

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1895.

A PATRIOTIC SPEECH.

The speech which Sir James Grant made in the debate on the Budget was in the best sense patriotic. He proved by facts and figures, whose truth and accuracy could not be questioned, that there is no ground for the blueruin speeches which men of the Opposition in the Legislature and out of the Legislature, are so fond of making. Sir James is optimistic, it is true, but he showed that his optimism has a solid basis. He did not, as many sanguine and hopeful people are in the habit of doing, deal in theories and predictions; he did not indulge in poetic flights or draw pictures of the future colored by tints supplied by a vivid imagination. He remained from first to last in the region of prosaic fact. He pointed out to his hearers what are the undoubted resources of the Dominion and to what extent they have been developed. He showed that the progress of the country has been steady and continuous, and he also showed that so far from being exhausted many of the most important of the Dominion's resources have as yet been hardly touched. He reminded his hearers that hitherto the people of Canada had been equal to every exigency. When the Americans in a fit of anger and jealousy abrogated the reciprocity treaty of 1854, hoping thereby to do the country irreparable injury, Canadians kept on the even tenor of their way. They opened new markets and engaged in new industries, so that after a while what had been regarded as the greatest of misfortunes came to be looked upon as a stimulus to Canada's progress. Among the indications of progress to which Sir James Grant directed attention is one that appears to us as giving striking and irrefragable evidence of the steadily increasing prosperity of the people of this Dominion. This is what he said on a very important and a most interesting subject upon which politicians hitherto have said very little:

In discussing the progress made by Canada during the last quarter of a century, reference has frequently been made to money reference has frequently been made to money accumulated in our savings banks. However, we know perfectly well that it is a substantial structure to build upon. But there are other channels of investment for the surplus earnings of our people. We know perfectly well that every family in our country takes into serious consideration the advisability of life insurance, and at no time in our history has there been so much of a more prosperous state than it is today. Let me tell the House that one company in the Capital of Canada, the Metropolitan Life one of the largest industrial companies in the world, has forty agents at work today in this city insuring the lives of our people. And it is perfectly extraordinary how much is expended every day, week and month as an investment in this direction. Then we may look into the history of the Canada Life Insurance Company of Canada? Was there ever an institution that made greater progress or advancement? To-day, not only is it one of our leading insurance companies, but it is also one of our leading financial institutions. Out of whom did the company make their money? Out of honest investment of capital in the insuring of the lives of our people. If we turn to-day to the records of our companies, is it not pleasing and gratifying to see what they have accomplished in giving insurance and building up the fair name and reputation they enjoy throughout the Dominion. Life insurance is considered almost indispensable in every family. We find, on examining statistics—although hon. gentlemen oppose, with their blue ruin ideas, cannot see it—that the amount of premiums aggregate \$106,458,883 during the last twenty years. If, from 1875 to 1894, we have been going from bad to worse, as has been stated by the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright), it so happens that the \$106,458,883 of insurance subscribed, contributed and paid as premiums in Canada during the last 20 years, no less than \$75,640,436 have been paid up during the last ten years, as against \$29,818,027 during the ten years previous. Is that no evidence of the advancement of the progress and of the resources of the people, and of their ability, out of their honest earnings, acquired by the exercise of brain and muscle, to pay that money, and thus insure their lives and build up the institutions of the country? The net amount of life insurance in force in 1875 was \$25,000,264; in 1885 ten years later, that had risen to \$149,982,146, and in 1894, it reached a total of \$308,795,381. The number of policies in force in 1894 was 166,394, whereas in 1885 the number in force was only 90,517. Surely these indications show that Canada is able to stand a rainy day, and what better prospects can we have of the prosperity of our people than to know that life insurance has quadrupled during the last ten years? I do not believe that there is anything like the cloud of desolation spoken of by the hon. gentleman opposite as overshadowing this country, since the regime of the Conservative party commenced; I believe that we are living under a clear sky and that we have as prosperous a future before us to-day as we ever had in the history of this country. I have not spoken of all the Insurance Associations, for I have not included the numerous benevolent and friendly societies such as the Foresters and the United Workmen, in both of which associations a large amount of money has been invested. These are only still further evidences of the prosperity of our people such as I have endeavored to bring before the House and the country on this occasion.

