



The Colonist

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

A BAD EXAMPLE FOLLOWED.

The bad example set by the Victoria Times in following the other newspapers of the Opposition...

Yesterday evening's Times contains the following letter from the Hon. the Provincial Secretary...

To THE EDITOR.—In your article yesterday I saw the extraordinary statement...

A CONTRAST

The contrast between the condition of Canada and that of the United States during the last two or three months has been most striking...

On the Canadian side of the line there have been no disturbances. Society has not been alarmed at the turbulence of mobs...

There are times when the American eagle sits very quietly in a remote corner of the ark...

buried his tomahawk or Winchester as soon as he crosses the line...

"FRASER VALLEY RELIEF."

On Friday evening the Times of this city, in its leading article, quoted the following passage from the Vancouver World of Wednesday...

Yesterday evening's Times contains the following letter from the Hon. the Provincial Secretary...

To THE EDITOR.—In your article yesterday I saw the extraordinary statement...

LABOR'S FUTURE

The failure of the great railway strike in the United States has set men thinking about what can be done to ameliorate the condition of the working man...

Would it not be well if workmen ceased to expect so much from Government, and depended almost entirely on themselves for the improvement of their condition?

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Tenders Must Find the Capital and Establish and Work the Cable.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—The conditions upon which tenders are to be submitted for the proposed Pacific cable have been prepared. They are as follows:

Form A.—The cable to be owned and controlled by government; and to be kept in operation by the contractor for three years.

Form B.—The cable to be owned, maintained and worked by a company under government guarantee.

A BUREAU OF MINING.

To THE EDITOR.—The fact that some interest is being shown in respect to the mineral deposits, and nothing your able letter in the Colonist of the 16th, makes me trespass on your space to say a few words in answer to several queries that have been put to me...

From Vancouver Island the cable to be laid from the northern terminal point to Necker Island, and thence to the southern terminal point at Bowen...

From Vancouver Island to Necker Island, thence to Necker Island to Otago (in the Gilbert group) and thence to Necker Island to Twest Mouth...

As in routes Nos. 2, 3 and 4, the cable to be laid from the northern terminal point to Necker Island, and thence to the southern terminal point at Bowen...

SHOT HIMSELF.

CANTONVILLE, Oregon, Aug. 17.—D. D. Levens, of Douglas county, ex-sheriff, shot himself through the head at 8:30 this morning and died a few minutes afterward at his residence...

TORONTO, Aug. 16.—Grand President Wilroy of the Patrons of Industry has published a manifesto in this week's issue of the official organ of the order...

SCROFULA CURED BY B.B.B.

Worst Case of Scrofula. Dear Sir:—I had an abscess on my breast and scrofula of the very worst kind...

They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Salt-rheum, and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM. BEELBY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK, (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE).

LAND REGISTRY ACT. WHEREAS the certificate of title of Robert Gallagher to the above hereditaments bearing date the 22nd day of December, 1891, has been lost or destroyed...

MAILED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa and noon on the 21st September, 1894, for a proposed contract for four years...

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Tenders Must Find the Capital and Establish and Work the Cable.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—The conditions upon which tenders are to be submitted for the proposed Pacific cable have been prepared. They are as follows:

Form A.—The cable to be owned and controlled by government; and to be kept in operation by the contractor for three years.

Form B.—The cable to be owned, maintained and worked by a company under government guarantee.

From Vancouver Island to Necker Island, thence to Necker Island to Otago (in the Gilbert group) and thence to Necker Island to Twest Mouth...

From Vancouver Island the cable to be laid from the northern terminal point to Necker Island, and thence to the southern terminal point at Bowen...

From Vancouver Island to Necker Island, thence to Necker Island to Otago (in the Gilbert group) and thence to Necker Island to Twest Mouth...

As in routes Nos. 2, 3 and 4, the cable to be laid from the northern terminal point to Necker Island, and thence to the southern terminal point at Bowen...

SHOT HIMSELF.

CANTONVILLE, Oregon, Aug. 17.—D. D. Levens, of Douglas county, ex-sheriff, shot himself through the head at 8:30 this morning and died a few minutes afterward at his residence...

TORONTO, Aug. 16.—Grand President Wilroy of the Patrons of Industry has published a manifesto in this week's issue of the official organ of the order...

SCROFULA CURED BY B.B.B.

Worst Case of Scrofula. Dear Sir:—I had an abscess on my breast and scrofula of the very worst kind...

They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Salt-rheum, and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM. BEELBY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK, (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE).

LAND REGISTRY ACT. WHEREAS the certificate of title of Robert Gallagher to the above hereditaments bearing date the 22nd day of December, 1891, has been lost or destroyed...

MAILED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa and noon on the 21st September, 1894, for a proposed contract for four years...

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Tenders Must Find the Capital and Establish and Work the Cable.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—The conditions upon which tenders are to be submitted for the proposed Pacific cable have been prepared. They are as follows:

Form A.—The cable to be owned and controlled by government; and to be kept in operation by the contractor for three years.

Form B.—The cable to be owned, maintained and worked by a company under government guarantee.

From Vancouver Island to Necker Island, thence to Necker Island to Otago (in the Gilbert group) and thence to Necker Island to Twest Mouth...

From Vancouver Island the cable to be laid from the northern terminal point to Necker Island, and thence to the southern terminal point at Bowen...

From Vancouver Island to Necker Island, thence to Necker Island to Otago (in the Gilbert group) and thence to Necker Island to Twest Mouth...

As in routes Nos. 2, 3 and 4, the cable to be laid from the northern terminal point to Necker Island, and thence to the southern terminal point at Bowen...

HIMSELF.
region, Aug. 17.—D. D.
country, ex-heret, shot
head at 8:30 this morn-

THE WAR.
Japanese And Chinese Financial Ne-

A Former Military Instructor as to
the Outcome-Treaty
Revision.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A Shanghai dispatch
says the Japanese government has authorized
a loan of \$50,000,000. The same govern-

THE CHINESE LOAN

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The financiers of this
city, Berlin and other capitals of Europe are
eagerly discussing the proposed Chinese

LABOR COMMISSION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The labor commission
have sent requests to Chief Arthur, Grand
Chief Sargent and Gompers of the Ameri-

CABLE LETTER.

London, Aug. 18.—Although Parliament
will not rise for a week, all interest in its
proceedings is dying out.

USA

FROM THE YUKON.
PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 18.—Maas bro-

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!
Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Chafes, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lambs Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Psoriasis, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Dissected Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lacerations and Sores.

OFULA
RED BY
B.B.
JAS. CHASE.
of Scotch,
an abscess on my breast
worried, the doctor
could not walk around

TONGUE COATED
DU
D THEM
LIVER LOZENGES.
but are the best medicine
Constipation, Dys-

TSABOX
August For Them.
COLLEGE.
HILL PARK.
CORRIG COLLEGE.

GISTRY ACT
suburban Lot 20 (Map
vicinity of the above
described land, destroyed,

CONTRACT.
addressed to the Post-
will be received at Ottawa
September, 1894, for the
Majesty's Mails on a pro-

URE
Kore Ouzes
lected by my
other
severest strain. A
fully equal to personal
DEFORMITY
Even that I intend to ap-

16.—Grand President
one of industry has pub-
this week's issue of the
indicate that a Domin-

OFULA
RED BY
B.B.
JAS. CHASE.
of Scotch,
an abscess on my breast
worried, the doctor
could not walk around

TONGUE COATED
DU
D THEM
LIVER LOZENGES.
but are the best medicine
Constipation, Dys-

TSABOX
August For Them.
COLLEGE.
HILL PARK.
CORRIG COLLEGE.

GISTRY ACT
suburban Lot 20 (Map
vicinity of the above
described land, destroyed,

CONTRACT.
addressed to the Post-
will be received at Ottawa
September, 1894, for the
Majesty's Mails on a pro-

URE
Kore Ouzes
lected by my
other
severest strain. A
fully equal to personal
DEFORMITY
Even that I intend to ap-

16.—Grand President
one of industry has pub-
this week's issue of the
indicate that a Domin-

OFULA
RED BY
B.B.
JAS. CHASE.
of Scotch,
an abscess on my breast
worried, the doctor
could not walk around

TONGUE COATED
DU
D THEM
LIVER LOZENGES.
but are the best medicine
Constipation, Dys-

TSABOX
August For Them.
COLLEGE.
HILL PARK.
CORRIG COLLEGE.

GISTRY ACT
suburban Lot 20 (Map
vicinity of the above
described land, destroyed,

CONTRACT.
addressed to the Post-
will be received at Ottawa
September, 1894, for the
Majesty's Mails on a pro-

URE
Kore Ouzes
lected by my
other
severest strain. A
fully equal to personal
DEFORMITY
Even that I intend to ap-

16.—Grand President
one of industry has pub-
this week's issue of the
indicate that a Domin-

OFULA
RED BY
B.B.
JAS. CHASE.
of Scotch,
an abscess on my breast
worried, the doctor
could not walk around

TONGUE COATED
DU
D THEM
LIVER LOZENGES.
but are the best medicine
Constipation, Dys-

TSABOX
August For Them.
COLLEGE.
HILL PARK.
CORRIG COLLEGE.

