

The Daily Colonist

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

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ASIATIC MASSACRES.

Many Christians Were Killed and Wounded in the Recent Outbreaks.

The Sultan Agitated Because the Embassies Did Not Celebrate His Anniversary.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin says that very serious news has been received there by way of Athens, to the effect that massacres have been again commenced in several places in Asia Minor, and that many Christians have been killed and wounded as a result of these recent outbreaks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—The Sultan was decidedly agitated when informed that the embassies of the powers would not be illuminated, as has been the custom, in honor of the Sultan's accession August 31, 1876, upon the deposition of his elder brother, Murad V. His Majesty sent Tewfik Pasha to represent to the different ambassadors that the omission would be likely to have a bad effect upon the Turkish troops. Tewfik was informed in reply that the Turkish government must take steps to prevent any such demonstration, for nothing less was hinted at upon the part of the minister of foreign affairs, and the latter was again reminded that the continuance of the disorder here or elsewhere would endanger the integrity of the Turkish empire.

This was the gist of the reply which Tewfik Pasha received at all the embassies, but the wording, which was glossed with a veneer of Oriental diplomacy, was to the effect that "after recent events here the representatives of the powers have found it suitable to observe mourning, and as illuminations signified rejoicing, such displays upon Monday would be out of place."

The air is by no means clear, however. The entire blame for the recent massacres is now placed by the representatives of the powers upon the Turkish government. There are rumors that the outbreaks here had their echo in the butcheries of Armenians in several places of Asia Minor. Consequently the return of the British fleet to Turkish waters cannot have anything but a salutary effect, and Americans here are greatly pleased to hear that a squadron of United States warships has been detailed to protect American interests.

It is well known that the Sultan is considered a weak ruler, and that he is completely controlled by the apparently complete accord which exists among the representatives of the powers. In the mean while, however, business is being resumed in different quarters of the Turkish capital, except that the stores of Armenians and some of the stores owned by foreigners remained closed.

VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British secretary of state for the colonies, and Mrs. Chamberlain, were passengers on the Teutonic. Mr. Chamberlain said that he came to visit Mr. and Mrs. Endicott, the parents of his wife, at Danvers, Mass. He expects to return to England

RUSSELL IN MONTREAL.

The Chief Justice Gratified With the Reception of His Address on Arbitration.

Educational and Other Topics Discussed—His Opinion of Hon. Edward Blake.

(From the Montreal Star, August 28.) Lord Russell of Killowen and the members of his party, who left Toronto on Wednesday evening in a special train provided by the Grand Trunk railway officials, two of whom, Mr. F. H. McGuigan and Mr. William Wainwright, travelled with their guests, arrived at Kingston early yesterday morning and took the steamer Spartan for Montreal.

The famous trip through the Thousand Islands had been made and the boat was nearing Brockville, when the writer was invited to mount to the upper deck, which had been reserved for the Chief Justice and his friends.

"Well, what can I tell you that will be of interest? Let us get to the point. That is my rule in life—to get to the object as quickly as possible."

Two dark and eloquent eyes, searching yet kindly, looked on under heavy black brows, just turning to gray, and lit up a face every feature of which spoke of determination and tenacity of purpose. But the smile that accompanied the words, and the charm of the voice itself, these are things which cannot be described, they must be seen and heard to be comprehended.

Shall I say something regarding my visit to Ireland? I must not express any opinion in regard to the "othering," said Lord Russell, "but of course it is well known that I have always been a Home Ruler. Both Mr. Morley and myself believed in that principle long before Mr. Gladstone brought in his famous bill in 1886. But do you know, I think that Mr. Gladstone himself had made the step which decided his adherence to the cause once and for all. I believe that Mr. Gladstone had leanings in the direction of Home Rule as far back as 1872 or 1873. At that time the Irish Nationalist party was under the leadership of Mr. Isaac Butt, and it was not until the year 1880, when it became under Mr. Parnell, that the leaders had not the necessary knowledge of parliamentary tactics, and the members themselves had not yet learned to be aggressive and fight any inch of ground before giving up. The utility of obstruction was not yet learned. And so, one year, Mr. Butt would speak of Home Rule bill, in such a manner that Sir Wilfrid Lawson presents his annual temperance motion, and some of the members would sit it out, while others would make use of the opportunity to go to the smoking room and have a quiet chat. But the point I wish to emphasize is this: if you had an opportunity to read the speeches made in 1872 or 1873 by Mr. Gladstone in answer to Mr. Butt, you will be struck by the fact that in not one of them did he declare against the principle of home rule as laid down by Mr. Butt, but based his objections on the bill on the contention that any member who undertook to present such a measure to the house should be precluded from answering all questions with regard to its workings, and the method in which it was proposed to carry it out. Yes, I repeat that there is no doubt in my mind that Mr. Gladstone was a Home Ruler long before most people looked upon him as being converted to the doctrine."

The Chief Justice is known to be opposed to hereditary legislation, and it is for this reason that he refused to accept any title which would not become extinct at his death. He expressed his opinions on this subject yesterday as follows: "I would rather that this subject had not been brought up, but since it has, I do not mind saying that I am in favor of the system of hereditary legislation, because I fail to find one theoretical argument in favor of the existence of a body of hereditary legislators, although at the same time I am free to confess that such a system of legislation has worked in England up to the present, and sometimes not to the present."

Of Mr. Blake His Lordship said: "He is a able lawyer and a splendid fellow. I have the highest respect for himself as a man. Of course, I have often met him, and the more I see of him the more I admire and respect him."

B. C. MINING INTERESTS.

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—(Special)—It was reported here last evening that the War Eagle mine in British Columbia had been taken over by a wealthy English syndicate, which for some time has held an option of a million dollars on the property. Official news was expected by cable from London to-day.

Yesterday Messrs. Oiler and Hammond received word that a gold brick, representing the washup of the season of the Cariboo Gold Mining Co., amounted to \$31,000.

ANGELICAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

WINTIPEG, Sept. 2.—(Special)—The general synod of the Anglican church in Canada was opened here this evening in Holy Trinity church. Delegates and bishops were present from all the dioceses of the churches in the Dominion and marched in procession to the church from the school-house near by. Bishop Courtney, of Nova Scotia, delivered the opening sermon and after formal exercises an adjournment was made till this morning, when the business sessions will begin in St. John's college. The various committees of synod were assembled to-day, preparing work for

MR. LAURIER'S POLICY.

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—(Special)—A London cable says: "The papers reproduce Mr. Laurier's statement to the Chicago Record. The Liberal journals here express the hope that the United States will respond to these frank and friendly overtures. Other papers recall Mr. Blaine's refusal to reciprocate, unless the Dominion discriminated against Great Britain. Each paper declares that even Mr. Chamberlain asserted that such a course would strike a heavy, perhaps fatal, blow at Imperial Unity. The hope is expressed that if Mr. Chamberlain is unable to visit Ottawa Mr. Laurier may meet him at Salem."

"Sir Donald A. Smith, Canadian high commissioner, is entertaining friends at Glenora."

"Principal Peterson, of McGill University sails to-day for Montreal."

IRISH CONVENTION.

Threatened Collapse of the National Party Unless Changes are Effected.

P. T. O'Connor's Fierce Attack on the Disruptionists Who are Fighting the Movement.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—When the Irish National convention resumed its sessions yesterday morning there were rumors of war on every side and little prospect of the harmony which the convention was organized to bring about. Rev. Father Flynn moved the appointment of a committee on arbitration, with instructions to draw rules and a platform to unite all the factions of the Irish party. The motion was greeted with enthusiasm.

P. T. O'Connor took the floor. His eloquence aroused the first breeze of the day. He read Father Flynn's original resolution, suggesting that a committee be selected from the three sections of the Irish parliamentary party to prepare a basis of union, which has since been amended, and which was believed to have been written by Timothy M. Healy, M. P. O'Connor fiercely attacked the "disruptionists" who are fighting the convention with every dirty expedient. "O'Connor's attack on the Healyites was received with deafening cheers from the Dillonites."

Canon Murnane, of London, objected to O'Connor's language, which, he said, was defeating the object the convention had in view—to bring about unity among Irishmen of all sections.

A scene of great disorder followed, until Canon Murnane was ruled out of order.

Mr. O'Connor then resumed his remarks, and declared that the only way to kill dissension "was to crush it by the united determination of an angry people, and urged the convention to give Irish leaders the means of uniting the Parnellites with the Irish party. He appealed to the delegates to uphold constitutional methods.

The discussion of Father Flynn's resolution, the first test of strength between the Dillonites and the Healyites, was finally withdrawn in the interest of harmony. Later the convention adopted resolutions recording its conviction that it was important that the national representatives in parliament should be returned on a home rule policy, in which every supporter of that policy would be cordially received and treated according to his capacity to render service to the common cause.

Edward Blake, M.P., moved a resolution recognizing as an essential element of an effective party, the hearty co-operation and cheerful subordination of each individual member of such a party. Mr. Blake spoke at length on this subject, and during the course of his remarks, asserted that a change was needed, as otherwise there would be a collapse of the Irish parliamentary party. Continuing he said: "We must abandon the ship or reorganize the crew. The situation is intolerable and must be ended."

O. H. Higgins, of Boston, Mass., supported Mr. Blake's motion in a speech which was full of defense of England, and the resolutions were eventually adopted.

John Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, who received an ovation when he arose to speak, moved the usual home rule resolutions, and called upon the men "whose names were the shibboleth of factions," to meet in the autumn, advocate as leaders and choose a new leader, to whom all can give unbroken support.

The convention then adjourned. A meeting of the foreign delegates was held after the convention adjourned, and following an animated discussion, a resolution was adopted that the foreign delegates would hereafter afford financial support to the party reported by the convention.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GENUINE DEMOCRATS.

Delegates From Forty-one States and Three Territories Meet in Convention.

A Stirring Appeal for the Very Life of the Old-Time Democracy.

ALASKA MAIL SERVICE.

SEATTLE, Sept. 2.—Through F. W. Valle, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service, who was in the city on Tuesday, it is learned that Second Assistant Postmaster General Chas. Neilson has advertised for a letter mail service between Juneau and Circle City. The department will require four round trips as follows: Between November 1 and December 31, January 1, 1887, and February 28, March 1 and April 15, April 16 and May 31. Sureties on the bond must justify the sum of \$4,000. Bids will be received up to September 21.

LOOKING WESTWARD.

Mr. W. C. Matthews, Dun's Manager, Well Pleased With the Outlook on the Coast.

Eastern Financial Men Being Attracted by British Columbia's Great Mineral Wealth.

Mr. W. C. Matthews, of Toronto, manager of R. G. Dun & Co. for Ontario, Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia, who has come to the Coast on a visit of inspection, left last night for the interior of the province. Mr. Matthews, while taking a conservative view of the business outlook throughout Canada, sees a distinct improvement in the situation, especially in the West. It is three years since he was last in British Columbia, and during the last few days he has been busy inquiring into the state of trade, and considers that in Victoria the wholesalers especially are doing a good volume of business. British Columbia, he says, is attracting very favorable notice among financial men in the East.

The fact that such men as Mr. Gooderham, of Toronto, and other prominent and wealthy Eastern people, after a thorough examination of the resources of the country, are ready to back their opinions by investing their money in developing British Columbia's mineral resources, is considered by Mr. Matthews the best proof of what Eastern Canadians think of this province. The indications are, too, that considerably more capital will continue to flow this way.

Mr. Matthews was well pleased with the condition of things in Manitoba and the Northwest. The estimate is that the farmers there will have at least 15,000,000 bushels of wheat to export this season. He found in Winnipeg that the payments on loans were being met more promptly than ever before, and farmers with mortgages which had not yet matured were anxious to pay them up now instead of letting them run on. The signs of progress all through the West were highly satisfactory.

In Ontario the lumber industry was in an unsatisfactory condition, because it depended largely on the United States as a market, and the unsettled condition of affairs in the republic had had a bad effect, the lumbermen not being able to get rid of their stock. Further east, in Quebec, however, the lumber industry was shipping fast, for there was a good deal of the silver troubles in the States have had the effect of bringing capital over to Canada for deposit in the banks. He knew several instances where Americans were making inquiries with the view of bringing over very large sums of money for this purpose as a matter of precaution in case Bryan was elected and free silver resulted.

Mr. Matthews left last night for the Sound and will go to the Kootenay country by way of Spokane to see for himself the silver troubles in British Columbia. The people of Eastern Canada were greatly interested in having a railway put through the Crow's Nest Pass, Mr. Matthews said, so as to give them a better opportunity of competing for the trade of the mining country, especially in mining machinery for which considerable money was now going to the States.

One Honest Man.

If written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed of my faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise secrecy. Please address, simply: P. O. Box 383, London, Ont.

There was an unusually large number of ladies in the galleries, and in the chairs back of the stage, their bright gowns and hats heightening the general effect of the scene. Most of them were from a distance, but some of the prominent ladies of Indianapolis were present. Mrs. Hendricks, widow of the late Vice-President Hendricks, was especially conspicuous.

Altogether it was an impressive scene. The delegates themselves were an imposing body of men. Among them were many who have for years been prominent in national affairs, and the councils of the Democratic party. Not a few were delegates to the Chicago convention, including several chairmen of delegations, who returned here in the same capacity, except that whereas they were hitherto declining to participate in the proceedings, their appearance here was the signal for outbursts of enthusiasm.

There was plenty of enthusiasm and demonstrations were numerous. The delegates cheered at the sight of prominent men—in fact, at anything and everything. The "What's the matter man" was there and kept them busy. Every reference to Mr. Cleveland was the signal for a scene, during which men cheered and waved whatever they could get their hands on. Miniature flags floated every way out of mysterious recesses and were wildly waved on every occasion.

The convention held two sessions, but got no further than effecting the permanent organization. Ex-Gov. Flower, the temporary chairman, and Senator Caffery, the permanent chairman, both delivered addresses, and Dr. Everett of Massachusetts, and John P. Irish, the Pacific coast orator, voiced the spirit of the convention during interims in the proceedings. There was not a jar or hitch anywhere. The temper of the delegates was displayed in the vigorous fashion with which the denunciation of the Chicago platform and its candidates were received.

Governor Flower referred to Bryan as an "ambitious, unsteady, and unsafe man," and a "demagogue and a word juggler," with a revolutionary band behind him, and the ruffians rang with applause. Governor Flower's speech went somewhat extensively into the subject of bi-metallicism as proposed by the Chicago platform was a dream, and that the gold standard was responsible for high wages and low interest rates on money.

Senator Caffery, in assuming the gavel as permanent chairman, made a very effective speech in the nature of an appeal for the life of the old Democracy. He painted the Democracy at Chicago as indulging in debauchery. But he said reason must return, and the convention to again "unfurl the flag never yet soiled by reiteration or stained with dishonor."

Dr. Everett made a stirring speech against sectionalism, and John P. Irish likened the "silver Democratic party" to twin daughters of the horse leech, both seeking to raise the price of the necessities of life. In conclusion he predicted that if this convention did not succeed in vanquishing both, it would at least leave one without a sister.

Perhaps the most important action taken by the convention was the adoption of the recommendation to make the organization permanent, and to empower the national committee appointed to call future conventions. This indicates a contest four years from now over the regularity of the two organizations, and may prove far-reaching in its effect.

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Hamilton, widow of Captain Delaney Hamilton, one of Toronto's oldest inhabitants, is dead. Lieut. Col. R. B. Hamilton, late of the Queen's Own, and Harry C. Hamilton, of Sault Ste. Marie, are sons of the deceased.

A Confidence Game....

That's all it is—a "Public Confidence" game. With "Public Confidence" and "Trade Confidence" we have gained the confidence of buyers many years ago, and we stand guard to it closely. We advertise because we would largely increase our already extensive business. We do not know our business characteristics, nor the extent of our trade, to be derived from trading with us. We state everything in truth, and all persons favoring us with their patronage can do so with the assurance of our desire to give the greatest satisfaction in style, quality and price.

Wrinkled Loveliness! Crinkled Prettiness! Puckered Beauty! Knotted Elegance!

