

LAURIER'S COLLEAGUES

Cartwright Turned Down for Fielding and David Mills Shelved With a Judgeship.

Senator McInnes Called In Without Portfolio and Pacific Coast Liberals Are Wrath.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 9.—Two thousand people welcomed Wilfrid Laurier when he arrived here at 8:35 to-night in response to His Excellency's summons. Beyond three hearty cheers when the Premier-designate alighted, there was no demonstration. Accompanied by Mr. Belcourt, one of the new members-elect for Ottawa, Mr. Laurier drove immediately to the Russell house, where a large crowd was awaiting him. After registering his shoes hands with a few acquaintances and then retired to his room. Presently an orderly from Government House made his appearance at the Russell and it was soon learned that an appointment for an interview with His Excellency had been arranged for to-morrow morning. Those who came up with Mr. Laurier were Major Sutherland, chief Liberal whip, and Messrs. Tarte, Borden and Fisher, prospective ministers. "Jimmy" Connors, the rejected of Nipissing, had tagged himself on to the party but evidently he was not wanted and has no show for a portfolio.

From present appearances Mr. Laurier will not be able to submit his complete slate to His Excellency until Saturday or Monday. The difficulty lies in the Western representation, but it is thought that Sifton will be the man. Mr. Martin seems to be cordially detested by many of the candidates who want him in office. British Columbia does not appear likely to get an office. The following may be set down as almost certainly Mr. Laurier's selections, by provinces:

Quebec—Laurier, Tarte, Fisher and Geoffroy.

Ontario—Mowat, Cartwright, Scott, Mulock and Paterson.

Nova Scotia—Fielding and Borden.

New Brunswick—Blair.

Prince Edward Island—Davies.

Manitoba—Sifton (probable).

It is believed that Laurier and Mowat will take the offices of president of council and secretary of state; Geoffroy, justice; Tarte, railways and canals; Fisher, agriculture; Cartwright and Blair, trade and commerce and public works. Fielding is down for finance, which will create great surprise. Davies will likely get marine and fisheries and Scott postmaster-general. Borden will probably have militia. Mulock and Paterson are likely to get controller-ships with the promise that, as Sir Charles Tupper had intended, the salaries will be raised to \$7,000 a year. Fitzpatrick of Quebec will be solicitor-general. Sir Henry Joly and Senator McInnes of British Columbia will have seats in the cabinet without portfolio. Pelletier will be speaker of the Senate and Edgar of the Commons. David Mills, whom everybody expected to see in the cabinet, will be appointed to the Supreme court in succession to Judge Wynne, on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. Laurier to-day sent summons to his colleagues, most of whom will be here to-morrow.

AMERICAN DEMOCRATS.

They Enthusiastically Adopt the Silver Platform and Adjourn Without Reaching a Ballot.

Tillman's Great Speech in Behalf of Free Coinage—A Lively Debate.

CHICAGO, July 9.—As the doors of the coliseum in Jackson park were thrown open this morning the grand struck up "Massa's in the cold, cold ground." At 10:52 Chairman White dropped the gavel. At five minutes before eleven o'clock Rev. Dr. Green, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, again rose for the sacred office. He prayed that the choice of the convention might be a man whose words would rebound to the glory of his country and his God. Senator White handed the gavel over to Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, who announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, and called on the platform Senator Jones of Alabama to make the committee's report. The silver ranks raised a cheer when some of them heard the words, "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, and one enthused demanded that the passage be read, which was done. The reading of the platform was concluded without any marked applause. Then the report of the minority was read by J. H. Wade, of Ohio, the principal plank of which was that pertaining to finance and free silver.

Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, opened the debate in behalf of free coinage. He made a most bitter speech, attacking the administration of President Cleveland and denouncing the gold people of New York as slave drivers. He declared that the issue of silver vs. gold was a sectional one and would prevail. He said: "There is not a paper in this city that is not in the power of money influence. They will not give us a fair show." He concluded by pledging the solid vote of the South to any good straight silver candidate.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the resolutions committee, said he could not allow the charge of Mr. Tillman that this was a sectional issue to pass unchallenged. The silver men, who had been plainly depressed by some of Mr. Tillman's radical utterances, gave this statement an earnest volley of applause. "I am a Southern man," he continued, "I carried a Southern musket during the war, but I repudiate the suggestion that the negro is a sectional issue." Flying flags and handkerchiefs and the approving roar of 15,000 throats answered.

The convention adjourned until 9 p. m. after adopting the silver platform. From present appearances Bryan, Nebraska, will be the nominee; his speech this afternoon caused a furor.

The convention adjourned at 12:30 a. m. until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock without reaching a ballot. Among the names of candidates presented were those of Bland, Boies, Bryan, Altgeld and Williams, of Massachusetts.

RECEIVED AT WINDSOR. Ancient and Honorable Artillery Men of Boston Visit the Queen.

Ceremonies of the Occasion—The Visitors Highly Gratified With the Function.

LONDON, July 9.—Yesterday the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston paid their respects to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The procession, of which they were the leading features, reached Waterloo station about 10 o'clock, started for Windsor Castle at 11 o'clock and reached Windsor at 11 o'clock, where they were received by the mayor and corporation, who presented an address of welcome, which Col. Walker briefly acknowledged. When Col. Walker received the mayor's address he saluted, thanking him, saying the Bostonians had not come to England as strangers, but as children to a mother, who, after 250 years, still retained their ancient love for her. (Loud cheers.)

The procession then reformed, and proceeded through the crowded, gaily beflagged streets to Windsor Castle, where the guard at the entrance saluted Colonel Walker and officers. The visitors were greeted at the castle gates by the Keeper of Her Majesty's Private Purse, Lieut.-Colonel Right Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards; by the Master of the Household, Colonel Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, Sir John Carew and other high officials of the Queen's household. The Ancients were then shown over the Castle, and assembled on the east lawn at 1 o'clock, to be inspected by the Queen, after which they were entertained at luncheon.

At 1 o'clock punctually the Queen, dressed in black and carrying a black sunshade, arrived in a carriage drawn by two gray horses, preceded by an outrider. Ex-Empress Frederick was seated in the carriage with Her Majesty. When the royal carriage reached the saluting point the Ancients presented sabres, and the Queen bowed. Then the United States Ambassador, bar-headed, advanced and bowed to Her Majesty. Mrs. Bayard, the Earl of Denbigh, and Col. Walker followed his example. Her Majesty cordially welcomed each.

This ceremony concluded, at the word of command from Col. Walker, the vis-

APPECIATES HIS POSITION.

ADMIRAL JAMES ERKINE, accompanied by a number of officers of H.M.S. Intrepid and Tartar now in port, visited the city hall and were received by the Mayor and aldermen and a number of citizens, including Premier Laurier, Mr. Tarte, Mr. Blair, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Clark and Col. Donville, members-elect of the Commons. Admiral Erkinetook occasion to congratulate Mr. Laurier upon his accession to the premiership. Mr. Laurier said he appreciated to-day, in the presence of the Mayor and aldermen, the honor and occupying the position he did—having been called a few minutes previously by the Governor-General to assume the responsibility of citizenship. He realized more than ever what had been done by the strength and significance of the order given by England's great admiral on the day of the battle of Trafalgar, "England expects every man to do his duty." He would do his best to do his duty, not only by Canada, but by the empire. England did not require help from anybody, but if ever the occasion should arise when Britain would be summoned to fight for the freedom of the world in arms, she could depend upon the loyal support of the Canadian people. The Canadian people were free and loyal—loyal because they were free.

SEETHING DISCONTENT. LONDON, July 9.—A Bulawayo dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says that the expedition from there into the Matopos Hills against the Matabele has been temporarily abandoned. The African troops refused to fight owing to dissatisfaction with the conditions of the service. The Daily Telegraph has an editorial commenting upon its African dispatches as showing the forces are quite insufficient to cope with the rebellion. The Telegraph's Salisbury's dispatch says: "The camp is a mass of seething discontent. The officers disagree as to the method of dealing with the rebels. The system of dual control must end."

BULAWAYO, July 8.—The discontent of the Africans is on account of the non-fulfillment of Cecil Rhodes' promise to the Salisbury column with reference to land grants. It is the opinion that at least 5,000 well mounted troops are required here or the rebellion will last for years.

CUBA'S POSITION. MADRID, July 9.—The chamber of deputies on Tuesday evening defeated a Carlist amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, to the effect that Spain ought to join the Franco-Russian alliance in conformity with the exigencies of her colonial and Mediterranean interests and in order to resist "the perdy of the United States." Replying to a criticism of the Cuban policy of the government, the premier declared that Cuba did not possess the elements necessary for independence and that by separating herself from Spain she would only become "the prey of another nation."

SALMON CANNERY AT SEATTLE. SEATTLE, July 9.—The new dock at the foot of Pike street was completed yesterday and the first frames of the warehouse and cannery to be erected on the dock were put in position. Ainsworth & Dunn are about to put in and operate a salmon cannery plant in connection with their fresh fish business. A complete set of up-to-date machinery has been ordered, and the building will be finished and ready for operation in time for this season's pack. The new plant will have an output of 1,000 cases a day.

LONDON, July 9.—Wm. Webb, sr., aged 92, the oldest resident of this section, died here on Tuesday.

THE HEALTH OF THE MAYOR.

Very unprejudiced Mayor for proffer from the mailing his determination on by the health officer, but at forgetting of the Mayor, so he is right to forgive him. It is not now for the Mayor to interfere with the sanitary board, but to dermen proclaim plaring the certification in another time for the Mayor's course they know sional gentlemen; know better than bridges and other, full of this cannot even think it on bridges should neglected them sited of the Ellice was not an accident arising from the disaster to the Mayor to share their blame the culpability of, and will be, in the harmless disapproval of the Mayor only out of this.

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The Westside. J. HUTCHESON & COY. one 10. h. 1896.

HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVENING POWER.—LATEST U. S. GOV'T REPORT

ROYAL Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

DEMOCRATS' PLATFORM

All Paper Money to Be Issued Directly From the Treasury Department.

Importation of Pauper Labor Denounced—White, of California, Permanent Chairman—A Bolt.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The following are additional clauses of the platform which were adopted at the Democratic convention yesterday:

"We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of obligations of the United States an option reserved by law to the government, of redeeming such obligations either in silver or gold coin.

"We are opposed to issuing interest-bearing bonds of the United States in a time of peace and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in the exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold mono-metallism. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money and President Jackson has declared this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals.

"We therefore demand that the power to issue notes which circulate as money be taken from national banks and that paper money be issued directly by the treasury department, and be redeemable in coin receivable for all debts, private and public.

"We hold that tariff duties should be levied for the purpose of revenue, taxation be limited by the needs of government, honestly and economically administered.

"We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, which was enacted under a false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies and enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in the revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax.

"There would have been no deficit in Federal revenue during the last two years but for the annulment by the supreme court of the income tax law placed upon the statute books by a Democratic congress. The obstruction to an income tax which the supreme court discovered in the constitution after it had laid hidden for a hundred years must be removed, to the end that accumulated wealth may be made to bear its just share of the burden of the government.

"We therefore favor an amendment to the Federal constitution that will permit the levy of an income tax.

"We hold that the efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor and therefore favor the repeal of the law that and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of satisfying their needs.

"We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and products of the people are depressed in price until they no longer pay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

"Believing in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity."

The committee on permanent organization met immediately after the convention. General E. B. Dingley, of Ohio, was made chairman, and J. H. Brown, of Georgia, secretary. A recess was taken then and all the silver men retired and held a caucus, at which the permanent organization was fully agreed upon. The committee then adjourned until 8 o'clock, when it re-convened at the Sherman house.

In the evening the silver slate went through as follows: Permanent chairman, Stephen M. White, of California; sergeant-at-arms, John Martin, Missouri; secretary, Thomas J. Cogan, of Cincinnati; assistant secretary, Louis D. Hercher, of Chicago; reading clerk, E. B. Wade, of Tennessee; assistant reading clerks, N. R. Walker of Florida, Charles Nickell of Oregon, Jefferson Pollard of Missouri, and Lincoln Dixon of Indiana.

The name of Senator Hill, of New York, was presented by the gold men

for permanent chairman, and he received 6 votes to 33 for Senator White. The remainder of the organization was presented by the silver people went through by acclamation, the gold men making no nominations. Judge Prentiss of Illinois, was the chairman of the silver caucus. R. S. Jordan was named as chairman of the committee to notify Senator White.

Bolt was the slogan of 150 Democrats at a meeting of gold standard men. Not a bolt from the convention—that was decided against—but a bolt from the ticket and platform that the convention makes. Every suggestion was received with applause. Every contrary suggestion was received in silence.

This is the significant resolution suggested by John P. Irish, of California, and adopted unanimously: "That each sound money delegation select a member to return to his state and get the views of his party on the matter, and report back to the chairman (Senator Gray) in July, if possible."

Senator Hill and National Committeeman Sheehan were not present, but Gov. Flower and William C. Whitney, with the aid of Col. Fellows, held up New York's end. The meeting was the most protracted of the convention, lasting until after midnight, and, though behind closed doors, its enthusiastic nature was easily discernible by the applause that floated out.

Senator Gray, of Delaware, presided over the meeting when it began, but, having to leave to attend the meeting of the committee on resolutions, he did not return, and ex-Governor Flower took the chair. John P. Irish, of California, was the first speaker, and he was followed by General Bragg, William C. Whitney, Frederick R. Couderc, Franklin McVeagh and several others.

General Bragg was in favor of a bolt from the platform and ticket if the plans announced by the silver men were carried out. He did not believe that the convention displayed a Democratic spirit, and he was therefore of the opinion that good Democrats could with honor and credit denounce their work.

Franklin McVeagh, of Illinois, and Delegate-at-large Couderc, of New York, were of the same mind, although the latter was careful in expression, while McVeagh spoke of even leaving the convention.

Ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, agreed to the adoption of the resolution, but would not commit himself. General Bragg, who spoke very broadly, said he would not support the ticket. He was for a new ticket.

Outwaite and Holder, of Ohio, were in favor of the resolution, saying Ohio would go away 20,000 from the usual Democratic vote.

J. J. Dwyer, of the California delegation, is to appear before the resolutions committee to-day and call attention to the fact that the platform as agreed upon contains no mention of the A.P.A. Mr. Dwyer says nearly all the Democratic state conventions passed resolutions condemning the A.P.A., and he thinks the omission in the national platform is an inadvertence that will be corrected. The Georgia A.P.A. plank, which condemns the organization as un-American and anti-American in policy and principle, will be urged for adoption. Mr. Dwyer says if the committee declines to act, a resolution will be offered on the floor of the convention.

New York, July 9.—The following telegram was sent from this city in answer to a communication received Wednesday morning:

July 8. To Judge Henry M. Goldfogel, of the New York state delegation, Auditorium hotel, Chicago. We recognize here that silver controls the convention. Feeling is changing in this city. Gold fever dying desperately, but surely, silver becoming popular. President Irwin is even. It appears that the Democracy will sweep the country. McKinley's chameleon-like financial record will kill him. Be governed by the majority. Stick. Stand by the party. The nation's confidence in silver will force success to follow it as safe metal. MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL.

LONDON, July 9.—The Times this morning comments editorially upon the Chicago convention as follows: "It is always well to know the worst, and England certainly must feel gratified by the extreme frankness of the majority in control of the convention. We take note of the fact that one of the historic American parties is fairly captured by men who glory in dishonest acts and avow desire to repudiate national and private debts." Proceeding to deal with the question of the weakness of the gold standard faction of the Democrats and the strength of the silverites, the Times continues: "From a European point of view the whole situation is deplorable. With the fundamental principles of sound finance and fair dealings thus powerfully assailed, it is difficult to look forward with confidence to any speedy revival of American credit in the old world."

The Standard also has an editorial on the Democratic convention. This newspaper says: "The leading silverites are playing upon the ignorances, prejudices and cupidity of the delegates so successfully that the honest money Democrats are utterly powerless. The platform is one dictated by greed and envy."