GISTRY ACT
suburban Lot 20 (Map
vicinity of the above
described land, destroyed,

CONTRACT.
addressed to the Post-
will be received at Ottawa
September, 1894, for the
Majesty's Mails on a pro-

URE
Kore Ouzes
lected by my
other
severest strain. A
fully equal to personal
DEFORMITY
Even that I intend to ap-

16.—Grand President
one of industry has pub-
this week's issue of the
indicate that a Domin-

OFULA
RED BY
B.B.
JAS. CHASE.
of Scotch,
an abscess on my breast
worried, the doctor
could not walk around

TONGUE COATED
DU
D THEM
LIVER LOZENGES.
but are the best medicine
Constipation, Dys-

TSABOX
August For Them.
COLLEGE.
HILL PARK.
CORRIG COLLEGE.

GISTRY ACT
suburban Lot 20 (Map
vicinity of the above
described land, destroyed,

CONTRACT.
addressed to the Post-
will be received at Ottawa
September, 1894, for the
Majesty's Mails on a pro-

URE
Kore Ouzes
lected by my
other
severest strain. A
fully equal to personal
DEFORMITY
Even that I intend to ap-

16.—Grand President
one of industry has pub-
this week's issue of the
indicate that a Domin-

OFULA
RED BY
B.B.
JAS. CHASE.
of Scotch,
an abscess on my breast
worried, the doctor
could not walk around

TONGUE COATED
DU
D THEM
LIVER LOZENGES.
but are the best medicine
Constipation, Dys-

TSABOX
August For Them.
COLLEGE.
HILL PARK.
CORRIG COLLEGE.

GISTRY ACT
suburban Lot 20 (Map
vicinity of the above
described land, destroyed,

CONTRACT.
addressed to the Post-
will be received at Ottawa
September, 1894, for the
Majesty's Mails on a pro-

URE
Kore Ouzes
lected by my
other
severest strain. A
fully equal to personal
DEFORMITY
Even that I intend to ap-

16.—Grand President
one of industry has pub-
this week's issue of the
indicate that a Domin-

OFULA
RED BY
B.B.
JAS. CHASE.
of Scotch,
an abscess on my breast
worried, the doctor
could not walk around

TONGUE COATED
DU
D THEM
LIVER LOZENGES.
but are the best medicine
Constipation, Dys-

TSABOX
August For Them.
COLLEGE.
HILL PARK.
CORRIG COLLEGE.

GISTRY ACT
suburban Lot 20 (Map
vicinity of the above
described land, destroyed,

CONTRACT.
addressed to the Post-
will be received at Ottawa
September, 1894, for the
Majesty's Mails on a pro-

URE
Kore Ouzes
lected by my
other
severest strain. A
fully equal to personal
DEFORMITY
Even that I intend to ap-





MUNICIPAL HOUSEKEEPING.

What German Cities Do for Their Inhabitants—The Educational System.

Public Works and Enterprises—Latest Improvements at the Capital.

(By Albert Shaw, in the Century.)

In Germany the community organized centrally and officially, is a far more positive factor in the life of the family or the individual than in America. The German municipal government is not to be sharply distinguished from the municipality, and the municipality is the aggregation of human beings and human interests included within the territorial boundaries that fix the community's area and jurisdiction. There are, in the conception of a German city government, no limits whatever to the municipal functions. It is the business of the municipality to promote in every feasible way its own welfare and the welfare of its citizens. This conception must be carefully distinguished from socialism, with which it seems to have much in common, although I could easily give a great number of illustrations to show how independent of each other the two things are.

The German city holds itself responsible for the education of all, for the provision of amusement, and the means of recreation; for the adaptation of the training of the young to the necessities of gaining a livelihood; for the health of families; for the moral interests of all for the civilization of the people; for the promotion of individual thrift; for protection from various misfortunes; for the development of advantages and opportunities in order to promote the industrial and commercial well-being; and incidentally for the supply of common services and the introduction of conveniences. The methods it employs to gain its ends are sometimes those advocated by the socialists, and sometimes they are diametrically opposite.

PUBLIC WORKS IN GERMAN CITIES.

It is not strange that the American observer should at first be amazed by the splendid efficiency of German city governments in the prosecution of public works and enterprises. This is largely due, of course, to the superb and continuous organization of the executive administration. The burgo-master is actually or virtually a life incumbent, and his magisterial associates, who conduct the various departments, either hold their places by life tenure or else upon terms practically as permanent. The city council, representing the people's will, is renewed by instalments. The terms are long, and re-elections are so usual that the personnel of the body is transformed very slowly, and nothing like an abrupt or capricious change of policy is ever to be feared. Consequently it is possible to make long plans, to proceed without haste, to distribute burdens through periods of years, to consult minute economies, and to make an even, symmetrical progress that has far more of tangible achievement to show for every half decade than could be possible under our spasmodic American methods. A German city, let us say, decides to have well-paved streets, and to modernize its whole thoroughfare system. It proceeds to learn everything that can possibly be known about street-making. The effect of its immediate climatic conditions upon different kinds of materials is studied theoretically and experimentally. The municipal department of public works does not move a step until every detail of the problem from the engineering and from the financing standpoint has been thoroughly solved. All over Germany these departments are busy carrying out the mandates of their respective municipalities, and creating on permanent lines the material attributes of the well-ordered modern city. Nothing is hurried, yet nothing seems to lag when once begun. Street systems are rectified. New suburbs are judiciously laid out. Here a new water supply, introduced from high sources, employs engineers, architects and contractor-builders. In another city new sewers are in progress, on a plan for the complete and final drainage of the entire River frontages are undergoing magnificent improvement for purposes of water traffic. Gas works, electric plants, market houses, public abattoirs, school buildings, epidemic hospitals, bridges, wharves, subways, or whatever else the expanding requirements of the municipality may demand are under construction by methods that insure the highest utility and the greatest permanence. All goes on with a combination of close economy and generous foresight such as no other nation ever exhibited.

THE MODERNIZING OF BERLIN.

Berlin's new era of municipal progress may be said to date from 1861. In that year it annexed considerable suburban territory. The old city walls were torn down to give free communication with the new quarters. The Emperor William I. came to the Prussian throne in 1861, and his accession marked the beginning of a liberal policy on the part of the state toward the city of Berlin. The new Rathaus (city hall) was begun in that year. Prussia's advances among European powers gave Berlin an ambition to rival Paris. The influence of the Haussmann transformation of Parisian streets was felt in the German capital. The successive wars and Prussian victories of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71, ending with the formation of the German empire and the designation of Berlin as its capital, enormously stimulated the municipal life. A policy of bold initiative was entered upon. Buildings were constructed, and the new suburbs were handsomely laid out. The royal government had always controlled the inner street system—together with the paving, the drainage, the Spree navigation and the bridges—and had allowed a private company to furnish the water supply. A private company also controlled the gas supply. Education was largely in private or clerical hands. But the awakened municipality acquired from the general government in 1874, the control of the streets, and set about reforming them. It entered upon projects of widening and straightening lines of main thoroughfare, and of laying good pavements. The process has gone on steadily to this day,

with magnificent results. The city acquired control of the shallow and sluggish Spree, embanked it with massive walls, flanked it with broad stone quays, dredged it for heavy traffic, and replaced its old wooden bridges with modern structures of stone and steel.

In 1873 the municipality acquired control of the water supply, and at once proceeded to create a new and improved system. It also determined to abandon the growingly dangerous practice of draining the city sewage into the diminutive Spree; and it entered not only upon a marvelous system for the disposal of sewage, but also proceeded, in the interest of the public health, to create a great series of sanitary institutions, including municipal slaughter houses and market halls, hospitals for infectious diseases, unified arrangements for public and private waste cleansing, and systematic inspection of food, houses and all conditions affecting the public health. The beginnings of the municipal gas manufacture had dated from about 1870, and the success of the experiment led to very great enlargement in 1875. Meanwhile, education had been municipalized with an energy and thoroughness perhaps unprecedented anywhere. Manufactures and railways had been encouraged, and technical and practical education had been so arranged as to promote Berlin's development as a centre of industry. Parks, recreation grounds and gymnastic establishments were provided for the people. Housing was at length brought under municipal regulation of a very strict character, in the interest of the working masses; and an excellent and comprehensive system of street railways was devised—under municipal inspiration, though under private management—for the better facilitation of local transit, and the wider distribution of the rapidly growing population. Berlin is about four times as large as it was in 1860, and the immense influx of people, chiefly of the working classes, has been received and accommodated with an ease that seems nothing short of magical.

BERLIN'S WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

The sanitary authorities at Berlin have led the world in recent inquiries into the relation of the water supply to public health, and the character of the services rendered by the Berlin water works is constantly improving. Science has triumphed notably over natural difficulties, and the municipality will be able, in developing the service, to keep pace with the demand. When the Berlin authorities decided to establish a metropolitan water supply, they also determined upon other and still greater undertakings. They perceived that the modern city requires, as the complement of a good system of pure water distributed through every street and every building, an equally good system of house drainage and of sewage removal and disposal. The modern ideal is a strong, pure volume of water, derived from sure and constant sources that are beyond danger of pollution, forced by ample pressure through a network of mains and pipes penetrating every abode, and then, contaminated by use and saturated with refuse from closets, kitchens and street-drainage, collected again and carried off in sewage tunnels to some safe destination.