Of course every lady whose eye catches this heading will know that I need say no more to Crepe. Could any fabric ever be described in the same way. They're very odd; they're also nice and new. A large stock of every color and size. Write to select from, 2c. to 40c. per yard.

Wash Fabrics. Percales. Teazle Down. Crepe Ligmas.

Of course, in white goods we have the very best of the money. Navos and Lawns from 12 1/2 cts., India Linens, Victoria Lawns, Divinity and Swiss, from 10 cts. per yard. Fibre Fabric for interlining, good as the best, 15 cts. per yard. Haircloth and imitation Haircloth, at 15c., 25c., and 35c., Crinolines, at 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., 95c., and 100c.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & COY.
June 10th, 1896.

able that we have for the transaction of business, and our old friends on orders early. The your best attention. J. WALLBRIDGE.

CEPTION.
—Yesterday morning formally received Li Hung Chang, ball room, which American and Chinese formally presented to him by His
said: "Your great pleasure to presented to your highly known throughout the citizens of America have in confidence, con-administration and great republic are prosperity. It will my august master, to maintain the with America, whose for the Chinese whose protection these immigrants is to be highly specially appointed the Emperor of our Exalted Majesty friendly feelings of America, in friendly and co-operate mutually intercourse be for the cause of Your Exalted Majesty to be afforded protection to Chinese immigrants friendly and government with a view to the people of your nation continued peace."
the ambassadors in suits and receive wrapped in silk, as seen to be a huge and a gift and gold of credentials, resident, who turns- President Chang said: "I gives me great hands a personal sovereign among the representative became betwe- incidents have to increase on not the least gratifying expressions of your Emperor try of his most distinguished honor has been so honor- connected with pa- and with all in the direction of prevention. Your is made more im- that it serves to civilization of the best type of in the Western the widely dif- the two countries rendered to you by zons of the United strongest possible nations. We feel of your tour your sojourn among in an adequate ob- vey accomplished as however, escape and fertile domain created by those they would reap in the West and has been here es- loved freedom, and patriotic pen- nment because of them, administered and saved from that your ant, and that at its safe and agreeable in your field of duty

ULTED.
(Special)—J. E. speaking to a Nor-Western, said on for the reports his name with nt of the school having been in n. Mr. Sitton on

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SKIN
Lover's Piles
Constipation, curing complaint, while sers of the stomach, regulate the bowels.

AD
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that here is where t. Our pills cure it.

Pills are very small or two pills make vegetable and do their gentle action. In vials at 25 cents, 50, or sent by mail, 60, New York.

Small Price.

S. WALLBRIDGE.

albridge,
ROKERS.

B. C.

able that we have for the transaction of business, and our old friends on orders early. The your best attention. J. WALLBRIDGE.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

There will be long and an interesting debate in the House of Commons on an important constitutional question. As our readers know, there was a difference of opinion between the Governor-General and the late Government relative to the expediency of it in the last days of its existence making certain appointments and performing other acts of authority. Under ordinary circumstances, it is admitted by the Governor-General, that the Government had a perfect right to make the appointments and to perform the other acts which he refused to give his sanction, but the position of the Government was such as to make such acts of authority improper and unfair to the incoming Government. The stand taken by the Governor-General is perhaps best expressed in his own words. In the memorandum addressed to Sir Charles Tupper, then Premier, His Excellency says:

The previous Administration (of which Sir Mackenzie Bowell was Prime Minister), representing the views of the same political party and having a majority in both chambers, failed to pass its proposed legislation, and on the 25th of April Parliament expired by effluxion of time without having granted supplies for the public service beyond the 30th of June. Subsequently, when no Parliament was, or could be under the circumstances, in existence, the present Administration was formed. So far, therefore, as these are dependent upon the subsequent approval of Parliament, the acts of the administration are in an unusual degree provisional. And, as the powers of an administration, undoubtedly full and unrestricted, must surely always be used with discretion, their exercise would seem to be rightly limited under such circumstances as the present to the transaction of all necessary public business, while it is a further duty to avoid all acts which may embarrass the succeeding Government.

It will be observed that His Excellency does not question the power of the Administration to do what it had done, but as he did not look upon the exercise of power to which he objected as "necessary public business," he withheld from it his sanction. His Excellency goes on to say:

On this ground, too, I felt obliged to withhold the expression of my acquiescence in your suggestion as to the appointment of Senators or Judges. (You have since then laid before me certain recommendations as to Senatorships which are vacant.) These are like appointments, and with them under such circumstances as the present, it would seem proper to leave all other life appointments and the creation of all new offices and appointments for the consideration of the incoming Ministers, unless always such a course is shown to be contrary to the public interest. In the case of the Senate, which consists of 78 members, it is to be noted also that there are said to be now no more than five Senators who are Liberals. And it may well be urged that to aggravate this inequality at the present time would not only tend to embroil the probable successor of this Government, but to increase the risk of friction between the two chambers of the legislature. In the case of judges I will only add that, bearing in mind the ordinary length of their tenure of office, and also the long predominance of one political party in the Dominion Parliament, the current deduction as to the complexion of the political opinions represented upon the bench, whether baseless or well founded, is not unnatural. As to the remaining recommendations which are before me, and generally as to other business of a similar nature, all seem to me to be subject to the same governing consideration. Whatever business can wait without detriment to the public interest may properly do so.

The question to be considered is, Had the Governor-General the authority thus to limit the powers of the Government, and was it right and constitutional in him to take into consideration the party leanings of the gentlemen whom the Government desired to appoint to the Senate and the political opinions of the lawyers whom they recommended to be raised to the Bench? How far does his prerogative extend in these cases?

Sir Charles Tupper replied to this memorandum by showing that the course which his Government had pursued was strictly according to British and Colonial practice. After having cited a number of precedents Sir Charles proceeds:

No question therefore can possibly arise as to the British constitutional practice in regard to the right of a defeated ministry to carry on the public business until their successors are appointed, and to fill any vacancies that may exist. Lord Salisbury was not precluded from the creation of additional peers, although the disparity between the Liberals and Conservatives in the House of Lords was at least as great as that which exists in the Senate here. But to put the question beyond controversy, I have only to call Your Excellency's attention to the fact that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, after his defeat in 1878 by a majority between 80 and 90 in the House of Commons, secured the approval of Lord Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, to 180 minutes of Council, being, all that were submitted to him, without any exception, of which 82 were appointments to office, including a deputy minister, a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, four puisne judges and a County Court judge. In reference to your Excellency's statement respecting the Canadian judiciary, I am glad to be able to say that in Canada, as in England, our judges are neither Liberal nor Conservative, nor can they in any sense be said to represent political opinion on the bench. I do not know upon what sources of information your Excellency may have relied, but in this case, at all events, you will find them exceedingly untrustworthy. In the sense of referring to the political party to which the judge be-

longed at the time of his appointment, I may call your Excellency's attention to the fact that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Sir Henry Strong, and the present Mr. Justice Taschereau, were appointed by Mr. Mackenzie, and that in Ontario the present Chief Justice—Arnaud; (and a long list of judges in the different provinces) all belonged to the Liberal party when appointed to the Bench.

In answer to the Governor-General's objection to the late Government's nominees for seats in the Senate, Sir Charles says:

I may also be permitted to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that during the five years Mr. Mackenzie was Premier he met with no lack of support from the Senate, except on two occasions. On these occasions he failed to obtain the assistance of some of his most prominent supporters in the House of Commons, and subsequently I myself heard him frankly admit that in those two instances the Senate was right and he was wrong. The retention of the confidence of the country by the Senate, in my judgment, will depend much more upon the character and attainments of the gentlemen who are appointed to it than upon their political convictions at the time of their appointments.

This is how the difference between the Governor-General and the late Government stands. What decision Parliament will arrive at with regard to it, is not for us to say, but the question to be considered is very important and most interesting; as far as we can see it is, when a Governor-General justified in disregarding the advice of his constitutional advisers, and how far can he go short of dismissing them outright? Sir Charles Tupper's reply, of course, concludes with the tender of the resignation of himself and his colleagues.

VISITING POTENTATES.

The young Czar of All the Russias and his young wife, like all the rest of the world who can afford it, are having their outing. Emperors and Empresses, like all other human creatures, need change now and then, and take a pleasure in visiting their relations. Their family circle is quite a large one, and before they have completed their round of visits they will have travelled over a considerable part of the Continent of Europe and visited the Island of Great Britain. The Imperial couple were due in Vienna on the 27th of last month. They were in Breslau on Wednesday, and on Saturday the Czar will pay his grandfather a visit in Copenhagen. On the 20th of this month the Empress will be on her way to see her grandmother at Balmoral, where she will arrive on the 22nd and will remain until the 3rd of October. It is said that the venerable Queen of England is greatly beloved in her character of grandmother and great-grandmother. The young people are all very fond of her and are continually looking to her for advice and consolation. The Emperor of Germany, we presume, is an exception. It is said that at one time he was not particularly fond of his mother's mother, and it is hardly probable that a man who has such a high opinion of himself would like it to be thought that he ever stood in need of either comfort or counsel from his grandmother. On the 6th of October the Czar and Czarina will land in Cherbourg, and they will be in Paris on the 6th, when there will be great doings. It is said that the French will give them a magnificent welcome, and though they are republicans they will entertain their imperial guests right royally.

It is not expected that the visits of the Emperor and Empress of Russia to European courts and capitals will be productive of political results. Great care has been taken to create the impression that the tour is simply and solely one of pleasure. The Emperor, it is said, is not in good health and it is hoped that change of air and scene will do him good. Stories about the state of the Emperor's health must be taken with a good many grains of allowance, for it is, for some reason or other, the habit of European news-caterers to be continually making statements regarding the health of the Emperors of Russia that are afterwards found to be untrue, strictly in accordance with the facts. If the Czar's health is not good, it is greatly to be hoped that it will be improved by travel and change. He is said to be a very estimable young man and his life is without doubt exceedingly valuable.

MADAGASCAR.

Madagascar, since it has come into possession of the French, does not appear to be in a very peaceful condition. The island, it is said, is in a condition of anarchy from one end to the other. There is friction between the civil and military authorities, and crime is rampant. Robber bands commit their depredations without check, and riots and other disturbances are frequent. The only places in the country that are safe for foreigners are, it is said, those in which French troops are stationed. Some 200 or 300 churches have been burnt by the rebels and many church officials have been put to death. "It must be remembered," an English gentleman just returned from Madagascar says, "that very few of the educated and civilized people are taking part in the disturbances, and if once the French are able to restore order in the country things will soon return to their normal condition, as a large number in the central provinces are sincerely attached to Christianity." So far it seems the

French have not benefited very greatly from the conquest of Madagascar. It is, and most likely will continue to be for some time, a white elephant on their hands.

QUITTED DOWN.

The Tribunal has, it appears, completely quitted down. The Uitlanders, if they are not contented, have ceased to complain. One of their grievances, that respecting education, has been redressed, and it is perhaps hoped that other reforms will follow. "The cry for the grant of franchises," says the correspondent of the London Times, "has dwindled down to a plainissimo whisper," and he is told that "even if it were granted, very few would cast aside their British citizenship." The Boers are, however, fortifying their country and purchasing arms and ammunition. Two strong forts are in course of construction on the hills above Pretoria, and two others will shortly be commenced. Two batteries of Krupp guns have been imported; also Maxim guns and quick-firing guns throwing 1 1/4 pound shells at the rate of 25 per minute. Rifles and ammunition in large quantities are in the hands of the authorities, and still further orders have been given to works in France and Sweden, while a well known English revolver manufacturer has received orders to erect an establishment in the Transvaal. These may not be indications of warlike intentions on the part of the Boers; they may be acting on the principle that the best way to be sure of peace is to be prepared for war.

GRIT PROMISES.

The promises of the Grits to be economical have been many and they have been emphatic. Whether they have been sincere or not will be seen by and by. They have, too, promised to revise the tariff with the view of lessening the burdens which the people will have to bear. But declarations made by Mr. Tarte make it very doubtful indeed whether the Government intend to carry out their promises. The Montreal Gazette says:

Le Cultivateur, which is Mr. Tarte's paper, expresses the opinion that it will take millions of dollars to put the public works of the country in the state in which they should be. It also hopes that the Minister of Public Works, who is Mr. Tarte, will inform the public of the facts, so that opinion may be formed so as to ensure the taking of the steps necessary to correct the faults. There is not much doubt that, in response to the opinion of so influential a journal, the able Minister will see that what is required will be done to make the expenditure lively.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

To-day is Labor's holiday. It is only right that one day in the year should be set apart in honor of Labor. The debt which the world owes to Labor is incalculable. Nature has almost everywhere been bountiful, but her gifts would go to waste if men did not work to avail themselves of them. This is what the great mass of mankind has been doing ever since man first appeared on this earthly scene. Men very soon found out that if they wanted anything good they must work for it. They have been working, and what wonders have been wrought by their labor—the labor of the hand and labor of the head! Both kinds of labor were necessary to make the earth a fit abode for man and to maintain him upon it in comfort. The thinker and the manual laborer are as necessary to each other as the hand is to the head. It is the merest folly for one to be jealous of the other. Both are entitled to honor and both should be remembered on Labor Day.

It is unfortunate that in these days men who consider themselves the friends of mankind think it to be their duty to set class against class—to do their best to cause the men who labor with their hands to be dissatisfied. They do what they can to make what they call the workman the antagonist of all other classes. They tell him that his ill-used, that others reap where he has sown, and that he gets but a very small share of the fruits of his labor. Capital, they represent as the enemy of Labor, as always on the lookout to take advantage of Labor and to deprive it of what in justice it ought to have and to enjoy.

Labor in British Columbia has before it an object lesson on the relations between Capital and Labor which all would do well to study closely and intelligently. It is now known that there is great wealth in the mountains and rocks of this Province. The workman, who represents Labor, stands by and looks wistfully and longingly at the mountains and rocks known to contain the precious metals. He may be hungry and his family may be in need of the necessities of life, but he can derive no benefit from the gold which he is told abounds in those mountains and those rocks. Why? He is not lazy; he is not stupid; he is able and willing to work. His muscular strength and his intelligence are of no use to him. The gold might as well be at the Antipodes as within a stone's throw of him, for all the advantage it is to him. He cannot get a pennyweight of it without expensive machinery, without the help of other workmen, and without food to keep him and his family alive until the gold is mined and smelted. What he needs before he can go to work is money—capital. Capital must be had

or gold must remain in the rocks unused until the end of the world. Without that capital the workman under these circumstances is as helpless as a child.

But help is at hand. An intelligent and enterprising man who knows of the existence of the gold takes specimens of the ore, says to Victoria. He holds the citizens of the find he has made, and offers them a share in the produce of the mine, if they will supply him with the money to work it. The offer induces not one man but scores of men, who are not what are called capitalists but who have saved a little money, to take an interest in the mining venture, and sufficient money is raised to commence operations. He is employed at fair wages to sink a shaft and to do other work connected with the mine. He runs no risk. He is paid his wages every week or every month as the case may be, and whether the mine pays or does not pay he gets his living out of it, as long as the work goes on.

It is very different with the men—some of them poor enough no doubt—who have invested their savings in the mine. They may have to wait years before they get a dividend, or after waiting they may find that they will get nothing at all; that the money invested and all the gold taken out of the mine have gone to pay expenses—that it has all gone to pay workmen of one kind and another, and that there is nothing left for them. In this case who is the better off, the capitalist or the workman? And even when the mine pays more than expenses the investor's share is not often more than a fair interest on his money.

And this is the history of by far the greater number of investments. The investors are not bloated capitalists but prudent workmen and women who have saved a little money, or widows and orphans whose inheritance has been invested for them in mining or other stock, or shopkeepers or professional men of a speculative turn of mind, who for the sake of a good dividend have invested their savings in joint stock concerns. Their money has given employment to Labor which has been sure of its reward; but it has depended upon the vicissitudes of business and the honesty of business men whether the return for their investment is great or small, or whether it is sunk never to be seen again. It should not be forgotten that a very great proportion of the money invested in industries that give continuous employment to labor is owned by persons of the classes we have named, none of whom rank as capitalists.