The editorial in the Daily News on the same subject says: "The platform appears to be a rovelty to some of the least creditable feelings of the people. But it is satisfactory to note that an active campaign is in progress exposing the dangers and discredit attaching to a deliberate choice of a depreciated currency."

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RECIPROCIDY.
We are told that one of the first things which the present Government propose to do is to send a Commissioner to Washington to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity. The present does not appear to be a favorable time to treat with the United States for reciprocity in trade. The presidential campaign is in full blast, and neither party will be willing to enter into trade arrangements with Canada which may be unpopular with any considerable number of electors. We know that there are many influential Americans who are strongly opposed to reciprocity with Canada as long as she retains her connection with Great Britain. Those who hold this view have said repeatedly and plainly that the only condition on which the United States will consent to free commercial intercourse with Canada is that of political union. The Boston Standard discussing the subject of reciprocity with Canada lately said:

Nothing would bring about political union sooner between Canada and the United States than a commercial union, and as many on this continent, on both sides of the line, desire the former, it is likely to best be reached by the latter plan. The New York Sun is even more outspoken. It says:
Never again shall we consent to give our English-speaking neighbors the immense boon of free access to the American markets, unless they in return agree to share the responsibilities of American citizenship. But while we speak frankly and firmly on this point, we heartily acclaim the advent of the Liberals to power at Ottawa. They laugh at the silly talk about Imperial federation; they are friendly to our institutions and our people; they fully appreciate the value to Canadians of free trade with the United States; and when they are convinced by experience that the inestimable privilege is procurable only by one course, amalgamation with the United States, they will see to it that the course is taken.

Canadians of both parties are, we believe, fully alive to the advantages of freer commercial intercourse between their country and the United States, but none of them are prepared to give in exchange for that advantage, valuable as it no doubt is, their allegiance to Great Britain. Observant Americans must see that Canadians as a people have not the slightest desire to throw in their lot with the citizens of the United States. There always have been a few annexationists in Canada, but their number has been insignificant in proportion to the whole population. We believe that if their numbers could be ascertained it would be found that there are fewer of them in the Dominion to-day than there have been at any time since Confederation. Canadians have been for the last twenty years or so gradually forming a higher opinion of their own country and placing a lower estimate on the advantages of the United States. The announcement, then, that Canadians will not be able to obtain reciprocity from the United States unless they first consent to annexation has no influence whatever on the great body of the Canadian people.

NOT WHAT THEY PROFESS.
The advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the United States profess to be bimetallists. They would have the metal money of the nation to be both gold and silver. Their opponents say that the effect of legalizing the free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio to gold would give the silver a fictitious value would be to make silver the only money metal. The holders of gold, they contend, would not exchange it for silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1. They would take it to a market where they would get a great deal more for it, and the consequence would be that gold would immediately cease to be circulated as money. This is not the opinion of a few politicians who have not the opportunity to study the question, but it is the conclusion come to by students who have no other object than to arrive at the truth. One of these students and a man of uncommon ability is Dr. Arendt. He, in an article in the North American Review for June, says:

"If it is now desired to perpetuate the gold standard in Europe, let the Government at Washington adopt free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. At present, after the closure of the Indian mints, this step could not possibly have any other result than to make the American standard a silver standard. The price of silver, of course, would rise, but not to 50¢, and not permanently. The United States would have a standard not materially different from that of Mexico. All the disadvantages and all the advantages of a fluctuating and depreciated money standard would follow. Gold monometallism would be replaced by silver monometallism; the double standard would become nominal. No bimetallist could approve of this. Free coinage of silver in the United States would result in harm to Europe no doubt, but also in advantage. Perhaps the harm would predominate; but one thing is certain, the absorption of the American gold, the continual supplies coming from the American gold production, would for a long time to come relieve the European powers of all anxiety for their gold standard. The monetary anarchy would thus be perpetuated for a space of time beyond estimation. Only by insisting in all countries in an unequivocal manner on the international solution of the currency question can international bimetallism be attained. No more experiments! It is therefore the only appeal which the

European bimetallists address to those of America; no silver purchases, no silver coinage, otherwise than on the basis of international agreement; and no more abortive attempts to bring them about."
This is reasonable. If Dr. Arendt's conclusions are sound then the advocates for the free coinage of silver in the United States should not call themselves bimetallists, for they are really monometallists. They are the advocates of a single money standard, and that standard is silver. It is hard to tell what the condition of business in the United States would be if its Government redeemed its paper in silver dollars worth much less than one hundred cents each. If the law compelled every creditor to receive such dollars in payment of debts, no matter when contracted, the whole country would be in a state of financial confusion that would be most deplorable. There is, no doubt, good sense and sound principle enough in the States to prevent such a consummation.

REASSURING.
The Toronto Globe, in its issue of the 2nd instant, speaks with authority on the course to be pursued by the Laurier Government with respect to trade. What is the nature of its announcement? Does it declare that the policy of free trade promised in Mr. Laurier's speeches and advocated in the columns of the Globe and other Grit organs is to be put in force with the least possible delay? Does it tell the business men of Canada that "every vestige of protection" is to be eliminated from the tariff? It does nothing of the kind. It informs them in honeyed accents that the system which it has time after time denounced as 'robbery'—'legalized robbery'—is to be continued for an indefinite period. It tells the manufacturers and others in effect not to be alarmed, that Mr. Laurier and his Government do not intend to hurt them, that his talk before the election about the advantages and the beauties of free trade was mere buncombe, intended to tickle the ears of some of the electors who had made a fad of free trade, but that neither he nor any of his colleagues ever intended to carry it out in practice.

The Globe's reassurance will no doubt do good. The minds of a great many persons will be eased to learn from the highest Grit authority that Mr. Laurier, when, previous to the election, he expatiated on free trade, was only humbugging the electors; and patriotic Conservatives will rejoice that the business of the country is not to be irreparably injured to give Mr. Laurier a character for sincerity and consistency. But it does look queer to see the men who have been for the last fifteen years or so preaching free trade and denouncing protection, as soon as they are placed in a position to carry their principles into practice adopting the policy and the principles they had ridiculed and condemned. To show our readers that we are not exaggerating or in any respect misrepresenting the declaration of the Globe, we reproduce below its announcement and some of its observations thereupon:

We are at liberty to announce that the tariff will not be revised during the short summer session of Parliament, but will remain unaltered until the early part of next year, the intervening period being occupied by careful inquiry into the conditions of industry in all its branches, agriculture, manufacturing, etc. There are reasons in favor of an early settlement as possible, but the lines proposed by Mr. Laurier is not a work that can be done by a Minister in his office at Ottawa. Every one whose interests are involved would say that it is only right that he ought to be consulted; and there are so many connections between one man and another that justice could hardly be done without a very thorough inquiry into the conditions and needs of industry of all kinds. This must necessarily cause some delay; but the inconvenience likely to be so caused is less than that which would result from hasty and ill-considered action. Mr. Laurier has been asked to declare his policy in order to put an end to the suspense which arises from the expectation of change. It is obvious that he cannot announce in advance the details of the changes. Such a course would be a wide departure from the usual practice, and besides, in the present case, it would be anticipating the result of the inquiry. The utmost that can be done is to indicate the lines upon which reform will proceed. We may put out of the question the possibility of applying the principle of absolute free trade in Canada. We may also put out of the question the idea that of bringing of the tariff to a revenue basis means the destruction of "every vestige of protection." In all that was said and written during the campaign, in Sir Oliver Mowat's address, in Mr. Laurier's reply to Mr. Bertram, in the articles of the Globe and other Liberal journals, the necessity of caution and consideration was emphasized. It would have been both unwise and dishonest to take the opposite course; unwise because it would have needlessly alarmed business men, mechanics and others, who have interests bound up with the present system, and dishonest because it would have aroused in the breasts of free traders and advanced reformers hopes which would not be realized. The large popular vote polled for the Liberal candidates in the Ontario cities shows that the classes that were supposed to be most interested in the protective tariff Liberal policy was to be of a constructive not of a destructive character.

What does all this mean? Does it signify that free trade, good as a thing as it has been represented to be by Mr. Laurier and his fellow-Grits, is not suited to the present circumstances of Canada? And who is to say that it will be better suited to its circumstances one, two or

three years hence than it is to-day? Will there not be the same difficulties to overcome, the same conflicting interests to reconcile and make allowances for, if the change is made five years after this as there are to-day? If free trade is as good a system as Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and the rest have over and over again represented it to be, if its operation is calculated to make so beneficial a change in the circumstances of the country and in the condition of its inhabitants of every class, as they have demonstrated time and again, why not give it to the country at once? Why do they stand trembling on the brink of happiness and prosperity as if they believed that to take the plunge would be fatal? It is hard to account for their nervousness and their timidity in any other way than that they have no faith in their own cure for the ills of our body politic. Then again, will not the uncertainty and instability which the sitting of a commission must induce be exceedingly injurious to trade? Commissioners are never in a hurry, and no one can tell when their inquiries will close and what will be their findings. The policy foreshadowed by the Globe is evidently the policy of dilly-dally, shilly-shally, hitherto so grateful to Mr. Laurier, but always and everywhere most injurious to business.

THE BOARD OF TRADE REPORT.
Even a cursory perusal of the Report of the Board of Trade must convince the reader that this Province has many and great resources, and that it is destined to occupy a very important place in the Confederation of which it is a member. Naturally the conditions and the prospects of the mining industry are pretty freely discussed in the Report. The President has been very moderate in his statements. It is evident that he has been careful to avoid giving too glowing a description of the present state of that industry, and of the hopes and reasonable expectations of those who are engaged in it. This is the prudent course to take. But the reader can conclude from the data which the Report itself supplies that it would be difficult to speak too glowingly of the mining capabilities of the province, and of the prospect that has been opened out to those who are interested and engaged in the mining industry. That industry is at present only in the first stages of its infancy, yet it is already producing very encouraging results, and showing the most promising indications.

It is seen that the gold-producing region is almost co-extensive with the Province. In the south the mines already opened make it exceedingly difficult to place limits to the gold and silver-producing capacity of the region. In the west the prospector in Alberni and Barclay Sound has been cheered by the most encouraging indications, and the development work done has proved that the indications are very far indeed from being deceptive. We see that the prospects which the Peace River region holds out to the miner are not mentioned in the report, but they are not by any means to be despised, and it is certain that when that region is opened up and becomes more accessible than it is now it will yield to the miner rich returns.

But the riches of British Columbia, as the Report shows, are not by any means confined to the precious metals. Its extensive coal deposits are most valuable already, and will, when its other resources are better developed, become more valuable still. It has been found that there are in different parts of the Province extensive deposits of iron ore, and that it has an inexhaustible store of limestone. The presence of these minerals gives an assurance that when the proper time comes British Columbia will be the great manufacturing centre of the Pacific coast.

The Report says, very properly, that the fisheries of British Columbia are probably the richest in the world. Nothing like its salmon fishery is to be found in the countries of the Old World. It is now, and it is to be hoped will continue to be, a source of wealth, giving profitable employment to both the labor and the capital of the Province. There is, we see, no complaint as to the treatment which this industry is receiving at the hands of the Government. It is to be hoped that the last has been heard of the refuse grievance. There does not, however, appear much prospect of the refuse being utilized. It seems unfortunate that so large a quantity of material that could be converted into a most valuable fertilizer is allowed to go to waste.

British Columbians have not as yet done much towards availing themselves of the wealth with which the sea that washes their shores literally teems. Our enterprising American neighbors have been helping themselves to the territorial waters of the Province without let or hindrance. It is to be hoped that the Government will take measures to preserve the halibut banks from the encroachments of these poachers. The Americans would complain loudly enough if British Columbia fishermen caught fish in the territorial waters of the United States, and would quickly find means to drive them away and to keep them away; and the Yankee poachers must laugh at the Dominion

authorities who are so slack as to permit them to take valuable fish out of waters that are part of the territory of Canada. The day, we trust, will soon come when the Province will derive all the benefits from its deep sea fisheries that they are capable of affording.

The Report, we see, deprecates the necessity that British Columbians are under of importing a very large proportion of the necessities of life that they consume. The sum spent every year for food that could be easily raised in the Province is very considerable. Its soil is very far from being barren, and its pastures are wide and rich. It is therefore to be hoped that British Columbians before very long will make such use of their natural advantages that it will produce at least all the bread, butter, meat and fruit that they can consume.

The need of railway accommodation is insisted upon with considerable vigor in the Report. The members of the Board of Trade will do the Province good service if they do their utmost to prevail upon the governments, general and provincial, to do all that lies in their power to encourage the construction of the railways that the development of the resources of the country requires. The Report is a good one, and if it is as widely circulated as it ought to be it will do much towards making the advantages of the Province widely known.

RHEUMATISM'S VICTIMS
AFTER SPASMODIC EFFORTS FOR A CURE USUALLY GIVE UP.

There is One Medicine That Has Cured Thousands After Other Medicines Had Failed—A Released Sufferer Adds His Strong Endorsement of This Wonderful Remedy.

(From the Trenton Courier.)
What an innocent sounding name has rheumatism, and yet how terrible a reality to the thousands who suffer with it. Doctors agree that rheumatism results from poison of and deposit in the blood, but as to just how they can be reached and eradicated, it would seem that their knowledge fails. The usual treatment is a long series of medicines which may give temporary relief, but do not cure, and then the patient usually gives up, thinking that there is no medicine that will cure him. This is a mistake. Rheumatism is not a necessary evil, and because one is growing old it is not imperative that one should accept rheumatism as a natural accessory to advancing years.

There is a remedy for rheumatism despite the general belief that it cannot be cured—a remedy that has cured thousands of the most severe cases. A noted instance of the truth of this assertion which has just come to the knowledge of the editor of the Courier, is the case of Robert Francis, Esq., formerly of Trenton, now residing in Rat Portage, Ont., and still residing there. He has been a victim of rheumatism for over three years. Last winter he visited his friends in Trenton and was then contemplating a visit to the south in search of relief from his constant suffering. He had to use a staff in walking and went at a snail's pace. This Christmas he was here again on a visit to his friends, smart and erect and without the stick or the sorrowful look of a year ago. His friends and acquaintances all accord him as a new man and congratulate him on his healthy, fresh and active appearance in contrast with a year ago. He has cheerfully and gratefully given the following statement of his efforts after a cure. "My home is at Rat Portage, Ont., where for years I was engaged in business and where I still reside. For three years I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. I tried several highly recommended remedies to no purpose, as I have incurred great expense and I have grown worse till it was difficult for me to walk. I was for thirteen weeks confined to my bed at home and in the Winnipeg Public Hospital. I look six months of rest and recuperation. I have each without any seemingly beneficial result. I read of several cures in the Courier from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and friends who used them with benefit to themselves urged me to try them. I did so and after a short time I felt an improvement in my condition. I have taken twelve boxes of Pink Pills for Pale People, and my improvement has been continuous and satisfactory, so that I need the cane no longer and I have increased my weight from 140 pounds to 175 by the use of Pink Pills. I am not entirely free from rheumatism but I am a new man and a thousand per cent better than I was a year ago, and I attribute my health entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system, and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid, at 50¢ a box, six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Skenesbete, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

THE NEW BRIDGES.
TO THE EDITOR:—I believe that it is the desire of a large majority of ratepayers and citizens that the construction of a pile bridge across the harbor be discontinued and that the kind offer of a grant of \$25,000 by the City of Victoria, E. & N.R.R. president, Mr. Dunsmuir, be accepted.
I am informed that a meeting of the residents of Esquimalt, Victoria and Victoria West is to be called for Tuesday evening at Russell's station, Mr. Fairall having offered the use of his hall, to discuss the Telegraph and Linnet street proposition which seeks to meet with the approval not

WHEN You fry fish or oysters in Cottolene they will not be greasy. Always have the skillet or frying pan cold when the Cottolene is put in. Remember that Cottolene heats to the cooking point sooner than lard and that it must not be allowed to burn.

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Fruit season now in, and we are hermetically sealed in air-tight Fruit Jars at 60 cents a dozen.