Berlin had drained into the Spree, and had used vaults for solid waste instead of the modern all-receiving sewers. Good drainage was as necessary as good water, and the permanent discharge of unpurified sewage into the Spree was out of the question. Artificial purification and the manufacture of fertilizers from the precipitated solids, would have been possible; but Berlin wisely adopted the better plan of natural purification by the irrigating of land. Immense research was bestowed upon the subject, with the result that the Berlin drainage is the most perfect in the world, and, so far as physical forms and conditions are concerned, it is unquestionably the most notable achievement in municipal housekeeping. The city was divided into twelve drainage districts, called "radial systems," the divisions being arranged upon topographical considerations. The sewers of each district were to converge at a common centre, at which would be located a receiving basin and siphon pumping works. A tunnel was to connect each of these district centres with the reservoirs and pumping works of a sewage farm some miles distant.

THIRTY SQUARE MILES OF SEWAGE FARMS.

Excepting for some thinly populated outskirts, all the houses of Berlin are now connected with the new drainage works, which are carrying annually from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 cubic meters of sewage to be distributed by scientific irrigation over the surface of municipal farms having an aggregate extent of more than 30,000 acres, or of about thirty square miles. Additional land has been bought from time to time. It is interesting to note that a city the municipal limits of which include only twenty-five square miles, should have acquired an outside domain of thirty square miles as a place for the discharge of its liquid waste. The Berlin sewage farms are tracts of rather poor and sandy soil; but land is not very cheap in the vicinity of so great a city, and the purchase-money reached about 15,000,000 marks. An additional 15,000,000 marks had been spent prior to 1893 in laying out the farms, trenching and tilling them for irrigation purposes, and equipping them with the necessary buildings and improvements. At that time there had been expended upon the radial system in Berlin and the discharging tunnels about 65,000,000 marks, making a total of nearly 100,000,000. With the further outlay to be made in completion of the system as a whole, the new Berlin sewage works, including the farms and their improvements, may perhaps be said to constitute a 120,000,000 mark (\$30,000,000) plant.

From an American point of view it is novel to consider a city's drainage works as a self-supporting or productive enterprise, like its water works and its gas works; but it is in that light that Berlin regards it. Before the new system was introduced the citizens had to pay for the removal of night-soil, etc. The city now charges a moderate sewage rate against all property that the system serves. The parts of the farms that have been brought under closest cultivation are already very profitable, although the rest income from the entire thirty square miles does not yet pay the full interest on the investment of 90,000,000 marks.

The fertilizing value of the sewage is so great, and the administration of it so far as is so superb, that within a very few years the investment will have become enormously productive. On each of the farms are nurseries of young fruit trees, and considerable areas of orchard have already begun to yield some fruitage. Prodigious crops of vegetables are grown, and the yield per acre of cereals and grass is simply remarkable. Within a reasonable period the sewage farms will have earned profits enough to pay back all that was invested in them, and eventually they will be a source of surplus income that will materially lessen the load of municipal taxation. Meanwhile, from the sanitary point of view, the system is an unequalled success.

HAMBURG'S NEW SYSTEM OF FILTERED WATER.

The problems of water supply and drainage—one or both—have in recent years forced themselves upon many other German cities besides Berlin. Hamburg's experience is especially worthy of note. The second city in the empire, with a population of 600,000, with great wealth, and vast shipping and commercial interests, Hamburg had long been aware of the need of a pure water supply. Its situation in a flat region at the mouth of the water in the Elbe, had seemed to make necessary the continued use of the river water, in spite of its unwholesome condition. But Hamburg received a great impetus in all directions from its inclusion in the German Zollverein, a few years ago, and from the success of the joint municipal and imperial project of great harbor improvements. It had happened earlier that Berlin, a conjunction of political, commercial and sanitary motives now stirred the Hamburg authorities to an unprecedented activity. A magnificent new city hall, to be opened this year, was entered upon as a symbol of the new municipal era. As the prime sanitary reform, it was determined to carry out the greatest and most complete filtration plant in the world, to supply the city with an unlimited quantity of Elbe water purified to meet the severest tests of chemist or bacteriologist. The new works were under construction when the frightful cholera epidemic of 1892 swept away thousands of victims. It was demonstrated that the disease had been propagated through the use of Elbe water, and that filtration would remove the cholera germs. The new works were to have been ready for use in 1894; but by great effort they were completed and put into operation in May, 1893.

During last summer and autumn, the river water, when introduced into the subsidence basins and filters, contained millions of cholera germs to the cubic inch. As it emerged and was supplied to the city, the water was as safe and wholesome as if it had been brought from high Alpine sources. The filtered water averted the return of the epidemic in 1893. So striking an object lesson in municipal health administration has never been presented before, and its effect will have been felt everywhere in Europe. Hamburg, meanwhile, is introducing various other reforms of great value.

REFORMED WATER AND DRAINAGE AT BRÉSILIA AND MUNICH.

BRÉSILIA, which ranks fifth in population among German cities, is one of the model municipalities. It lies on both banks of the river Oder, from which stream it pumps its water supply. It has for some years successfully filtered the water, and it also has carried into full execution a system of modern sewers and "riool-folders" (sewage-farms) which have been proved to be desired. The waterworks are a source of large net income to the city, and the farms, which are rented to tenants, seem also to be a profitable investment. The entire population is served by the waterworks, and all the house and street drains empty into the tunnels that discharge into the basins of the "riool-folders."

Munich had long suffered from an unenviable reputation throughout Europe for its high mortality rate, and particularly for the prevalence of malignant forms of typhoid fever. There were thousands of cases of fever every year, and the number of deaths from that cause alone was high in the hundreds, in some years exceeding a thousand. In 1883 a new water supply from the Alpine mountains was brought into Munich, tainted wells were closed, and the foul river water was superseded for drinking purposes. As soon as the new order of things had become fairly established, the yearly deaths from typhoid fever could almost be counted upon the fingers of one hand. The new water supply of Munich was attended by other sanitary reforms, including improved sewers and the substitution of a magnificent municipal abattoir, with all modern conveniences and ample cattle markets and yards, for about eight hundred small slaughter houses that had existed in different parts of the city.

STREET-CLEANING IN GERMANY.

Clear streets and alleys, and immaculate back yards, were certainly 19th-century characteristics of German cities twenty years ago; but the recent improvements in water supply and drainage, as well as in general sanitary administration, might naturally be expected to have the accompaniment of reformed cleaning arrangements. Moreover, clean streets were being made feasible by the new paving of roadways and sidewalks. As a rule the streets of German cities are now kept in a state of enviable cleanliness. Berlin's thoroughfares are scrubbed and swept continually, under a system that is perfectly organized, and that costs less than \$600,000 a year. It is a flexible system, and provides for the prompt increase of workmen in bad weather, and is never helpless in the presence of a sudden snow fall. The central streets of all the leading German cities are thoroughly cleaned once a day, at night or very early in the morning; in addition to which "flying columns" of street-cleaners are on constant day duty, to remove horse manure and other accumulations.

In the residence quarter of most German cities it is still the rule that street sweeping is an obligation that rests upon the property owners or occupiers. Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg, Frankfurt and some smaller cities, provide a full municipal service, while in Leipzig, Cologne, Stuttgart and other places, the cleaning is partly municipal and partly private.

So far as I am aware, Dresden is the most fastidiously clean of all the German cities. It extends the uniform daily cleaning to a large area. Berlin's district of daily cleaning is comparatively small; but the area of the streets of which are swept from three to five times a week, is large, and all the important outlying streets are well cleaned twice a week. If I should name the small sums for which Hamburg, Dresden, Bremen, Dusseldorf, Essen and other cities obtain remarkably thorough and satisfactory results, I am afraid I should not be believed by American municipal authorities. Everywhere in Germany one notes the perfect organization of these services, and their rapid improvement as the standards of civilized life become more rigorous. The trend in Germany is toward a unified direct municipal service of street cleaning, sprinkling, garbage removal, and while much diversity of systems exists at present, there is no failure in any large German town of that exercise of full municipal authority and responsibility which prescribes what shall be done, and sees that the prescription is carried out. Continued on page eleven.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Fraser River Salmon Pack Will Not Fall Far Short of Last Year.

Department of Marine and Fisheries to Be Asked to Extend The Season.

(Special to the Colonist.)

WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, Aug. 18.—The week's fishing ended this morning, and on the whole it was very satisfactory. Beginning on Sunday night with a very heavy catch the river gradually tapered off until last night. The take ranged from small to middling, but a good average for the week was obtained and the pack was largely augmented. About 90 per cent of the anticipated pack has been secured, and if the net next week is good the number of cases put up on the Fraser this season will not fall far short of the pack of 1893. Boundary day is again reported full of salmon and these should reach the river by tomorrow night. In consequence of the lateness of the date when the sockeyes run began this year the Board of Trade has recommended that the period for taking sockeyes be extended to the end of the present month and a telegram to that effect was sent to the Department of Marine and Fisheries to-day. According to the present regulations the period for sockeye fishing terminates on the 25th instant.

Five fishermen were fined \$5 and costs each this morning by Captain Pittendrig in the district court for obstructing the main channel of the river by stretching their nets from shore to shore.