We think that the great majority of our readers will be more than surprised to find that the people of Canada have been able to pay during the last twenty years the immense sum of \$106,458,883 as insurance premiums. When it is remembered that during by far the greater part of that time Canada has been represented by many leading Liberals as on the verge of ruin, the surprise will become astonishment—at their blindness. How could a people who were at their wits' end and to keep the wolf from the door, continue to live, and live comfortably, and at the same time lay by this enormous sum? The greater part of it, too, was saved from the earnings of the people during the last ten years—a period during which the Grift patriots were howling the loudest and telling the people that the most deplorable state that unless the affairs of the country were placed in their hands it would be irretrievably

ruined. During the last ten years, while the Grifts were preaching blue ruin the people of Canada had not only bread and butter enough, but they managed, in addition to their other savings, which were very considerable, to pay as premiums to life insurance companies, \$75,000,000. How was this done? Was a miracle vouchsafed in their favor or were the Jeremiahs of the Grift party so astonishingly stupid as not to be able to see what was going on around them? Canadians, during the last ten years, have not been helped in a miraculous way. They have gone on working quietly, but effectively. Most people would be astonished if we could show them the immense amount of work they have done during those ten years. They have improved the country wonderfully from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They have earned for themselves food and raiment. They have to show for their work houses and fields, and mines and factories and ships; they have, besides, money in the banks, and they have been able to invest seventy-five millions of dollars in life insurance. Has not Sir James Grant proved his case? Has he not the best reasons for believing in Canada and Canadians?

THE ALASKA FISHERY.

The United States Fish Commissioners are beginning to fear that the salmon will before very long be exterminated in the waters of Alaska. And it is more than likely that their fears are well grounded. The Americans are the most short-sighted and the most improvident of fishermen in the world. Their modes of fishing are simply murderous. They do not give the fish the thousandth part of a chance to multiply and increase. They strain their ingenuity—and they are very ingenious—in inventing apparatus to entrap and kill the fish wholesale. The consequence is that their rivers and inlets soon become barren. They have killed the mackerel fishery of the New England coast. They have deploredly over-fished the salmon rivers of California, Oregon and Washington, and there is, according to their own Commissioners, a prospect of the extermination of the salmon in the waters of Alaska. There is no excuse for this wholesale slaughter of the salmon in the Territory of Alaska. It is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and that Government can so regulate the fisheries as to preserve the salmon, and it has the power to enforce its regulations. This is unfortunately not the case in the different States whose rivers are frequented by the salmon. Syndicates and combines are powerful enough in them to defeat wholesome legislation which has for its object the preservation and perpetuation of the fish. It is to be hoped that the Commissioners will have influence enough to procure the enactment of a good fishing law for Alaska. Such a law would be altogether in the interest of the owners. It has been found in this Province that with reasonable regulations the catching business can be carried on and the supply of fish kept up; and what has been done in British Columbia can be done in Alaska.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."

In noticing the Canadian recipients of Birthday honors the Montreal Gazette, we are sorry to see, did not mention Mr. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs for this port. We are quite sure that none of the recipients were more worthy of honor than Mr. Milne. He worked conscientiously and indefatigably to obtain information for the Behring Sea Arbitrators. His name does not often appear in the proceedings of the Arbitration, it is true, but we are well convinced that there was no one connected with it who in his sphere did more or better work than the Victoria Collector of Customs. It can be easily understood that a zealous and capable official in this port, from which the greater part of the sealing fleet has sailed for many years, could be of the greatest use to the Government in collecting information and evidence. We do not believe that there could be found in the whole of Canada a gentleman who could perform the duties required of him more effectively than Mr. Milne. He fairly earned the honor he has received, and, in our opinion, he ought to get from Canadians the credit which is justly his due.

CANADA'S ENEMIES.

The following paragraph from the Montreal Gazette of a late date proves that what we have said of the mischievous influence of the howling Canadian Grifts, in defeating the efforts of the confederation party in Newfoundland, is the simple truth:

The Anti-Confederate is the name of a newly started Newfoundland magazine. Prominent among the contents of the first issue is a lengthy extract from Sir Richard Cartwright's budget debate speech. It is inserted for the purpose of showing that Canada is bankrupt and rotten and in a state of industrial and commercial decay. It is used as a warning to Newfoundlanders against joining the dominion with those of the Dominion. What Sir Richard Cartwright says in abuse of his country does not have any influence at home, because we know him and understand his unpleasant peculiarities. Abroad, however, where people do not know him it has influence—to harm his country.

