedule and make the proper allotments.

New Orleans, Feb. 3.—Visitors are already beginning to arrive for the Mardi Gras season. The number of northern people already here is unprecedented, and it is evident that the route to the commercial world will not affect the success of the carnival. All of the best rooms in the hotel have been engaged, and the demand for quarters in private families is large enough to secure the usual harvest to the city.

New York, Feb. 3.—The district attorney's office is busily engaged in preparing for the second trial of Dr. Henry C. Mayer, the noted poisoner, for the alleged murder of Gustave A. J. Baum. The case will be called in about a week. It is reported that Lawyer Charles W. Brooks, the chief counsel for Meyer, has in reserve witnesses who will swear that they have seen the supposed victim alive since the date of the alleged murder. One of the principal witnesses against the accused has since stated that his evidence was false, but the district attorney's office is confident that it has sufficient evidence to secure a conviction.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—A meteor which seemed about half as large as the moon fell from the sky late last night, disappearing in an easterly direction. No report of an explosion was heard, and it is probable the meteor did not strike the earth within some hundred miles of San Francisco.

San Quentin, Cal., Feb. 2.—Lee Stier, the highlander who shot and killed another highlander last March, was hanged this morning. The drop fell at 10:45 and the murderer's neck was broken.

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

Events of the Week in the Great Inland Country.

(From the Nelson Miner.) The Deluge and its incident company was reorganized on Tuesday evening and placed upon a supposedly better basis. In future the members of the active brigade will receive \$15 per man annually, and will be fined for non-attendance at fire or for wilful neglect of duty. This brigade is composed of Messrs. Keefer, J. Gill, James Seale, Jacob Dover, C. Kauffman, J. GoGinty Olsen, Frederick Squire, Galia, J. Fred Hume, J. Kirkpatrick, Walter Sully, Charles Dale, J. Malone and T. Sprout. They will elect their own chief and go through the regular fire drill. The officers of the company are: E. C. Arthur, president; J. H. Mathewson, vice-president; Duncan Gillis, secretary, and Fred J. Hume, treasurer.

(Kaslo-Slocan Examiner.) In the show windows of the Byers Hardware Company's store may be seen four of the handsomest samples of ore ever produced in this or any other mining region. One of the specimens is a huge chunk of native galena ore from the Washington mine. It measures about two feet four inches long by about two feet wide and nearly eighteen inches thick. Its greatest diameter is the width of this piece of galena is 1,134 pounds. An average assay shows 156 ounces of silver and 82 per cent lead, which at the present price of these metals would make this chunk worth over \$75. Another specimen is a fine, irregular chunk of dry ore, less than half the size of the piece from the Washington mine, but it contains about \$65 worth of silver, as it assays over 500 ounces of silver and weighs 290 pounds. This specimen was recently taken from the main shaft of the Dardanelles mine. Another attractive piece of ore is a flake off of the famous Noble Five ledge, and weighs 642 pounds. It is of rather oblong shape, and contains less lead and more silver than its neighbor from the Washington. Beside the Noble Five sample is a chunk of fine grain galena from the largest ore body yet discovered in the Kaslo-Slocan district, the Slocan Star. It is rather flat in shape and less than 18 inches long, but weighs 265 pounds.

The stage to New Denver has been doing a lively business this last week, from eight to twelve people coming in from the mines every day. The gross amount of ore mined from the fifteen different mines in operation in Kaslo-Slocan for the month of January will foot up to over 1,500 tons, or \$225,000 worth.

The Kaslo fire brigade will give a masquerade ball on Thursday evening, February 22nd. The proceeds are to be used to help to pay for the fire bell that is coming.

The Northern Belle mine is taking out ore at the rate of ten tons per day, and is producing ore faster than any other mine in this camp except the Mountain Chief, which averages a little over ten tons per day.

For the past week ore has arrived on sledges at Hughes' warehouse at the rate of thirty tons per day and at the wharf at about the same rate. Taking the month through there has been stored at Kaslo over 800 tons of ore at an average rate of thirty tons per day.

A number of persons met in the Fourth street hall last Wednesday evening to consider the advisability of forming a local board of health. After discussing the matter over it was agreed that such an organization would be conducive of much good, but no decided action was taken.

Notwithstanding the unreasonable time of year, the output of ore from the Kaslo-Slocan camp for the month of January, 1894, makes a very creditable showing, and stands as unquestionable evidence of the mineral wealth of the camp.