The Britannia and Phoenix canneries were fined \$15 and costs, and the Goodmorphy cannery \$5 and costs (a first offence) for depositing salmon offal in the river. A similar charge against the Beaver cannery was heard and adjourned for a week. For emptying salmon offal into the river the licenses of the Britannia and Phoenix Canners have been cancelled. These canneries were fined two weeks ago for this offence, and now the department of fisheries at Ottawa impose a further punishment by cancelling the licenses, which throws a large number of men out of employment. Since being fined the canneries mentioned have taken every means of complying with the regulations.

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS.

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS, Aug. 18.—The following were the arrivals for the week at the St. Alice hotel: W. W. Redmond, William L. Conick, E. V. Bodwell, William Treglow, J. R. Anderson and wife, C. N. McInnes, J. Goodman, and Maria J. Egan, Victoria; M. Liberty, A. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Stewart, Vancouver; James B. MacLaurin, Mrs. James MacLaurin, A. E. Palmer, Miss Ella Cameron and Miss G. Cameron, Buchanan, Ont.; M. M. Andrews, Seattle; W. W. MacLaurin, Vancouver; A. M. McKinnon and wife, Nanaimo; E. S. Jones, Seattle; F. P. Wilson, and E. H. Nesbitt, Vancouver; H. Gullison and wife, San Francisco; James Spraring and wife, Vancouver; B. Brans and wife, Whistler; F. Wheeler, Vancouver; J. R. Burton, Westminster; M. Geraghty, Port Angeles; Mrs. F. E. Nichols and E. W. McGinnis and wife, Seattle; Prof. Ferguson and A. Barrow, Vancouver; Mrs. S. Harat, Portland, Ore.; Isaac Cooper and wife, J. Franzenhal, E. Kilbourne and C. P. Stone, Seattle.

VIATCH.

VIATCH, (From the News.) Mrs. Nelson, the well known proprietress of the Dominion Hotel, Kamloops, died on Monday last. Forest fires continue to rage in all quarters, though so serious damage has lately been reported. Mrs. Dewdney and Miss Ross Dewdney left on Saturday for a trip to Gleichen, N. W. T. Many of their friends were present at the station to see them off.

At a recent meeting of the Vernon Jockey Club, Messrs. W. J. Armstrong, H. G. Muller and A. Grant were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to the fall races. In spite of hard times the committee has met with sufficient encouragement to enable them to state that about \$1,600 will be offered in purses. It was decided to reduce the present number of events and to make the prizes correspondingly larger. Two days' racing will be held.

The hydraulic company who were stopped in their operations on Mission creek by the overflow of water to the shaft have not abandoned their project and work will be resumed as an early date. A third dry kiln is being built at the Goldstream ranch hop yards. It is the intention of Mr. Kelly, the manager, to postpone the picking until somewhat later than last year, and then rush it through with all possible dispatch.

A considerable quantity of small fruits has been shipped this summer to Calgary from the Goldstream ranch. Sheriff Pemberton has been lying dangerously ill at his home near Ducks. He is now considered on a fair way to recovery. W. R. McCluskey shipped last week from the B. X. ranch two cars of horses to the

Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk. For Infants, for Hotels and for Household Use, is the most economical and most satisfactory milk in the market. See that you get the "Reindeer" Brand.

For Infants, for Hotels and for Household Use, is the most economical and most satisfactory milk in the market. See that you get the "Reindeer" Brand.

SPECIALTIES FOR THIS WEEK: Tan Boots and Shoes at Big Reductions. A. B. HERSKINE, CORNER GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS.

E. G. PRIOR & CO. LIMITED LIABILITY. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

- Builders' Hardware. Locks, Hinges, Nails, Sash Weights, Cord Fasteners, Lifts, Pulls, Hooks, Bolts, Brackets, etc. Carriages. Buggies, Surreys, Gladstones, Kensingtons and Phaetons. Farm Machinery and Implements. Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Plows, Harrows, Seed Drills, Cultivators, Forks, Spades, Hoes, etc., etc. Pumps. In great variety, including SPRAYING OUTFITS FOR ORCHARDS. Pipe. Water and Gas (galvanized and black), Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods. Iron and Steel. Plates, Bars and Hoops. ALL AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SEND FOR CATALOGUE OR SEE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE. Observe the Signature. Lea & Perrins. On the Label of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL.

CARIBOO. NECHAGO. QUESNELLE. JAMES REID, QUESNELLE MOUTH.

A full stock of CROCCERIES, consisting in part, of the best brands of Flour, Bacon and Beans. Also Mining Outfits, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Dressed and Rough Lumber, Shingles, etc.

Coast. One car containing twenty-two was sent to Victoria, and the other with nineteen to Vancouver. No price has yet been set upon wheat by local buyers, but in view of the fact that the average crop east of the mountains does not promise to be a large one, and with the home competition following the building of the new mill, it seems probable that the farmers will obtain figures considerably in advance of the low price for which they were compelled to sell last year. Already a large number of pre-emptions have been recorded in Trinity valley, or Caribou flats, the section of country lying north of Shuswap consists chiefly of meadows, which require but little clearing, and the timber is being cleared up with a view to a fair way to recovery. Sheriff Pemberton has been lying dangerously ill at his home near Ducks. He is now considered on a fair way to recovery. W. R. McCluskey shipped last week from the B. X. ranch two cars of horses to the

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST. SPORTS AND P. Results of The Wheelmen Championship Meet-Club Cruise.

Canadian Successes At Victoria—Foules and Cameron at the Helm. VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 18.—The second annual championship of the Canadian Wheelmen British Columbia was disposed of yesterday afternoon, with track and an attendance of the most numerous and the most high standard elite at Westminster, close finish, fast time an unknown quantity. The championship quintuple and five mile went as follows: Nainaimo, but, as was not a few who had been careful younger brother, the two captured by Albert Deeming. It is much to be congratulated that he is constantly improving, ing was, however, the prize day, with Barker, of Vancouver, formidable man in the field.

In the championship quintuple, having lost the track morning, James Deeming from Albert Deeming and Time—34 min. 1.5 sec. The time in the championship was 2 min. 41 sec., and in 15 min. 28 sec. Bradley, of Victoria, was and the general opinion of the racing world is the frequently that "if he'd been here would have found their mark distances at least." No one distant more than do both did their best to-day visitors happy and at home. From the capital, three c Alleg, Tiedeman and W. riding to fill, being out of for very many of the novice races from a field of four, in 2 min. G. W. Clewin in by two He could have finished full better if pushed. Alley also the obstacle race, the hand which occasioned much amusement was rather complicated. Tiedeman won the mile half sixty yard mark (being won generally from James Deeming, of Aberdeen (3rd), in 2 min. 36 sec. for the mile—championship time.

In the open quarter (flying won generally from James Deeming, of Aberdeen (3rd), in 2 min. 36 sec. for the mile—championship time. The two-mile handicap (50 yards) in 5:00 half mile, open to Barker time in preliminary heat has been a record. Barker, Albert Deeming again won handicap—in fact it was All day.

In the open two miles, the Hill of Aberdeen, started, would make the pace, the covered as a small pace, they were warned as they came round the races were properly ridden would not be a record. Still occasion continued till the last Deeming pocketed Hill-out and won in something over six referees were waiting. Then Deeming's day they lost in gained in jeopardizing their sportmen by their own track, and the efforts of their betting ring.

THE WINTERING MEN.

WINTERING, Aug. 18.—annual races of Winnipeg were held to-day at Fort Garry. Interest was added to the presence of W. Hyalop, of competed in several events. Winnipeg, and other crack quarter mile McCulloch was second, and Snider, of Portage, 30.5 sec., equal to record. In the half-mile M. crossed the tape first, but for an alleged foul on Hyalop feet from the line. Both were The Portage is Prairie man's the hand-on events, the hand heavy for Hyalop and others.

CRICKET.

WOLVES V. LAMBS. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Wolves, wearing attire of the cricket field, as the Caledonian crowd expected. At 6:15 they gnashed disappointed turf, for C. W. back-out for two, of Mistry, meek and howly Lambs from loose, and how they Wolves did not contested match of the as fought and won, despite that the field. Smith gave eleven of his team and Proulx sided to go into the field with once the unlucky number bell him, as the thirteenth man w The Wolves of course won. Pooley and Smith went to A. Goward and Perry. G wonderful match at long last the field. Smith gave perfect cricket, while Neither man, however, score but several changes were the bowling and a good chance to the right. continued batting with great Goward clean bowled Morley played a faultless inning clean bowled by Goward's Ward, the coming slow bowler with a half volley, and Wolley Ward over the pavilion and block for 6, failed to stop one T. E. Pooley did the same thing Ward patted one from his Little's hands. Smith, who having in his usual regardless-of-feelings style, got his legs in Goward's, and was deservingly

Condensed Milk. Use, is the most... Brand. WEEK: Reductions... & CO. KAMLOOPS. Surveys, Gladstones, Ken... Machinery and... Steel. TIMES. BEFORE PURCHASING.

RINS'... SNELLE... EID... THE. the best brands of Flour, Boots and Shoes, Ready-Shingles, etc. Dueson, an old-timer well... have been started on the... of the B X creek by swashes...

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, August 19. Results of the Wheelmen's Provincial Championship Meet—The Yacht Club Cruise.