Sugar melted to 20 lbs. for a dollar, we could not melt it for it is a sacarine.

Do you want some relishes?

Sweet Pickles, Sour Pickles, Spiced Pickles, 20 cents a bottle. Stuffed Mangoes, Chutneys, Del Monte Relishes. Look at our bargain counter. It will tickle your palate.

No Must, No Rust, No Trust in our Rolled Oats at 10 lbs. for 25 cents.

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THE PILE BRIDGE.
TO THE EDITOR:—It is all very well for people who do not live to talk about the E. & N. road to Lime street. If you choose to walk over the line to Lime street you will come to the conclusion that it is an excessively dangerous road—very narrow, with but few spots where anyone can get out of the way. The planking and widening would cost more, or at least as much as the pile bridge. Of course one is jobbing the pile bridge, but this was, and is, to be expected. Who looks after the work and workmen? The distance from Store to Lime street is more than a mile and a half, I think.

I. S. H.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated in Cariboo district, commencing at the southeast corner of S. E. Johnson's grant, thence north 40 chains; thence east 20 chains more or less to the west boundary of W. Copeland's pre-emption; thence south to the Chilcoot river; thence westerly to point of commencement containing 320 acres more or less. Chalanoch Ranch, Chilcoot. June 10th, 1896. H. F. S. BAYLIFF. 1629-1111

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INSULT TO ABERDEEN.

Allegation of Grit Organs That Mr. Chamberlain Interfered With the Governor General.

The Colonial Secretary Cables a Request For an Emphatic Contradiction.

(From Our Own Correspondent) OTTAWA, July 9.—Sir Charles Tupper went to Government House this morning and handed over to His Excellency the great seal of Canada, which will be transferred to the new Secretary of State. Previous to leaving for Montreal the retiring Premier bade good-bye to all the clerks of his department, and also expressed his acknowledgments to the correspondents of the Conservative newspapers. Sir Charles Tupper informed me that he hopes to be able to take up residence in his new house in this city in five or six weeks. Until such time, however, as Lady Tupper returns to Ottawa he will make his home with his son, Sir Charles Herbert Tupper, who will retain his residence here until the end of the coming session. The latter has not yet decided upon his movements. Some weeks ago it was announced that he would join the legal firm of Borden, Ritchie & Parker, of Halifax, but the partnership has not been consummated, and there is a possibility of Sir Charles Herbert joining a legal firm either in Ottawa or Toronto. The late Solicitor-General likes Toronto, and he and his family would doubtless receive a cordial welcome at the ex-minister decided to locate there.

There seems to be no question regarding the leadership of the opposition in federal politics. Sir Charles Tupper has received assurances of loyal and hearty support from Conservatives in all parts of the Dominion, and unquestionably he will be the unanimous choice of the party when the time comes for them to select their leader.

To-day everybody is talking of the recent strained relations between Lord Aberdeen and his advisers. It is currently reported to-night that His Excellency bases his action in refusing to assent to the proposed appointments on a precedent afforded by New South Wales. In 1894 in that colony the government of Sir George Dibbs was defeated at the general elections. Sir George endeavored to make appointments to the upper house of the colony, but the Governor, Sir Robert Duff, refused to sanction them. Sir George Dibbs then forwarded a remonstrance to the Colonial Office against the action of the Governor. The Marquis of Ripon, the colonial secretary at the time, upheld the course of Sir Robert Duff. It is not unlikely the question will be the subject of parliamentary discussion at the coming session.

Lying statements appeared in the Toronto Evening Globe, the Ottawa Free Press and Le Cultivateur, of Quebec, yesterday, that Chamberlain was meddling in Canadian politics, by insisting that Aberdeen should make certain appointments. This has met with prompt refutation, and though evidently there was a conspiracy to influence His Excellency the conspirators have over-reached themselves. To-night the error-General received a cablegram from Chamberlain asking him to cause an emphatic contradiction to be made to the Globe's statement, and His Excellency asks me to give the widest publicity to this contradiction.

Toronto, July 9.—The Mail-Empire's Ottawa special says: "The first act of the new government will be to postpone the session of parliament called for July 16. There is a great deal of mystery on the subject of appointments. It is customary for ministers retiring to provide for their private secretaries, but whether their appointments should be made since the error-General received a cablegram from Chamberlain asking him to cause an emphatic contradiction to be made to the Globe's statement, and His Excellency asks me to give the widest publicity to this contradiction.

The Mail-Empire says editorially, discussing the differences between the Governor-General and Sir Charles Tupper over appointments, that "a suggestive feature of the case is the wild anti-British demonstrations of Israel Tarte, the prospective minister of railways. Israel Tarte, hearing that the subject under consideration had been referred to the Colonial Secretary for judgment, became alarmed lest by the decision of the British statesman he and his friends should be deprived of some fragment of their prey. He therefore wants to know through his paper whether Mr. Chamberlain, a British minister, is to have a voice in matters affecting the government of this country. Whether or not there has been a reference to Mr. Chamberlain for advice is impossible to say, but it is clear that there might be such a reference with perfect propriety. Tarte, in entering a protest against British intervention—an intervention which amounts to a declaration of war, and which has not yet installed, rather in a hurry, we are, he should know, governed by the British constitutional system, a system which imposes on the ruler the necessity of seeing that there is not added to the list of privy councillors the name of any man whose record is bad."

DAVIN'S LUCKY DAY.

WINNIPEG, July 10.—Records are now occupying the attention of Western politicians. The count was concluded to-day in West Assiniboia, when Davin and McLane were declared by Judge Richardson to be a tie. Returning officer Dixie Watson thereupon gave his casting vote for Davin, and declared him member-elect for West Assiniboia. The Patrons and Liberals are not satisfied with the result, and will probably enter a protest.

The recount for Selkirk opened to-day before Judge Walker, but nothing was done, owing to objections raised by the Liberals that the deposit necessary for the recount had not been paid into court. It appears that Armstrong's agent, upon the advice of the prothonotary of the Court of Queen's Bench, instead of the County court. Decision on this technical objection will be given to-morrow.

A recount has been asked by the Conservatives in Lisgar, where Richardson, Liberal, was declared elected by 43. It will probably take place next Wednesday before Judge Ryan.

PASSES THE LORDS.

LONDON, July 10.—In anticipation of the discussion of the third reading of the deceased wife's sister's bill to-day, the House of Lords was crowded, and the side galleries were filled with peers, including the Duchess of Marlborough, who appeared to be keenly interested. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were seated on the cross benches. Lord Dunraven moved the third reading of the measure, and the Duke of Argyll immediately moved its rejection. In so doing he described the proposal as an abomination directly opposed to the Bible, and claimed that it would reduce marriage to mere animalism and open the door to enormous evils. The bill passed its third reading by a vote of 142 to 104.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the Colonist.) OSHAWA, July 10.—Nellie Bowhay, aged 20, one of a number of girls brought to Canada by Miss Rye some years ago, who was a domestic in the employ of a farmer near here, committed suicide by taking a dose of powdered saltpetre. She said she was tired of living.

EDMONTON, July 10.—P. E. W. Meyer, editor of the Berlin Daily News, is dead after a long illness. He was 60 years old and leaves a wife and nine children.

TORONTO, July 11.—Joseph Rogers, the well known hatter and furrier in this city, who assigned recently, has been arrested charged with defrauding his creditors. He was admitted to bail.

DUNDAS, July 11.—T. A. Wardell, of Dundas, has been elected Grand Master of the Canadian Order of Oddfellows in the annual convention at Chatham.

CANDIDATE NOMINATED

The Democrats Choose Bryan, of Nebraska, as Their Standard-Bearer.

A Surprising Result—Phenomenal Popularity of the Man of Yesterday's Speech.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Bryan force made the most of the phenomenal rise of the young orator of Nebraska yesterday. The adjournment at midnight also gave the leaders of the other candidates an opportunity to rally their forces. It served also to give a few hours in which counsel could prevail against the wave of sentiment which was at high tide last night. The convention hall, however, continued to be full of Bryan rumors, the Nebraska man giving by his presence on the platform that magnetic touch which has thus far been lacking. The Bland managers, while admitting the danger of the impetus to the Bryan movement, declared it was the result of an adroit generalship, and that it had failed in the purpose to carry the convention off its feet. They still held the strongholds of Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois and Texas, and smilingly confident that the actual figures would take from the Bryan movement its element of peculiar enthusiasm.

The lesser candidates played a waiting game, believing the time would come when the convention, in desperation, would turn from the first favorite and seek others on which some strength might be concentrated. Great interest was centred in the course of New York and other gold delegates. Their conference failed to bring about a determination to bolt, except in a few individual instances. But the purpose on the part of New York to refrain from taking part in the ballot had an ominous suggestiveness.

An hour later than had been scheduled, the convention met this morning for the sole and express purpose of nominating a presidential ticket. Chairman White called the delegates to order at 11 o'clock. The gold men took their seats solemnly and bitterly and with little heart in the proceedings. To the surprise of many Senator Hill did not appear and a hurried conference was held among the New Yorkers as to whether they would best bolt in a body or act each to his own liking. It was finally agreed to send a committee to Hill asking him to come to the convention.

Miller, of Oregon, also presented another nominee, Governor Penoyer, of that state. Then when Mattingly, of District of Columbia, had seconded the nomination of John McLean, the speech-making took a let-up.

It was decided that two-thirds of the number of votes cast should be considered sufficient, not two-thirds of the total number of votes privileged to be cast, which cleared the doubts in the minds of many as to whether the effect of three hundred gold men should refuse to vote. There are 930 votes in the convention.

On the first ballot the totals were: Bland, 284; Ryan, 129; Pattison, 96; Blackburn, 81; Boies, 67; McLean, 54; Matthews, 37; Tillman, 17; Penoyer, 8; Teller, 8; Stevenson, 2; Russell, 2; Campbell, 1; Hill, 1. Absent and not voting, 153. Some changes were made by individual delegates, so the official totals read: Bland, 233; Ryan, 105; Blackburn, 83; Boies, 86.

Official vote on second ballot: Bland, 281; Ryan, 130; Pattison, 100; McLean, 54; Blackburn, 49; Matthews, 37; Boies, 37; Stevenson, 10; Teller, 8; Penoyer, 8; Hill, 1; absent and not voting, 149; total 430.

Before the third ballot was taken, Marston, of Louisiana, took the platform to move the abolition of the two-thirds rule, and the chair ruled the motion out of order. The turning of the tide toward Bryan was alarming the managers of the other campaigns, as that gentleman sketched among his followers and canvassed the situation anxiously.

The total vote on the third ballot was: Bland, 291; Ryan, 219; McLean, 54; Pattison, 97; Blackburn, 27; Boies, 36; Matthews, 34; Stevenson, 9; Hill, 1. Not voting, 162.

Fourth ballot: Bland, 241; Ryan, 275; Pattison, 96; Boies, 38; Matthews, 35; Blackburn, 27; McLean, 47; Stevenson, 8; Hill, 1. An effort to make a demonstration for Bryan was quelled by the chairman.

On the fifth ballot, Wm. Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated.

GRIT FACTION FIGHT.

Western Ontario Influence Strongly Exerted Against the Admission of Senator Scott.

Laurier's Colleagues Gathering at the Capital—Railway Department Rescued from Tarte.

Chief Justice Davie to Administer the Government During Mr. Dewdney's Absence.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, July 10.—I am in a position to state authoritatively that parliament will not meet next week. The new cabinet will be sworn in on Monday and its first act will be to pass an order-in-council authorizing the issue of a proclamation for parliament to meet on Wednesday, August 12; usually the session of parliament opens on a Thursday, but at the first session of a new parliament Wednesday is invariably chosen so that the Commons may elect their Speaker and the regular opening take place on the following day. If it be found that a prorogation can issue on the Governor-General's order then it will appear to-morrow.

Evidently Mr. Laurier does not find it quite so easy to form a cabinet as the slate makers in Montreal made it appear a few days ago. There is serious trouble respecting the English speaking Catholic representation, Ontario influence especially from the Toronto district being dead against Scott or any other English Catholic being taken in. J. K. Kerr, president of the Ontario Reform Association, is here urging this. If after a lifetime's service Senator Scott is crowded out to satisfy this clique there will be a great row. The general belief is that Mr. Laurier will not accede to the views of these extremists, but to-morrow will tell.

It is reported to-night to be definitely settled that Blair will be minister of Finance instead of Tarte as previously mentioned.

Mr. Laurier spent two hours with Lord Aberdeen this morning, and has been in consultation with his friends all day, and evening. Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. David Mills and Mr. Wm. Paterson of Bant arrived to-day. Last week 25 members of parliament were gazetted. This week the number increased to 146, showing that the returned officers are sending in the writs promptly.

Peas produced in and imported from the United Kingdom for purposes of seed have been placed on the free list. The only appointment appearing in the Canada Gazette to-morrow is that of Chief Justice Davie to be administrator of the government of British Columbia during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Governor Dewdney.

CANADIAN DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT.

(From the Portland Oregonian.) There is on the surface an apparent significance that the Liberal victory in Canada brings a Frenchman to the head of the government. This apparent discrediting of British Toryism and Toryism is supported, moreover, by the facts of the election itself. Mr. Laurier's majority in the whole of Canada is 24. In the province of Quebec alone, the Conservative force, the Con-Quebec, it is 34. These figures tell the whole story. It was in Ontario that Mr. Laurier made his great effort, by enlisting Sir Oliver Mowat on his side. But Ontario failed to give him the majority he wanted. It was Quebec that the Conservative government made its strongest bid for support. But Quebec repudiated Conservatism and all its works.

What is the significance of this disappointment furnished by Quebec? The French are projectionists, and therefore were expected to support the Conservative ticket. A second was the anti-Catholic question. The French are Catholics, and therefore were expected to vote for the establishment of Catholic schools in Manitoba, especially since their bishops and priests commanded them so to do. A third was the Imperial railroad, steamship and telegraph enterprises. Quebec would, of all the provinces, profit most by these, and therefore was expected to stand by the party which was promoting them. The New York Tribune undertakes to say that the result is to be accounted for by the fact that the simple-minded, clear-sighted Frenchmen saw that the paramount issue was not schools or tariff, but the right of self-government.

It was their innate love of freedom, their sturdy determination to maintain their independence, the Tribune argues, that made them vote as they did. They would, no doubt, have liked to see their co-religionists successful in their demand for separate schools in Manitoba. But they wisely saw that it was a matter which Manitoba must settle for herself. For if Quebec should now coerce Manitoba, a precedent would be established under which one of these days Manitoba might in turn coerce Quebec. In voting to let the Protestant majority rule in Manitoba they were voting to let the Catholic majority continue to rule Quebec.

It is certainly very suggestive that this Canadian election, which means a rebuke to the Conservative treatment of Manitoba and a rebuke to the anti-American Tory spirit generally, has been carried on a free engine, clanging to brass work, while the horses were galloping at a great pace. The Duchess of Albany and Princess Elizabeth of Wales, chief firebrands, were they saw the fire escape and water tower drill, as well as a mock fire in a huge building back of the station, from which the occupants of silver-plated hats in straw, which will soon be in fashion here. The Prince of Wales still prefers a soft brown Tyrolean hat.

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SOCIETY IN LONDON.

Preparations for Princess Maud's Wedding—What is Doing Among Royalty.

The Ancient and Honorables of Boston—Earl Salisbury Schooling Mr. Balfour.

The Season Almost Finished—Americans in London—The Eight Hours Day.

LONDON, July 11.—Straw hats, light colored vests, and the loosest clothing have been the order of the day during the past week. The weather has been of the most sultry description; the temperature hovered over 80; on Tuesday it was 86 degrees, beating this year's record. One of the results of this high temperature was that Londoners saw the strange sight of carriage horses wearing bonnets of straw for protection against the sun. This is evidently the outcome of the remarks of the newspapers that this kind of headgear was in vogue in New York during heated periods in that city.

The Daily Telegraph publishes a letter suggesting that the eight hours bill be amended so as to compel employers to allow their workmen a couple of hours' siesta at midday during the extreme heat.