RETURNING REASON.

We have to congratulate our local contemporary on the evidence of mental convalescence presented yesterday, when it once again grappled with the buying and selling problem, with this result:

"Imports and exports, so far as commercial transactions are concerned, are correlative, that each is the cause and complement of the other, and that to restrict imports by the imposition of customs taxes necessarily restricts exports in the same ratio."

The above—which our contemporary calls a "central truth"—is not quite correct, the

last clause being its weakest spot, but still it is a very fair effort, and we feel that our endeavor to impart a simple lesson has not been unrewarded. The statement which induced the friendly act on our part which brought about such a happy result, was the following, appearing in the Times of May 25:

"Since 1889 there has been an increase, it is true, but that increase has been largely confined to exports, and really represents a loss. . . . In 1890 our imports amounted to \$121,888,241. In 1894 they had only risen to \$123,474,940, while our exports, which in 1890 were \$98,749,149, had advanced to \$117,524,949 in 1894, showing an adverse balance of over \$20,000,000."

We expressed sympathy for the mental affliction which would lead anyone to describe the twenty millions as a balance adverse to Canada; and our contemporary first shifted the ground, turning to the imports with the exclamation:

"What a nation must do to become prosperous is to increase its imports."

That was on Saturday, and the day of rest following had the happy effect of enabling the Times—in its own language—to "grasp the central truth" that imports and exports are to a material extent the cause and complement of each other, and that such an increase in both as has taken place in Canada is strong evidence of national prosperity.

DIRECT TAXATION EXPERIMENT.

Because we quoted the Australian official records in correction of the stupid invention of the Times ascribing to "high protection" the recent financial disasters in the Southern Colonies, our contemporary, after a month's reflection, declares that the COLONIST "poses in an offensively pedantic way as an authority on Australian affairs." It repeats an interesting article on New South Wales from a well-informed newspaper, the Manchester Guardian, but has evidently failed to understand the situation which that article depicts.

As before pointed out, the depression in the Australian colonies prevailed almost as severely in New South Wales, which up to within a year of the crisis had been virtually free trade, as it did in Victoria, which had long been protectionist; and New Zealand, with the highest tariff of all, suffered the least. Now both Victoria and New South Wales have re-established themselves on a sound footing, without any change in their fiscal systems. Evidence of this in the case of the former we take from a Melbourne letter to Bradstreet's, which forms the best part of a recent Times editorial:

The circumstances of the Australian colonies may on the whole be regarded as slowly improving. The volume of production is increasing, economy in all matters is more extensively practised, and the foundations of a sounder era of prosperity are being slowly and steadily laid.

This improvement is going on, it must be remembered, without any change in the fiscal system, to which the well-informed correspondent of Bradstreet's does not for a moment attribute the recent disasters. As to New South Wales, the tariff there remains as it has been since 1891, the highest in the history of the colony, yet in April a review published by the associated mercantile brokers of Sydney spoke of the satisfactory increase in the revenue and added:

"We may fairly venture to say that an upward movement has commenced which in all probability, backed up by increased value in some of our largest exports, will continue."

Perhaps through innocence, the Times attaches a great deal of significance to the tariff changes about to be effected in New South Wales, and professes to see in these lessons for Canada; but the Dominion recently secured at confederation, and has since continued to enjoy, the freedom of trade which New South Wales most desires—that is, intercolonial free trade. Australasia, as our contemporary ought to know and remember, is not a confederated dominion, but consists of seven colonies entirely independent of each other, so far as government is concerned, and taxing each other's goods in the same fashion as those from the rest of the world are taxed. Nearly one half the volume of their entire trade consists of exchanges between themselves, which under the Canadian system would be absolutely free.