On Saturday last the largest shipment of ore from the Slocan district was received at Kaslo. Fourteen large double teams, all heavily laden, deposited their burdens of galena ore at the wharf, and as a result everybody connected with the business had a busy day. The weather activity is being displayed at present by all working at the mines, as the owners are determined to make the best of the present fine condition of the sleigh road before spring, with all its accompaniment of mud. The road to the commercial world will not affect the success of the carnival. All of the best rooms in the hotel have been engaged, and the demand for quarters in private families is large enough to secure the usual harvest to the city.

New Orleans, Feb. 3.—Visitors are already beginning to arrive for the Mardi Gras season. The number of northern people already here is unprecedented, and it is evident that the route to the commercial world will not affect the success of the carnival. All of the best rooms in the hotel have been engaged, and the demand for quarters in private families is large enough to secure the usual harvest to the city.

hanging well and are taking out a breast seven feet wide of the richest ore ever found in the mine. There is no knowledge of the vein's width. Twelve tons of this ore is being delivered daily at the Trail wharf, and when the side track at Waneta is completed will furnish the Trail transportation company with steady work.

J. L. Warren of Seattle has made arrangements to ship the O K dump, and proposes to commence hauling it to Trail on the 22nd of the month. The Lilly May has been worked all winter by a force of two men, though the vein has not enlarged much, the ore has yielded in value there now being eighteen inches of galena that assays 200 ounces of silver and \$20 in gold to the ton.

The ore shipments over the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway for the month ending Jan. 23rd, 1894, were: Washington mine, 435 tons; Noble Five mine, 128 tons; Dardanelles mine, 178 tons; Northern Belle mine, 80 tons; Antelope mine, 108 tons; Rio mine, 20 tons; Kaslo sample, 24 tons; Number One mine, 15 tons; Mile Butte mine, 11 tons; The Hall mine, 11 tons.

Total value, (estimated) at \$12.121,170. The complaint that the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway has not enough cars to handle its business is unfounded. The railroad company's claim that it has all the cars "empties" in the Nelson yard and now has fourteen empty cars at Nelson and Five-Mile point. Probably the steamboat company is to blame for the delay that has been experienced in and outward bound freight from Kaslo. A recent discovery on Woodberry creek, near Ainsworth, astonishes the boys in that camp, who were always certain that their district had rich silver but never claimed for it anything in the way of gold. The ore discovered on Woodberry creek assays \$120 in gold and \$40 in silver.

Several married ladies have lately departed from New Denver to spend the remainder of the winter on the outside. In consequence several new bachelor clubs have been organized. At least 250 animals are engaged in hauling and rawniding ore in the Slocan district.

The boys at the Washington mine have quite a library and reading room, all the leading newspapers being kept on file. J. H. Moran expects to put a force of men on the Queen Bee mine, in the Idaho basin, soon. This property is owned by a Seattle syndicate.

The boys employed at the Dardanelles mine while away the weary winter evenings playing poker for pluses of tobacco. Some of them have the weed by the gunny-sackful, while others have a tin of it. They have shown that their tobacco bill makes quite a hole in their wages at the end of the month.

Why the Dominion government keeps Postoffice Inspector Fletcher in charge of so important a division as British Columbia after the complaints that have been made is beyond fathoming out. Here is a sample of his industry. The inspector asked twice for bids for carrying the mails from Waneta to Robson; Trail to receive service in that way. Bids were sent two weeks before the steamer Columbia sailed, but no answer from the bidders has been received from the inspector. The Trail office is an important one, although the salary given to the postmaster would not indicate it. He receives \$7.50 a quarter, and last quarter's salary has been held back because he purchases his supply of stamps at Nelson instead of at Victoria. It costs him \$10 a week to get the mail for Trail through from Waneta, and he has now hired an expert accountant to figure up his profits.

The Vancouver World stated that it favored giving southern Kootenay trail way facilities. The Tribune proved the World had opposed the granting of a charter to the British Columbia Southern in 1890 and to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard in 1891. The World now says the Tribune is a blackguardly sheet, and its editor a hoodlum who has uttered opinions as distasteful to the people of Nelson.

It is rumored that next spring, on completion of the Nakus & Slocan railway to Three Forks, there will be some lively bidding for Slocan ore, and that the Omaha Grant works will have "the pull" with the Canadian Pacific, as that road will get the long haul on all ore shipped to Omaha. The Canadian Pacific practically has its own line to Minneapolis, which is only 627 miles from Omaha. The freight from Three Forks will probably be based on the value of the ore and will run from \$15 to \$19 a ton.