THE LONDON SEASON

is almost finished. It has been remarkable for fewer lavish entertainments than usual, this being apparently due to the fact that fewer millionaires have been being against each other in their efforts to attain social distinction. Most of the parties given have been much more simple than the reckless extravagance of the past season. The Radical newspapers comment upon this with evident relief.

There are more Americans in London at present than at any time during the present year, the fashionable restaurants being crowded with them nightly, while the Yale boys are seen everywhere. The members of the House of Commons were again the fashionable rendezvous during the past week. The members are increasing their complaints at the demand made upon their time and money, and the wives of the members of parliament are overworked with applications from even really distinguished people who are desirous of obtaining admission for some member of their family or for friends to the terrace. In consequence there is little doubt that the privilege will be considerably restricted next session.

PRINCESS MAUD'S MARRIAGE.

Arrangements are making for a garden party at Buckingham Palace on Monday on a gigantic scale. Two tons of fruit, specially picked for the occasion, will be sent from the Windsor Castle orchards. The gardens of the palace are now filled with material for the party, and large tent screens are being erected at appropriate places. Such a large crowd is anxious to be present that it is expected an overflow party must be made at the members of the royal family. It is uncertain whether or not the Queen will be present on Monday, if she comes to London it will only be to stay a couple of hours and return to Windsor the same day. On the following day, however, she will come to London for Princess Maud's wedding on Wednesday, and proceeds to Osborne on Thursday. The arrangements for the ceremonial of the royal wedding are giving a great deal of trouble owing to the constant changes that are being made. It has now been decided that there will be three processions from the State apartments to the private apartments of the royal family, and royal guests, the bridegroom and his supporters and the bride and bridesmaids. The Queen will be wheeled to the entrance of the chapel, which she will enter one just before the bride. The Queen's State trumpeters outside of the chapel will herald the arrival of each procession with a fanfare. Princess Maud has already received five bicycles as wedding presents. Regarding the marriage settlement it appears that Princess Maud will have £4,000 out of the allowance granted by Parliament to the Prince of Wales in 1889, and the Crown Prince of Denmark makes an allowance of £10,000 to Princess Charles. The couple will occupy a suite of rooms in the palace of the King of Greece at Copenhagen; they will also occupy a villa near Bernstorff Castle as a country residence in Denmark, while the small mansion of Appleton, near Sandringham, will be the English home of the couple, who thus will have from £4,000 to £16,000 a year and no rent.

Princess Maud has lately taken to "poker work," which consists of tracing and working out curious Oriental patterns with hot irons on wood. The Princess has applied this work to the ornamentation of book covers.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

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smoker of the Honorable Artillery Co., though most of the Ancients will be present in uniform this afternoon at the annual inspection of that company. I wish to record our least delight at the character of the reception we have met with here. Of course we expected the generous, whole-souled courtesies of our comrades, but the great, popular reception by the masses of the people which we have met at every moment since arriving here was totally unexpected. It is very clear to all of us that the mass of Englishmen are heart and soul against any interference of the peaceful relations between the two countries, and they took this occasion to spontaneously demonstrate the same. This is the spirit manifested by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Wodehouse and every one in authority. All seem to be most anxious to emphasize the pleasure at seeing their Ancients."

The reception accorded the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in England surpasses anything in point of genuine hearty enthusiasm in the history of the country. On all sides, from the Queen and Prince of Wales, down to the poorest of the masses, the hand of godfellowship has been joyously extended to the visitors who, as distinctly stated by the Prince, were not received as foreigners, but as brothers from across the sea. But there has been a humorous feature in the proceedings which it will do no harm to record. When the Ancients were entertained in the Royal Orangerie at Windsor on Wednesday, many of the ladies were anxious to obtain souvenirs of the occasion, and persuaded the waiters to sell them knives and forks. Consequently the waiters did a thriving trade. They charged five shillings each for common steel knives, and it now develops that these knives were the property of the contractor at Windsor who supplied the feast, and that they were not used inside the castle.

IMPROVING THE RIVER CAM.

The defeat of Cambridge by Oxford in the last 'Varsity race when the race, it is said, really belonged to Cambridge, has roused the authorities on the Cam to undertake the long-talked-of improvements to the Cam itself. D. A. Wauchope, the Cambridge stroke of '95 and Trinity Hall's stroke at Henley this year, informed the representative of the Associated Press that for many years past it has been recognized among Cambridge boating men that the boating limitations of the Cam as compared with those of the Isis contributed to the discomfiture of the Cambridge eight over the Thames course, and although some of the more energetic have endeavored to have radical changes made the talk has resulted in nothing. The defeat of Cambridge this year has supplied the stimulus for action. All the sewage that now enters the Cam is to be diverted elsewhere and the river will be dredged and deepened. In some parts where practicable and advantageous the practice course will be straightened and the results it is hoped will show in '98, if not in '97.

BALFOUR AND BIMETALLISM.

Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour has been forbidden by Earl Salisbury to make a speech at an annual meeting of the Bimetallic League on Monday, as arranged. This course was taken by Earl Salisbury owing to his fear that his nephew, who is an enthusiastic bimetalist, might make references which were unpalatable to the United States. Mr. Balfour was introduced to the meeting a Professor Walker, of Boston, who is to address the league on the monetary question. Earl Salisbury's interference is looked upon in some quarters as another proof of the anxious desire of the English authorities to avoid all causes of offence to the United States.

A scheme is on foot to erect a gigantic model of the globe, surrounded by staircases, twice the size of the proposed globe for the Paris exhibition. London on this globe would be about the size of an English penny. A number of public men have written letters favoring the idea.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLES.

LONDON, July 11.—Visiting members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts mustered at the Hotel Cecil at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and later took up a position on the Thames Embankment, where they were received by a band of honor of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, preparatory to marching to Marlborough House.

On the left of the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the grounds on the arrival of the party, were the Duke and Duchess of York. The Ancients marched around the gardens, each company saluting, and the band played American airs. The Prince of Wales addressed the Ancients, saying: "I am glad to welcome you to our London home, and I hope you will take pleasant recollections back to America, including that we treated you, not as foreigners, but as our own people." Col. Walker was then introduced to the Princess of Wales, and the latter with great interest inspected the flags of the company. In a long march, strawberries, loaves, champagne, etc., were served.

BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA.

The Democratic Candidate for the Presidency—A Man of Decided Opinions.

CHICAGO, July 10.—It has been said that William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, "won fame in an hour," by his address on the tariff in congress in March, 1892, but his race for fame began twelve years prior to that date, for he was a student of political economy at a very early age and was on the stump before he was old enough to vote. Mr. Bryan was born in Salem, Ill., March 19, 1856. His father was a prominent lawyer and a circuit judge, and young Bryan was a graduate of the Illinois college, and of the Union law college. He married Miss Mary E. Baird and put out his sign as an attorney in Lincoln, Neb. His total income for the first six months was \$68; after that he had a fine practice. His wife has also been admitted to the bar and is in more sense than wives usually are a helpmate to her husband. Mr. Bryan is a smooth-faced, clean cut, handsome man, a fine speaker, a ready debater and an ardent tariff reformer. Since his retirement from Congress he has been active upon occasions in spreading the free silver propaganda all over the West and down into New Mexico, never failing to secure converts. He began his congressional career by carrying an overwhelmingly Republican district by 7,000 majority.

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A STRONG OPPOSITION.

Who from the Outset Will Keep a Check on the Grits in the Commons.

"Laurier Quite as Stalwart a Free Trader as Cartwright Ever Was."

Quebec Liberals Making Merry Over the Bogus Bank Bills Used for Bribery.

MONTREAL, July 10.—Sir Charles Tupper arrived here last night, accompanied by Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, and took up his quarters at the Windsor hotel. In an interview the Chief Minister said: "We have the strongest and most united opposition that has ever sat in the Commons since Confederation. We will offer loyal and constitutional opposition from the outset. We have some splendid men in our ranks and I have not the slightest doubt as to the ultimate success of the Conservative party. Mr. Laurier will now have his hands full, and we will await developments." The ex-Premier will remain in Montreal over to-day.

Sir A. P. Caron is in the city. He says Sir Charles Tupper has assigned him to go to work to help him redeem what had been lost and that he intends to accept the invitation. Sir Adolphe adds that there will be a steady fight from the start, and he believes the province of Quebec will soon reverse the recent snap verdict.

The Star says: "Mr. Laurier is likely to stand for re-election in Quebec and Mr. Bechar will open St. Johns and I believe for Tarte. If Mr. Geoffroy persists in refusing a portfolio he will still be a member of the administration, but the third minister with a portfolio will be Sir Henry Joly. So the Quebec contingent will be Laurier, Tarte, Joly, Fisher, Geoffroy without portfolio, and Fitzpatrick, solicitor-general, without a seat in the cabinet. The Irish people will have a representative in the cabinet in the person of Hon. R. W. Scott, who, with Sir Oliver Mowat, will lead the Senate. The four vacancies in the Senate will be filled at once, making the Liberal contingent about fourteen in the house of seventy. Senator Pelletier will be speaker of the Senate, to compensate for the selection of Mr. Edgar, who is being made speaker of the Commons and takes the place of a French Canadian, as Senator Pelletier will take the place of an English speaking Senator. Mr. Brodeur is down for deputy speaker."

Toronto, July 10.—The Montreal correspondent of the Mail-Empire says there is a wide difference of opinion expressed as to the Governor-General's action in refusing to sign orders-in-council submitted by the late government, but there is a unanimity of opinion in Conservative circles that the Governor-General in acting as he has done has accepted a most extraordinary and unprecedented attitude. The Liberal papers, such as the Herald, Witness, Soir and Patrie, naturally commend the Governor-General and abuse Sir Charles Tupper. The French papers especially virulent in their abuse of the Conservative leader, who is held up to public scorn.

QUEBEC, July 10.—The Mercury says it is stated that over \$50,000 worth of Confederate bank notes were used by the Liberals in Quebec district. Three-fourths of those who took them are ashamed to talk, but the hee-lers are laughing at how they "fixed" bribe takers.

ONE OF THE GREAT CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER KILLS PAIN

THE GREAT PAIN-KILLER Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.

Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frost-bite, Etc.

No article ever attuned to such unbounded popularity.—Salem Observer. We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effect in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—Chicago Dispatch. Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—Tennessee Citizen. It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has equalled it, and it is as safe as the Pain-Killer.—Newport News. Beware of imitations. They only get the genuine "PAIN-KILLER" Spill everywhere; large bottles, 25c.

oysters in Cot... not be greasy... skillet or fry... the Corro... to the cook... lowed to burn.

NE... od any dis... stry or any... SED... eat—on every tin... MONTREAL.

ot... hotter. We are try... like the weather... ing.

in, and we are her... air-tight Fruit Jars... 10 lbs. for a dollar, we... it is a sacarine.

re relishes? Sour Pickles, Spiced... bottle. Stuffed Man... Monte Italian. It will... 25 cents.

Ross & Co.

RINS'... ins... IS NOW PRINTED BLUE INK ACROSS THE TAPPER... RSHIRE... CE... Co., Montreal.

Co.,... S... nders... akers.

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BRIDGE. It is all very well... drive to talk about... me street. If you... line to Lime... to the conclusion... dangerous road... few spots where... of the way. The... would cost more... the pile bridge... Jobbing the pile... is, to be ex... the work and... ce from Store to... a mile and a... I. S. H.

that 80 days from... application to the... and works for... following described... series, commencing... E. Johnson's pre... west boundary of... thence south to... 320 acres more or... lectin. June 1896

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Annual Report Remarks on the Improvement of Trade During the Year.

New Officers Elected—Entrance Fee of Members Reduced to Twenty Dollars.

The Board of Trade yesterday held their annual meeting at which the principal business done was the reading of the reports and election of new members.

The secretary read the following report:

To the Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade:—In presenting the seventeenth annual report, we have to congratulate members of the board upon the improvement which has taken place in the trade and commerce of the province during the past twelve months.

The value of the output of minerals, other than coal, increased from about \$300,000 in 1884, to approximately \$5,000,000 in the year 1895, as follows:

- Trail Creek District—22,972 tons; yielding \$5,850,000 gold, 2,572,850 lbs. copper.
Slocan District—9,309 tons shipping ore, 30,000 tons concentrates; yielding 1,837,100 ozs. silver, 17,145,000 lbs. lead.
Ainsworth District—48,844 tons; yielding 605,550 ozs. silver, 28,996,800 lbs. lead.
Nelson District—3,707 tons; yielding 176,500 ozs. silver, 494,870 lbs. copper.
West Kootenay—placer gold, \$10,520.
Cariboo, Cassiar, Yale, Lillooet, and East Kootenay—placers, \$491,026.
Fairview and Camp McKinney—placers, \$125,000.

The output has continued to increase during the past six months, especially in the Trail district, where many claims are already giving results which promise to make that sub-division one of the important gold producers of the world.

The value of the ore is about \$40 per ton, principally gold, with a percentage of silver and copper, but far higher grades are found in the lowest levels, and in the case of the Le Roi some of the richest ore yet taken from that mine was found 500 feet below the surface.

Another characteristic of the Trail district is that nearly all the ore veins so far developed have been found to widen with depth. As it is intended to supplement this report with particulars of the shipments of iron from each of the mines, it is unnecessary to refer to more than the principal ones.

The Le Roi was located in July, 1890, and development commenced in January, 1891, of the same year. The first shipment of ore a carload, was made in the fall of the following year, the smelter returns being \$30,400 per ton.

Shipments of any magnitude, however, did not commence until January, 1894, in which year 6,000 tons were made to United States smelters. In satisfactory shipments were nearly double that quantity, and the present output is 100 tons per day, average value \$40 per ton. The company owning this mine has paid the sum of \$175,000 in dividends.

Regular shipments of ore from the War Eagle mine commenced in January, 1895, the shipments to the 30th ultimo being 12,661 tons. The company has paid the sum of \$157,000 in dividends in the same period.

To the richness of the mineral resources of the province is largely due the wonderful development which has taken place in the Trail district during the past eighteen months. All the country for miles around Rossland is staked out in mineral claims, and whilst the great majority of them will undoubtedly be abandoned by their owners, yet many of those now under development are returning more encouraging results than was obtained in opening up the two mines first referred to.

A narrow-gauge railway 13 miles long now connects Rossland and the principal mines of the district, and a smelter has been erected capable of treating 250 tons of ore per day.

The Canadian Pacific railway proposes to extend its line from a point opposite Robson, on the Columbia river, to Trail, and also the branch to the mines situated near Rossland.

The Red Mountain railway will probably be open for traffic in October next, and will give all-rail connection with the United States transcontinental railroads. These important works indicate the permanency of the trade of the province.

Ordinary labor is paid \$2.50 per day; skilled labor from \$3 to \$3.50, but the supply is already more than sufficient.

At the Hall Mines on Toad mountain it is estimated that there are upwards of 120,000 tons of ore in sight. An aerial ropeway delivers it at a distance of 4 1/2 miles, where a smelter, owned by the company operating this group, concentrates it into a matte, one ton of which contains the product of eleven tons of ore. The average value of the "matte" is \$240, as follows:

- Silver, 270 ounces; copper 45 per cent; gold, \$3 per ton.
A large number of free milling gold claims have recently been located near Nelson.

The smelter at Pilot Bay has stimulated silver mining in the Ainsworth sub-division since it commenced operating in March 1895; it has, however, been supplied with ore principally from the Blue Bell mine, owned by the Smelter Company.

The Slocan sub-division is another mining centre, the discoveries in which were made in 1891. The mineralized area is about 20 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth, and notwithstanding the ruling low price of silver it contains over thirty mines that are shipping ore. The gross earnings of sixteen of these mines for the first six months of this year are estimated at one and a half million dollars, about one-third of which is available for dividends.

The shipments from the Slocan Star mine amount to about 600 tons per month, which yield approximately 100 ounces of silver per ton and 600 cent. lead. The owners of this mine have just completed a concentrator and the cost of \$100,000 was recently paid in a dividend.