The free trade leaders of New South Wales are more honest than their Canadian contemporaries. They do not attempt to conceal the probable result of lowering the tariff as proposed. On the 1st of July, when many of the customs duties are to be taken off, direct taxation will be put into effect. The experiment will be an interesting one, but Premier Reid will be more fortunate than any of his predecessors—in not making any very able men—if he succeeds in satisfying the electors of New South Wales, who in the last ten years have had no less than eight ministries. There have been many distinct changes of control—not merely reconstructions by reason of the death or resignation of the leaders.

One reason why the low protection establishment four years ago in New South Wales has not recruited quite as hoped for is that the colony has been cursed with labor troubles which have made capitalists afraid to invest in manufacturing industries.

A WOMEN'S BOOK.

Those who read at all carefully the Women's edition of the COLONIST, issued on Tuesday last, must have been surprised to find how free it was from the fallacies usually considered "feminine." There was nothing in it that could be condemned as slightly or frivolous. There was no false sentimentality in the articles, and that peculiar style so offensive to the masculine taste known as "loopy-goody" was remarkable for its absence. The compositions were serious and earnest, and if they had a fault at all it was that they were a little—just a very little—heavy. This is true of a larger and greatly more pretentious collection of papers written by women contained in the handsome volume before us. Its title is, "The Congress of Women held in the Women's

Building, World's Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, U.S.A., 1893, with portraits and addresses, published by authority of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Bertha M. Honore Palmer, President—edited by Mary Kavanaugh Oldham Eagle, Chairman of the Committee Congress of the Board of Lady Managers." There are more than eight hundred pages in the book and it contains a large number of papers on a great variety of subjects, all written by women. The solidity of the work of these women is calculated to strike the man reader very forcibly. Every paper in it has evidently been written with a purpose, and that purpose may in general terms be said to be the elevation of the human race.

The lady writers are very far indeed from being a shrinking sisterhood. There is nothing in their writings that we have seen about the wrongs of women and there are in them no hysterical demands for political privileges. The articles are, in tone and style and subject matter, very different in

AMAZING IGNORANCE.

We have often heard that children in the schools of the United States are taught to believe that their country is the biggest and the best part of the world, and some things that we see in the American newspapers lead to the conclusion that there is a great deal of truth in the accusation. The Philadelphia Press is a respectable paper, conducted presumably by men of more than ordinary intelligence, yet the ignorance of the geography and the climate of Canada—the Great Republic's next door neighbor—warrants the conclusion that the knowledge of other countries possessed by even the educators of the children is exceedingly limited. Complaining that Canadians insist upon the terms of the Behring Sea Award the Press says:

"It is a more serious matter than on every American public man interested in foreign affairs and on our general public there is once more impressed the conviction that Canada, wherever the bare letter permits, takes all, and wiser our policy is to accept all. Some day, perhaps not far distant, the run of American forbearance will run over. Transhipment in bond will be forbidden to Canadian imports at our ports in winter, when Canada is ice bound. Canadian freight cars will be stopped at our borders. The through trade to and from Asia which now enters our ports and passes over the Canadian Pacific will be cut off by enforcing existing laws. A differential tariff will exclude the raw materials, which are all Canada exports. On the Atlantic Canada will be cut off and base of deep sea fishing, and on the Pacific we control it and will enforce the same policy of exclusion to which Canada has bent our treaties with England."

This editor imagined that in winter if Canada should be denied access to American ports it would have no outlet to the sea. He evidently believed that Canada, for some months of the year, is "ice-bound," and that both for ingress and egress it has to depend upon the seaports of the United States. An American school boy ought to know that Canada has seaports both on the Atlantic and the Pacific which are open all the year round and that it is as accessible to the United States as any part of the United States. We say nothing now of the honesty of the men who would threaten to punish Canadians for trying to keep the people of the United States to a bargain which they had deliberately and with all due formality made. It might happen that in trying to keep Canadians out of American territory our neighbors would find that they are cutting off their noses to spite their faces. They have already tried by the deprivation of trade privileges which they considered essential to Canada's existence to bring Canadians to their knees to beg for commercial advantages, but they found that neither the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty nor the enactment of the McKinley tariff did Canada any perceptible harm. Canada continued to prosper in spite of their unneighborly attempts to do her injury.

A HARD CASE.