Canadian Successes At Seattle Regatta—Foulkes and Cuppige Winners at Tacoma.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 18.—(Special)—The second annual championship race meet of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association in British Columbia was disposed of here this afternoon, with track and weather perfect and an attendance of thousands.

The championship quarter mile, one mile and five mile races were expected to be won by Nansimo, but as was not expected, save by a few who had been carefully watching the younger brother, the two captured by Albert Deeming, a 22-year-old boy, is much stronger than "Jimmie" is, and he is constantly improving.

In the championship quarter Barker did not ride, having lost the trial heat in the morning. James Deeming won this race from Albert Deeming and Harry Franklin.

The time in the championship one mile was 2 min. 41 sec., and in the five mile race 15 min. 28 sec.

Bralley, of Victoria, was greatly missed and the general opinion of the spectators was voiced in the following remark: "If he'd been here the Deemings would have found their match in the short distances at least."

Alley won the novice race as he pleased from a field of four, in 2 min. 44 sec., beating C. W. Chertin in by two hundred yards. He could have finished fully five seconds better if pushed.

The two-mile handicap went to Albert Deeming (fifty yards) in 6:04.15, and the half mile, open to Barker in 1:18, his time in preliminary heat having, however, been four seconds better.

Albert Deeming again won in three-mile handicap—in fact it was Albert Deeming's day.

In the open two miles, the Deemings and Hill of Aberdeen, started, and as no one would make the pace, the first lap was covered at a snail's pace. The competitors were warned as they came round that unless the races were properly ridden the prizes would not be awarded.

In this as in the other races of the day the Deeming brothers lost many friends by their apparent "jockeying," seemingly for the purpose of assisting the betting coterie accompanying them over, and who (relatives of the brothers included) had the effrontery to make a bet on the crowd of grandstand during the five-mile championship race offering bets and insulting those who attended to see and not to gamble.

Winnipeg, Aug. 18.—(Special)—The annual races of the Winnipeg Bicycle Club were held to-day at Fort Garry park. Great interest was added to the event by the presence of W. Hyslop, of Toronto, who competed in events against McCulloch, of Winnipeg, and came to defeat him by a quarter mile McCulloch was first, Hyslop second, and Snider, of Portage, third.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon eleven hungry Wolves, disguised in the gaudy attire of the cricket field, snatched upon the Caladonian ground expecting an easy prey. At 6:15 they gnashed their fangs in disappointment for C. W. Rhodes by a back out to two, off Morley, had saved the meek and lowly Lambs from their ruthless fangs, and how those Wolves did howl!

The contest matched of the season had been fought and won, despite that Captain W. Ward had, contrary to the advice of Pooley and Smith went in to the bowling of A. Ward and Perry. Gowen by a wonderful catch at long leg sent Pooley to the pavilion, and Morley joined Smith. A long perfect over was made, the new-comer playing. Neither man, however, scored very fast, but several changes were made in the bowling and a good many in the field. Smith gave one or two wickets to the right man and continued batting with great confidence, but Gowen played a faultless innings of 0, being clean bowled by Goward's second ball.

Ward, the coming slow bowler, beat Drake Ward ever the pavilion and an adjacent block for 6, failed to stop one of Goward's. T. E. Pooley did the same thing, and C. W. Ward patted one from his brother into Little's hands. Smith, who had been scoring feelings style, got his legs in front of one of Goward's and was despatched applauded for a finely hit balling of 58. Ward bowled the next two men and the Wolves were out for 106.

The Lambs started badly. Pooley caught Perry off Morley. The same bowler got one past Morley, and two wickets were down for 4. Little and Holt improved matters somewhat, hitting the bowling all over the field and 35 was up, when Holt's wicket went down. Ward joined Little and 12 more runs were added before the latter was bowled. The next ball dismissed Elmore, and then Dr. Helmsken joined his captain, who was soon afterwards scored in the slips by Morley for 54. A. T. Goward the next over, satisfied with his bowling honors, overlooked one of Morley's, for 66. H. Goward and Helmsken made the stand of the innings. They hit all the bowling with absolute impartiality, and towards the end of their stand, seemed as weary of their execution as did the fielders. With the score at 97, Dr. Helmsken retired to the fold, having made an invaluable 25, and an ineffectual attempt to swipe one of Morley's long legs. Gowen, having got a ball, tried to steal a short run, and was thrown out by Irving, who aimed at the far end. Wolley bowled Trimen, and S. Y. Wootton, who had been waiting all day to put Epycroft's rule, 1,232, into practice, caught Johnson about five inches from the stumps. Wanting 9 to win, Rhodes joined Goward, and they secured the necessary runs amidst great excitement, Goward carrying his bat for 27, which shows that thirteen men are sometimes better than eleven.

WOLVES. C. E. Pooley, o Gowen & A. Goward... S. F. Morley, b A. Goward... S. F. Irving, b A. Goward... C. P. Wootley, b A. Goward... T. E. Pooley, b A. Goward... S. Y. Wootton, b Ward... K. Macrae, not out... Extras... Total... 106

LAMBS. R. J. Perry, o Pooley, b Morley... H. F. Myton, b Morley... J. L. Little, b Morley... G. V. Holt, o and b Wolley... A. C. Rhodes, b Morley... Dr. J. D. Helmsken, b Morley... J. Johnson, b Morley... B. Goward, not out... C. N. Gowen, run out... C. G. Stanger, o Wootton, b Morley... C. W. Rhodes, b Morley... Extras... Total... 109

ALBIONS VS. ISLANDERS. This game resulted in a win for the Albions by an innings and 13 runs. The Islanders were first to the bat and succeeded in piling up 32 runs. C. Moore and E. Johnson played good cricket for the Islanders. The Albions followed with 92, and opened rather disastrously, five wickets being down for 26, but Frost made a useful stand, scoring 37 in good style. A Green with 14, and Thomas nine, also played carefully for their runs. With 30 runs to make to save the one inning's defeat the Islanders went in for their second inning, and were retired for 47. R. Johnston, Scholefield and Goward batted freely, and Moore looked like making a good stand when he unfortunately had to retire from an injury. Anderson obtained four wickets for 15 runs, and Schwenger four for 10 in the first innings of the Islanders, and Warden took eight wickets for 20 runs in their second in his usual well known style. Jones made two brilliant catches at cover point, and Thomas' wicket-keeping was a feature of the game. McLean and McLean bowled well for the Islanders. The following is the score:

1st Innings. Islanders and Innings. C. Moore, o Warden... A. McLean, o and b An... A. Goward, run out... T. Fother, b Anderson... L. E. Trimen, run out... E. H. Johnson, 3 Jones... E. Schwenger, 3 Schwenger... K. Schwenger, 0 Warden... J. Wengert, b Anderson... G. Gaudin, b Schwenger... E. F. Johnson, b Anderson... D. McLeod, not out... Extras... Total... 47

2nd Innings. Islanders and Innings. H. J. Martin, o Moore & Goward... A. C. Anderson, b McLean... W. T. Williams, b Moore & McLean... C. Frost, run out... J. C. Jones, o F. Fother & Goward... C. Schwenger, o Moore & Scholefield... R. H. Swinerton, run out... A. Green, run out... R. H. Warden, o T. Fother... F. W. Thomas, not out... Extras... Total... 92

THE YACHTING.

THE YACHT CLUB CRUISE. Quite a fleet of yachts sailed out of the harbor yesterday afternoon for the cruise given by the Yacht Club to the many visitors who accepted their invitation for a sail.

There was the Volage, Capt. Seeley; Annie, Capt. Warren; Irene, Capt. Godson; Daisy Bell, Capt. Anderson; Star, Capt. Elnayson; besides the Ariel, Capt. Spencer, and the Phlegm, Capt. Jones. With a slow southwest breeze the yachts sailed away till off William Head, then turned homeward and made port at six o'clock, after a most enjoyable cruise.

At the landing stage Lt. Col. Prior, on behalf of the visitors, returned thanks to the club for the delightful outing. In reply Mr. Seeley said that the club were only too pleased to have given their visitors pleasure and stated that this was only the first of a series of cruises that the club anticipated having through the season as long as the weather permitted. Reciprocal cheers from visitors and yachtsmen terminated a very pleasant afternoon.

THE GUN.

A TIMELY WARNING. For the information of those who imagine the pheasant can be shot during the coming season the following regulations were issued by Frank G. Norris secretary of the Victoria Gun Club, will be of interest:

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 18, 1894. Frank G. Norris, Secy, Secretary Victoria Gun Club. Sir,—In reply to your communication of the 8th instant regarding the protection of hen pheasants, I would draw your attention to section 3 of the Game Protection Act, 1882, which contains a positive prohibition against hunting these birds. This section has not since been amended. I have been unable to find when hen pheasants were protected until the 1st October next, and perhaps the regulations issued in connection therewith are still in force.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, ARTHUR SMITH, Dep. Atty-General.

MACLEUR WINS THE TIE.

The tie between H. A. Munn and J. C. Macleure for the handsome watch presented by Mr. Virthe, of the Mount Baker hotel, was shot off 4 p.m. yesterday on the Union Gun Club grounds, Old Bay thirty blue rock targets. The result was a win for Mr. Macleure on a score of 23 to 18, as follows:

Ten known angles; ten unknown angles, five known angles; five unknown angles. J. C. Macleure... H. A. Munn... Total... 109

THE RIFLE.