Then, in the case of the capitalist properly so-called, who invests his millions in gold mines or in other industrial enterprises, whether his ventures succeed or not, he gives employment to large numbers. Money is continually passing through his hands to be used by men and women who take none of the risks, or feel the annoyances, the disappointments, or the cares of business. In fact the capitalist is simply the channel through which money runs to the non-capitalist classes. Sometimes he increases his capital by his business enterprises, and sometimes he decreases it. The average return is generally in these days very modest indeed.

A little thought must convince the intelligent man that the demagogues' denunciations of capitalists are generally mischievous nonsense. Capital is needed to enable the people of a country to develop its resources, and the capitalist is, so far from being an enemy of the workman, his very best friend. The capitalists, for instance, who are supplying the money to develop the gold fields of this Province are, whether they intend to be or not, the benefactors of the working class, and ordinarily they are, as men, worthy of the respect and esteem of those to whom they directly or indirectly give employment.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

The Indianapolis platform contains the creed of the Gold Democrats moderately and clearly expressed. It condemns the declarations of the Chicago convention as unsound and un-democratic. The Democratic party, it says, "has survived many defeats but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago." It of course denounces the policy of protection. The Democrats are free traders or rather the advocates of a tariff for revenue only. It stands up staunchly for the gold standard. "The experience of mankind," it says "has shown that by its natural qualities gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as the standard of monetary measure and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under the safeguards of law."

The Indianapolis Convention enthusiastically commends the administration of Mr. Cleveland. "The patriotism, fidelity and courage," it says, "with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the vigorous character of his administrations, his wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, his equal regard for the rights of every class and every section; his firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and his sturdy persistence in upholding the



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credit and the honor of the nation, are fully recognized by the Democratic party, and will secure him a place in history beside the father of the Republic."

This is high praise, and President Cleveland deserves every word of it. He has proved himself to be an able administrator, and his promptitude and his courage have on more than one occasion averted serious misfortune. The platform upholds the Supreme Court of the United States and protests against any attempt to interfere with its action and to undermine its authority.

It does not appear that anyone expects that General Palmer, the candidate of the convention, stands the slightest chance of being elected as President; but his candidature will give irreconcilable Democrats a man for whom they can conscientiously vote and a platform to which they can consistently subscribe. The votes of this class of Democrats will be taken from Bryan, and consequently diminish his chances of being elected.

Mrs. Gordon Grant and Miss Grant returned yesterday from Vancouver. W. A. Ward was a passenger from Vancouver by the Charmer last night.

MAINLAND MATTERS.
Gold-bearing Quartz Near Westminster—Burglary at Vancouver—Church of England Synod.
VANCOUVER.
VANCOUVER, Sept. 5.—The next meeting of the synod of the Church of England Diocese of New Westminster will be held at Christ church, Vancouver, on October 12.
C. J. Marani, R. Balfour and T. Cunningham, the Fraser River improvement delegation to Ottawa, left by to-day's train for the Dominion capital.
A man giving the uncommon name of Smith was caught by Officer Lean attempting to break into Woodard's wholesale stores, Westminster avenue. It is hoped the rest of the desperate gang will be traced through this captured criminal.
The duty collected during August at Vancouver was \$34,216.48, an increase over August, 1895, of \$7,576.12. The value of August exports was \$94,487; of imports, \$63,326.
WESTMINSTER.
WESTMINSTER, Sept. 5.—Gold bearing quartz assaying \$100 per ton is said to have been found up river, within 40 miles of Westminster.
Mrs. J. W. Moore, Mrs. J. R. Richards and Miss Bessie Mitchell were among the arrivals from Vancouver last night.

WANT NO DISCUSSIONS.

Government Talking Machines Remarkably Silent—Mistakes of Mr. McInnes—A Little Fresh.

The Liberals Made the Governor-General's Warrants Necessary—Facing Both Ways.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 29.—The debate on the address, which has lasted four days this week, was somewhat limited in its scope owing to the paucity of the topics mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. The government frankly admit that this is to be a session merely for supply, and they have shown a desire to avoid controversial subjects by the manner in which the speech is drafted as well as in the estimates which were submitted to parliament on Thursday evening. The opposition did most of the talking, and it was a little strange to one accustomed to hear the tirades poured forth by Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. McMullen, Lister and others, in opposition, to find these gentlemen either strictly on the defensive or else entirely silent. Indeed, Sir C. H. Tupper, drew the laughter of the opposition, amid a word picture of the changed condition of affairs regards Mr. McMullen, and chaffed that gentleman in a most unmerciful manner. In the past it has been the habit of Conservative newspapers to apprise the reading public of the fact that Mr. McMullen has slept with a pillow and the public accounts closed to his boom. Now, all this is gone. Mr. McMullen has to keep within the traces and his silvery tones will be heard no more in attack. Occasionally he may be privileged to say a word in defence of his masters, but this will only take place when he gets the nod from his leader.

The honor of moving the address as your readers are well aware was bestowed upon young Mr. McInnes, who discharged the duty in a FAIRLY CREDITABLE MANNER, albeit it was marred by some blots which added years and a more varied experience will remove. The Eastern press, while making due allowances for Mr. McInnes' secular position, has not hesitated to criticize his performance. For instance, the Montreal Witness, a stalwart Liberal organ, says of Mr. McInnes:

"His speech did not meet with universal approval, even from his own side. He made the mistake of confining his remarks to the province from which he hailed. Nevertheless he made a vigorous speech, fairly well delivered, with some rather good points, and aside from one rather unfortunate expression, his claim to have fairly well discharged his duty. The 'unfortunate expression' alluded to was to the following effect: 'While we on this side of the house are not Socialists, while we do not wear red shirts nor carry daggers, yet we do see that the conditions of society at the present day are becoming strained, and relief must be given to those who are suffering from an enforced condition of poverty in our country, and if this relief is not forthcoming from these legislative halls it will be enacted in the streets. This revolutionary sentiment is the harbinger of the barricades of Paris of the days of the French revolution—provoked many protests in the house. Mr. McInnes also, for a young man, made the mistake of trying to hippify the leaders in the parliamentary forum since Confederation. For him, a young member not yet out of his parliamentary swaddling clothes, to attack one of the Fathers of Confederation and designate him 'the great stretch' is hardly in good form. Indeed, Mr. Laurier

and some other members of the government were evidently a little agast. The Ottawa Citizen speaking of Mr. McInnes' effort, and apropos of the remark that the government should establish a mint in British Columbia, said that it was usual for mint sauce to go with lamb. In this case it was apparent that the lamb had been separated. Personally I have a great deal of sympathy with a young man entering parliament for the first time and having to take up a somewhat trying role. Mr. McInnes has now learned that that which might pass muster on a platform in the remote districts of some constituencies is not quite adapted for the House of Commons, and when next he addresses the house it will be in a somewhat more moderate tone. In the course of the debate the opposition had the government undoubtedly on the hip. No greater instance of Liberal inconsistency can be found in the history of the House of Commons than their action respecting the issue of Governor-General's warrants. Time and time again Sir Richard Cartwright has fulminated against the Conservatives for utilizing this method for raising money in an emergency. While in one sense the Liberals may be commended for their action, inasmuch as it enabled a deserving body of men to secure their salaries, yet there does not appear to have been the SLIGHTEST LEGAL AUTHORITY for their action, and it is undoubtedly a great strain of the audit which they have been guilty. All this might have been avoided had the Liberal opposition last session done as the government urged them and allowed an interim appropriation equal to two months salary of the service to pass the House. But no, the Liberals had started on their obstructive policy and they were bound to see it through. For this reason, therefore, any pretence of justification which the Liberals otherwise might have had was entirely lost. This further fact must also be borne in mind, that had all the estimates for this year gone through, this extra session on which we are now engaged would not have been necessary and the country would have been saved an expenditure of \$650,000. The government made a poor show of defence. Indeed, they had not a leg to stand on, and although Sir Richard Cartwright tried his best, there was an undercurrent running through his observations which seemed to admit that the government were not entirely blameless. On the Manitoba school

question the opposition clearly placed on which the dispute rested, and the present ministry in the different parts of the country. In Ontario the cry had been 'HANDS OFF MANITOBA!'

In Quebec it had been 'Justice for the Manitoba Catholics!' Every effort was made to elicit from the government an expression of opinion as to how far negotiations had proceeded for a settlement of the school question. Although the Liberal newspapers have announced that a settlement has been reached, yet Sir Oliver Mowat, in a moment of candor, was free to confess that the matter had not yet been settled.

The now famous interview which Mr. Laurier gave to the Montreal correspondent of the Chicago Record, which interview, by the way, one report says was written by Mr. Tarte, and another by Mr. Edward Farrer, called forth the strongest condemnation from the opposition. Your readers by this time have doubtless had an opportunity of perusing that interview. It is almost incredible that any man holding the position of First Minister in this country could have penned such a production; but the admission has been made by the Prime Minister of its authenticity, and he will have to assume the responsibility for it. I am told that at an early date, on motion to go into committee of supply, an amendment will be moved strongly condemning Mr. Laurier.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The Allan Line Seeking a Renewal of Their Subsidy—Militia Camps.

The Warrant Question—Supplementary Estimates Not Brought Down—Senate Holiday.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Representatives of the Allan line interviewed Hon. Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright today and pressed their claim for the renewal of the ocean subsidy with the privilege of entering St. John in winter. The government are considering the question.

The House of Commons debated Hon. Mr. Foster's amendment on the warrants signed by the Governor-General till to-night when the debate went over till Tuesday.

The Senate was adjourned till the 14th. Hon. Mr. Laurier, replying to Hon. Mr. Foster, said he could not tell when the supplementary estimates would be brought down.

The house yesterday passed the grant for militia camps.

Senator Vidal is moving to close the Senate bar.

Gunner Miller has won a place on the Bisley team.

CAPT. DREYFUS' ESCAPE

How the French Military Traitor Escaped From His Island Prison.

His Faithful Wife Made All Arrangements and Foiled the Authorities.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—In an interview, Captain Hunter, of the British steamer Nonpareil, from Cayenne, French Guiana, is quoted as saying that Dreyfus, captain of the French military convict, escaped on board an American schooner, and with the help of his wife, formerly Madlle. Hadnard, and the daughter of wealthy parents. Madame Dreyfus, at the urgent request of the prisoner, received permission from the French government to join her husband in his place of imprisonment and in due course of time arrived at Cayenne well supplied with funds.

Captain Dreyfus was arrested in October, 1894, was tried by court-martial and sentenced to be publicly degraded and confined in a fortress for life. His formal degradation took place January 5, 1895, on the parade grounds of the military school and in the presence of 5,000 troops. His sword was broken, his buttons and insignia of rank were cut off and he was compelled to go through what is known as the "execution parade," being marched, with drums beating, along the four sides of the square comprised of the soldiers detailed to witness his punishment.

He was cursed as a traitor but always maintained his innocence and claimed that it would eventually be proven, a belief which was shared by a number of people at the time, it being aimed that he had been made the victim of a foul conspiracy. Madame Dreyfus was also a firm believer in the innocence of her husband, and when she reached Cayenne the French authorities offered her the use of a steam launch to take her to the Grand Salut islands where her husband's prison was situated, but she declined, saying that she wished to become acquainted to the climate before going to the island. Thereupon the steam launch left Cayenne.

According to Capt. Hunter Madame Dreyfus lost no time in perfecting plans for her husband's escape, or else she must have had assistance from persons who had reached Cayenne some time before her, for the same night, he says, an American schooner with Madame Dreyfus on board, appeared off Grand Salut island, sent a boat ashore and brought off not only the prisoner, but several of the men who had been detailed to guard him, apparently proving conclusively that everything was arranged for the escape of Capt. Dreyfus before his wife reached Cayenne.

REMYENI was so delighted with the acoustic properties of Institute hall that he wrote to Mr. Lombard expressing his pleasure and at the same time stating that there were only two other places in which he had played on this continent during his present tour that were as perfect in acoustic properties.

IRISH IN CONVENTION.

The Closing Meeting—Resolution in Favor of Amnesty Adopted—Appeal for Funds.

John Dillon's Opinion of the Gathering—He is Attacked by a Mob.

(Special to the Colonist.)

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.—The Irish national convention was closed to-day, and in regard to its proceedings and the success which attended the gathering John Dillon in an interview said: "At least 100 Farnellites and 150 Heavily have been present, yet so impressed were they at the sincerity and unity of the delegates that none of them raised a voice of protest to deny or dispute anything. It is charged that the priests are against us; yesterday 400 were present and eager supporters. The success achieved far exceeds our most sanguine hopes. I desire to say to the American people in regard to the Irish people in Ireland, that while after the greatest success ever achieved for any Irish convention called as this has been, I still uphold and repeat my belief that the American people and Redmond if they come together, things as they are unwilling in the cause of Ireland to do this, then I will execute the duty of reporting the convention and will fight for unity to the last gasp. We will have unity even if we lose many members of the party, and on unity we will go to the country."

The Daily Express, commenting upon the report, says: "The Irish representatives of the American people in Ireland, that while after the greatest success ever achieved for any Irish convention called as this has been, I still uphold and repeat my belief that the American people and Redmond if they come together, things as they are unwilling in the cause of Ireland to do this, then I will execute the duty of reporting the convention and will fight for unity to the last gasp. We will have unity even if we lose many members of the party, and on unity we will go to the country."

Independent remarks: "The convention is a thing to be laughed at, notwithstanding that it is patronized by a bishop."

The Irish Times expresses the opinion that the convention is "foreign and not academic."

On the other hand the Freeman's Journal thinks that the convention is a monumental success.

The third session of the Convention opened this morning at 11 o'clock in the Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell in the chair. Dean Harris, of Toronto, immediately commenced a heated attack upon the Irish newspapers, asserting that they "foully" reported the delegates from Ottawa. Mr. Heaney, in charging that he was a companion and a consort of the spy LeCaron. In a moment the air resounded with yells of "Cowards," "Traitors," and "Heads off the traitors." When order was somewhat restored, Dean Harris, who had been called upon to support the resolution, said that it was most honorable, and finally called upon the Ottawa delegate to stand up, when Heaney made a telling speech, in which he repudiated the charge against him. "He was loudly cheered."

A resolution requesting information as to the disposition of the so-called "Paris fund" was withdrawn.

In resuming the discussion of the home rule resolution offered by John Dillon, P. J. Ryan, of New York, repudiated the assertion attributed to the Parnell press that the delegates were nothing more than "a lot of scoundrels." In so doing Mr. Ryan explained in detail the position and qualities of the American delegates, asserting that they were representative citizens, and well worthy of representing the people of the United States. Continuing, Mr. Ryan urged Mr. Dillon to "mercilessly crush every one standing in the way of unity," and pledged him the support of an American in carrying out this policy.

A home rule resolution, asserting the "immortal claim of Ireland as a nation," and declaring the necessity of maintaining the Irish parliamentary party absolutely independent of English political parties, was then unanimously adopted.

During the session Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., made a statement on the subject of parliamentary funds, declaring that there was not a shadow of foundation for the charge that the Irish were influenced by the disposition of one penny of the Irish funds.

Michael Davitt moved a resolution in favor of granting amnesty to all political prisoners, and going so strongly denounced the system of imprisonment meted out to them, and compared the treatment of Irish political prisoners with that of Dr. Jameson and his companions undergoing terms of imprisonment in the United States. Looking to the Transvaal, the amnesty resolution was also supported by Delegate O'Hara, of Baltimore, Md., and Mr. Phillips, a Pennsylvania delegate, and was unanimously adopted.

T. P. O'Connor, M.P., proposed the grateful thanks of the people of Ireland to the delegates from the United States and Canada amid tumultuous applause. Mr. O'Connor's motion was carried unanimously, and then Dean Harris, returning the thanks, proposed a resolution, which was carried, calling upon the Irish parliamentary party to issue an appeal for funds, this autumn, to the Irish throughout the world.