The Manitoba Premier when in the East was most judiciously reticent. The inquisitive interviewer found in him a most provoking subject. He was genial, unpretentious, approachable and very communicative on every subject except on that about which the newspaper men wanted information. Mr. Greenway would talk about Manitoba, its past, present and future, until his interviewer had information enough to fill half the paper he represented; but when the Manitoba school question was alluded to, let it be ever so remotely, the wary politician was as close as a clam. The most skillful and the most pertinacious of the interviewers could make nothing of him. Some of them being annoyed to get information wisely said nothing. Others were not so scrupulous. Having no information to impart, they with more or less ingenuity, ventured a number of guesses, in the hope, perhaps, that newspaper readers would not be able to distinguish between surmises and solid, substantial news. What the Manitoba Premier proposes to do is therefore, so far as the public are concerned, still a mystery.

Indeed from what those who get their ideas of the "New Woman" from the caricatures drawn by her ignorant, prejudiced or cynical men, might expect. Lady Aberdeen writes pleasantly but seriously about the "encouragement of home industries." It is not a political article advocating either free trade or protection, but a useful essay written to show what can be done to give employment to women in their homes, and insisting upon the necessity of industry, useful industry, as a part of the home education of both girls and boys in every station of life. It is a vigorous article, full of good, sound sense and wholesome sentiment.

Dr. Mary E. Donohue writes about "Preventive Medicine." There is nothing namby-pamby in her essay. It would, we venture to say, be impossible for a very dis-

cerning reader to do more than guess at the sex of the author if it were published anonymously. It deals with a difficult and to many a repulsive subject in a way to rivet the attention of the most fastidious. The information it contains is very valuable indeed, and it is conveyed in a form which cannot fail to please those whom it is intended to edify. The title of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster's paper is "Women in Politics." This is a tempting subject for a woman to expatiate upon in a congress of women, yet Mrs. Foster disposes of her subject in considerably less than two pages. She asserts the right of women to take part in politics strenuously, and she gives reasons for her convictions without saying one word about the tyranny of men, and there is not an exclamation point in the whole article from beginning to end. Her portrait, too, for each article is ornamented and in a sense illustrated by a likeness of its author—has the orthodox quantity of hair of the orthodox length, and the lady is both plump and comely, a comfortable, womanly little woman, we should say, and with more sense and independence than falls to the lot of most ladies.

The large-mindedness and toleration of the "new woman" are conspicuous in some of these essays. Miss Mary P. Wright describes "Woman's Life in Asiatic Turkey" in a way that is truly sympathetic. She has a most dispassionate word to say of the women of the harem, and does not make the accusation of her visits to a Turkish family an excuse to moralize upon conditions of life of which she has had no experience and which it is impossible for her to understand. Mrs. A. L. Howard's paper on "Moorish Women as I Found Them" is written in the same spirit of Christian toleration and intelligent appreciation. She describes what she saw and heard in the most lively and interesting way, and when she leaves the house in which she has been kindly treated and hospitably entertained, she has not an uncharitable or narrow-minded remark to make about the hostess whose ideas of propriety and whose manner of life are so different from those which she held, and to which she had been accustomed. What these other ladies say about persons whose religion is different from their own goes a long way to prove that the charge of bigotry and intolerance that is so often preferred against women is false and unjust. No man would be more tolerant or more sympathetic in the same or similar circumstances than these ladies are.

We have just glanced at this interesting book and we fear that we have given our readers a very inadequate idea of its contents. We can only say that its perusal was to us a succession of agreeable surprises, and has given us a higher opinion of the women of our country than we before entertained. It must not be forgotten that the articles are the productions of the women of many nations and many conditions of life.

UNBOUNDED OBEDIENCE.

There is something almost sublime in the impudence of our contemporary, the Times. A short time ago it made a most egregious blunder and it has ever since been trying to conceal its utter stupidity by raising false issues and abusing the COLONIST. Comparing the exports of 1894, \$117,524,949, with those of 1890, \$98,749,149, it declared that the difference between the year of plenty and the year of scarcity, \$20,000,000, was an "adverse balance." Anything more ridiculous than this can hardly be imagined. Yet our contemporary stood up brazenly in defence of its absurd mistake. It tried to show that the theory of "the balance of trade," in the ordinary sense, was involved in our exposure of its absurdity, when anyone of the least thinking capacity can see that the balance of trade theory has no more to do with its nonsensical assertion than has the question of the unrestricted coinage of silver. Our contemporary's contention was nonsense, pure and simple, and it required an almost unimagined amount of cheek to attempt to make its readers believe that it was anything else.