OFF TO OTTAWA. J. C. Newbury, J. L. Beckwith and Alexander Macleure left this morning for Ottawa to take part in the contests of the Dominion Rifle Association. Eleven representatives of British Columbia will take part in the matches. Shooting commences on the 27th instant.

LAWN TENNIS.

The result of Friday's play in the Tacoma lawn tennis tournament was as follows: Singles—Hurd beat C. Frasnelli, Foulkes beat Griggs. Doubles—White-Pardon beat Griggs-Schwenger, Foulkes-Cuppige beat Hart-Atkinson. Mixed doubles—Foulkes-Miss Anderson beat T. J. Frasnelli-Miss Woodruff.

A special dispatch to the COLONIST last night says: "To-day's play resulted in defeating Hurd, 7-5; Foulkes and Cuppage won the doubles, 17-15, 5-6, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5. Foulkes and Miss Anderson won the mixed doubles, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4."

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The board of directors of the British Columbia Agricultural Association held a meeting in the city hall last night. The committee appointed to interview manufacturers on exhibits reported that about 50 representative firms had signified their intention to send material.

Applications were received from E. G. Prior and J. Weston for spaces to display machinery. The committee referred to a committee to ascertain the cost of erecting a building to cover these exhibits.

A telegram was received from A. Haslam, M.P. of Nanaimo, offering a prize of \$20 for the best and most graceful lady rider. The secretary was instructed to invite the lady to ride on the 20th night, at the fair.

An offer from Geo. Walker to take charge of the art exhibits was referred to the superintendent with power to arrange. The secretary was instructed to invite the officials of the Tacoma fair in return for a similar courtesy, and to ask the Board of Trade to invite the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce.

The programme of the sports and games committee was adopted, it being found very satisfactory. J. Lawberton was appointed general superintendent and the meeting adjourned.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The cabin passengers for Victoria on board the steamship Walls, due here from San Francisco to-morrow night, are: S. Green, Rev. H. Cremer, A. Griffiths, J. P. Osherson, Mrs. Heath, J. C. MacNab, Miss Dickinson, Dr. Perkins, M. H. Black, M. D. Bredoux, W. D. Malligan, H. W. Tindley, N. McLave, Thomas Morgan and wife, Miss Morgan, child, M. Park, M. Hill and wife, Mrs. Collins.

A neat little fishing craft is now in course of construction on Turpal's ways for Captain Filmore, who it is understood proposes using her for hunting on the Northern coast. The vessel is modelled for seaworthiness, and from her shape should also be fast. She is thirty-seven feet over all, four and a half feet deep, and nine feet beam.

A recent San Francisco paper says that the steamships Gen. W. Elder and Oregon are about to be placed on the Victoria run. Feeley's Liver Lotion is pleasant to take. They are laxative but strengthening.

THE CITY.

Two officers and seven men belonging to the fleet at Esquimalt, whose time limit had expired, left Vancouver for the East yesterday.

DONATIONS of cast-off children's clothing will be thankfully received by the matron of the Protestant Orphan Home or on notification by postal card will be sent for to donors address.

MESSRS. Way and Gibbs left yesterday in their sailing canoe "Kakulani" for a short cruise around San Juan Island, visiting Booths and Friday Harbor on the way, returning on Monday morning. They carry a kodak with them, and will bring back some "snap shots."

The general secretary of the citizen's committee reports having received a number of inquiries regarding the international treaty of war to be held in connection with the week's carnival of sports at the Agricultural Exhibition. In all probability many interesting contests will result from this widespread interest.

CHARLES and Edgar Mallandaine who left here a week ago last Wednesday in a small row boat returned home yesterday. Leaving here a week reached Nanaimo two days and a half later, but on their way home more time was taken and stoppages were made at every place on the way down. The trip was much enjoyed by the two oarsmen.

A MEETING will be held at Bishop's close on Tuesday afternoon at 3, in furtherance of the work of the Church of England Mission to the Chinese. An address will be given by Rev. H. H. Gowen, of New Westminster, and formerly of Esquimalt. The work is in urgent need of financial support, and the Bishop will thankfully acknowledge the receipt of subscriptions.

CAPTAIN McCOSKRIE of this city, has just received letters from London, England, informing him that Thomas Kirkham, M.S.C.L., President of the Chemical Works Company, Cheshire, is now on his way to British Columbia to examine and report upon B. C. iron ores. He comes on behalf of several very wealthy chemical companies in England with a view to investing.

ST. PAUL'S Presbyterian church choir had one of the most enjoyable picnics of the season yesterday afternoon. Under the leadership of Mr. Alex. Mair the members took the car to Oak Bay, where all enjoyed the outing. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McEwan accompanied the party. They take great pride in their choir, which through Mr. Mair's energy and financial support, has its present number of twenty-five.

DESISTE sundry injunctions, and other terrors known and unknown, a squad of workmen took advantage of the bright moonlight last evening to hoist an eighty-foot pole in front of the property of Amor De Cosmos on Government street near Cormorant. The telephone company is not concerned in the matter, however. The poles are being placed by the city, and will be used for electric light purposes.

SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS Hon. D. W. Higgins, W. J. Macaulay and B. W. Pearce had a meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. Pearce was selected as chairman of the board, and the meeting opened with a discussion on the subject of the sewerage works to be resolved to appoint four, and their salary was fixed at \$4 per day. Applications will be advertised for at once. The tenders were then taken up, but the awarding of contracts went over until next week to a question on one of the two tenders. It is the desire of the commissioners to get the work under way at once.

REV. W. E. COPELAND, of Tacoma, is to lecture in the Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, this evening and to-morrow evening at 8 p.m. under the auspices of the local branch of the Theosophical Society. The subjects of the lecture are "Some Forgotten Teachings of Jesus" and "The Signs of the Times as Viewed by Theosophy." All are invited. The society holds these religious services in a social and wholesome religious emotion in one and fundamental, it softens the bitterness of controversy and draws good men of different faiths together, and it gives a platform on which earnest and devoted men stand side by side for mutual aid against the attacks of vice.

SHORTLY after 12 o'clock last night an alarm from box 61 took the fire department down to No. 133 Douglas street. The fire was extinguished by the fire engine and the fire was extinguished by the fire engine and the fire was extinguished by the fire engine.

THE city council was to have held a special meeting last night to consider a special lighting matter. His Worship the Mayor and Ald. Styles, Hamphrey and Ledingham dined in about 8 o'clock and walked. They dined each other forward and back several times, but each effort failed to produce the number required for a quorum. After some informal discussion on the weather—and people who desired special sessions—the attempt was given up.

J. A. DUMMETT, travelling secretary for the Young Men's Christian Association, accompanied by his wife, arrived in the city yesterday and will spend a few days in Victoria working up the delegation from the local association to meet at the annual convention of all the associations in the Pacific Northwest, comprising British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and Idaho, which will meet this year in Seattle, August 30 and 31 and September 1 and 2. At the Association Rooms this evening, after the regular evening preaching services, the city choruses, Mr. Dummett will address a meeting for men only, giving full particulars in reference to the coming convention. All men in the city, whether members of the association or not, are cordially invited to be present. A special room, at a rate of \$9 from Victoria to Seattle has been granted by the Northwestern Steamship Co. to all delegates attending the convention.

FRANK attention has been called to the foundation of the city water supply, the action of the new Cold Storage Company. Considering the water as furnished by the city until for their purposes, the company arranged with the Esquimalt waterworks to place a meter on the west side of the spring bridge. Connection was made with this bridge for the purpose of piping the water across to the cold storage plant. The charter of the Esquimalt Water Company forbids their laying pipes on the east side of the harbor, and the city barrier has threatened an action for violation of the provisions of the charter. On the other hand, the Esquimalt company disclaims having laid any pipes across the harbor, while the cold storage people say that they built the water on the east side of the harbor, and that they are about to bring it over themselves and altogether their own property. The action of the city, they assert, is quite similar to an attempt to prevent them from buying water over there and bringing it over in

SEALING MATTERS.

Professors Townsend and Alexander on The Condition of the Herds.

Commercial Company Will Have no Difficulty in Making Their Usual Catch.

UNALASKA, July 29, via Port Townsend, Aug. 18.—(Special)—The sealing fleet is beginning to arrive here from the Japanese coast. The Louis Olsen got into port to-day with 1,180 skins. The schooner, stopped at Oster Island, landed its firearms and supplied the hunters with spears, who are adept at killing seals. The British Columbia schooners have, it is understood, secured the best native spear hunters.

Prof. A. B. Alexander, of the fish commission steamer Albatross, will go out on the Olsen to gather data for the government and observe the practical efforts of white hunters killing seals with Indian spears. Prof. Townsend, for the same purpose, has been on St. George's Island for several weeks photographing the herds and rookeries. Both have been studying the sealing industry for years and aver that the herds are being materially reduced every year. They were much surprised at the scarcity of seals this season. The promiscuous slaughter of female seals in past years has, they say, played havoc with the herd. Though the seals are exceedingly scarce the North American Commercial Co. will have no difficulty in securing the full number allowed by the Government.