The principal mines of this subdivision are served by two railways, the Canadian Pacific and the Kaslo & Slocan, a short line terminating at Kaslo, on the Kootenay lake.

The enormous coal fields in the Crow's Nest Pass are attracting great attention in consequence of the large demand for coal for smelting purposes. The Kootenay district. The coal is stated to be an excellent one for coking and to bear transportation without breaking. From assays made by the Dominion Government, the assayer, and other competent assayers, the coal seems to be peculiarly suited for metallurgical purposes. The Dominion Government has purchased the Kootenay railway and put them in communication with the Kootenay smelters.

It is believed by many of the oldest and best informed miners that mineral wealth equal to that of any other part of the province lies in Cariboo, the rivers of that district having yielded in past years nearly fifty millions dollars in gold. The auriferous deposits are very rich and extend over large areas. Works are now in progress for hydraulic mining on a large scale, but it will be at least another year before the mines are fairly opened up.

The impetus that would be given to developing the mineral wealth of Cariboo by the construction of the proposed British Pacific railway can hardly be over-estimated. At present this rich country is practically a waste, and the placer placer placed on account of the great cost of getting in machinery and supplies.

Mainland coast and the islands contiguous are highly mineralized and contain varieties of excellent building stone and marble, soft black slate, graphite, lime, liquid asphaltum, and the best coal found on the Pacific seaboard.

DEVELOPMENTS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND. The Vancouver Island coal output for 1895 was 939,654 tons, a slight falling off compared with the previous year, owing to the low freights which have prevailed, and the consequent reduced values of English and American coals. Notwithstanding this, the Vancouver Island coal output for 1895 placed 651,235 tons on the California market against about one million tons from all other sources.

Extensive development work is being done on mineral claims in Alberni district, the large area of which has been opened up by carrying gold, copper, and silver. The indications from surface rock are very encouraging, whilst the accessibility of the claims, the cheapness of the power, and the unlimited supply of coke at hand, abundance of wood, and the mild climate throughout the year are advantages which will not be lost sight of by capitalists seeking mining investments.

The Alberni district, contiguous to the Pacific coast, is very rich in mineral resources. The surface showings being very similar to the Trail ore, already referred to. Development work is being done on good harbors, which together with other natural advantages, not the least important of which is the necessary population, are being produced as cheaply as in any other part of the province.

The duty on pig iron imported into the Dominion is \$2 per ton of all pig iron manufactured in Canada from Canadian iron ore, and the duty on pig iron imported from other countries is \$4 per ton.

Particulars of the foreign shipments of lumber will be found in the appendices. Satisfactory crops of all kinds of agricultural products were raised in British Columbia in 1895, and the yield was generally larger than in previous years. It is estimated that the crops of hay, oats, barley, and wheat were respectively 4,929, 4,929, 4,929, and 4,929 tons.

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That more miners will soon be being brought from the fact that during the first four months of this year 10,000 tons of ore were exported to the United States for treatment.

Two concentrators are reducing the silver-lead ores in the Slocan district. The smelters, iron furnaces, machine shops, flour, rice, and oat mills, spice mills, chemical works, paint works, and several other industries are capable of supplying almost any local requirements.

The manufacture of pig iron and the smaller sizes of bar iron could be engaged in under very favorable conditions in British Columbia, but this has been referred to under the head of minerals.

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for wood pulp in the United States and Great Britain, its manufacture is assuming large proportions in Eastern Canada, where the industry is likely to become of very great importance. This fact is of especial interest to British Columbia, in view of the vast forest areas and the great variety of trees suitable for pulp and paper.

The International Commission has gone to the Behring sea to study the habits of the walrus, and the catch in Japanese whaling vessels is being steadily increasing with a view to arriving at a mutual understanding and agreement, if possible, whereby the seals may be preserved.

There was a steady improvement in the lumber industry, the output being also quantity cut being 112,884,640 feet, or about 40 per cent. more than in the previous year. The demand was more widespread than in former years, and the prices were low. The foreign demand has continued to improve during the past six months at advanced prices, meeting with a combination of nearly all the exporting mills on the Pacific Coast has been effected and the price of lumber is generally high.

Attention is again called to the importance of grading all lumber for export. Such specific grading would protect our millmen and the work of purchasers when placing orders.

The sawmill being erected at Takusha, Haida Gwaii, is the best equipped in the province, and will be ready for work in cutting cypress. The cypress is one of our most valuable woods and commands a high price in the market.

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and maps may be obtained free of charge on application.

EDUCATIONAL. British Columbia affords excellent educational opportunities, the schools being free and undenominational. In 1895 there were 172 common, 28 graded, and 4 high schools, under the supervision of trustees elected by the ratepayers; at a cost to the provincial government of \$268,000.

New school districts can be created by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council as soon as there are fifteen children between 6 and 16 years of age within the limits prescribed. For outlining agricultural districts and mining camps this arrangement is very advantageous.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE. The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company's service with China and Japan has been continued and the sailings have been regular, with full freights and passenger lists on each occasion.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Company have found it necessary to put on additional steamers, sailing ships also have been employed during some months of the past year.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's steamship service has been maintained. The direct steamships running between Canada and Australia find full freights on this end, and it is probable that another steamship will be put on this line very soon.

All these steamships call at Victoria on both the outward and inward voyages; the Canadian Pacific ships, however, did not come alongside the wharf until June 22, last, when the Empress of Japan was docked for the first time.

TRUCK COUNTRY. The application of this board for an improved mail service to the Yukon was approved by the Dominion government granting an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose.

This board also reported the advantages British Columbia merchants would derive from the return of the mails to Victoria, instead of being carried by rail to Seattle and from there returned; that the return mails for the North coast should be despatched direct from this port.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Fire at Surrey—Serious Assault Case Westminster's Assessed Value.

Treating Damaged Tea—What is Being Done by Mainland Miners.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, July 9.—Chief Engineer Peterson of the C.P.R., and Senator McInnes, Hamilton, went east from here yesterday. Both have been visiting the Cariboo district and speak enthusiastically on the mining possibilities.

H. W. Kent, manager of the Burrard Inlet and Westminster Telephone Co., was married yesterday to Miss Florence Emily Findley, sister of Messrs. F. S. and H. W. Findley, Vancouver.

Seven hundred and fifty chests of tea damaged in the recent accident on the C.P.R. are being treated on the Hotel Vancouver wharf. The tea is being separated from that which came in actual contact with the water.

WESTMINSTER, July 9.—The residence of A. A. Richmond, clerk of the municipality of Surrey, has been destroyed by fire.

Trail Creek. The Red Point sold several days ago will be worked extensively, the bond calling for immediate work.

NANAIMO, July 9.—The Wellington Agricultural Society will hold their annual exhibition on Wednesday, September 16.

At the meeting of the Epworth League, held in the Wallace Street Methodist church, the following officers were elected: Hon. president, Rev. T. W. Hall; president, J. E. T. Powers; 1st vice-president, T. W. Haslam; 2nd vice-president, Miss J. Hall; 3rd vice-president, A. A. Wilson; 4th vice-president, Miss L. A. Mebina; secretary, G. Pearson; treasurer, J. Hall.

REVELSTOCK, July 6.—The following were the ore shipments through Revelstock for the week ending July 4: Slocan Star, 100 tons; value, \$7,902; destination, Omaha.

KASLO, (From the Kootenay.) Early this week Manager McGuigan began packing down ore for immediate shipment from the Noble Five. The deal by which the Noble Five and the Deadman will probably consolidate is now near consummation.

The Wonderful, near the Slocan Star, which was recently stocked for \$1,000,000 at Spokane, and upon which work was begun a few weeks ago, has commenced shipping ore and will probably become a permanent shipper, though the ledge proper has not yet been struck.

Last Monday morning the Washington mine contractor shipped his first car of concentrates, the same going to Everett. This week's shipment was four cars, and this will be continued until fall, when it is intended to market a car daily. This mill has a \$25,000,000 car daily. Beside a large amount of high grade ore, which will not require concentrating, there is in sight enough concentrating to keep the mill running for several years.

As a result of several very warm days Kaslo river, during the early part of this week, gave us an example of what it can do when it goes out on a rampage. Though the water was not nearly so high as when, in 1894, so much property was destroyed, its work was sufficient to show that ultimately the lower part of the city must be completely abandoned. E. E. Coy was forced to move out, the water being about 18 inches deep on his ground floor, and at one time the building was in danger. One or two small buildings were carried away. The old depot building was entirely surrounded and for a break-water immediately above, would undoubtedly have been swept away. The greatest loss was sustained by a number of industrious Chinamen who have cleared a plot of several acres and were prospering from the sale of garden truck. Their buildings and the greater part of their land was sent out to the lake. The

lake is still rising, but has done no damage to date, beyond forcing the abandonment of the lower floor of the K. & S. depot. A heavy storm from off the lake would no doubt do great damage. The water is now above the ordinary high water mark and within five feet of that reached by the great flood of 1894.

President D. J. Munn, of the Kaslo & Slocan railway, spent the greater part of the week in the city, looking over the affairs of the company. President Munn is more than pleased with the prospects for his road, and says he becomes more infatuated with Kootenay each time he visits it.

Sanca is situated on the east shore of Kootenay lake, about eighteen miles south of Pilot bay. This point is the headquarters for the Montana company, who have extensive mining properties in the White Grouse district, about sixteen miles west, and at an elevation of about 4,000 feet above Kootenay lake. A trail from Sanca to the Storvick group of claims will be completed by the time this is in print, and a force of miners will be at work on the Storm King prospect.

Last fall Edward N. Murphy bought of the Noble Five partners the claim known as the Northern Belle No. 2 on the divide between the Noble Five and the Washington for his father, Edward Murphy, of Toronto. The figure was something like \$10,000 cash. It is stated the young man began operations in an old tunnel with two crews, and on the second shift, Tuesday, the men struck at 8-inch streak of 136-ounce silver. 40 per cent lead ore. The ore is widening out and will, Mr. Murphy thinks, become large enough to make the Belle a big paying proposition. There are nearly 1,200 feet of the lead in plain sight besides other excellent showings on the property.

TRAIL CREEK. (From the Spokane Spokesman.) The Red Point sold several days ago will be worked extensively, the bond calling for immediate work.

Prospectors are coming and going into the various camps around this place and none have anything but the most encouraging reports to make, and as soon as provisions and tools can be had they return to their camp, showing they are in earnest.

Several properties on Lookout mountain, in the vicinity of Trail, are proving to be good. A number of capitalists from the East accompanied by an expert have been examining numerous prospects in the neighborhood. They desire to purchase good mining properties.

Teddy Spellman struck a three-foot vein of ore in a twelve-foot shaft on the Western Spy last week that proves to be shipping ore. This is on Lookout mountain, about two miles from Trail and handy to the tramway. It is owned by Trail people and will be worked extensively.

The owners of the Joker have exposed an iron cropping 27 feet wide, and in several places ore crops out on the surface that assays well. The claim lies a mile above Trail and all who have seen it are unanimous in saying that it resembles a quarry more than it does a mine. The lead can be traced for quite a distance.

The strike that was made in the Sovereign, bonded to General Warren, of Butte, is highly satisfactory, being between three and four feet of white arsenic, which is very pretty well dipping into the mountain. The shaft is down a sufficient depth to show that the vein is widening gradually. This was bonded to the general by Trail parties for \$35,000.

Champion, Bear and Murphy creeks are attracting considerable attention. A trail is being cut into the head waters of Champion that will be of great assistance to prospectors. At present hundreds are going into the country, many stopping at Waterloo landing, five miles above trail, and tramping across. At Waterloo numerous good strikes have been made, and at present there are two groups that are under bond to English capitalists. Another party will make great changes in that section, as the Nakup leaves many passengers every trip down. It is thought to be the coming camp of this section.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the Colonist.) WINNIPEG, July 8.—Crop reports to C. P. R. indicate that on lighter soils the yield gives promise of being heavier than last year, but on the heavier soils the outlook is not so good.

BRACERIDGE, July 8.—At the assizes which opened here yesterday before Justice Ferguson the grand jury found a true bill against John McKenzie for the killing of John Scott at Severn bridge on October 4, 1895.

HAMILTON, July 8.—City Engineer William Haskin died Monday from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy. He was over 70 years old and had held the position of city engineer for forty years.

GRAVENHURST, July 9.—The body of Miss M. A. Hughson was found in the lake here. She had been in poor health and is supposed to have fallen into the water while in a fainting fit.

MONTREAL, July 9.—George Olds, until recently general traffic manager of the C. P. R., has been appointed representative of that road on the board of managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

STRAFFORD, July 9.—The 14-year-old grandson of James Balfour, of Kirkton, was taking a ride round a field on a mower when he fell. The horses ran away and the lad was caught on a barbed wire fence and dragged along until completely dismembered. He was killed and almost cut in two.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

TORONTO, July 9.—(Special.)—All the evening papers reported to-night that Sir Oliver Mowat had resigned his office as Premier of Ontario to accept a portfolio in the Laurier cabinet. This is denied, however, on the authority of Mowat.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Lords to-day the deceased wife's sister bill passed its committee stage.

IN GOD'S OWN TEMPLE.

Interesting Religious Services Under the Blue Sky and Green Pines.

Sidney's Annual Camp Meeting Is Now Fairly Inaugurated.

To the Methodists of Eastern Canada, and more especially Ontario, the mere mention of a camp meeting brings with it memories of Grimsby by the Lake, with its great auditorium, encircled in earlier days by blazing bonfires of gigantic proportions—its vast crowds of cottagers, campers or transient guests of the Lakeside or the Grove, its famous lecturers or preachers from all parts of America, and its delightful singing. The annual fortnight of special services at Grimsby Park have become well-known to all Canadians, and so far-reaching is the influence of the camp meeting that the blue waters of Lake Ontario, that even in this extreme western province the Easterner neither hears nor speaks of a Methodist camp meeting, and does not think of the Ontario home of this attractive feature of Methodist religious work during the midsummer months.

Those who have thus far attended the camp meeting now being held at Sidney under the auspices of the combined Methodist churches of Victoria, see much in the surroundings of the unpromising meeting place there to remind them of Grimsby, for there, too, the voices of the preachers and the singers are raised in exhortation, counsel or songs of praise beneath lofty trees and under the canopy of the blue sky, while for a background the always interesting picture has the shimmering Straits, dotted with verdant islands on the one side and the fertile fields of Saanich peninsula on the other.

As yet Sidney park is but a Grimsby in embryo—but the natural material is there for fully as picturesque and popular a summer gathering place.

The present time a number of families are living at the scene of the camp meeting either in tents or convenient cottages, while the trains leaving Victoria at 9:30, 4 and 7:15, enable many residents of the city also to enjoy an otherwise unattainable hour of pleasure and rest by the sea, and return to their home at the close of the last meeting by ten in the evening. The services are held morning, afternoon and evening, yesterday's being four in number; the preacher, at two in the afternoon Miss Bowes conducted a special service for the children; an hour later Rev. Solomon Cleaver delivered an impressive and helpful address; and in the evening Rev. F. Howell conducted service and was the preacher.

Mrs. Barrett, the evangelist present at the Sidney camp meeting of last year, is at present unable to attend owing to the illness of a friend, and other arrangements are being made to fill the vacancy in the programme caused by her inability to take the part allotted her. There will be the usual exercises to-day, conducted by the visiting and local clergymen, and the meetings will continue daily until Tuesday next, when the annual camp meeting at Sidney comes to a close.

BOER AND OUTLANDER.

The struggle between the Boers and the strangers living at the scene of the camp meeting is a struggle between the English and the Dutch elements, now centres in the demand of the strangers to be admitted to the electoral franchise. Formerly electoral rights were granted to the Boers as they are to-day in the Orange Free State. In 1881 a residence of two years gave the vote. But when President Kruger perceived that the influx of strangers was changing the character of the electorate, and ultimately transfer the balance of power to English-speaking citizens, he persuaded the assembly to extend the period of residence required for citizenship first to five, and then to seven years, and to exclude the whole of the new population which has come in since 1885. Thus electoral rights are now confined to less than twenty-five thousand citizens, while probably double that number of persons of voting age and sex are excluded within the republic debarred from those rights.