After leaving the hall John Dillon, escorted by fifty or sixty members of the convention, walked up Saclvi street, which was densely crowded. The delegates were followed by a noisy mob of about 1,000 Dublin roughs, who were friendly not in sympathy with the Dillon party, but in sympathy with the mob, kept shouting: "To hell with Dillon," etc., etc., and missiles began flying through the air. To these cries the Dillones replied by singing "God Save Ireland," increasing the riotous demonstration. The police were not able to compete with the roughs and reinforcements had to be hurried to the scene. The police soon turned out in strong numbers, and were just in time to stop what was a riotous demonstration, which might have had most serious consequences. It caused Mr. Dillon and his party to take refuge in the Imperial hotel, which was afterwards surrounded by a strong force of police that kept the rioters at bay.

Great credit goes to the great merit of Head's compass, which enables it to accomplish wonderful results.

LOOKING TO KOOTENAY.

The Representatives of English Millions En Route to Rossland.

Ernest Grant Govan and a Noted Engineer of London, England.

(Special to the Colonist.)

REVELSTOCK, Sept. 5.—Mr. Ernest Grant Govan, of London, Eng., managing director of the Gold Exploration and Development Co. of British Columbia, and also managing director of the War Eagle Mining Co., of London, arrived here to-day, en route to Rossland, where he purposes investing largely in mining properties. Mr. Govan is accompanied by Mr. Frederick North, formerly mining engineer for the Cape and Natal governments.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

Rival War Veterans Nominated on the Presidential Ticket—Palmer and Buckner.

The Chicago Meeting Repudiated—Planks in the Platform of the Party.

(Special to the Colonist.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.—John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, two white-haired veterans of the war, rival commanders of the blue and grey, were nominated to-day by the National Democratic Convention for president and vice-president on a brief but emphatic platform which repudiates the doctrines enunciated by the Chicago convention, endorses President Cleveland and his administration in glowing terms, declares for the gold standard, tariff for revenue only, liberal shipping laws, currency reform and economy in public expenditures.

The work of the convention was soon trampled when it was reached, but the delay in reporting the platform gave opportunity for a series of eloquent and stirring speeches. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, the famous "Blue Grass" orator; DeWitt C. Warner, of New York; Lehman, of Georgia; F. W. Lehman, of Indiana; and Controller of the Currency Eekels, of Illinois, were in turn called to the stage, and stirred the enthusiasm to a high pitch, when the platform was at last brought in at 12 o'clock. After the convention had been in session three hours. It was read almost a unanimous storm of applause and was adopted unanimously without a word of debate.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—In an editorial the Times discussing the political situation in the United States, in connection with the Indianapolis convention, says that for President Cleveland to present himself as a stalking horse to secure Mr. McKinley's return is rather more than could be expected from a politician in the American sense of the word.

"The American electors," says the Times, "with the instinct for taking a side, will probably ignore the Palmer ticket as something too refined and sublimated for every day life. The outcome of the contest is therefore as doubtful as ever. Without underestimating the evils of the protection regime, we are compelled to confess that they would be insignificant compared with a free silver movement. Looking to the indecisive attitude of the Republican leaders on the question, we shall be greatly surprised if Mr. McKinley obtain such a majority as will give a permanent check to the free silver movement. It is more likely that Mr. Bryan will receive so large a share of the popular vote as to encourage the silverites and Populists to pursue the propaganda with such increasing energy that it would be rash to predict the future. It is evident that political parties and principles in the United States are in a condition detrimental both to the material interests of the United States and to the commercial relations with Great Britain."

The Daily News, in an editorial on the Indianapolis convention, expresses the belief that there is not the slightest chance for Gen. Palmer to be elected. "But if he keeps Mr. Bryan out of the White House," the Daily News adds, "he will have fulfilled the purpose of the Democratic mugwumps."

John Macaulay Palmer, the candidate for the presidency, was born at Eagle Creek, Scott County, Kentucky, on September 13th, 1817. In 1832 he removed to Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in 1840 and was a member of the State senate from 1852 to 1854. In April, 1861, he was elected Colonel of the 14th Illinois volunteers and was commissioned Brigadier-General of volunteers in December, 1861. In November, 1862, General Palmer was in temporary command of a division at the battle of Stone River. For his gallantry upon that occasion he was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers on November 29, 1862. The general was governor of Illinois from 1869 until 1873, was nominated as a candidate for United States senator by the members of the Illinois legislature in 1877, and was afterwards twice nominated by the Democratic convention as a candidate for governor. He was nominated a candidate for senator in 1890 and carried his state by 30,000 plurality. His term will expire on March 3, 1897.

The British tramp steamship Lintilghow, reported as drifting off the Central American coast, with her machinery in a helpless condition, will prove a rich find for some vessel. The Lintilghow is a comparatively new steel steamer of 2,041 tons net register, and cost to build, in 1894, over \$150,000. She has a cargo of 96,000 cents of barley valued at \$79,000. She was the first of the steam grain fleet to leave the Bay city, and received the top figure, 30 shillings.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies Act," Part 4, and Amending Acts. "Golden River Quannelle, Limited," (Foreign).

Registered the 18th day of August, 1896.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Golden River Quannelle, Limited," (Foreign), under the "Companies Act, Part IV," "Registration of Foreign Companies, and Amending Acts."

The head office of the said Company is situated at 6, Great Saint Helens, London, England.

The objects for which the Company is established are: (a) To enter into a contract expressed to be made between Major C. T. Dupont of the one part and the Company of the other part, a draft of which has been prepared and is for the sake of identification indorsed with a memorandum signed by the said C. T. Dupont and by the first signatory to this memorandum.

(b) To acquire property, real or personal, and every description of it to be exercised in British Columbia, North-West Territories, Canada, and all or any other part of the British Empire or not, and to associate with, subsidize or assist companies, partnerships, corporations or associations for the purpose of acquiring any such property or rights, and to deal in and acquire, improve, work, and dispose of such property or rights, and to carry on business of any description in connection therewith, but especially mining business, and generally to do all such things as may be incidental or conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And it is declared that the property to be acquired and the business to be carried on by the Company shall be more of the districts hereinbefore mentioned, and business in or in connection therewith, except so far as the acquisition of property and the carrying on of business elsewhere shall be reasonably incidental and conducive to the due prosecution of the Company's undertaking and objects.

(c) To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire, water-courses, lakes, lands, easements, and rights to water, timber, and otherwise in connection with lands, together with houses, buildings, and other structures, and to acquire or erect houses, buildings and works; to construct, lease or otherwise acquire in connection therewith or separately, roads, canals, lakes, irrigation works, dams, waterways and wells; and generally to work, improve and develop the Company's property, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof.

(d) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire, collieries, mines and quarries, deposits or accumulations of oil, petroleum, ores or minerals, gold, silver, copper, lead, precious stones, and other metals and substances, and to work, improve and develop the same, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof.

(e) To search for, seek, explore, win, open and work rivers, creeks, water-courses, collieries, mines, quarries, oil wells, mineral and other deposits.

(f) To carry on the business of colliery, quarry, and other mineral products, and to trade in substances used in getting, reducing, treating or making merchantable ores, metals, metallic substances, minerals and precious stones, or in manufacturing products therefrom.

(g) To acquire, manufacture, work, let or hire, or otherwise dispose of, plants, machinery, apparatus and materials of every kind for the production and distribution of electricity, and for the application of electricity to the separation of metals and ores, as well as for lighting, motive power, and other cognate and subsidiary purposes, whether in connection with any of the businesses hereinbefore mentioned or not, and to supply electricity.

(h) To acquire from the Governments of the United States, or any other sovereign state or authority in America or elsewhere, any charters, monopolies, concessions, grants, degrees, rights, powers and privileges whatsoever which may seem to the Company capable of being turned to account, and to work, develop, carry out, exercise and turn to account the same; and to acquire, let, sell and otherwise dispose of patents, patent rights, trade marks and other similar rights.

(i) To prospect, examine and explore any territories and places in North America or elsewhere; and to employ and equip expeditions, commissions, experts and other agents.

(j) To develop the resources of and turn to account any lands or any rights over or connected with land belonging to or in which the Company is interested, and in particular by cleaning, draining, fencing, settling, cultivating, building, improving, farming, irrigating, grazing, and by promoting immigrations and emigration and the establishment of towns, villages and settlements.

(k) To carry out, establish, construct, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, tramways, railways, bridges, harbours, docks, piers, reservoirs, water-courses, wharves, embankments, irrigation works, fortifications, hydraulic works, telegraphs, telephones, saw-mills, smelting works, fur-naces, factories, warehouses, hotels, viaducts, exchanges, minis, transport, and postal arrangements, stores, shops, churches, chapels, stations and other works and conveniences; and to contribute to any carrying out, establishment, improvement, construction, maintenance, improvement, working, control or superintendence of the same.

(l) To grant monopolies, patents and other special rights, whether as regards the carrying on of any particular trade or business, or the use of any invention or process, or the growth, preparation, manufacture or sale of any particular article, or as regards any of these operations or matters, and to grant the same for a series of years, or in perpetuity, or otherwise.

(m) To buy, sell, import, export, manufacture, produce, or otherwise dispose of merchandise of all kinds; and generally to carry on business as merchants, importers and exporters.

(n) To carry on business as miners, store-keepers, farmers, cattle breeders, stockmen, carriers, provision preservers, mechanical engineers, builders, contractors and shippers.

(o) To promote the establishment, carrying on and development of trades and businesses of all kinds within any territories in which the Company is interested, and to subsidize, grant special rights to, or otherwise assist, support, protect and encourage all persons and companies engaged or proposing to engage therein.

(p) To undertake, transact and execute all kinds of agency business and also trusts of all kinds.

(q) To carry on the business of any international agency for all purposes, including treaties, negotiations, contracts, passports, copyrights, patent rights and protection for inventions, discoveries, writings, music or dramatic compositions, works of art or photographs, and international relations generally, whether personal, political or otherwise.

(r) To carry on all kinds of guarantee

and insurance business, except life insurance, and all kinds of banking and financial business and operations:

(s) To form, constitute and promote companies, syndicates, associations, and undertakings of all kinds:

(t) To enter into partnership or into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, reciprocal concession or co-operation with any partnership, person or company, and either in perpetuity or otherwise.

(u) To lend or advance money and to issue, place, acquire, hold, sell and deal in any stocks, debentures, bonds, shares or securities of any government, sovereign state or company:

(v) To make donations to such persons and in such cases as may seem expedient, and to subscribe for any purpose, whether charitable or benevolent, or for any public, general or useful object:

(w) To do and concur in whatever may be necessary to give the Company or its nominees, correspondents, representatives or agents a legal domicile and status in British Columbia or any other part of America where it shall be desirable:

(x) To purchase the goodwill of, or the whole or any interest in, any company, undertaking, trade or business of a person or firm, or any other person, or to acquire by any means whatsoever similar to any undertaking, trade or business which the Company is authorized to carry on:

(y) To issue shares as fully or partly paid up for property or rights acquired by the Company for work done or services of any kind rendered to or on behalf of the Company, or for any valuable consideration other than the actual payment of cash:

(z) To borrow or raise money on the security of the undertaking and assets, or any part thereof, of the Company, and to make and issue mortgages, debentures, debenture stock, bills, promissory notes, obligations and other securities:

(aa) To do all or any of the above things, and either alone or in conjunction with others.

(ab) To distribute any of the property among the members in specie:

(ac) To procure subscriptions for the Company's capital, and to pay brokerage, commission and other expenses in connection with such subscription:

(ad) To invest or expend, whether temporarily or permanently, any money not immediately required for the Company's purposes in the purchase, or on the security, of any trustee security in the United Kingdom, or any property or rights real or personal, in America, or in the stocks, shares, debentures, obligations or securities of any company or corporation carrying on or interested in business or property situated in America:

(ae) To subject to special resolution of the Company first passed in this behalf, to amalgamate with any other corporation or company, or to transfer the whole or any part thereof, to any other corporation or company for such consideration in cash, shares fully or partly paid up, or securities as may be agreed on, and to apply to the Government of the United Kingdom and its Colonies for any Act of Parliament, Royal Charter or other authority, power or privilege:

(af) Generally to undertake and carry out any operations or transactions whatsoever, except life assurance, which may lawfully be undertaken and carried out by capitalists, and which the Company may think it expedient to undertake and carry out.

The capital stock of the said Company is three hundred and fifty thousand pounds, divided into three hundred and fifty thousand shares of one pound each.

THE COLONIST, VICTORIA

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART

Is through his stomach, so if you would have your husband cheerful, loving and kind, do your baking with White Star Baking Powder WHICH ALWAYS PRODUCES PALATE-PLEASING PASTRY.

THE NEW ELDORADO.

An Interview With the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

No Region of the World Where Mining Enterprise Has More Reasonable Prospects.

(From the St. James Gazette, London.)

Not everybody knows that on the Pacific slope of British North America there is one of the great auriferous regions of the world. But certain well-informed persons in the city do know that, and they would not be at all surprised if before long there were a "boom" in Columbian gold comparable with those which have enriched many, and impoverished rather more, over South Africa and West Australia. Not that a boom is what the wisest folk in British Columbia want. On the contrary, though they would heartily welcome the genuine British capitalist investor, they do not at all desire the attentions of the British speculator, and the British promoter. "We can do our own promoting and speculating, thank you," say these shrewd and hard-headed settlers; and as most of the claims work having now in solid gold hands and not likely to be parted with except on uncommonly good consideration, the adventurous financier is not in the look-out for a "vendor's" profit will not do much in British Columbia. But all good judges think the province has a future, now that the Canadian Pacific has opened it and annihilated that excessive remoteness from the world's centres which has held it back so long.

On this and other matters connected with the province there is no better authority than the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, who has been on a brief visit to London. Mr. Dewdney is one of the pioneers of British Columbia who went out to that country nearly forty years ago, in the gold rush to the Fraser River, which for a time threatened even to rival that of California and drew 30,000 miners from that state. The Lieutenant-Governor, a bronzed middle-aged gentleman, whose manner has that pleasant mixture of English reserve and Yankee alertness characteristic of the Canadian colonist of the West, tells us freely of his experiences. He tells you how he got out to Vancouver in '59, when Sir Edward Lytton was Colonial Secretary and was inducing a good many young Englishmen of good family to try their luck in his pet colony. "It was the articles in the newspapers on the new gold fields which took me out," says Mr. Dewdney. "I remember reading in the Times how gold could be picked up in the streets of Yale."

"I hope you got a few nuggets, Mr. Dewdney?" said our representative. "Well, sir," replied the Lieutenant-Governor, "there was gold in the streets of Yale. But it was not drily, it was not present in payable quantities." Then Mr. Dewdney explains how the remoteness of the province that checked immigration, and how British Columbia now as a part of the Dominion of Canada; but thirty years ago Quebec was further from Vancouver than it now is from Peking. The early colonists mostly went by sea, via Panama or round Cape Horn. But the men in British Columbia to-day who made the long journey by wagon across the Northwest—a journey of weeks and months—suffered and died by the way and left their bones to bleed upon the great plains. Then when they had got into the province it was hard to make way into the gold districts among the mountains and magnetic scenery; and when the gold was won, difficult and costly to get it to the world's markets. And, in spite of all these obstacles, there was a great gold industry in British Columbia for years. As a matter of fact, some fifty million dollars' worth of gold has been taken out of the alluvial washings of the Cariboo region and the Fraser River. But some of the richest veins are still in the hands of the miners, and are not sufficient to make quartz-mining pay.

"Now, however," said our representative, "I understand that the great mining enterprise in the province is the search for reef gold in Cariboo." "That is so. The alluvial washings are still being worked, and in the Kootenay region there is a great silver and gold industry; besides which prospectors are at work all over the country looking for new deposits. When I was steaming down the Columbia river, not many weeks ago, I saw prospectors, who had been up in the mountains looking for new veins, coming down to meet the steamer at every turn of the river. But of course, the main centre of activity is in the lower Kootenay districts, just north of the United States boundary. Here like the Le Roi and the War Eagle, already at work and smelting large quantities of rich ore; and no doubt before long there will be many more quite as productive. Immense numbers of claims have been pegged out, and within the last couple of years the towns of Trail and Rossland have sprung into existence, and already there are all the signs that a large population will speedily be attracted to the district. There ought to be 100,000 people living in the Kootenay district in the course of the next two or three years. The completion of the new branch, the Columbia and Western, between Rossland and Trail, has greatly helped to open up this region. Until recently most of the ore had to be sent into the United States to be smelted. Now we have smelters at Trail and at the foot of the mountain, and the ore on the spot. There is no doubt that some of the mines besides those mentioned will turn out to be of phenomenal richness."