Captain Williams, of the schooner Louis Olsen, says that several vessels from the Japan coast have already entered Behring sea without having first obtained permission from the proper authorities. Some schooners got onalier permission and others called at Alutka Islands and were given a license by a customs official stationed there for that purpose. Now that the sea is open the patrol fleet expect some lively times to prevent schooners using firearms.

Arrived to-day: Whaling barks Fearless and California, bound to the Arctic coast; sealing schooners Mink, Abakow, Bestwick, Louis Olsen, Sapphire and Triumf; men-of-war Mohican, Alert and Albatross.

FASHIONABLE HOSIERY.

This Season's Stockings Include Some Extravagant Novelties in Way of Coloring. There are women who always wear plain stockings, just as they always carry white handkerchiefs, and for this class come plain black, plain russet and other unfigured sorts in silk, lisle thread and balbriggan. But, generally speaking,

stockings are no longer plain affairs of solid color, but are a vivid coloring and elaborate in design and trimming as the gowns of the season. They come in every hue of the rainbow, and often all the colors are combined in one pair in tiny silk stripes until the effect is dazzling.

A decided and costly novelty is a pair of black silk hose, with the open work instep wrapped with jet. These are to be worn with a black satin slipper embroidered with jet, or one of patent leather, with a small jet buckle at the toe and a large one at the instep. Red is used in hosiery as profusely as in other parts of the toilet. There are plain red, openwork stockings and all sorts of striking combinations, especially in red and black. These may be worn with a red slipper with a black rosette or with a patent leather slipper decorated with a large red bow. To wear with the still popular black and white slipper there is a French stocking striped in black and white.

Russet shoes this season come in the lightest shades—in fact, almost a yellow. A late cut comes as high on the instep as an Oxford tie, but the vexatious strings are replaced by three very large buttons. The correct stocking for these shoes must be of the same shade, with open work stripes covering the whole leg. Elaborate embroidered cloaks are again in favor—in fact, any style of decoration seems to be accepted. In some of the most expensive hose stripes of white or black lace are inserted. Many of the silk ones have the lower half black and the upper half of some delicate light shade. Where pink is used in this way the result has something the effect of half hose. White canvas shoes, with a white openwork stocking, are still to be worn with gingham muslin dresses, says a writer in the New York Sun.

HOW TO IRON TABLE LINEN.

After a cloth is properly sprinkled pull the diagonal corners as hard as possible and fold with a lengthwise crease through the middle. Roll smooth and tight and let it lie for 20 minutes. For rich damask or embroidered cloths put an extra blanket on the ironing table under its muslin cover. Lay the embroidered part smoothly over it, right side down, and press with a heavy iron just below scorching heat. When almost dry and very smooth, turn and iron on the right side, using very light irons on the embroidery and heavier ones on the plain round. Stretch the fabric well with the hands before pressing embroidery. When the right side is properly done, fold it lengthwise along the middle; then begin at one end and lay about six inches tightly over. Do not fold it tooled. Go over, changing irons frequently. Iron till the muslin shows plain on a glossy white surface.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A special meeting of the board of school trustees was held last night to consider the reports of overcrowding in several of the schools. There were present C. Hayward, Messrs. Sandford, W. Marchant, George Glover and J. L. Swell.

A communication was received from J. F. Bethune, asking for the loan of 700 chairs for the use of the Laurier reception committee. Granted.

Messrs. Powell and Lammam requested to have the money due to Mitchell & Mann for school seats paid into court. A voucher was ordered drawn as soon as the account had been passed by the finance committee.

Brynes & Gregory, for J. Holland, complained of a nuisance in the North Ward school. Messrs. Glover and Lovell were requested to investigate.

C. E. Redfern asked to be allowed to tender on clocks for the schools. Laid on the table.

Requests for supplies were received from St. B. Netherby, Miss Williams, Mr. Paul and Miss Lawson. These and the matter of furniture for the reception rooms in the North Ward and South Park schools, were referred to the supplies committee.

The following table, showing the attendance in the various schools, was read:

Table with columns: Room, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Rows include High School, Boys Central School, Girls Central School, North Ward School, South Ward School, Spring Ridge School, Victoria West.

Grand Total... 1068. It was resolved to appoint two monitors, one for the North Ward and one for the South Park schools, to begin work on Monday. Miss McLean was chosen for South Park, and Mr. W. N. Wimsby for North Ward. Temporary quarters will be established in the Assembly hall. Messrs. Marchant and Lovell were appointed as a committee to see what could be done to further equalize the classes.

J. H. Falconer then addressed the board on behalf of the celebration committee. He outlined the desire of the committee to make the Children's day a pleasant and successful one for all the little ones. Trustees Marchant and Saunders were appointed as a special committee with power to make all arrangements.

A number of applications for the position of teacher were read, and the meeting adjourned.

CAPTAIN SMALLFIELD.

THOUGH not unexpected the death of Captain W. B. Smallfield, last night, was no less a severe shock to his many friends. He had been ill since the middle of last month with typhoid fever, and during the time since his friends have alternated between hope and fear as varying reports of his condition were received. For the last three days he was unconscious. At one time it was thought that he would recover, but a turn came followed by a rapid decline, ending in death at about 8 o'clock in the evening. Deceased was 38 years of age. He was head salesman for Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co. His relatives live in London, England. Capt. Smallfield was an active and highly esteemed member of the British Columbia Brigade Garrison Artillery. The officers and members of his company, No. 3, will especially mourn the loss of a popular and efficient officer and genial companion.

The body will be removed to the drill hall to-morrow and will be taken in charge by the regiment. A guard of honor will be established and the funeral, which takes place at 2:30 on Tuesday from the drill hall, will be conducted with fully military honors.

The city council was to have held a special meeting last night to consider a special lighting matter. His Worship the Mayor and Ald. Styles, Hamphrey and Ledingham dined in about 8 o'clock and walked. They dined each other forward and back several times, but each effort failed to produce the number required for a quorum. After some informal discussion on the weather—and people who desired special sessions—the attempt was given up.

J. A. DUMMETT, travelling secretary for the Young Men's Christian Association, accompanied by his wife, arrived in the city yesterday and will spend a few days in Victoria working up the delegation from the local association to meet at the annual convention of all the associations in the Pacific Northwest, comprising British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and Idaho, which will meet this year in Seattle, August 30 and 31 and September 1 and 2. At the Association Rooms this evening, after the regular evening preaching services, the city choruses, Mr. Dummett will address a meeting for men only, giving full particulars in reference to the coming convention. All men in the city, whether members of the association or not, are cordially invited to be present. A special room, at a rate of \$9 from Victoria to Seattle has been granted by the Northwestern Steamship Co. to all delegates attending the convention.

FRANK attention has been called to the foundation of the city water supply, the action of the new Cold Storage Company. Considering the water as furnished by the city until for their purposes, the company arranged with the Esquimalt waterworks to place a meter on the west side of the spring bridge. Connection was made with this bridge for the purpose of piping the water across to the cold storage plant. The charter of the Esquimalt Water Company forbids their laying pipes on the east side of the harbor, and the city barrier has threatened an action for violation of the provisions of the charter. On the other hand, the Esquimalt company disclaims having laid any pipes across the harbor, while the cold storage people say that they built the water on the east side of the harbor, and that they are about to bring it over themselves and altogether their own property. The action of the city, they assert, is quite similar to an attempt to prevent them from buying water over there and bringing it over in

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA HAS CURED OTHERS WILL CURE YOU. Image of a man on a bicycle.

A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who defines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought I never would live. I did not die, I would not be so weak and puny. A gathering friend and brother-in-law, who had been cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, gathered and threw out a piece of skin, if I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had done so more than once, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong." T. D. M., Norcutt, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you.



red Feeling

is this season, is a serious one...

D'S parilla

rich, healthy blood, and strength to the nerves...

Weak Strong

Hood's and only Hood's, is prepared by Dr. J. C. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

COMMISSION.

report of the Royal Commission to inquire into certain matters...

REBEL REDDIE.

Provincial Secretary, reports of the Royal Commission...

REPORT.

of the Province of British Columbia...

Salvadoran Refugees.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.—The tug Sea King went out to the cruiser Bennington...

AMONG THE RUSSIANS.

Boston, Aug. 20.—George Wilson, a sailor 24 years old, has just arrived in Boston...

SEALING CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 21.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador...

MONTEAL MATTERS.

MONTEAL, Aug. 20.—(Special)—Hon. Wilfred Laurier left last night for Toronto...

SEALING CATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—It has been rumored of late that the catch of the sealing fleet...

HOP HARVEST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The American consul at Hamburg, Germany, reports to the State department...

SPAIN AND THE U. S.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—El Nacional in an article on the United States tariff declares that the moment the provisions of the bill...

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

A BATTLE IMMINENT

Chinese and Japanese Armies Approaching Each Other—More Troops Landing.

Japanese Loan Fully Subscribed—Arrangements for Arms for the Chinese.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that Chinese gunboats and warships are cruising the Gulf of Pechili with the object of preventing the Japanese from landing troops in China.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Aug. 20.—(Special)—The Hamilton wheat and grain market in Hamilton has not been lower for twenty-five years than it is at present.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The new northern trunk line of Sweden was dedicated by King Oscar a few days ago, and at the same time was opened for public traffic.