It is easy to understand Mr. Kruger's position. "These newcomers," he argues, "are in all respects the strangers to us. They do not belong to our Dutch Reformed churches; they do not like our customs; they do not speak our tongue. They would use their votes, if votes were given them, to turn out the present official government, and would end by making the country English, like Cape Colony or Natal. It was not for such a fate that we quitted the homes of our fathers to go out into the wilderness and overcome the Zulus sixty years ago; and against such a fate we will struggle to the end."

On the other hand, the strangers complain that, though they form a large majority of the population, own half the land in the republic, and pay more than 90 per cent of the taxes, they are denied a share in the government of the country and in the application of its revenues, and are obliged to submit to excessive and unfair imposts, voted by a legislature some of whose members are gravely suspected of corruption, and administered by officials, many of whom are far from trustworthy. These were the motives which prompted the creation three years ago of an organization to obtain political reforms, and which led to the rising of the stranger population, or rather of the bulk of the English-speaking portion of it, at Johannesburg in December last—a rising the declared aim of which was not the overthrow of the Transvaal Republic, but to compel the Boer assembly to extend the suffrage to the new-comers.

The effect of that abortive rising, and the expedition of the British South Africa Company's men, who came to help it, but were surrounded and forced to surrender by the Boer forces, has so far been unfavorable to the demands of the strangers. President Kruger's hold on his citizens has been strengthened by the shaken by their dislike to the officials

he had brought from Holland. The rising, however, evoked all the patriotism of the Boers, and made the President, who successfully withstood it, more popular than ever. At the same time it stirred the feelings of the Dutch in the Orange Free State and even in Cape Colony. Seeing their own kinsfolk threatened by an expedition which had started from British soil they forgot for the moment their own commercial grievances against the Transvaal government (which had built up a wall of tariffs against them), and gave all their sympathy to the threatened republic. As the British Home government had not only disavowed, but had even tried to stop the expedition on its way, no resentment has been felt by the Cape Dutch against Britain.

But the movement towards a political fusion of Dutch and English in the colony has received a check, and the tendency of the Orange Free State towards a closer union with its sister republic has been strengthened. Meanwhile the grievances of the new population in the Transvaal have not been removed, and as the influx of strangers to the Witwatersrand mines will doubtless continue, it is clear that something must be done to give a more or less complete satisfaction to their claims, and to prevent a recurrence of the troubles of last December and January. It is impossible, in our times, for a minority to continue to rule over a large and increasing unenfranchised majority of people superior in intelligence and wealth, however strong the original position of the minority may have been, and whatever sympathy their attachment to their own simple and primitive life may excite. Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, M.P., in the July Century.

THE CITY

MR. J. B. McCLAREN, of Ottawa, yesterday secured 1,300 shares in the Le Roi mine. The deal was a cash transaction and cost the purchaser \$8,500.

MISS BRATRICE TISDALE is staying at the Rocabella for a few days. She represents the Annie Wright secondary of Tacoma, Washington, and will be glad to see anyone interested in that excellent school for young ladies.

THOMAS DE COURTNEY, who occasionally travels incog. as "Borax," was yesterday found guilty in the provincial police court of being drunk and disorderly aboard the steamer Islander on July 4. He was fined \$10 and \$5 costs.

BARON VON KETTLER's spirited team of boys gave a third exhibition of running away yesterday evening, with disastrous results to the light road buggy to which they were attached. Factors, avenue and Blanchard streets witnessed the runaway, which very narrowly escaped being a very serious one.

It appears, says the Montreal Gazette, that at Brockville the Liberal election workers brought a crazy man out of the asylum to vote against Hon. Mr. Wood, the Conservative candidate. The returning officer, however, refused to give him a ballot, but the popular majority in favor of Mr. Laurier was reduced by one.

MR. DIXIE H. ROSS, with his usual forethought and enterprise, has introduced a new feature into his grocery store on Government street, having fitted up a corner of the store as a resting place where a lady customer can not only obtain a cup of tea, but obtain a cool drink of filtered water. All the dainty accommodations are arranged under a big Japanese umbrella and are at once suggestive of comfort.

The employing printers of this city as well known lost money during the last two years, and in order to get prices back to a paying basis this year, tried to turn a majority of all the votes in town. But this has not yet been accomplished. The association formed in Seattle over a year ago has been found to work very satisfactorily—giving a fair day's pay for a fair day's work and allowing the "boss" an honest living as well.

The following officers of Dominion Lodge, No. 4, I.O.O.F., were duly installed last evening by D. D. G. McFarlane and the Grand Lodge staff: N. G. Wm. Merrifield; V. G. Wm. Falconer; Secty., T. Bamford; Treas., P. A. Babington; War., S. McNeil; Com., A. R. Gault; C. O., H. Huxtable; R. S. N. G., C. E. Phillips; I. G. L. O. O. F., L. G. W. Walker; R. S. V. G., F. Kermode; and L. S. V. G., A. Meyer.

IN RESPONSE to an alarm sounded through box 64, the firemen had a long and warm run yesterday between half past one and two o'clock in the afternoon. The fire was located in some fences enclosing the Finlayson property, Okanagan, and what was under the control of the volunteer firemen in that district. The firemen had enjoyed about two hours' rest, afterwards, when a second alarm called them out to a fire in Powell's blacksmith and carriage shop at the corner of Broad and Johnson streets. There was considerable work connected with this fire. It had got a good start and had burned a large portion of the roof, doing damage to the extent of over \$50.

THE Butte Gold-Copper Mining Co., of Spokane, has registered under the foreign companies act to do business in British Columbia. The capital stock is \$1,000,000. A new company is the British Lion Mining and Milling Co., limited liability, the memorandum of association appearing in this week's Gazette. The principal place of business is Rossland. The capital stock \$600,000, and the trustees named are John Kirkup, W. G. Ellis, Geo. A. Frazer, and William Stables. Another company registered this week is the C. & C. Mining Co., limited liability, with a capital stock of \$500,000. The principal place of business is Rossland, and trustees Melver Melver Campbell and D. G. Marshall, Vancouver, and J. H. O'Leary, Rossland.

At the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. held in the Temperance hall last evening, the \$12 awarded by the society for the four best essays written by the children on the first division of the public schools on the subject of "Total Abstinence" were distributed as follows: Miss Stephanie Lewis, Miss Williams' room, Girls' Central school; Miss Laura Simpson, Mr. McNeill's room, North Ward; Miss Ida Goddard, first prize, and Miss Maude Anderson second prize, both of Miss Lawson's room, South Park school. The judges were Drs. Ernest and Lewis Hall, who commented in terms of the warmest eulogy both on the merits of the work

and on the inducement offered the children by the society. Col. Baker and Rev. W. Leslie Clay gave addresses praising the laudable endeavors of the society in the promotion of temperance.

Four days' delayed mails were received by the Charmer last evening, eight-six sacks in all having come through on the Pacific express that reached Vancouver yesterday.

The conference between the Jubilee hospital director and the city council committee, which was to have been held yesterday, was postponed owing to the city council meeting last night.

At St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, yesterday evening, Mr. George Mitchell and Miss Sallie McGraw were united in marriage by Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, the bride being attended by her sister, Miss M. McGraw, and the groomsmen being Mr. W. Mitchell. The service was full of moral and many friends of the contracting couple crowded the church to witness the solemnization of the wedding. The wedding supper was enjoyed by about thirty guests at the house of the bride's parents, and Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were accompanied to the dock by their more intimate friends, where they boarded the Kings-ton for a honeymoon tour of the Columbia. On their return to British Columbia they will make their home in Vancouver.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The British ship Corolla has arrived at Moodyville to load lumber for Adelaide.

The American ship Benjamin Sewell has finished loading at Moodyville for Shanghai, and will sail in a day or so.

The well-known Chilean bark Indian has returned to Vancouver, where she loads lumber for Valparaiso.

The Chilean bark Elisa and the American schooner King Cyrus have arrived at Chemainus within the last week, the former to load lumber for Antofagasta and the latter for Tientsin.

The steamship Alki arrived from the Sound at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and after taking on board a small quantity of freight and a few passengers proceeded to Mary Island, Alaska.

After receiving temporary repairs the tug Lorne left the Esquimalt marine ways yesterday afternoon and proceeded to Comox to tow the bark Ventura to sea. She returns to Departure Bay for the ship J. C. Potter, and after taking her out will take in tow the ship Glory of the Seas.

The following vessels are loading lumber at British Columbia ports for foreign: British ship Arranmore, 1782 tons, for Sydney; British ship Desdemona, 1406 tons, for Valparaiso, for orders; American bark Adena, 635 tons, for Shanghai; American ship Benjamin Sewell, 1820 tons, for Shanghai; American barkentine Quickstep, 379 tons, for Tientsin; American schooner E. K. Wood, 495 tons, for Tientsin; American barkentine Jane L. Stanford, 925 tons, for Shanghai; American schooner Obelisk, 642 tons, for Shanghai; American schooner King Cyrus, 667 tons, for Tientsin; Chilean bark Elisa, 945 tons, for Antofagasta; Nicaraguan barkentine Westler, 447 tons, for Melbourne; total, 11 vessels, 99,943 tons.—B. C. Commercial Journal.

LABOR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The English carpenter has a "boy" to carry his tools for him; the English bricklayer has a native hodman to hand the bricks to him, which he proceeds to set. Work requiring skill is very often done by whites, because they do it much better than the natives, though there are usually whites over them in a position of authority.

In all new countries skilled labor is dear, but in South Africa it is exceptionally dear, because the skilled white man insists on having blacks beneath him, and black labor, though it is cheap if measured by the price paid for it, is really dear if measured by what it accomplishes; for it is unskilled and uncertain, the native, except in a few of the older parts of the country, not yet having acquired that habit of steady and patient industry which makes labor effective. It is of course in the newest districts, where the natives are still raw and scarcely removed from a savage state, that this uncertainty is most felt.

In the gold-fields of the Transvaal and Mashonaland, the supply of native work-people often falls short, although at Johannesburg a native can earn three pounds (fifteen dollars) a month besides his food and such lodging as he needs. The development of the mines is of course to some extent retarded by this difficulty of obtaining a permanent supply of labor.—"Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, M.P., in the July Century.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The total real estate assessment of New York city for 1896 is \$1,731,599,143, an increase of \$85,500,000 over last year.

Merit Made Hood's Sarsaparilla. Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then merit all question that medicine possesses there. That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat: That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat: That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. 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NOT SUSTAINED.

Chief Deasy Files His Answer to the Charges of Alderman Macmillan.

And the Aldermen Agree That They Were Not Justified By Facts.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night the investigation into Ald. Macmillan's charges against the chief of the fire department terminated after conclusive evidence for the defense had been submitted.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of copy of complaints filed by Ald. Macmillan re fire on Leighton road.

First, with reference to the promptness of the department a hackman driving on Oak Bay avenue noticed a fire breaking through the roof of a frame building.

Second. The complaint that not sufficient apparatus was brought on the ground is met by the following: At the time of the fire the only reliable engine in the city was undergoing repairs.

Third. That a telephone message for help, sent to the central fire hall met with a refusal. In reply permit me to state that no telephone message for help was sent on the morning in question.

Fourth. That a gentleman who drove in a hack to the central fire hall to apprise the department of the fire complained of having received discourteous treatment.

Fifth. That a gentleman had any complaint to make the proper course would be to write the head of the department; should the chief neglect his duty report to his superior.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to state that I am willing to stand prosecution, but I am not willing to have my name used as a shield for those who are unwilling to do their duty.

After the foregoing statement had been read, Chief Deasy and his men were asked to retire, and the committee with Ald. Macmillan present, considered the charges.

The charge made "that the telephone message sent to the fire hall met with a refusal," was withdrawn by Ald. Macmillan.

Laurier Held Up. The Vancouver World, which appears to be recognized in the East as the chief Liberal organ in British Columbia, thus speaks of its mind on the cabinet representation problem.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Departure of the Australian Liner "Miowera" for Sydney and Way Ports.

Tramp Steamships on Their Way Round the World—Shipping for June.

The Canadian-Australian steamship Miowera sailed for Honolulu, Suva and Sydney at 10 o'clock last night, having arrived from the Mainland shortly after 3 in the evening.

The Portland Oregonian says: Three large tramp steamships are now en route from Japan to San Francisco.

Mr. Sheridan interviewed the meeting on the subject of the blackboards, which it is his desire to cover with a patent slating.

Mr. Sheridan then addressed the board on the subject of a patent dustless oil for which he is agent.

The steamship Danube is now due from the North and is expected to bring interesting news of the gold canner strike at Rivers Inlet.

Over 500 tons of flour will be included in the cargo of the N. P. R. steamer Braemar on her voyage to the Orient.

NEEDLESS INDIGNITY. Public opinion throughout the province seems very much of a unit in regard to parading the chain gang from the provincial jail on the streets of the city.

The speaker's forcible scriptural argument, the way in which he quoted from any portion of the Bible, and his emphatic clear way of expressing himself, make his address full of interest.

Next Thursday's session of the city police court promises to differ materially from the sessions of the past fortnight, inasmuch as a case of special interest and quite out of the ordinary is on the docket.

A fire that was undoubtedly of incendiary origin yesterday morning destroyed the residence of Rev. J. P. Hicks, a frame dwelling in Victoria West.

A GIFT FOR THE HOSPITAL. The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, have been for the past six months industriously working at an autograph silk draft screen.

Yesterday afternoon the officers and several of the members of the society met at the home of Mrs. Adams, the president of the society.

Subscribe for The Semi-Weekly Colonist. The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, have been for the past six months industriously working at an autograph silk draft screen.

SATURDAY'S SPORTS.

Victoria Plays Cricket All Round the Navy—Fifth Regiment Beats the Albions.

Yacht Club Races—Wheeling at Oak Bay—A Good Day's Sport.

At the Canteen grounds yesterday the Victoria C. C. succeeded in defeating the Navy C. C. by 122 runs in the first innings.

The omission of so unimportant a thing as a cipher occasionally makes a very great deal of error in published information.

The attention of the charitable disposed is directed to the sad case of a Mrs. Johnson, a lady who lately has been very ill of her mind.

Mr. STEPHEN JONES, district deputy grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, yesterday evening, Mr. A. Anderson, and who is most deserving of any aid that may be extended to her.

The following officers of Peerless lodge No. 93, I.O.O.F. were last evening installed by W. J. Hanna, D.D.G.M.

The doors of Victoria's city and provincial jails will no more open to restore to liberty poor Jennie Chickens, who with her husband has during the past ten years or more enjoyed the greater part of her time behind barred doors for whiskey drinking.

The Fifth Regiment C. C. scored another well earned victory yesterday afternoon, winning from the Albions by 45 runs. The Regiment won the toss and elected to bat, and put together the good score of 128.

The first race of the series for "B" Yacht Club was sailed yesterday afternoon, the following boats starting: Viola, Noreen, Deborah, Gee Whiz, Star and Annie.

THE WHEEL. Very interesting and entertaining were the various sports with which, through the enterprise of Mr. J. A. Virtue, a large audience was regaled at Oak Bay Park yesterday afternoon.

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MARINE.

Salmon Runners Inlet. A New Water Turbine. The Northern all in operation.

There were nine starters, of whom J. G. Miller and W. Grant were the most formidable. They alternated in the pace making and in the final sixth gave a pretty exhibition of hard racing.

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THE LIBERAL.

Three cabinet members in return for the Commons, session from ever that is what the Liberal in Vancouver pro instance, says the not be ignored in The Times, on the Monday was a respondent at O usendly encourages hope that he will out portfolio; and British Columbia controllerships future." Here modestly refrains name of this con this piece of hor abroad, the O 30, which contain

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THE JOURNAL OF

PYNY-PECTORAL

Positively Cures COUGHS AND COLDS. In a surprisingly short time, it's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCouper & Son, 228 York St., Toronto, writes: "As a general cough and lung remedy Pyny-Pectoral is most effective for all who have given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it. It is a safe and reliable remedy derived from its use in their families. It is a safe and reliable remedy derived from its use in their families. It is a safe and reliable remedy derived from its use in their families."