"Is it a country for the small capitalist?" "Hardly, as a general rule, perhaps no new gold-mining country is quite healthy for anybody but the man who can afford to lose a little money at the start. Moreover, our Kootenay gold-seeking is not poor man's mining. You cannot start with a tin pan as you used to do in the old alluvial days. The Kootenay it is deep-level work.

They are working already at a depth of 500 or 600 feet and hope to get down to 1,500 or 2,000. This means a considerable outlay in plant and labor. Powerful boring machines and drills are necessary, with good pumps and engines, and expensive operations have to be carried on before you can begin crushing. Our mines will need a fair provision of working capital, if they are to be made to pay. Given these conditions, with prudent and sound management, and I believe there is no region in the world where mining enterprise offers a more reasonable prospect of abundant reward than in the Kootenay."

"I believe the provincial government is anxious to encourage immigration, is it not?" "Yes. As has been said, we don't want the speculator and the wildcat financier; nor is there much room for him. But we do everything to encourage bona fide settlers, and, of course, we want to see English capital attracted to the country. As it is, some of the richest mines have been developed by American capital. But there is no reason why Englishmen, as well as English money, should not go there, where they understand all the possibilities of this fine country, which is now a fortnight from your doors."

"I suppose you need hardly ask you, Governor Dewdney, whether the movement for annexation to the United States, of which Mr. Goldwin Smith tells us in the old provinces of the Dominion, has made any headway in your province?" "None at all, I should say," replied the Lieutenant-Governor. "We are very good friends with our southern neighbors. But we joined the Canadian confederation of our own free will and for very sound reasons, and we are quite content to remain in it. To be partners in the great Dominion, and loyal subjects of the Queen, will suit us very well on the Pacific slope, whatever others may believe. But we have no real annexation sentiment in any part of Canada."

MARCUS A. HANNA.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna, who has general charge of the Republican Presidential campaign, is a strong-brained, strong-framed, strong-willed man. He was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, on September 24, 1837. His father, Leonard Hanna, was Ohio born, but of Virginian descent, and the family were members of the Society of Friends or Quakers. Mrs. Hanna was a Miss Converse, she having been born in Vermont, and her father was a Presbyterian. So Scotch and Irish blood, determined Quaker and the rigid ideal of the Puritan crossed in the child. The result is somewhat apparent in the quiet, sturdy independence of the man of the present. At the age of twenty, after finishing a term at the Western Reserve University, he became connected with the great Cleveland wholesale grocery house of Hanna, Garretson & Co., of which his father was senior partner. Six years later this business was closed out, and he became a partner in the coal and iron firm of Rhodes & Co., the senior partner of which, D. P. Rhodes, was his father-in-law. Finally Mr. Rhodes retired, and then the firm became M. A. Hanna & Co., the style it bears to-day. The organization was effected in 1865.

In 1872 he became director of the Western Transportation Co., nine years later he organized the West Republic Mining Co., of Marquette, Mich., and was elected president of it, and a year later he was elected to the presidency of the Pacific Coal and Iron Co., of St. Paul. In addition to all these interests, he is one of the heaviest vessel owners on the lakes; the head of the largest steel shipbuilding firm known to the world, the Globe Iron Works Co., and the chief owner of the Cleveland street railway. These vast interests make Mr. Hanna a large employer of labor, and he is connected with one of the largest companies with pay rolls between five thousand and six thousand persons.

Mr. Hanna first interested himself in politics in 1880 when he took an active part in support of Garfield. He had charge of Ohio in the Presidential campaign of 1884, and was also prominent in 1888 and '92. Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley have been strong personal friends for thirty years.

Personally Mr. Hanna is one of the most delightful men, but one must know him well to appreciate the fact. To strangers he appears brusque and un- sociable; but he is not that kind of man. He is democratic and unassuming in his manner, and while he does not strive to make a good impression upon every stranger he meets, the sunny side of his nature is always turned towards his friends, and they are numbered by the thousands. Mr. Hanna lives in the west end of Cleveland with his wife and two daughters, his only son, Daniel R. Hanna, having married and set up home for himself.

Mr. Hanna is fond of his home, and has established a reputation as a generous and hospitable host. He makes no pretensions to literary or artistic tastes, his walls of his home being hung with paintings. Nevertheless, when he is at home he is surrounded with luxury; the dinners he gives to his friends are prepared by one of the best cooks in Cleveland, and the table is always laid for ten or twelve guests, whether they are there to occupy their places or not. While the Hannas are celebrated as entertainers they make no pretensions to social leadership in other ways. There is nothing of the aristocrat about Marcus A. Hanna or a single member of the family.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 3.—(Special)—Rather heavy frosts were reported from portions of the province last night. The damage, however, will not be much as most of the grain is harvested and the greater part of what is standing is too ripe to be seriously injured. Throughout the southwestern portion of the province, from Brandon to Souris and Napinka, the frost was most severe. Fortunately the wheat in this section is practically all out. Frost is reported over the Dakotas and there are indications of the frost temperature again to-night. A dispatch from the Prairie dispatch says: "Wheat cutting in this neighborhood will be finished this week. A large portion has been on the green side, farmers fearing to delay cutting on account of the danger of frosts. In some places also the wheat has ripened unevenly, owing to the standard of the grain may be somewhat affected. The yield will be above the average for the acreage sown, but will not be nearly as heavy as last year."

THE MODEL SCHOOL.

An Able Paper by Rev. Mr. Gordon Presented to the Presbyterian Convention.

Interesting Proceedings of the Second and Last Day of the Annual Session.

The delegates in attendance at the Presbyterian synodical Sunday school convention reassembled at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the First church, Pandora avenue. This well known place of worship had in honor of the important occasion been decorated with flowers, the arrangement of which reflected much credit upon the artistic taste of the young ladies responsible for the transformation scene. The walls at the rear of the platform were harmoniously ornamented with Sunday school banners—some belonging to the school in the church and others to that of St. Andrew's, and contributing to the general good effect. A large white banner with a blue border had these words in gold letters, "Faith, Hope and Charity—First Presbyterian Church, Sabbath School, Organized 1864." This was the first Presbyterian Sunday school in British Columbia. Excellent addresses and papers were given during the forenoon on the following subjects: "The Sunday school as studied," by Rev. J. A. Logan; "The Bible in the home," by Rev. W. L. Clay; "The Bible in the teachers' meeting," by Rev. J. C. Foster; "The Bible to be studied by aid of lesson books," by Mr. J. Burkholder; and "The Bible illuminated," by Rev. A. B. Winchester.

In the afternoon papers and addresses were given on "How to conduct a model school," by Rev. J. S. Gordon of Vancouver; "The teacher as a citizen," by Mr. J. McQueen; "Mistakes in Sunday school teaching," by Rev. Dr. Campbell; and "The Sunday school library," by Miss MacNab. The latter, the subject of the papers and addresses of the convention, and merited the attention of a larger number of Sunday school workers than were present during the day.

For some time past a preparation of this paper, I am indebted to men of wide experience in Sunday school work, for many of the ideas which I advance. I have examined very carefully methods in Nova Scotia, and have had the experience and observation as a teacher in Montreal, I have ascertained what is generally believed to be the model school; and by a brief experience in this province, I have been able to verify in many particulars, the diversity of opinion is doubtless due to the different standpoints from which the question is viewed. The model school of Halifax may not be the best for Montreal, and vice versa. My endeavor, therefore, in writing on this theme will be to look at it, as nearly as possible, from a western standpoint, and, at the same time, to recognize any points in eastern methods which I think are especially profitable introduced here. I realize, however, that my few months' experience in British Columbia as a Sunday-school teacher, is not sufficient to make me as competent a judge on the subject before us as many of you who are present. All I can hope, therefore, is that my remarks may call forth from you criticism and honest discussion to be compared with those of us assembled to learn as well as to teach. To begin with, to have a model Sunday school we must have a model superintendent. In him certain traits of character are indispensable. He must be a man of high character, and frequently the church elders, with the qualifications for such as laid down by Paul in his letter to Timothy (I. Tim. iii.). He should be an energetic, enthusiastic man, a good organizer, an able manager, and still to be loved, honored and respected by old and young. In short, he should be a man filled with God's spirit, and whose sole desire as a Sunday-school teacher is to bring boys and girls to the knowledge of the truth. Next in importance to the superintendent comes his staff of teachers. Whether our schools are largely on model schools or not depends largely on the quality of these. I would strongly recommend that they be all church members, and that of the highest order. They should be conscientious workers; and, if they are, their place in the school will never be found vacant. If they cannot be there, they should be sent substitutes or notify the superintendent in time for him to secure them. To have a model school these model teachers should be prepared to talk with the lesson, and know before taking their places with their scholars, just what truths they wish to impart and how best to impress them upon the young student. There cannot be a model Sunday school if one or two or more teachers meet their classes so poorly prepared for their work that their teaching is neither instructive nor interesting. We hear much complaining now-day of the bad conduct of children in Sunday school classes. I know of no better remedy for this than to give them an energetic, wide-awake, enthusiastic teacher. Such a teacher will, of course, even in careless and indifferent scholars, an interest in the lesson taught. This we will never have model children; and these are model children, the formation of a model school. A word or two more may be in order in our description of model boys and girls in a model Sunday school. They should come to their classes having at least a general idea of the lesson they are to study. Their coming will depend, among other things, largely on the teacher's honest effort to create within them an enthusiastic interest in Bible study. I think, has been said regarding the kind of children that go to make up a model school. Now, for a word as to the number of scholars in each class. The number of scholars in each class may vary according to their characters and ages. If the children are between four and eight, and have parents

who teach them something at home, the class may contain ten or twelve. If their home training is neglected, a teacher may find half that number quite sufficient. For scholars where the duration range in age from eight to fifteen, the number of scholars should not exceed six or seven, unless they are better behaved children than are commonly found. For scholars over eighteen years of age there should be a separate room for the Bible classes. Under such circumstances, a competent teacher may do good work to a class of forty or even more. Another feature of a model school is a Bible in the hand of each scholar, instead of a lesson-leaf from which ready-made answers are given, and too frequently are stolen when a question is asked by the teacher. Give each child a Bible and teach him to use it. Teach him to think for himself as he reads his Bible, and let him accomplish much. Another advantage in banishing the lesson-leaf from the class is that it obliges children to commit to memory at home the golden texts and catechism questions instead of depending on ingenious wits to furnish the answers. The use of the Bible in the Sabbath school will also make the children familiar with the book itself, as they could not otherwise be. This benefit is inestimable. In a model Sunday school there should be a good supply of lesson books, some enthusiastic young man or young woman should be got to play the organ and organize a choir composed of such musical talent as can be obtained from the different churches. The choir need not be large. Quality should be the first requisite in its members; regularity and punctuality in their attendance, the second. As a further equipment of a model Sunday school, there should be a secretary—a man of ability, who will do his work in a systematic manner. For this position, we need a man who need seldom or ever be away from his post, for his work is such that it cannot be well done by a proxy. Last but not least in the staff of officers come the librarian and his assistant, who should be at their posts in the library every day during the school hour. The above list may be regarded as the machine work of a model school. The following I would suggest as an outline of the work of an ordinary session: The time for opening being fixed say 9 a.m., officers and teachers should be in their places five minutes earlier to attend to their various duties and to greet the scholars with a kindly glance as they come filing in during those five minutes. The hymn books should be placed by the teachers and scholars, officers and teachers can each get one as they enter. The library, too, should be so located that the children can pass by it and leave their books and for new ones as they enter the room. At the end of the five minutes all should be in their places—the organist at the organ, the choir on the platform near the organ, the classes, if the school be small, all seated in a solid body in the front of the room, or each class with its teacher in its own place, if the school be large. The superintendent then takes his place at the desk, and, as the clock strikes three, calls the school to order by one ring of the bell. Perfect order should prevail ere he announces the opening hymn. In the five minutes after this hymn will occupy about three minutes. This is followed by prayer, not by the superintendent, but by the officers, many ladies, or the choir, if the school be decorated the church; to the ladies, friends in the city for their hospitality; to the railway and steamboat companies, for their reduced rates; to the newspapers for their reports of the proceedings; and to all who in any way assisted to make the convention a success.

In the evening the convention took up the theme of "The Work," addresses being given by Mr. R. B. McKicking, on "The Duties of the Superintendent," by Mr. John Meston on "Sunday School Music," Rev. D. MacRae, on "The Cultivation of the Missionary Spirit in Sunday School," and Miss Roberts, on "The Infant Class." The convention closed to meet next year in Union, after adopting a vote of thanks to the session and managers for the use of the church; to the choir for their assistance in the service of song; to the many ladies, for their hospitality; to the friends in the city for their hospitality; to the railway and steamboat companies, for their reduced rates; to the newspapers for their reports of the proceedings; and to all who in any way assisted to make the convention a success.

home, or some other such topic may be chosen to talk about. During the 35 minutes of teaching the superintendent should be superintending. If he understands his work, he goes from class to class, takes notes of anything that may be out of place in either teacher or scholar and resolves to do his best to have that put to rights. He may make the correction there and then or delay it till a more convenient season, but he must and will at some time, make it. At the close of the teaching the superintendent rings the bell, and when attention is given by every one, announces a hymn which is sung in about three minutes. 8. Next comes the review of the lesson for the day by the superintendent. Let no one else do this. The whole school is his class. His preparation at home should be such as will enable him successfully to discuss with the children the truths which faithful teachers have taught. The repetition of the golden text for the day and the answer to the catechism question by individual scholars, by the class in concert, by the boys in concert and by the whole school; together with a few, well worded, definite questions, answers on the central truths of the lesson will occupy seven or eight minutes. 9. The secretary is then allowed a couple of minutes to read his report. He mentions the number of boys present, the number of girls, the number of the Bible classes and the total attendance. He also states the amount of the collection. I think it is a good idea to mention the amount collected and the total attendance on the preceding Sabbath. This shows advance or a retrogression in the school. It is the duty of the secretary also to announce any meetings which are to be held during the week in connection with the school. 6. After singing another hymn one of the teachers leads in prayer. 7. The superintendent then makes any announcements or remarks he deems necessary for the well being of the school and asks that the library books be distributed. This is done by a number of boys appointed by the superintendent for that work. They get the books which were got ready by the librarian and his assistant while the teachers were teaching, and distribute them and the books in turn give them to the teachers. All this consumes little time. 8. Again the bell rings for order, the school rises and is dismissed with the superintendent, or in his absence by the superintendent. As the scholars pass out they bid their teachers good-bye, and thus closes what I regard as near a model school of one hour duration as can be expected in a world where the prevalence of ignorance and sin makes Sunday schools a necessity."