Few of the claims located in Slocan district remain in the hands of the original owners. Of the few the Noble Five vein is the best known. Of the five boys who located that group one is dead, one sold his interest, and the other three are working on the property. That they have shown good judgment in sticking to their discoveries is now admitted by all who have taken a recent look at the Bonanza King, the claim on which the most of the work has been done. The lower or No. 3 tunnel is in 200 feet, and an uprise is being made to connect it with the middle or No. 2 tunnel, which is already connected with the old workings of the vein will be opened to a depth of at least 750 feet. The lower tunnel is in a fine body of ore, and if railway transportation could be had the mine, even now, would ship 50 tons a day of good grade ore. A shipment of carbonate and galena ore was forwarded this week to Omaha, a better freight and treatment rate having been obtained from the Omaha Grant works at that place than was offered by any other smelting company having representatives in this section. Twenty-two men are employed at the mine.

Balmacedist Outbreak at Santiago. New York, Feb. 2.—A Herald's special from Valparaiso says: A mob of 30 men, supposed to be Balmacedists, attacked the artillery barracks at Santiago yesterday, but were repelled by the guard after a brief hand to hand encounter. The attacking mob used daggers and revolvers. Five of the assailants were killed and one wounded. Squads of soldiers and police were immediately posted in the vicinity and guarded all streets to prevent escape of the participants, many of whom are hiding in the neighborhood.

The active members of the Deluge hook and ladder company have organized what they call the Nelson Hose Team Social Club, and to introduce themselves will give a ball at Oddfellows' hall on Wednesday night of next week. The proceeds will be applied to the fine being admitted by all who have taken a recent look at the Bonanza King, the claim on which the most of the work has been done. The lower or No. 3 tunnel is in 200 feet, and an uprise is being made to connect it with the middle or No. 2 tunnel, which is already connected with the old workings of the vein will be opened to a depth of at least 750 feet. The lower tunnel is in a fine body of ore, and if railway transportation could be had the mine, even now, would ship 50 tons a day of good grade ore. A shipment of carbonate and galena ore was forwarded this week to Omaha, a better freight and treatment rate having been obtained from the Omaha Grant works at that place than was offered by any other smelting company having representatives in this section. Twenty-two men are employed at the mine.

It is given out as authentic that the representative of the McNaughts has telegraphed to his principals at Seattle that the prospect of the Slocan group of mines on Four Mile creek, Slocan district, shows enough ore in sight to take up the bond on the property. The bond is for \$70,000.

E. B. Wright has made a carload shipment of ore this week from the Mile Point mine at Ainsworth. The ore went to the Selby works at San Francisco.

The Le Roi company have their pump and lifting works in active operation and are running day and night on the east drift. They are working on the

at value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as for catarrh is vouchsafed for by people whom it has cured.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

Brief From Various Parts of the World. Feb. 2.—A bomb with a lighted fuse was found on the first city hall at Versailles, and a burning fuse was extinguished. A bomb was turned over to the police for an examination of its contents. It was found to contain chloroform powder, but no traces of dynamite. It is supposed the bomb was placed where it was by a discharged workman, who was arrested by a desire to avenge himself.

Feb. 2.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard says that Milan, of Serbia, has been arrested on charges of instigating the Russian cause. Feb. 2.—Anti-tax riots broke out in Gauhar and Mangalori of Assam. The police fired on the killing fourteen men and many others. The rioters fled to restore order.

Feb. 2.—The Daily News discharges the discharge in bankruptcy to Michael Davitt on the ground that he was not a bankrupt. It was supposed that Mr. Davitt's bankruptcy was a mere device to remove the disqualification for entry seat.

Feb. 2.—At a meeting of the Association to favor the fixing of himself in favor of the price of silver, the venerable speculators, because, he said, growing fat out of India's misfortune. The association appointed a committee to draw up an address to the government on the difficulties of the situation in India.

N.Y., Feb. 3.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of Right Reverend William Doane as Bishop of Albany was celebrated at the cathedral yesterday in the presence of an overflowing congregation. The service was after the manner of the church, but the program was rendered by the choir of the city. The service was delivered by the venerable William Doane, who had been bishop of Albany since 1870. The service was after the manner of the church, but the program was rendered by the choir of the city. The service was delivered by the venerable William Doane, who had been bishop of Albany since 1870.

at value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as for catarrh is vouchsafed for by people whom it has cured.