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DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. LTD. Sole Proprietors MONTREAL

Holland captained from he marched on after the manner he smart appearance... Fred, Humber, with four rivals on... Mr. W. H. Miller, who made a... Mr. W. H. Miller, who made a... Mr. W. H. Miller, who made a...

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Salmon Running Plentifully at Rivers Inlet but are Scarce on the Skeena.

A New Water Boat Building on Turpel's Ways—Idle Sealing Schooners.

The Northern salmon canneries were all in operation again when the steamer ship Danube left the Skeena for Victoria some three or four days ago. She arrived here yesterday afternoon...

COMMUNICATION WITH SAN FRANCISCO.

There was twelve hours difference between the time of the arrival and the departure of the two San Francisco steamers in port yesterday. The Walla Walla, inward bound, was nearly half a day late...

MARINE NOTES.

Owing to a heavy fog which had settled over the Straits by the time the steamer Miowera was ready to sail on Friday night, it was not deemed advisable for her to attempt to get away until yesterday afternoon...

A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE.

Three cabinet ministers from British Columbia, in return for four supporters in the Commons, will be a generous concession from even a Liberal cabinet...

WILL PROTEST PRIOR.

(Special to the Journal.) VICTORIA, B. C., June 30.—The Liberals here have arranged to protest the return of Lt.-Col. Prior and Mr. Earle. If they are unseated Mr. Templeman would have a good chance of re-election...

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

In Anticipation of Vancouver's Carnival—The "Miowera's" Freight—Bridges at Vancouver.

Good Catches of Salmon—The Fraser Falling—Wellington and Nanaimo Shipping.

Y. M. C. A. REGATTA.

The first races of the Y.M.C.A. Rowing Club were held on Victoria Arm yesterday afternoon in the presence of numerous spectators. The events dragged a little, not being run off quickly as might be, but were close and hotly contested...

THE CITY.

At the meeting of the board of school trustees for the Gordon Head district held yesterday, Mr. William Grant was elected by acclamation, in place of Andrew Strachan, whose term of office had expired.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, July 10.—Peter Grant, who assaulted John Englehardt at Steveston, has been arrested and placed in jail awaiting his trial.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, July 10.—It is reported that the Gabriola coal company has struck a seam of coal on Mudge island, measuring seven feet nine inches in thickness at a depth of 980 feet.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, July 11.—The Orange procession this morning contained about 4,000 men. They carried gaily decorated banners and flags and marched down from their hall down Yonge street and along King street to the exhibition grounds...

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, July 11.—The Consumers Cordage Co. works here are closed down, throwing a large number of people out of employment. Messrs. Stairs & Co. say they cannot talk of starting a mill while there is an uncertainty regarding the tariff.

WINDY.

WINDY, July 9.—The bank clearings for the week ending to-day, July 9, were \$1,146,884; balance \$165,328, as against \$905,808, the balance being \$134,465 for the same period last year.

Be Sure You Are Right

And then go ahead. If your blood is impure, your appetite falling, your nerves weak, you may be sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. Then take only Hood's. This is the medicine which has the largest sales in the world. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Building has been very generally supplied with light in tastefully designed globes and chandeliers.

Satisfaction Expressed With the Adoption of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

AFTER FORTY YEARS.

Joseph Gardner, stove dealer, of Bath, Ontario, is a great believer in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and kidney, liver and stomach troubles generally.

HAD INDIGESTION!

For a Matter of Some Forty Years or More. I was troubled for over forty years with indigestion and constipation," he writes. "At intervals I suffered from severe headache. I spent dollars and dollars without result until Mr. Ball, our druggist, advised me to try Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and must say that they are the only remedy that gave me relief. I would not be without them for anything."

FREE TUITION.

Owing to the increased demand for Crepe Paper Novelties, etc., arrangements have been made with Mr. L. A. Wolf to give instructions in the manufacture of Paper Flowers, Lamp Shades and the many beautiful articles made from Fine Tissue and Crepe Papers. Beginning with Wednesday, July 8, Mr. Wolf will be in attendance at our place of business from 2 to 5 each afternoon. Samples of the work taught can be seen in our windows.

HIBBEN & Co.

N.B.—Mr. Wolf, if desired, will give private tuition.

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. VICTORIA Roller Flour Mill

BEST FAMILY FLOUR

SUPERFINE FLOUR, WHOLE WHEAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR, SELF-RAISING FLOUR, GROUND FEED, BRAN, SHORTS, ETC. RICE MEAL AND CHIT RICE.

VICTORIA

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

VICTORIA, B.C.

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SUPERFINE FLOUR

WHOLE WHEAT MEAL

GRAHAM FLOUR

SELF-RAISING FLOUR

GROUND FEED

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

125-44th

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RICE MEAL AND

CHIT RICE.

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

125-44th

VICTORIA

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

VICTORIA, B.C.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR

SUPERFINE FLOUR

WHOLE WHEAT MEAL

GRAHAM FLOUR

SELF-RAISING FLOUR

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Building has been very generally supplied with light in tastefully designed globes and chandeliers.

Satisfaction Expressed With the Adoption of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

AFTER FORTY YEARS.

Joseph Gardner, stove dealer, of Bath, Ontario, is a great believer in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and kidney, liver and stomach troubles generally.

HAD INDIGESTION!

For a Matter of Some Forty Years or More. I was troubled for over forty years with indigestion and constipation," he writes. "At intervals I suffered from severe headache. I spent dollars and dollars without result until Mr. Ball, our druggist, advised me to try Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and must say that they are the only remedy that gave me relief. I would not be without them for anything."

FREE TUITION.

Owing to the increased demand for Crepe Paper Novelties, etc., arrangements have been made with Mr. L. A. Wolf to give instructions in the manufacture of Paper Flowers, Lamp Shades and the many beautiful articles made from Fine Tissue and Crepe Papers. Beginning with Wednesday, July 8, Mr. Wolf will be in attendance at our place of business from 2 to 5 each afternoon. Samples of the work taught can be seen in our windows.

HIBBEN & Co.

N.B.—Mr. Wolf, if desired, will give private tuition.

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. VICTORIA Roller Flour Mill

BEST FAMILY FLOUR

SUPERFINE FLOUR

WHOLE WHEAT MEAL

GRAHAM FLOUR

SELF-RAISING FLOUR

GROUND FEED

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1896.

Published Every Monday and Thursday

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Victoria.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday

Per year, postage free to any part of Canada. Parts of a year at the same rate.

Per week, if delivered, not more than one month, 60 cents.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States

Per week, if delivered, not more than one month, 60 cents.

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character

First insertion, 10 cents per line solid nonpareil. Each subsequent insertion, 5 cents.

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Special allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

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Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

The Conservatives, who on Wednesday, after eighteen years of office, laid down the reins of power, have a great deal to be proud of and very little to blush for.

They have administered the affairs of the Dominion wisely and energetically. They leave the country richer, more prosperous, and in a far better position to profit by its many and great advantages than they found it.

In fact, in 1878, when Sir John Macdonald took the direction of the affairs of the Dominion, many of those advantages were unknown. It was his policy that developed the resources of the Dominion, and that showed, even to Canadians themselves, the immense capabilities of their country.

British Columbians who are old enough to remember the condition not only of this province but of the whole of Canada in 1878, cannot but wonder at the great and beneficial changes that have been brought about chiefly through the instrumentality of the Conservative Government.

If anyone had then predicted that before the Conservatives went out of power Victoria would have daily communication with Eastern Canada; that it would be brought within twelve days of Liverpool; that there would be lines of magnificent steamships running between British Columbia and China and Japan and between Victoria and Australia, and that a Pacific cable between the Island of Vancouver and the Islands of Anstralia would be well on the way of becoming an accomplished fact, he would be regarded as a wild enthusiast or as an amiable lunatic.

But these and many other changes not less wonderful have been accomplished and others equally surprising and equally beneficial are in process of being accomplished.

It is not, we believe, too much to say that the success of the Conservative administration in Canada has had the effect of changing very materially the estimate in which colonies are held by British statesmen, and of inducing a change in the Imperial policy the effects of which are only beginning to be seen. There can be no doubt that Conservative governments and the Conservative policy have made this Dominion of Canada the most important of the colonies of Great Britain. Canadians of all parties will one day see clearly and acknowledge with gratitude and pride what Conservative statesmen and Conservative policy have done for this country.

The party which has now been elevated to power has opposed everything of importance that has been done to develop the resources of the Dominion and to give it a higher place in the Empire. They have done what they could to be little and to disparage their country, and if it has risen in the consideration of Imperial statesmen, the people of Great Britain and the world at large, it has been in their despite. They have been, from every point of view, little Canadians, and if they had been allowed to have their way Canada today would have been an insignificant colony and its inhabitants would have been despised as narrow-minded and unprogressive provincials. They have given the discerning people of Canada no reason to believe that they have changed in any respect. What they were in 1878, they are to-day, and it is too much to hope that their regime will be enterprising and energetic. The Ethiopian does not change his skin nor the leopard his spots, neither will the Canadian Grit get clear of his timidity and his small-mindedness. It does not require the gift of prophecy to see that their administration will not be distinguished

by any act or any measure which will raise the country in the estimation of the world. It is almost certain that they will not keep up the present rate of advancement, and it would not be at all surprising if they suffer the country, as they did before, to retrograde. They will not, however, be allowed to do the country much harm. Canadians will not be contented with a stick-in-the-mud Government.

THE PILE BRIDGE.

We suppose that there is no hope of prevailing upon the City Council to reconsider its determination to throw away between five and six thousand dollars of this year's revenue in the construction of a temporary bridge at Point Ellice. The expenditure is wholly unnecessary, for if the Corporation had availed itself of Mr. James Dunsmuir's consent to use the railway bridge for the purpose of vehicular traffic, the city would have the temporary accommodation it so greatly needs at once, and the citizens and the city government would have ample time to consider where the new bridge should be built and what kind of structure it ought to be.

Men of experience and intelligence say there is no reason in the world why the railway bridge should not be used until a permanent bridge suited to the present and future requirements of the city is constructed. There would be no danger in using the railway bridge, and very little inconvenience. The number of trains that cross it in a day is few, and the time of their crossing is known to everyone. Neither pedestrians nor carriages need to any considerable extent be inconvenienced, and none endangered, by the shunting. So great is the accommodation that the use of the railway bridge can afford the citizens, and that immediately, that it is most surprising that the Corporation did not begin to use it the day after Mr. Dunsmuir's consent had been obtained. The expense that it would be necessary to incur to put the bridge in order for the use of the public and to keep it in good order would have been comparatively trifling and the benefit to the citizens would have been very great. As it is, the citizens have been put to great inconvenience and have had to sustain a loss that has not been inconsiderable for want of the accommodation that the railway bridge would have afforded, and it is uncertain how much longer they will have to wait for the "pile bridge," which, when it is finished, will be very far from being an ornament to the city, and which it is safe to say will almost from the day of its completion be a bill of expense to the Corporation. It is well known that makeshifts when they can be avoided are very expensive, and this makeshift bridge is wholly unnecessary.

Besides, it is well known that the City Council cannot afford to build even a slight bridge across the Arm at Point Ellice, out of current revenue. Every dollar that the city collectors can rake and scrape together is needed for the regular civic services, and to pay the interest on the city's debt. It would require a great deal more than the Council can appropriate to keep the city even in decent order and to give the citizens the comforts and the conveniences that they ought to have for the taxes they pay without throwing so considerable a sum away on a ramshackle bridge that will be an eyesore and a nuisance as long as it stands. When it is considered that the expenditure is altogether unnecessary, that the temporary accommodation which the city needs at once can be had for at most one-fifth the sum that has been appropriated to build the "pile bridge," we wonder at the patience of the citizens who are obliged, altogether unnecessarily, to bear serious loss and are put to great inconvenience to gratify the caprice of a few wrong-headed and prejudiced city councillors.

THE OPPOSITION.

The Conservatives are now in Opposition. They are in an excellent position to do effective work. Their leader is a man of great ability, energetic and resourceful. The work he did in the late election campaign shows what he is capable of, and the duties of Leader of the Opposition will be mere play compared with the labor which he then performed. It will be found that Sir Charles Tupper as Leader of the Opposition will be truly formidable. He has as his collaborators a number of able men who will keep the Government up to the mark and who will quickly detect and expose the defects of their policy. In the country the Conservatives are in good heart and full of fight. They see now that they have been beaten by a fluke, that their opponents have not been able to show that the Conservative policy has been defective. They will, no doubt, strengthen their party organizations, so that they will be able to act vigorously and untidily whenever occasion requires. Nothing has been said or done during the late campaign to undermine their faith in the principles of Conservatism, and they will, no doubt, make haste to forget the discontents and disagreements about small matters that cooled the ardor of many while their party, as they considered, had secure hold of power and was certain to be successful. Now that their opponents are in office, they will close their ranks and show a firm front to the enemy. The Conservative policy

and Conservative principles they know are worth fighting for, and they will certainly be in a position to give a good account of themselves when they are required to act. Eternal vigilance, it is said, is the price of freedom; and so it is of good government. Men who want to be well governed must be alert and always on the watch. If they get apathetic and sleepy, trading politicians and smooth-tongued demagogues will be sure to take advantage of their apathy and their drowsiness to deprive them of some advantage that their welfare requires them to possess.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

A good many would like to know why the value of gold as compared with silver is placed at the ratio of 16 to 1. Is there sixteen ounces of silver taken out of the mines to one of gold, or can one ounce of gold in the markets of the world buy only sixteen ounces of silver? It is difficult to tell exactly the relative quantities of the two metals mined in a given year. In 1894 it was calculated that the world's production of silver was 166,601,995 ounces and that of gold was 8,706,836 ounces; that is, the product was under 20 ounces of silver to 1 of gold, but the market value was 32.58 to 1. This is very different indeed from the standard proposed by the free silver men of the United States. Before, then, their standard could be arrived at, gold would have to depreciate 50 per cent., or silver appreciate over one hundred per cent. How any government could bring about either result is a mystery to a great many men. A half an ounce of gold is now worth a little more than sixteen ounces of silver. For the gold to be doubled while the silver remains as it is, and at the same time this ratio between the metals kept up, is a mathematical impossibility. Yet this is the miracle which the silver men of the United States propose to work.

PARTISAN JUDGES.

The following sentence is from an editorial paragraph in Wednesday's Times: "Among the rumors of local interest is one to the effect that a telegram has been received from Ottawa conveying the information that the Governor-General has declined to ratify the following appointments: Chief Justice Davis as Commissioner on Behring sea claims," etc.

The malevolent author of the above piece of fiction writes himself down an ass. Every intelligent person knows that the appointment of a Commissioner to represent Great Britain in the proposed inquiry, if such an appointment should become necessary, would rest with the Imperial Government and not with that of the Dominion. Coming from the Times, which in a recent issue gave its readers a quotation from the Toronto Globe treating of partisan judges, this would indicate that with respect to members of the judiciary who are suspected of not looking at matters through the spectacles of the organ, slanders and petty innuendoes of the most contemptible kind are in preparation.

THAT PILE BRIDGE.

The city was yesterday notified through Mr. F. C. Gamble, resident Dominion engineer, that construction on the pile bridge now being erected across the Arm must cease until permission is given by the Dominion Department of Public Works. The letter is as follows: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA, Resident Engineer's Office, Victoria, B. C., July 8, 1896.

To the Mayor and Council, Victoria: GENTLEMEN.—Pursuant to the directions of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, I have to notify you that before the construction of the pile bridge which the city council propose to erect parallel to and alongside of the bridge crossing Victoria Harbor at Point Ellice, one span of which, 150 feet in the clear, is now in place, and which is to be completed by the end of the month of May last, the provisions of chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes of Canada must be complied with.