Ontario Rifle Matches. The newspapers now to hand show the winnings to have been as follows: GILMOUR MATCH—500 YARDS, 7 SHOTS. 32nd, \$4—Gr. W. Miller, Westminster... 32 33rd, \$3—Gr. E. Wilson, Westminster... 31 51st, \$3—Corp. A. S. Hunter, Victoria... 31 GILSON MATCH—500 AND 600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS. 6th, \$5—Gr. R. Wilson, Westminster... 63 22nd, \$5—Gr. Geo. Turnbull, Westminster... 61 42nd, \$4—Mr. W. H. Wall, Nanaimo... 61 GORDON MATCH—600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS. 34th, \$4—Gr. W. Miller, Westminster... 30 TORONTO MATCH—500 AND 600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS. 42nd, \$5—Corp. A. S. Hunter, Victoria... 57 30th, \$5—Gr. Geo. Turnbull, Westminster... 56 MACDONALD MATCH—200 YARDS, 7 SHOTS. STANDING. 8th, \$5—Gr. Geo. Turnbull, Westminster... 29 33rd, \$4—Gr. J. C. Chamberlin, Westminster... 29 42nd, \$3—Gr. R. Wilson, Westminster... 28 TAIT-BRASSEY MATCH (INDIVIDUAL), 200, 500, 600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS. 13th, \$7—Gr. W. Miller, Westminster... 91 28th, \$5—Gr. R. Wilson, Westminster... 88 49th, \$4—Gr. G. Turnbull, Westminster... 84 65th, \$4—Gr. W. Sloan... 84 TAIT-BRASSEY BATTALION PRIZES. 5th, \$20—Fifth R. C. A., Westminster... 507 TAIT-BRASSEY COMPANY PRIZES. 1st, Brassery cup (value \$175) and \$20—No. 4 Co. Fifth Regiment, Westminster... 200 500 77, Gr. Wilson... 27 34 27 88 Gr. Turnbull... 32 28 26 86 Gr. Sloan... 24 29 84 Gr. Miller... 33 32 26 91 Grand total... 349 GRAND AGRICULTURE. 12th, \$5, Gr. Geo. Turnbull, Westminster... 290 15th, \$5, Gr. R. Wilson, Westminster... 288 17th, \$5, Gr. W. Miller, Westminster... 287 THE SZOZWEKI, SKIRMISHING AND VOLLEY FIRING. 4th, \$20, 5th R. C. A., Westminster... 222 EXTRA SERIES—200 YARDS, 10 SHOTS. 17th, \$4—Gr. J. C. Chamberlin, Westminster... 45 EL PADRE EXTRA SERIES—500 YARDS, 10 SHOTS. 19th, \$3.57—Gr. Miller, Westminster... 24 ARONBERG MATCH—300 YARDS, 5 SHOTS. 13th, \$4—Gr. Chamberlin, Westminster... 23

ST. CATHARINES, Sept. 3.—William Lafferty was struck by Niagara Central train this morning and fatally injured. KINGSTON, Sept. 3.—While attending a steam threshing machine at Inverary yesterday Adam Barr, a farmer aged 55, fell into the feeder, receiving injuries from which he died within an hour. MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—LeSoir, a French Liberal paper which was started at the beginning of the election campaign to express the real views of the party on account of the vagaries of La Patrie, has suspended publication.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Is Attracting More Favorable Attention Among English Capitalists Than Ever Before.

Lieut.-Governor Dewdney Speaks of His Recent Trip to the Old Country.

That British Columbia is attracting continually increasing attention in England is borne out by Lieut. Governor Dewdney, who has just returned from a vacation trip to the Old Country. The newspapers and people who had money to invest were continually seeking information from him about this province, which has, on account of its wonderful mining development, been brought more prominently before the eyes of the English public lately than ever before. One great reason for this growing interest in Lieut. Governor Dewdney in speaking of his trip is the very favorable opinion the mining engineers and others sent out by English capitalists to examine the mining districts of the province, carry back with them the most reliable information of this kind naturally gives confidence to intending investors, and for that reason the Lieut.-Governor looks for a much greater flow of money here for investment in mining this year than in any previous year. There is plenty of money in England waiting for an opportunity to invest in any part of the world that offers a favorable field; and now that British Columbia has come in for such a favorable and prominent place before the English public she will have her share of capital for investment. To the question as to whether he had gone over to the interest of the province in any particular project, as had been charged by certain local papers, the Lieut.-Governor gave an emphatic negative.

It is a fact that you went over to England in the interest of Mr. Heinze's "railroad scheme" was next asked. "Not any more than in the interest of other British Columbia schemes. My visit to England was for a vacation trip and to attend to some private matters of my own and at the same time was glad to be able to generally assist the province by giving any information in my power that would advance her interests. While I was there I was constantly consulted by people about enterprise or another and was naturally always ready to give what information I could. I had not, however, a personal interest in any of them, nor do I propose to have any which would conflict with the official position I hold in this province." Speaking further on the same subject the Lieut.-Governor remarked that he was anxious to assist in any way the building of the railways east and west through the southern Kootenay country, so as to preserve for British Columbia the trade that otherwise went south to the United States. This was in line with the government's policy back in 1865, when he built the trail into the Kootenay from Helena, Mont. British Columbia was in a similar position to-day. The Americans are getting the benefit of the trade from the southern part of British Columbia, and every endeavor should be made to keep as much of our own business within our own borders as possible. Any railway running east and west through the rich Kootenay country that would bring to the Coast cities the trade that now goes to Spokane and other United States towns would be a great benefit to British Columbia, and he would like to see such a line constructed. Mr. Heinze's scheme is in that direction, and the newly projected line from the Coast through the Southern part of the province into the Kootenay by way of Kelowna, or some other practicable route to connect at Penticon with Mr. Heinze's charter, should be encouraged. As to how Mr. Heinze's scheme would be progressed with the floating of the bonds for the Western division of the railway to Penticon, the Lieut.-Governor did not know. Mr. Heinze was travelling on the continent when he left England.

In concluding, the Lieut.-Governor remarked that Alberni was now beginning to be heard about in England, and he had been asked questions as to the mineral resources of that portion of Vancouver Island.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING. Few mariners furnish by their experience a more entertaining story than Captain Riedel of Kelowna, whose adventures in Northern Pacific waters will fill a book with stories that seem almost incredible. The log of the schooner Worlock on her cruise for seals, starting from Victoria on the 15th inst., and returning to the Alaskan coast, is a most interesting and profitable for debt in some Japanese port after a trading voyage along the Russian coast, is still fresh in the minds of many Victorians, and now Riedel is, according to news just received, has with two others rigged a whale boat into a yawl, and in this diminutive craft has started from Yokohama on a voyage across the Pacific. Their route, it is supposed, will be to anchor at the Kurile islands, and then to the Kurile islands, and then to Alaska. The boat is known as the Norgesho and belonged to the German ship Schlieff, which was wrecked off the coast of Japan. It is 23 feet long, with 5 feet 7 inches beam, and carries a mastsail, jib and jigger. Having left San Francisco late, and been detained en route by fog, the steamship City of Pueno was late in arriving from the South last evening. Her freight consignments for Victoria amounted to 110 tons, while her passengers consisted of thirty-two men and 14 steers.

The steamship Danube, Capt. Meyer, sailed for Vancouver last night, en route to Northern British Columbia ports. She carried among her passengers: R. Cunningham, A. Baker, J. Moore, G. W. Oremus, H. Berg, Mrs. Lawson, Bishop Ridley, Mrs. Pierce, J. Hepburn and T. Ward. Yesterday morning the steamer Rosalia brought in from the Sound 75 tons of flour to be forwarded to the Orient on the Japanese liner Miike-Maru, now loading at Seattle. The steamer Edith has come off the dry dock in Seattle, and is now receiving new cabins, pilot house, etc.

The steamer Edith has come off the dry dock in Seattle, and is now receiving new cabins, pilot house, etc.

The V... a... Victor... ve... It was... morn... from... hund... pleasa... spur... of the... repre... N.P.A... for the... this ou... the hon... and wh... bor the... ful fill... goss bo... after ro... night a... champi... The... noon, w... day of... delence... by pract... them for... one of... carniva... change... son repa... the comp... O'Sull... Jones a... Their riv... were the... Burrards... putting... was in... Bays fro... Vanouve... lengths i... this dist... crew sad... The ju... Geiger st... and C. E... ate, a tree... causing th... while the... the Burr... out of the... finished w... them and... protest en... allowed... Victoria a... and white... ing out... all rowed... In the p... Bob John... national... made an... for his o... Russell, o... Kamloops;... No one of... Dion and... States in... singles. T... closer and... a length, w... Again the... the thirtee... rards being... to Spokane... to a close... The victor... with it not... the splendi... Helms and... the Bays e... by their gre... one more v... nent propert... trophy was... and is indee... great race... The welco... coming conq... a committee... Helms and... Scott, W. D... Chairev, D... erson, W. L... George Wils... members an... the by amusem... Charmer aze... hood and th... the night... to the wharf... turning ar... to the club... congratula... yards an... entire comp... when a form... with a first... given in t... The scotti... chief attract... these again... distinguished... tag-of-war... drawn from... cities was t... straight pull... ladders in... Chief Shep... protest as... the night... struggle. M... Kidd of Victo... winners in... the victor... Victoria wa... by two goals... The carniva... tunately some... logs and lack... class event... over the cou... the Inlet—the... time allowa... Whatcombs... but the victo... the Norma... yachts in a... of the local... Two teams... ing—W. Ross... Rosland, a... Campbell of V...

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The Seized "Ainoka" Reported in the Straits—An Arrival From Australia.

Steamer "Quadra's" Valuable Services on the West Coast—Trade for August.

The Dominion steamer Quadra arrived in port yesterday afternoon after a cruise to Barclay Sound. During the vessel's stay in Stamp harbor three beacons were erected to mark the channel of the Somass river across the shoals at the head of the Alberni canal; these beacons will be great improvements on the present ones.

THE SEIZED SCHOONER ARRIVES.

This morning will in all likelihood see the seized sealing schooner Ainoka anchored safely in port. She was reported in the Straits yesterday, but till a late hour last night had not reached the harbor, a calm and very foggy weather being the cause.

SHIPPING TRADE FOR AUGUST.

R. P. Ribbet & Co.'s shipping report for August has the following: "Almost at the close of a rather dull month a decided improvement in the European inquiry for grain has caused renewed activity in freights. Rates have advanced in consequence to 37s. 6d. for prompt and 30s. for future loading, with owners firm in their ideas.

FROM MELBOURNE FOR OREGON.

An eighty-eight day passage from Melbourne, Australia, is reported by the British bark Veritas, Captain George Christie, which arrived Royal Roads in tow of the Lorne, yesterday morning. On the voyage a bark, a barkentine and a steamer were sighted at some distance, all in one locality, but too far away to be distinguished.

COWICHAN CREAMERY.

TO THE EDITOR:—I notice in a recent issue of your paper that Mr. Wells, of the Edenbank creamery, disputes our contention of having received from 2 to 3 cents more than any other creamery in British Columbia. He states, moreover, that their price was at the date of his letter 22 cents per lb.; whereas we have been receiving 25 cents since the 30th and have been unable to supply more than half the demand for our butter. I think, therefore, that our claim still holds good.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR:—It seems to me that a better plan to deal with the Chinese would be to limit their labor and their pay, rather than to try and keep them out of the country by imposing a \$500 tax. As household servants and as laundrymen surely they are acceptable to a very great number of householders, and especially to their overworked wives. Could not a law be enacted making the business of other than household service or laundry work should be subject to the \$500 tax.

C. Foster and Mrs. Foster, Miss Leland and Miss Collins, Seattle; and John Miller, Nanaimo, are among the arrivals at the New England.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The wires being down, almost as usual for a month past, readers of the Colonist have missed the eagerly looked for reports of the carnival sports which otherwise they would have read in the breakfast table. Yesterday's mail brought in the reports that had been filed at the Vancouver telegraph office on Wednesday evening, in the course of which the Colonist's correspondent tells how the great four-oared championship was won.

"In the junior fours," he says, "the Vancouver and Burrard rowing clubs, the James Bays, of Victoria, and the Portlands, sent to the mark the crews which for weeks and months past they have had in persistent training for the great event. All looked well matched in physique and general form though the Victoria defenders of the title and O.P.R. crew were admitted by the favorites of the experts, chiefly because of their superior steadiness and of their intimate acquaintance with each other.

"The Bays finished strong and unoppressed, giving the general impression that they had not once in the race been forced to draw upon their reserve power. They, in fact, won as they pleased and as everyone had rather expected they would; the surprise of the race was the bad beating administered to the husky Burrards by their old-time rivals who were in as much of a hurry to get to lower their colors in acknowledgment of defeat.

"The victory of the Bays not only establishes them as champions for 1896-7, but it gives them permanent possession of the trophy presented by the Canadian Pacific company to the N.P.A.A.O., which the Victoria four has been the first to win in the necessary consecutive years.

"Next year will see the regatta at Portland, the Oregon metropolis, being fixed upon for the honor at the annual meeting of the Association, when also the following officers were chosen: J. Gleason, Portland, president; F. V. Bodwell, Vancouver, vice-president; and J. Robb, Portland, secretary-treasurer.

Later information on the subject indicates that the Vancouver did not trespass in the Bays' water in the junior four-oared race, being on the other side and the ruling of the officials quite right. There are many who believe the Bays to have the faster crew and who would like very much to see a decisive race brought about. Other enthusiasts are already discussing the possibility of bringing together the senior four and the Winnipeg crew that recently won at Saratoga the championship of all America.

TUG-OF-WAR.

OUR BOYS TELL HOW IT ALL OCCURRED. Many congratulations were showered upon Officers F. J. Cameron, Monte Cameron and Anderson, the police tug-of-war champions, upon their return from the Terminal City last evening. The victors were escorted to the city police station by a long procession, headed by pipers Peter McKinnon and M. MacLaughlin. In the first heat the Victorians got an advantage of 14 inches, and clung to it from the start, being at the finish apparently the least fatigued.

When the rope tightened again the Van coverites had two inches play, and held it for eight minutes; then the Victorians got a 6-inch vantage and retained it to the end. The contest was refereed by Mr. J. A. Fullerton and the result was undoubtedly a win for the best men. The anchor man of the Van coverites weighed 260 pounds, and it took five of his fellow officers to pull him over. His name and also the others in his team are: Officers J. McKeown (anchor), Alan, Perry, King, and Butler. They are not satisfied with one contest, and all expressed their determination to have a second try at the end of the rope in Victoria. The Victoria officers speak highly of the treatment at the hands of the Vancouver men in blue, and attribute much of their success to Mr. L. McNeal and other firemen who gave great assistance in training. They also feel grateful to Chief Deasy for the use of training apparatus.

THE RIFLE.

MILLER ON THE BISLEY TEAM. The D. R. A. prize meeting at Ottawa drew to a close yesterday, when the match for the Governor-General's prizes and also the London Merchants' cup match, for provincial teams, were fired. The daily collapse of telegraphic communication occurred before the results of the team match reached here. The big prizes in the Governor-General's match were thus taken: Badge and \$250—Pte. Forbes, 73rd Bn., 94 Badge and \$150—Lieut. Ross, 13th Bn., 94 Badge and \$100—Lieut. Ross, 13th Bn., 94 Grenadiers.

In deciding the ties for the first and second places Forbes scored 24 by 17 by Ross; and Simpson also had to fire a tie to secure the third prize. The following even, being next in order in the hundred, who also received the badge: Staff Sergt. Harp, 45th; Lieut. Cartwright, 47th; Lieut. King, 41st; Pte. Swain, 14th; Capt. Pope, 3rd; and Capt. Weller, 59th; and Sergt. Blair, 78th.

The first twenty on the list for next year's Bisley team include one of British Columbia's representatives, Gunner W. Miller, of Westminster, who this year for the first time competed at Ottawa. A complete list of the twenty and of the waiting men next in order could not be given in the absence of a complete communication, but the following list of eighteen only yesterday appeared as "the first twenty": Sergt. Blair, 78th; Lieut. Davidson, 8th; Lieut. Kinross, 8th Hussars; Sergt. Broadhurst, Scots, Montreal; Color-Sergt. Skedden, 13th; Corporal Kerr, 45th; Lieut. King, 45th; Lieut. Ross, 13th; Surgeon Ross, 77th; Capt. White, 14th; Sergt. Carson, 14th; Sergt. Marks, 6th Fusiliers; Corp. Wyndale, R. G.; Capt. Davidson, 8th Royals; Gunner Miller, 5th Regt. C. A.; Sergt. Smith, 59th; Sergt. Drysdale, 1st Prince of Wales.

ACROSS THE BOUNDARY.

Notes of a Trip to the Sound—Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

The Political Situation—A Grave Crisis in Prospect—Systems Contrasted.

(Written for the Colonist.)