Health and happiness are relative conditions; at any rate, there can be little happiness without health. To give the body its full measure of strength and energy, the blood should be kept pure and vigorous, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ALL QUALIFIED.

Results of the Special Course for the Garrison Artillery Officers.

There is joy amongst the officers of the British Columbia Battalion of Garrison Artillery, for the special course which has for months occupied all their evenings and as much other spare time as could be given to it came to an end last night. It was a highly satisfactory conclusion, for of the class of seven all passed creditably, and are now entitled to the possession of the 1st Class Grade A certificate which attests fitness for promotion to any rank in the battalion. The course has involved a great deal of hard work. It commenced in September last, and during that and the three following months a large class of non-commissioned officers and men, besides five officers, were in attendance. Grade B certificates were the limit of that course, and the five officers who there secured them, together with Lieutenants Williams and Blanchard, who had previously obtained that qualification, took the supplementary course leading up to Grade A certificates. The following table gives an idea of the nature of their work:

THEORETICAL.									
Names.									
	H.P.S.	Thermodynamics	Chemistry	Mechanics	Physics	Trigonometry	Algebra	Geometry	Total.
Lieutenants	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300
Blanchard	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300
Gregory	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300
Jameson	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300
McConnell	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300
Rose Monroe	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300
Sargison	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300
Williams	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300

PRACTICAL.									
Names.									
	H.P.S.	Thermodynamics	Chemistry	Mechanics	Physics	Trigonometry	Algebra	Geometry	Total.
Lieutenants	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300
Blanchard	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300
Gregory	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300
Jameson	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300
McConnell	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300
Rose Monroe	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300
Sargison	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300
Williams	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300

Those who have taken the course speak in terms of high appreciation of the officers and sergeants of the Royal Marine Artillery, who were their instructors, and who did everything in their power to make the studies interesting. Lieut. Col. Rawlstone had the chief direction, and he and Captains Templar and Barnes left nothing undone that would make the visits of the militia of officers to their barracks as pleasant to all concerned as they were profitable in the way of valuable instruction. Color Sergeant Porter and Sergeant Christian are declared to be exceptionally well qualified to teach the intricate subjects confided to them. The course now over was the first of a series proposed, and proved an eminently satisfactory experiment.

GETTING READY.

The first steps towards the annual fall show were taken Tuesday night at a meeting of the B. C. Agricultural and Industrial Association, held at the City Hall. The question of the most suitable date was discussed at considerable length, some favoring the latter part of September and others the early weeks of October. At last it was decided that the secretary write Mr. Baynes Reid to find out from former years' meteorological records what would be the most suitable time to expect fine weather.

Next came the appointment of committees to prepare the prizes lists. They were: Cattle, sheep, horses and pigs, Messrs. Geo. Deane, J. Partridge and Dr. Tolmie. Dairy produce, Messrs. G. H. Brown and F. Ralsh. Miscellaneous, Messrs. Lamberton and R. T. Williams. Fine art, Messrs. C. E. Redfern and Shakespeare. Vegetables and field produce, Messrs. G. H. Brown, F. Ralsh and Dr. R. Kar. Flowers, Messrs. Lamberton and Dr. Bonouf. Fancy work, the Women's Council. Poultry, Messrs. Partridge and Tolmie.

A committee composed of Messrs. R. Sushbrook and Dr. Milne was formed to make arrangements with the Stanley park for show week. Messrs. Brown, Williams and N. Shakespeare were appointed a printing committee; Messrs. Falconer, Ralsh, Davidson and M. Baker will attend to the racing and sporting attractions, and Messrs. Brown, Kar and Pandey will canvass the business firms of the city with a view to securing prizes for various features of the show.

The meeting adjourned till Wednesday, the 12th inst.

Those who complain most are most to be complained of.—Matthew Henry.

When a man is wrong and won't admit it, he always gets angry.—Halliburton.

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