I have therefore to request that work will be stopped until the necessary authority, as set forth in the above mentioned statute, to rebuild or replace this bridge is granted.

(Sd.) F. C. GAMBLE, Resident Engineer. To His Worship the Mayor and City Council.

The Mayor at once sent the following reply to Mr. Gamble: VICTORIA, July 8, 1896. F. C. Gamble, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of this date, I think the chief engineer of the department of Public Works must be under a misapprehension. The corporation are merely rebuilding a pile bridge of the character existing in 1882. The bridge under construction, as I am informed, will not interfere with navigation to as great an extent as the former pile bridge at this point, a span of 70 feet being provided with that special object in view. It will be a great inconvenience to even temporary stop the work of construction, as the two parts of the city are put to a great deal of annoyance by the delay which has already occurred. A bridge has existed at this point for at least thirty-five years. I feel assured that the department, if properly informed as to the position, will not ask that the work be delayed in the slightest degree.

(Sd.) ROBERT BRAVEN, Mayor. WINKFELD, July 8.—H. R. Foulkes, wholesale liquor merchant of Moscow, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon by taking strychnine.

One Honest Man. If written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter particulars of a genuine home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and vigor after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost 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 private secrecy. Please address, simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Not Prepared to Meet the Tramway Company's Views Regarding James Bay Bridge.

Last Year's Representatives on the Jubilee Hospital Board Reappointed—Cut Your Thistles.

The city council had another meeting Friday night, but it was unusually short, for an adjournment was reached at half-past nine.

The rates and taxes by-law was reconsidered and finally passed, and the bicycle by-law was read a third time and passed.

The reports of the City Engineer on the James Bay and Rock Bay bridges were next taken up. They were as follows:

"I have the honor to submit the following report on Rock Bay bridge: The work of renewing the sway bracing and making other repairs is nearly completed. The method to be adopted for strengthening the span depends on whether the draw may be permanently closed or not. Please advise me on this point. After the repairs referred to are completed the bridge will be safe for ordinary traffic, but I would not recommend its use for tramway traffic unless a number of additional stringers are put in."

"With regard to Mr. Bell's report to the Consolidated Railway & Light Company relative to using James Bay bridge for car traffic, in which he suggests certain improvements to be made within six months, I have the honor to report that as previously stated I consider the bridge at present safe for ordinary traffic and also for tram car traffic conducted under the conditions stipulated, viz., limited to a loaded car of 8½ tons at a speed not exceeding four miles per hour, cars not to be nearer than 200 feet. As it probably will in any event, say within a year, be necessary to repair the bridge and as making the repairs about on the lines as suggested by Mr. Bell, would enable the company to increase the loaded car weight limit, I would recommend that repairs approximately as suggested be carried out on one condition that the Consolidated Railway Company contribute an amount which under the circumstances would be a reasonable proportion of the cost. The city will be absolved from any liability for damages or loss that might be claimed through making said repairs, the estimated cost of which is \$775.

The report in reference to Rock Bay bridge was referred to the streets committee and city engineer to report. In regard to the James Bay report it was decided on Ald. Glover's suggestion that the tramway company be informed that the corporation do not feel prepared at this time to spend money on the James Bay bridge, in view of the city engineer's report that the bridge is already strong enough for ordinary traffic. The council, however, recommended that the company furnish funds for the repairs they desired to have made.

Then came another report from the city engineer. It read: "With regard to cleaning out the muck at Beaver lake between the coffee dam and main dam referred to in a communication to the council from Mr. Bell and myself on the 10th ult., I am pleased to state that the contractors have begun to improve the lake and to have a definite answer as to whether the corporation wishes to purchase or hire their pumping plant, consisting of boiler, piping, hose, etc., as in the event they will immediately purchase or hire the machinery elsewhere. As the greater part of the work of cleaning out the site referred to can be done much more economically by pumping and hydraulic methods than by any other method, I consider that if reasonable arrangements can be made for doing the work with the machinery at present on the ground, that it would be in the interests of the city to have it so done."

There was a short discussion as to whether there was any need to remove the dirt or not. Ald. Glover expressing the view that, even if it were done, a hydraulic plant was not necessary. The contractors for the improvement of the plant will not be needed for the present anyway. Scotch thistles and mischievous boys were the next subjects tackled. The first came up on a letter from Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, who asked that the city give authority to have the Canadian thistles cut down on private lots in the city. This was referred to the chief of police who said the law was enforced. Dr. C. J. Marant, of Vancouver, who owns some property in the city, wished to obtain the names of certain boys who had mischievously broken with stones the windows of a house owned by him. He believed that the police knew the names and he desired to have a stop put to the destruction of property.

Ald. Glover, Wilson and Humphrey spoke of the expense to which owners of simple houses were put by boys smashing the windows and Ald. Williams thought that a few examples ought to be made as the only means of stopping the trouble.

The Chief of Police will be directed to give the desired information. Messrs. Chas. Hayward, W. J. Dwyer, J. L. Crimp, H. Dallas Helmecken and F. B. Pemberton were re-appointed on the Jubilee hospital board. The only other business transacted was to order the usual steps to be taken in regard to buildings condemned as unsanitary.

The consideration of the estimates was again postponed at Ald. Macmillan's request and the council adjourned.

POINT ELICE BRIDGE.

A number of actions are likely to be very soon entered against the city and the tramway company on account of the Point Ellice bridge. Two writs for damages have already been taken out. One of these was entered yesterday by Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmecken against the city on behalf of Martha J. ne James, whose husband, F. T. James, was riding on the bridge on a bicycle at the time the bridge broke and

fell through the broken span and was killed. The charge against the city is that of negligence, and the amount of the claim for damages has not yet been named.

Another case is that of Mr. A. S. Potts, who with his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Jordan were driving in a carriage alongside the car and were carried down with it. Mr. Potts is suing the city and the tramway company jointly for damages received in this fall. The statements of claim charges the city with negligence in not keeping the bridge in repair and the tramway company is alleged to have been negligent in having allowed the car to be overloaded.

THE MEANING OF 16 TO 1.

[From the New York Herald.] "What is the meaning of all this talk about free coinage and 16 to 1?" This question was put by a Western farmer to the cashier of his bank. The reply was: "Why, John, it means that in this part of the country there are sixteen fools to one man of sense."

Farmers are not the only persons who are asking this question. Letters are every day received by the Herald from otherwise intelligent men of various occupations requesting a plain explanation of the phrase "sixteen to one."

Although most readers are thoroughly familiar with the controversy, it may be well to briefly outline the facts for the benefit of those who are only now awakening to its importance. The pure silver in the big dollar weighs about sixteen times as much as the pure gold in the gold dollar. The exact weights are 23.22 grains of gold and 371.25 grains of silver. Hence, "sixteen to one."

When the mint was founded Hamilton and Jefferson agreed that a pound of gold was worth in the markets about fifteen pounds of silver, and accordingly the ratio for the coinage at first was made fifteen to one. Anybody could bring as much of either metal as he pleased to the mints and have it stamped as such before being coined as it was afterwards, but the government's mint stamp was a guarantee of the weight and fineness of the metal, and made it a legal tender.

Subsequently it was found that fifteen pounds of silver were not worth as much as a pound of gold, and in order to conform to the relative market value of the metals congress decided that the silver dollar should thereafter weigh sixteen times as much as the gold dollar. In doing this congress went to the other extreme and put too low an estimate on silver. The European nations composing the Latin Union made their coinage ratio fifteen and one-half to one, and the owner of silver here would not exchange sixteen pounds of it for a pound of gold, because he could obtain the same thing in Europe for fifteen and a half pounds of his silver. In other words, the quantity of silver in a dollar was worth more than 100 cents. Consequently holders of silver bullion ceased to send it to the United States mints, and the silver dollars previously coined were hoarded.

When the mint laws were revised in 1873 the provision for the free coinage of silver dollars was dropped. This attracted little attention at the time, because none of these dollars had been in circulation for a generation; and, in fact, only eight millions of them in all had been coined since the foundation of the government up to that time. Owing to the discovery of new mines the world's production of silver began to steadily increase, and the price consequently began to decline, and the European nations were in self-defence compelled to close their mints against further free coinage of the depreciated metal. While silver was high the mine owners cared nothing about the mint, but when it got so low that a pound of gold would buy seventeen pounds of silver in the market, these gentlemen began to clamor for a restoration of the privilege of selling to the American people, through the mint, at the old ratio of 16 to 1. It was then that they discovered that the act of 1873 was a "crime."

As a concession to them, the Bland law was passed, under which nearly four hundred million silver dollars were coined, the treasury, however, buying the bullion for this purpose at its market value. In 1890 the Sherman law was passed, compelling the treasury to buy 40 million of silver every month and issue notes in payment. This produced the panic of 1893, and was then repealed. A result of these laws we have coined or issued nearly six hundred million silver dollars. Despite all these purchases by the treasury the price of silver steadily fell. To-day it takes about thirty pounds of silver to buy a pound of gold, but the free coinage advocates demand that the government should buy sixteen pounds of silver as the equivalent of a pound of gold. When the 371½ grains of silver that go to make a big dollar were worth more than a hundred cents the mine owners sold their product in Europe. Now that 371½ grains are worth about 53 cents they insist that the government shall stamp it into a dollar and shall open the mints to all the silver in the world at this ratio of "16 to 1."

St. THOMAS, July 8.—George Lutus, of Simcoe, is dead of injuries received by being thrown from his wagon a few weeks ago.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER. BEST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

JAPAN'S DREAD FLOOD.

Upwards of Seventy Thousand Lives Were Lost in the Tidal Wave.

While the Financial Loss by the Mid-June Disaster is Practically Incalculable.

The enormity of the disaster in the form of the tidal wave that overwhelmed Northern Japan during mid-June can hardly be realized accurately even in these days of terrible calamities, for the history of the century affords no parallel in the widespread extent of the catastrophe or in the number of the dead claimed by it. On the 22nd of June, when the steamship Braemar sailed from Yokohama for this port, the official returns placed the death toll at 71,000, with more than a score of towns and villages yet to be heard from; the financial loss was practically incalculable, and the danger to the country from the famine which promises to follow in the wake of the flood, and the pestilence to be looked for from the presence of the hundreds of unburied bodies in the desolated prefectures, is almost, if not quite, as alarming as that from which the unhappy country has just escaped.

On the morning of the Braemar's departure from Yokohama the Shogyo Shinbun, the leading native paper of the commercial metropolis of Japan, made the official announcement that in Iwate prefecture alone 22,186 persons had perished; 12,244 made up the list of injured, and 5,030 houses and public buildings had been destroyed. The towns of Otsuchi, Kamaiishi and Kesen each mourned upwards of four thousand dead, while Kunohai district and the seaboard villages of Usumai and Komoto had lost each more than a thousand residents. In Miyagi prefecture 3,103 men and women had perished, 550 persons were badly injured and 484 houses were destroyed, while in Aomori 388 were killed, 143 injured and 450 buildings razed.

Hokkaido escaped more fortunately than any of the other provinces, its death roll containing but six names, the injured numbering one less, and only 25 buildings being wrecked.

The terrible total for these four small prefectures is at last advised thus: brought 25,683 deaths, 19,470 wounded, and 6,508 houses destroyed. These figures are official but do not include those of Miyaz province, where the Yomuri asserts 14,970 are dead, 3,020 injured and 4,586 buildings ruined. At the present writing 62,839 deaths by the wave are thus recorded, a greater fatality than that incidental to the recent war from its beginning to its end, taking the losses of both Chinese and Japanese into account. And as though this terrible record were not sufficiently appalling, the Yokohama dailies on the very morning that the Braemar took her departure for this port gave to their readers the following dispatch from Osaka:—An earthquake was transferred to the press by the Japanese authorities:

"In this (Iwate) prefecture 5,030 buildings are gone, 22,186 persons perished, and hundreds of houses, 1,244 were injured. In the Kesen district one large town and eleven villages were utterly destroyed, 6,000 persons perishing and 1,400 houses being swept away. In the district of Minami Hei 334 perished, 770 were injured, 1,364 houses with 737 vessels were lost. In Higashi Hei district three towns and eight villages were overwhelmed, 6,627 persons being drowned, 322 injured and 1,236 houses being destroyed. Full investigation will probably double these figures."

The Governor of Aomori supplements the record of death with a dispatch announcing 300 dead, 80 missing, 143 injured, and 484 houses, hospitals and schools destroyed. He also adds that the bodies of 150 persons from the Mainland have been cast ashore on an island seven miles distant, where strange to say not a person was to be seen.

The wave appears to have devastated more than 800 miles of the coast line of northern Japan, for even into Hokkaido it carried death, desolation and destruction. The most southerly limit of its ravages seems to have been just a little north of the famous archipelago of Matsushima. Had the wave infringed upon the coast to the south of Kinkasan it would have worked ruin among the towns and villages of this region—Inshinomaki, Shigama, Noburu and others. But it missed the promontory and began its devastation with the villages of Onagawa and Okachi, situated across the mouth of the peninsula. Thence to the northward, villages may be traced by the reports from Kesen-numa, Kamishi and other towns and hamlets. The harbors of the devastated district are stated to be the finest in all Japan, and the fishing industry of which they were the seat, is totally demoralized. Seventy thousand deaths is a terrible total, but there is little hope that the future will see it reduced.

"USED TO NICE THINGS."

"One cannot talk with her for fifteen minutes without discovering that she is not accustomed to the life she has recently acquired wealth."

"How does she show it?" I asked. "By never admiring a handsome article owned by another person. She is so anxious to have people imagine that she has had always the best things of this life, that she dreads to admire lest her hearers guess that she never owned 'the real thing' herself until lately. That is always the way with human make-believers. In New York the country visitor hesitates to show an interest in the wares displayed in the shop window, while the inhabitant of the city pauses to gaze with interest at the latest thing. The man who has sinned at the latest plain roast and boiled simulates contemptuous familiarity with salads and entrees, while the genuine epicure expresses enthusiastic appreciation of delicate flavors and fine pickings. He who is sure of the ground on which he stands is not afraid to stamp or walk heavily, while he whose understanding is shakily treeds exceedingly delicately. Yes, petty who are not used to nice things seldom admire anything. They prefer to criticise. They think criticism of an article argues familiarity with it." —Harper's Bazar.

THIRD NEW MIN.

Premier Laurier Quebec 8. Seve

None to Spare —Greenw

Dates of the Parliament

OTTAWA, July completed the t folios in his m tion of that t which may go t Manitoba in pla eral, Mr. Sifton bers of the new before His Ex on and on the con held their first of the ministry

President of Laurier. Secretary of S Trade and C Cartwright—S Justice—Sir C Finance—Hon Marine and D Davies.

Militia and De den. Public Works. Railways and Blair.

Agriculture—S Postmaster—G Controller of C Controller of H Henry July de L Without port Quebec and C A Solicitor-Gen of the cabinet, Cha

It was shortly His Excellency at the Eastern bloc immediately sent wait of a few mi clerk of the priv mon the new m lency's office.

wright, Sir Ol Davies were s the corridor. S wore a self-sta Sir Oliver Mow through his spee calm and untrubling to see. Follow men came the of absentees of to-day and Messrs. Blair, Mr. Blair was in premier of New q, recently could not Sir Oliver, by a resignation in w his private sec he him to presor. The old m last, and did n chance of a slip.

Since yesterday been made by the disposition of the Scott was out of in to-day. "La chosen as Irish C but this morning body that the sel

A Conf Game.

That's all game. With calm and untrubling to see. Follow men came the of absentees of to-day and Messrs. Blair, Mr. Blair was in premier of New q, recently could not Sir Oliver, by a resignation in w his private sec he him to presor. The old m last, and did n chance of a slip.

Wrinkled Puckered B Knotted Ele

Of course, every body who has had a little of this game, will be able to select from

Wash Fabr Percales. Teazle Dow Crepe Llam

Of course, every body who has had a little of this game, will be able to select from

The We J. HUT the 10th, 1896.