Agreeably to your request, I am giving you a few notes concerning a brief trip south of the line. Regarding Seattle, Tacoma and Portland there is little to be said that is not familiar to Pacific Coast dwellers, and it is not my purpose to burden your columns with observations of the tourist character, except to state that these cities are struggling, back or forward, if you please, to a legitimate business basis, after having realized to the full the experience of an inflation, which in them seems to have "capped the climax" of the great real estate wave which had for years flooded steadily westward. These are three cities that are deemed to be of importance, though they are too big for their size, having discounted their future by at least one decade and having heavy liabilities to carry, the result of excessive and too rapid improvements under the stimulus of government aid.

A MILITIA general order just issued, in tabulating the authorized movements of the Garrison Artillery for 1897, divides the Fifth Regiment into two battalions. This will place Major Gregory in command of the first battalion (Victoria), with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Major Downey (ranking officer) will be in command of the second battalion at Vancouver.

SEVERAL fine specimens of railway ties made from British Columbia fir, forwarded by the Empress, for inspection by the Chinese government, there being a strong probability that they will be adopted in the construction of new railroads in the interior of China. The ties are prominent Victorian merchants and the ties—if a contract is obtained—will be of Island timber.

D. W. GILLIES, the popular manager of the British Columbia Market, has taken a new departure in the chopping block line, the latest addition being four immense blocks of the finest class of maple wood, well seasoned and highly polished. This is understood to be the most expensive improvement made in the butcher line this season, and is another indication of the enterprise of Manager Gillies.

At the last monthly meeting of the B.C. Pioneer Society a communication from Mrs. Carlo Bossi was received asking all members to join in the ceremony of unveiling the monument to the memory of her late husband. Mr. Bossi was one of the oldest pioneers, and in compliance with Mrs. Bossi's wish the officers will unveil the monument and deliver address on the 15th of the month. The hall on Broad street at 2:30 and preceding thence direct to the Ross Cemetery.

INQUIRY at the Victoria banks, confirms, with many additional details of interest, the report that much Puget Sound money has been brought to Victoria for the purpose of being placed in the solid chartered banks here until the political uncertainty is at an end. The number of American citizens who are daily applying for the protection of the Canadian banks against the possible loss of their money is a distinct type, which can be recognized anywhere. I was sitting in a restaurant in Seattle at breakfast and among those present there were a number of office-seekers who had developed among the Americans a peculiar genius for politics and made it an occupation for a large number of people. The American politician is a distinct type, who is thoroughly, never ceasing topic is the presidential contest, modified by and mixed up with the many local issues of the innumerable minor offices to be won. All are anxious to get into the contest, but the local wire-pullers and "ward-healers" make the result. To one used to the short, sharp and decisive elections on the Canadian side, the long-drawn out and deeply engrossing fights there is a puzzle. The multiplicity of elections and the opportunity it affords for office-seekers seem to have developed among the Americans a peculiar genius for politics and made it an occupation for a large number of people.

A SOURCE OF GREAT DANGER.

I was conversing with a prominent railway man from the South, who was making a brief detour northward, and he, though a native-born Ohio man, a Republican in politics, deplored the instinct of his countrymen, who are a source of the greatest possible danger to the republic. It unsettled men, otherwise well qualified, for business and reared an army of office-seekers who would answer a business for people as well as politics. So many unprincipled men and others who possessed assurance and a ready "gift of the gab" as prime requisites found opportunities to come to the front. The natural aversion of citizens were not inclined to take part and keep aloof. It was only, he said, under such conditions as we have at present, when a grave danger confronts the whole republic, that the better element is aroused to interest.

Just now they fear that the free silver propaganda of the Bryan Democrats and the Populists will result, if they are successful, in the gravest crisis since the Civil War, if it does not end in revolution. The natural aversion of the people and it was remarked, of this continuous engagement in politics and the estrangement of those best adapted to govern was that of immature and ill-digested theories and principles being adopted, and when times became bad, they were educated to swallow any sort of stuff. With a good deal of warmth, he added, by way of drawing his homily to a close, "I would hang one half of the politicians and banish the rest." "But, I had the assurance to affirm, "your political system would breed them all over again in four years," and he looked away over the bow of the City of Kingston at Seattle as he spoke, and the expression on his face did not encourage further conversation along those lines.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

I was prepared to find in Washington and Oregon a good deal of silver sentiment, but as far as my observations went most of the people seemed to be Republicans, and it struck me that perhaps the Eastern people had overrated the importance of the movement in the west. All I can say is the sound money men were very much more in evidence. There were ten McKinley buttons worn to one of 16 to 1" and everybody wears a button. The political souvenir craze is carried to a ridiculous extent. In addition to the buttons in question and the ever-present prints of candidates, party knickerbockers, handkerchiefs, stationery and every imaginable variety of article of use or ornament are converted into political weapons. Even viewed from this point of view McKinley seemed to have the best of it, or at least the most of it. When Bryan comes West he may arouse enthusiasm by his magical voice and presence, but certainly the cities and towns of the Coast, whatever the farming districts may be,

REMARKABLE CASES.

Chronic Invalids Raised from Their Beds After Giving Up Hope.

London, Ont.—Henry R. Nicholls, 176 Rectory street, catarrh; recovered. Dr. Chase's catarrh cure, 25c. Markdale—Geo. Crowe's child, itching eczema; cured. Chase's Ointment. Truro, N.S.—E. H. Hetherington, traveler, piles—very bad case; cured; Chase's Ointment, 60c. Lucan—Wm. Branton, gardener, pin worms; all gone. Chase's Pills. L'Amable—Peter Van Allan, eczema for three years. Cured. Chase's Ointment. Gower Point—Robano Bardard, dreadful itching piles, 30 years. Well again; Chase's Ointment, 60c. Meyersburg—Nelson Simmons, itching piles; cured. Chase's Ointment. Malone—Geo. Richardson, kidney and liver sufferer; better. One box Chase's Pills, 25c. Chertsey—H. Will's son, crippled with rheumatism and suffering from diabetes, completely recovered. Chase's Pills. Matchard Township—Peter Taylor, kidney trouble, 30 years; cured. Chase's Pills, 25c. Toronto—Miss Hattie Delaney, 174 Crawford street, subject of perpetual colds. Cured by Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25c.

Dr. Chase's remedies are sold by all dealers. Edmondson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

Have You Seen the Latest and Best TYPEWRITING MACHINE? If not call at T. N. HIBBEN & CO'S, Importation, CALIGRAPH NO. 4.

VICTORIA Roller Flour Mill

BEST FAMILY FLOUR, XXX Brand. SUPERFINE FLOUR, WHOLE WHEAT MEAL, Recommended by the Medical Profession. GRAHAM FLOUR, SELF-RAISING FLOUR, Prepared on Scientific Chemical Principles, and no deleterious substances used in its manufacture. GROUND FEED, BRAN, SHORTS, ETC. RICE MEAL AND CHIT RICE.

If your Grocer does not keep these in stock, write direct to the Mill. 125-126 Dawson

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Several first-class clerks to attend to our business with references. THE BRADLEY GARRISON CO. LTD., 40 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chloroxyne was undoubtedly the best medicine for Cholera, and that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been wrongfully suppressed. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Piles, Ringworms, and other Skin Affections.

CALVERT'S 20% Carbolic Soap

Is Tablets in Metal Box (English rate). Extract of letters from London Mission, Lake Taiganika, Central Africa: "Here the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to me to be treated with the 20 per cent Carbolic Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value." From GARDNER BLACKMORE, Esq., Wellington, New Zealand: "When travelling through Australia, I used Calvert's 20 per cent Carbolic Soap, when bitten by large Anis and Centipedes. It quickly healed the spot and drove away the pain. We also used the Carbolic Soap as a handkerchief remedy for horses' sores and galls on canes." F. O. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 75 Gold and Silver Medals, &c. AGENTS: Langley & Henderson Bros., Victoria, B.C.

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Dr. Chase's remedies are sold by all dealers. Edmondson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chloroxyne was undoubtedly the best medicine for Cholera, and that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been wrongfully suppressed. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Piles, Ringworms, and other Skin Affections.

CALVERT'S 20% Carbolic Soap

Is Tablets in Metal Box (English rate). Extract of letters from London Mission, Lake Taiganika, Central Africa: "Here the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to me to be treated with the 20 per cent Carbolic Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value." From GARDNER BLACKMORE, Esq., Wellington, New Zealand: "When travelling through Australia, I used Calvert's 20 per cent Carbolic Soap, when bitten by large Anis and Centipedes. It quickly healed the spot and drove away the pain. We also used the Carbolic Soap as a handkerchief remedy for horses' sores and galls on canes." F. O. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 75 Gold and Silver Medals, &c. AGENTS: Langley & Henderson Bros., Victoria, B.C.

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THE FIRST ELECTION.
The Vermont election came off on Tuesday. The greatest interest was taken in the contest by politicians in all parts of the Union. It was the first of the State elections of '96, and it was thought that its result would be indicative of the state of parties in the other States. The election was a signal triumph for the Republicans. The whole Republican ticket was returned by majorities hitherto unparalleled. The struggle fought the Republican party firmly united, well organized and enthusiastic. The voters crowded to the polls. There were remarkably few Republican absentees. The Democrats and Populists were not nearly so well prepared for the fight and they did not exhibit anything like the same zeal. "Many Democrats, who did not endorse the Chicago convention remained away from the polls while the more disaffected ones voted the Republican ticket. The Populist and Prohibitionist vote was practically the same as four years ago." This is what was hoped for by the Republicans, and they expect that as it was in Vermont in this Presidential year so will it be in all the other States—the Republicans, united and full of energy, will have to meet opponents who are divided, and who will enter the struggle with the consciousness that they are fighting a losing battle. The Democrats helped to swell the Republican triumph in Vermont, and it is believed that they will do so to a greater or less extent in all the other States. The result in Vermont has given the Republicans all the encouragement they expected to get from it.
This is what the Portland Oregonian says about the importance of the Vermont election:
The Vermont election is the first one of the year affording any indication as to the result of the general event in November. And its significance is great. Vermont has always presaged accurately at its September polls the verdict of the country in the following November. It is valuable also as a criterion of agricultural sentiment. The state is one in which the Republican star has never set and its importance in national contests consists only in the increase or decrease of the Republican majority. An unusually large Republican majority in Vermont in September indicates a healthy Republican condition of mind through the country, and a reduced majority betokens a Democratic tide.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FRIEND.
The reader will find in another column an interview which the Lieutenant-Governor of this province had with a representative of the St. James Gazette. The British Columbian who is blessed with a fair share of common sense cannot fail to be pleased with the way in which the Governor speaks of the mineral resources of the province. His statements are judicious and moderate. He seems to be afraid of giving too glowing an account of its mineral wealth and of raising false hopes. It is hard to over-estimate the value of the service which Mr. Dewdney has done the Province by his plain, unvarnished account of things as they are in British Columbia. Coming from a man who has enjoyed his opportunities of observation and in his position, official and social, the interview will be sure to attract the attention and win the confidence of the class of men who are just now most wanted in British Columbia. British capitalists are the reverse of credulous, and they are naturally suspicious of highly colored accounts of the capabilities of a country, but plain, common sense statements, such as are contained in the interview with Governor Dewdney will be sure to awaken interest

in the minds of moneyed men and to provoke inquiry. This is all that sensible British Columbians want. Their desire is that this country shall be known as it is by British investors. They are quite sure that inquiries intelligently made, with a view to practical results must be satisfactory to both the inquirer and those who have the advancement of British Columbia at heart. They are, consequently, well-pleased when Mr. Dewdney, or anyone else, in whom the substantial men of Great Britain are likely to have confidence, tells the British public the truth in an unpretending way about the resources of this Province. This the Lieut.-Governor has done.

NOT AT ALL SURPRISING.

The following paragraph is clipped from the Ottawa Evening Journal of the 27th ult.:

It is a curious fact that gold and silver ore has to be sent to the United States from the mines of British Columbia to be smelted, while the coal used in the smelting is imported into the States from British Columbia. One should think that Canadians, having both the ore and the coal in their own territory, ought to do their own smelting. This they cannot do, however, till the gold and silver mines are connected with the coal mines by railway.

If the writer of the paragraph had looked at the map of British Columbia and thought a little about the physical features of the country, he would have seen that there is nothing at all "curious" in the fact that gold and silver ore has to be sent to the United States from the mines of British Columbia to be smelted. British Columbia coal is taken from mines in the island of Vancouver and the gold and silver is found hundreds of miles distant from those mines, the intervening country being mountainous and not at all well supplied with railroad accommodation. To convey coal or coke from Wellington or Nanaimo to Rosland and Kaslo may not be absolutely impossible but the route is so long, so circuitous and transshipments would have to be so frequent that the cost of carriage would be far more than the owners of even the richest mines could afford. It would, indeed, be "curious" if any sane man thought of attempting to supply the smelter in Rosland with coke from Vancouver Island.

What is singular is that vigorous efforts are not being made to supply the smelters of the Kootenay country with coal from the extensive coal fields known to exist in the vicinity of Crow's Nest Pass. A railroad from the coal district to the gold fields could be constructed at comparatively small expense. The distance is not great and an abundant supply of good coal could be obtained in the district through which the projected Crow's Nest railroad is to run. It would seem as if Nature had intended the country to be a prosperous mining region. She has placed all that is required to make it one of the most flourishing mining countries on the face of the earth in close contiguity. All that remains is for man to make an intelligent use of her bounty. He has not yet done so, and it does not seem that he is in a very great hurry to do it. There are "lions" in the way of his availing himself to anything like the fullest extent of the riches known to exist in the Kootenay country.

Besides, the road through the Crow's Nest Pass is absolutely necessary to enable Eastern Canada to take advantage of the profitable trade of the new mining region. For want of necessary railway accommodation not only is British Columbia ore smelted in the United States, but American merchants are getting the cream of the trade which the mining industry has created. How long is this state of things to last?

PATERNALISM.

New Zealand furnishes the most remarkable example of paternalism of modern times. The Government of that colony evidently believes that its inhabitants are not able to take care of themselves, that they need the helping and the stimulating hand of Government in the conduct of their private affairs. In most countries it is left to a man's option whether he will insure his property against fire or not. It is presumed that men in general have sense enough and prudence enough to do what is best for their own interest in this matter. It is supposed, too, that it is quite safe to leave the fire insurance business to private enterprise and intelligence. And, all things considered, individualism in this matter has worked fairly well. A very large proportion of property owners secure themselves against loss by fire by insuring their buildings and other combustible property, and insurance companies have as a rule met their obligations and performed their contracts faithfully.

But the men who have the destinies of the New Zealanders under their control, have come to the conclusion that they want looking after in this business of fire insurance. They have devised a government fire insurance scheme, and introduced a bill into the Legislative Assembly to crystallize it into law. The following description of the measure is from the Sydney Daily Telegraph: "The scheme is that, if the bill becomes an act, a bare majority of ratepayers in any borough or county may bring

it into force in that borough or county, and that every building in the district that is not insured shall thenceforth be deemed to be insured with the Government in a sum equal to the actual insurable value thereof. Within twelve months of this happy event the policy of every building insured with existing companies shall be cancelled, and after that the building must be insured with the Government. It is carefully provided, however, that the Government manager may refuse to insure any building which in his judgment represents a hazardous risk. Dubious risks will be handed over to the companies and that is all they will get."

The New Zealanders must be very much in love with Government meddling if they put up with such a law as this. The Telegraph says that "the policy of meddling and meddling which the New Zealand Government have followed during the last five years, and which threatens to eventually necessitate the appointment of one policeman to supervise every one person might, consistently, perhaps, order every house owner to insure." What excites our wonder and our admiration is the very cool way in which the New Zealand Government goes about monopolizing all that is worth having in the fire insurance business, leaving the refuse to the insurance companies. We will be curious to hear what those companies think of the way in which the Government, whose duty it is to protect them, proposes to treat them. New Zealand paternalism is certainly the queerest of queer systems of administration.

RICHARD BRODERICK.

TO THE EDITOR:—We have lost another pioneer of '58 and a remarkable man—a landmark in the province. An old friend of the deceased I feel called on to make a few remarks. A gymnast and athlete at all points—before the days of cycling, baseball, etc.—a good rider, a keen sportsman, a good swimmer, a stroke in a four-oared winning race with Whitehall boats. Mr. Broderick was essentially a man of business. Trading with the New Vancouver Coal Company for over ten years, with the Sound and San Francisco steam agencies, and with mail sailing and other business all passing through his hands, at a time when 400 to 500 head of cattle was the regular monthly importation, at unprofitable rates, from the Sound, and every pound of freight from San Francisco was discharged in Esquimalt and lighted into Victoria and delivered, he still found time to carry on a profitable contract for supplying the navy with water, tireless and punctual in his engagements and prompt in the payment of his employees, Broderick was an example of energy, illustrating the saying of the San Francisco man, "See that you get your business," etc. With more self-control and the advantages of a superior education Broderick would not have stopped at being Premier of the province. Friends depart and memory takes them to her caverns pure and deep.

PATENTS ON PLOWS.

The following statistics are prepared specially for this paper by Messrs. Marion and Laberge, civil engineers and experts in all matters pertaining to patents, No. 185 St. James, Montreal. In the class of plows 10,342 patents have been granted by the U.S. Patent Office. A notable evolution in tilling the soil, over the primitive mode employing a shovel blade, is the use of disks and rollers. In the breaking of the soil, the earth and revolve in contact therewith. In the breaking of prairie land, cutting disks are adapted to break up at one operation a wide strip of ground.

One hundred and ninety-one patents have been issued for plows. Another important type, which has received considerable attention since 1870, employs a gang of plows arranged to plow back and forth, without turning the wheels, known as the "Saw" and "Terrier" No. 301,306, July 1, 1881, and No. 536,949, April 2, 1895, show such machine designed for horse-power; while Sack's No. 386,162, July 17, 1888, is a heavier machine for use with steam power.

Electricity is beginning to be employed in the art of tillage, as is shown in a patent to Roberts, No. 509,551, November 28, 1893. This is analogous to steam plows in the heavy machinery construction, designed for plowing large tracts of level ground.

FIVE WOMEN BURNED.

VANKLEEK HILL, Ont., Sept. 3.—The Commercial hotel here, owned by George Constantine, was partially destroyed by fire last night. Five women employees were burnt to death, viz: Marie Louise Yandean, Christie Villeneuve, Josephine Deschamps, Mrs. T. Finn and Kate Mould. The fire started in the kitchen, over which the women were sleeping, and spread so rapidly that they were smothered before help could reach them. All the outbuildings were destroyed and the main part of the hotel was badly damaged. For the time the main street of the village was in great danger.

THE FAMOUS "JOSIE."

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—A special from Rosland, B.C., to the World says: "It is understood that English capitalists have opened negotiations for the purchase of the famous Josie mine for \$50,000. The fire started in the kitchen, over which the women were sleeping, and spread so rapidly that they were smothered before help could reach them. All the outbuildings were destroyed and the main part of the hotel was badly damaged. For the time the main street of the village was in great danger."

CHATHAM, Sept. 3.—Broderick & Morley, importers, merchant tailors and furriers, with branches in Windsor and Barrie, have assigned. The position of the firm's affairs is not known, but it is believed they will be able to resume business.

THE CHINESE VICEROY

Complains of the Treatment Accorded His Fellow-Countrymen in the United States.

The Exclusion Act Most Unfair and Foolish—His Opinion of the "Empresses."

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Li Hung Chang interviewed at the Hotel Waldorf, in response to the query whether he had any unfavorable comments to make, replied that he would not say anything about this country. He added, however, that he thought there were too many political parties here, and asked why the newspapers did not bring them together. When asked to make a comparison between this country and England, he declined saying he had nothing unfavorable to say of either. In answer to a question as to what he had been most interested in, he said our tall buildings were very wonderful, but they would have been so treated and I know that the typhoons. He was asked whether he expected any modification of the Geary law, and he replied that he hoped for it. "Was your excellency influenced in determining to go home through Canada by the treatment of the Chinese in the Pacific States, and especially in California?"

"I choose to go through Canada for two reasons. First, because when I was high commissioner in China I was constantly receiving memorials and complaints from emigrants in San Francisco that they were not allowed rights which under American law they were entitled to. My assistance was constantly invoked to secure them these rights. Instead of being able to do so, your congress curtailed what rights they had, and made their situation worse. I do not go through States where Chinese have been so treated, and I know that I would be besieged by Chinamen in California having complaints to make."

The second reason, he said, was prompted by his advanced age, which compelled him to take great care of his health. "I was told in China," he continued, "that the steamship Empress of China was the largest and most comfortable of those on the Pacific coast, and I decided to go by way of Vancouver instead of taking a smaller steamship at San Francisco."

"I wish to say more about the exclusion act. The exclusion act is most unfair and most foolish, because it is admitted by all who have studied political economy that competition, and competition alone, will keep the market in good health, whether the market is one of commerce or of labor. Put aside from your minds that I am a high Chinese official, and I would look upon me as a man who is studying the best interests of a country. I say to you that to exclude labor or cheap commerce from your country is unfair and against the best interests of your country. By excluding the Chinese and taking the Irish you get inferior labor and pay superior prices for it."

"A Chinaman lives a more simple life than the Irishman, and the Irish hate the Chinese because the latter are the possessors of high virtues. Is it fair to exclude my countrymen? If any gentleman wishes to advance any argument in support of the exclusion of the Chinese, I will be pleased to hear it and answer him."

No reporter cared to argue the question and the following was put: "Is there any desirable outlet for American capital in China?" "Wealth," said the ambassador, "is only produced by capital, labor and land. China invites American capital, but it must be understood that the Chinese continue in control of their own country. General Grant, who was the best friend I ever had, gave me a piece of advice once, and that advice proved to me to be good, and I will always follow it. He advised me to invite American capital to enter into the country, but he also advised that the Chinese must remain in control of the Chinese government. We must maintain sovereign rights to control any railroads or great works of improvement in our country."

The viceroy stopped and looked around at the reporters. "Are you the best representatives of your papers?" he asked. "Because if you are very poor representatives of your papers, I will not answer you." "Is your visit to this country one of commercial or of political significance?" he was asked.

The viceroy did not want to answer this question, and he evaded it by saying that the time had arrived for him to attend to other business and he must declare the interview closed.

WINNIFRED, Sept. 3.—(Special)—Every train from the East that passes through the city has on board capitalists who are turning their attention towards the rich gold fields of British Columbia. Among those who went West to-day was Lieut. Macpherson, of the 87th Highlanders, who will spend some time in the Kootenay and Rosland districts with a view to taking up a few favorable locations. Accompanying him were two experts, D. D. Fry and W. D. Mannion, who will prospect.

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DR. J. W. GOSSE'S
CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from ammonia, Alum, or any adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies Act," Part IV, and Amending Acts.
"Big Valley Creek Gold Mines, Limited," (Foreign.)

Registered the 18th day of August, 1896.
I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Big Valley Creek Gold Mines Limited" (Foreign), under the "Companies Act," Part IV, "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated at Great Saint Helens, London, England.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—
(a.) To enter into a contract expressed to be made between Major C. F. Dupont of the one part and the Company of the other part, and for the sake of identification, endorsed by a memorandum signed by the said C. F. Dupont and by the first signatory of this memorandum:
(b.) To acquire property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and rights of any kind or description in or to be exercised in British Columbia, North-West Territories, Canada, and all or any other part of North America and the adjacent islands, whether the same shall be from time to time part of the British Empire or not, and to associate with, subsidize or assist companies, partnerships, corporations or associations for the purpose of acquiring any such property or rights, and to deal in, improve, develop, work and dispose of any such property or rights, and to carry on business of any description in connection therewith, but especially mining business, and generally to do all such things as may be incidental or conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And it is declared that the property to be acquired and the business to be carried on by the Company shall be property situated or arising from one or more of the districts hereinafter mentioned, and business in or connection therewith, except so far as the acquisition of property and the carrying on of business elsewhere shall be reasonably incidental and conducive to the due prosecution of the Company's undertaking and objects.

4. Subject to but without restriction of the purposes aforesaid, the objects for which the Company is established are as follows:—
(a.) To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire lands, easements and rights to water, timber, and otherwise in connection with lands, together with houses, buildings and appurtenances to lands, to acquire or erect houses, buildings and works; to construct, lease or otherwise acquire in connection therewith, or separately, roads, canals, lakes, irrigation works, waterways and wells, and generally to work, improve and develop the Company's property, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof.
(b.) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire collieries, mines and quarries, deposits or accumulations of oil, petroleum, ores or minerals, gold, silver, copper, lead, precious stones and other metals and substances, and to employ all such property or rights or other facilities, and generally to work, improve and develop the Company's property, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof.
(c.) To search for, seek, explore, win, mine, develop, work, improve and dispose of, oil wells, and mineral and other deposits.
(d.) To carry on the business of colliery mining and quarry prospectors, metallurgists, miners, refiners and manufacturers of oil and other substances from ores, minerals and other natural products.
(e.) To transport, store, warehouse, transport and trade in ores, metals, metallic substances and minerals of every description, and the products thereof, and to trade in and sell, or otherwise dispose of, reducing, treating or making merchantable ores, metals, metallic substances, minerals and precious stones, or in manufacturing products therefrom.

(f.) To acquire, manufacture, work, let on hire or otherwise dispose of plant, machinery, apparatus and materials of every kind for the production and distribution of electricity, and for the application of electricity to the separation of metals and ores, as well as for lighting, motive power and other cognate and subsidiary purposes, whether in connection with any of the businesses hereinafter mentioned or not, and to supply electricity.
(g.) To acquire from the Governments of Canada, United States, or any other Sovereign State or authority in America or any General Grant, or any other rights, concessions, grants, decrees, rights, powers and privileges whatsoever which may seem to the Company expedient to acquire, exercise and use, and to work, develop, carry on, exercise and use, and to acquire, let, sell and otherwise dispose of patents, patent rights, trade marks and other similar rights.

(h.) To prospect, examine and explore any territories and places in North America, and to employ all such property or rights or other facilities, and generally to work, improve and develop the Company's property, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof.
(i.) To develop the resources of and turn to account any lands or any rights over or connected with land belonging to or in which the Company is interested, and in particular by cleaning, draining, clearing, planting, cultivating, building, improving, farming, irrigating, grazing and by promoting immigration and emigration, and the establishment of towns, villages and settlements.

(j.) To carry out, establish, construct, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, tramways, railways, bridges, harbours, docks, piers, reservoirs, water-courses, wharves, embankments, irrigation works, fortifications, hydraulic works, telegraphs, telephones, saw-mills, smelting works, furnaces, factories, warehouses, hotels, victuaries, exchanges, mints, transport and postal arrangements, stores, shops, churches, chapels, stations and other works and conveniences, and to contribute to or assist in the carrying out, establishment, construction, maintenance, improvement, management, working, control or superintendence of the same.
(k.) To grant monopolies, patents and other special rights, whether as regards the carrying on of any particular trade or business, or the use of any invention or process, or the growth, preparation, manufacture or sale of any particular article, or as regards any of these operations or matters, and to grant the same for a term of years, or in perpetuity or otherwise.
(l.) To buy, sell, import, export, manipulate, prepare for market, and deal in merchandise of all kinds, and generally to carry on business as merchants, importers and exporters.
(m.) To carry on business as miners, stockkeepers, farmers, cattle breeders, stockmen, carriers, provisioners, preservers, mechanical engineers, builders, contractors and shippers.
(n.) To promote the establishment, carrying on and development of trades and businesses of all kinds within any territories in which the Company is interested, and to subsidize, grant special rights to, or otherwise assist, support, protect and encourage all persons and companies engaged or proposing to engage therein.
(o.) To undertake, transact and execute all kinds of agency business, and also trusts of all kinds.
(p.) To carry on the business of an international agency for all purposes, including treaties, negotiations, contracts, passports, copyrights, patent rights and protection for inventions, discourses, writings, musical or dramatic compositions, works of art or photographs, and international relations

generally whether, personal, political or otherwise:
(q.) To carry on all kinds of guarantee and insurance business, except life insurance, and all kinds of banking and financial business and operations:
(r.) To form, constitute and promote companies, syndicates, associations and undertakings of all kinds:
(s.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, reciprocal concession or co-operation with any partnership, person or company, and either in perpetuity or otherwise:
(t.) To lend or advance money, and to issue, place, acquire, hold, sell and deal in any stocks, debentures, bonds, shares or securities of any government, sovereign, state or company:
(u.) To make donations to such persons in such cases as may seem expedient, and to subscribe for any purpose, whether charitable or benevolent, or for any public, general or useful objects:
(v.) To do and concur in whatever may be necessary to give the Company, or its nominees, correspondents, representatives or agents, a legal domicile or status in British Columbia, or in any other part of America where it shall be desirable:
(w.) To purchase the goodwill of, or the whole or any interest in any company, undertaking, trade or business of a chartered business which the company is authorized to carry on:
(x.) To issue shares as fully or partly paid up for property or rights acquired by the Company for work done or services of any kind rendered to or on behalf of the Company, or for any valuable consideration other than the actual payment of cash:
(y.) To borrow or raise money on the security of the undertaking and assets, or any part thereof, of the Company, and to make and issue mortgages, debentures, debenture stock, bills, promissory notes, obligations and other securities aforesaid:
(z.) To do all or any of the above things as principal, agent, contractor or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others:
(aa.) To distribute any of the property among the members in specie, so that no distribution amounting to reduction of capital be made without the sanction of the Court if possible:
(ab.) To procure subscriptions for the Company's capital, and to pay brokerage, commission and other expenses in connection with such subscriptions:
(ac.) To invest or expend, whether temporarily or permanently, any moneys not immediately required for the Company's purposes in the purchase of, or in the security of any trustee security in the United Kingdom, or any property or rights, real or personal, corporeal or in the stocks, shares, debentures, obligations or securities of any company or corporation carrying on or interested in business or property situated in any part of the world:
(ad.) Subject to a special resolution of the Company first passed in this behalf, to amalgamate with any other corporation or company, or to transfer the property, undertaking, or any part thereof, to any other corporation or company for such consideration in cash shares fully paid up, or securities, as may be agreed on, and to apply to the Government of the United Kingdom and its Colonies and any Act of Parliament, Royal Charter or other authority, power or privilege:
(ae.) Generally to undertake and carry out any operations or transactions whatsoever, except life assurance, which may lawfully be undertaken and carried out by the Company, and which the Company may think it expedient to undertake and carry out.

The capital stock of the said Company is one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, divided into one hundred and twenty-five thousand shares of one pound each.
Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 18th day of August, 1896.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies Act," Part IV, and Amending Acts.
"Cariboo Mining and Development Company" (Foreign.)

Registered the 27th day of July, 1896.
I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Cariboo Mining and Development Company" (Foreign), under the "Companies Act," Part IV, "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Seattle, in the State of Washington, U.S.A.
The objects for which the said Company is established are:—
(a.) To carry on the business of mining in all its stages and in all its branches, to acquire in any lawful way mines, mining claims, prospects, ores, mills, machinery, smelters and reduction works, mill-sites, real estate, patents, processes and appliances necessary, useful or convenient to the aforesaid business, and to operate and maintain the same; to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of or encumber in any lawful manner all or any part of the property of the Company, real, personal and otherwise, and to do all things of every kind or nature necessary or convenient to the promotion of the objects of the Company.
(b.) The capital stock of the said Company is one hundred thousand shares of the par value of one dollar each.
Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 27th day of July, 1896.

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Rand & Wallbridge,
MINING BROKERS,
SANDON, - - - - - B. C.
We beg to inform the public that we have opened an office at Sandon for the transaction of a general mining brokerage business, and shall be pleased to hear from our old friends on the Coast. Send in your orders early. The Sloan district is worth your best attention.
a30 d w
RAND & WALLBRIDGE.

VICTORIA COLLEGE
BEACON HILL PARK,
Autumn Term Begins Monday, Sept. 7.
For Boarding or Day Prospectus apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
a31-d4w