FROM THE NORTH

More About the Diminution of the Seal Herds—The Sealer "Wanderer."

BOTH BELLICOSE

China and Japan Will Fight to the End—Confident of Victory.

Very Small Alaskan Salmon Catch—Gold and Starvation on the Yukon.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 20.—A letter from one of the officers of the Behring Sea fleet states that a recent visit to the seal islands by one of the officers of the fleet disclosed the fact that while there is a considerable number of bull seals and bachelors on the islands there are not as many seals as last year, and it was ascertained that seals are rapidly diminishing year by year.

Stockpiles Among the Troops—Strict Press Supervision—Japanese Returning to Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The steamship China arrived on Saturday from Adelaide, bringing Yokohama advices two days later than the Empress of Japan.

STOCKPILES AMONG THE TROOPS

The Japanese nation appeared to be affected with a mania for war, and the constitutional reform party (opposition) is out with a manifesto declaring it to be the duty of the Japanese army to force its way into China, to dislodge the forces of peace under the name of the emperor.

STRICT PRESS SUPERVISION

When the Japanese returned to the front, they were met by a Japanese official who had been sent to meet them, and they were taken to a camp where they were to be kept under strict supervision.

JAPANESE RETURNING TO FIGHT

The Japanese returned to the front with a determination to fight to the end, and they were met by a Japanese official who had been sent to meet them.

VERY SMALL ALASKAN SALMON CATCH

The Yukon river brought reports of great suffering on the part of the inhabitants of the Yukon valley during the winter.

GOLD AND STARVATION ON THE YUKON

The Yukon river brought reports of great suffering on the part of the inhabitants of the Yukon valley during the winter.

STOCKPILES AMONG THE TROOPS

The Japanese returned to the front with a determination to fight to the end, and they were met by a Japanese official who had been sent to meet them.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH LACK OF EARNESTNESS REGARDING IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

THE PEERS VETO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobb asked if before the close of the session the government would announce its intention...

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.



MUNICIPAL HOUSEKEEPING.

Methods Pursued in Various German Cities in Dealing with Public Services.

Great Care Taken to Guard Zealously the Interests of the Citizens.

(By Albert Shaw, in the Century.)

SUCCESS OF MUNICIPAL GAS WORKS.

About two-thirds of the larger German cities own and operate gas works as municipal enterprises. The list of such cities numbers approximately thirty. Public lighting, under modern conditions, has grown to be a very extensive and necessary social service. Nearly a quarter of all the artificial light required by the denizens of many modern European cities is used in streets and public places.

Obviously, the cities that reserve the gas supply as a municipal monopoly are entitled to the absolute cost of manufacture. With the unlimited technical and administrative skill that they control, German cities are in my judgment at a distinct advantage over private corporations in the economic conduct of the gas business.

The tendency of municipal ownership is, moreover, toward a more complete street illumination, and a more thoroughly diffusive private use of an article that is at once a civilizing agent and a police protection. As a monopoly enterprise it is of course easy to make the works pay good profits. The cities which are now supplied by private companies will probably, one after another, as franchise periods terminate, assume municipal control.

Meanwhile, most of these cities secure gas for public illumination at greatly reduced prices, and the cost to private consumers is strictly regulated. Munich is the largest of the cities that are supplied by a private company; and I remember at one time observing with satisfaction that the municipal laboratory of that city tests the illuminating power of the gas every day, in order to protect the citizens from an inferior quality. This Munich circumstance fairly illustrates the full municipal supervision that is exercised in Germany over the gas supply, even when under private ownership.

For the benefit of American cities entertaining the absurd delusion that there can be beneficial competition in the gas business, it should be remarked that only one of all the cities of Germany, namely, Frankfurt-on-Main, has chartered a rival private gas company; and the price of gas is higher there than anywhere else in the country. Among the cities that own their own gas works are Berlin, Hamburg, Breslau, Leipzig, Dresden, Cologne, Konigsberg, Bremen, Dusseldorf, Nuremberg, Danzig, Magdeburg, Chemnitz, Barmen, Stettin and Brunswick. The principal gas works of private companies are Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt-on-Main, Hanover, Strasburg and Altona.

PUBLIC CONTROL OF ELECTRICAL PLANTS.

In the matter of municipalizing electric plants, the German cities have moved somewhat slowly, but the marked tendency is toward the appropriation for the welfare of the community of all advantages and profits to be derived from central electric stations. The government operation of telegraph and telephone lines, and the municipal supply of gas for lighting and for motors, would naturally have predisposed the German communities to public control of such newer services as electric lighting and the electric distribution of power. Berlin is an exception to the rule, perhaps because the feasibility of control was not so apparent when the Berlin Electrical Company obtained its franchise. The Berlin works were opened in 1886.

Hamburg's municipal plant was ready in 1889, and that city is peculiar among its German contemporaries, in the fact that it leases out both its gas works and electrical works to be operated for it by a private contractor, Lubek, Barmen, Konigsberg, Metz, Darmstadt and Duisburg were operating general municipal electrical works before the end of 1890.

More recently, the five important cities of Breslau, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Altona and Cassel have built municipal plants. And within a few months both Dresden and Stuttgart have decided to enter at once upon the same policy. Leipzig, on the other hand, has preferred a different arrangement, and has given a franchise to the Siemens & Halske Company, on terms regarded as especially favorable to the city and the public. The works are to be in operation in 1896, and at the end of the franchise period, which is a long one, they are to become municipal property without cost.

TERMS OF THE BERLIN ELECTRIC WORKS FRANCHISE.

Although Berlin and Leipzig have given electric light franchises to private companies, let no reader imagine that the interests of the municipalities and of the citizens were betrayed or left at any point unguarded. As an example of what is considered a suitable form of franchise in Germany, I wish I could quote the entire revised contract made in 1888 between the Berlin city authorities and the Berlin Electric Works Company. It defines the area within which the company may operate. It requires, under heavy penalties, that the area be fully provided with main wires within a brief period specified in the contract. As compensation for permission (not exclusive) to use the street, it is agreed that the municipal treasury shall receive ten per cent. of the company's gross receipts, and further, that whenever the company earns a net profit of more than six per cent. on its actual investment of capital, the city treasury shall receive twenty-five per cent. of such excess profits, in addition to its ten per cent. of the gross income. Still further, it is agreed that the company shall provide the magnificent electric illumination of Unter-den-Linden, together with that of the Potsdamerplatz and the Leipzigerstrasse, with all expense of maintenance and attendance, at a price so low as to be nominal. Besides this, a special and favorable rate is provided for such further electric street lighting as the municipality may desire. The city authorities retain the fullest

right of inspection both technical and financial, and all the company's affairs are open to the knowledge of responsible public officials. The city requires the deposit of 250,000 marks as caution money, and holds the company down to strictest rules in regard to the laying of wires and the breaking up of the street or sidewalk surfaces. The company is required, moreover, to maintain a reserve fund equal to twenty per cent. of its invested capital, and this fund, in the form of Berlin municipal bonds, must be kept on deposit with the city magistrates. Accompanying the agreement was an official schedule of rates that the company was authorized to charge its private patrons. No departures from established rates can be made without consent of the city authorities. Finally, the municipality reserves the right to buy the entire plant and all its appurtenances at any time after October 1, 1895, upon a fair basis of valuation carefully provided for in the contract. The arrangement is the perfection of business lucidity and intelligence. What if New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia had based all their grants of valuable municipal privileges in the past thirty years upon principles as sound as those that protect German municipal interests in contracts with quasi-public supply corporations!

It would be interesting, if space allowed, to enter into details regarding German franchises for street railway companies. It is enough, perhaps, to say that while the business of passenger transit in cities is far more highly developed and profitable here than in Germany, it is under incomparably closer municipal control there than here, and it is customary to pay all they are worth for privileges. Such payments in many cities are in the form of a tax of from 8 to 10 per cent. or more upon gross receipts.

THE HOUSING QUESTION AND THE BERLIN DEATH-RATE.

All thorough students of the problems of life in modern cities are now agreed that the housing of the people is the question that requires, from this time forth, the deepest consideration and the boldest and most serious treatment. It is a problem that has many phases. It was the unapproached excellence of their statistical work that enabled the Germans to grasp the social importance and pressing nature of this problem. Circumstances that I have recounted here, and are causing the cities to grow very rapidly. The temptations, strong upon property-owners to make their tenement hives hold the largest possible swarms. Rear buildings were hastily run up to fill court-room spaces that ought to have been spared for necessary air and light.

German cities count and classify everything with a minuteness that Americans would think absurd. In fact, however, this statistical work is in all things the best service that German municipalities render to their citizens. It was about ten years ago that Berlin began to give the most exhaustive statistical attention to the relation of the housing of the people to their condition of health. In 1885, in Berlin, it was found that 73,000 persons were living in the condition of families occupying a single room in tenement houses; 382,000 were in two-room houses (I mean by "house" the distinct apartments of a household); 212,000 in three-room houses; 432,000 in four-room houses; and 398,000 were quartered in the luxury of houses having at least four rooms. It was found that although the one-room dwellers were only one-sixth as numerous as the three-room dwellers, their rate of mortality was about eight times as high, and the actual number of deaths among them was four times as great. Compared with dwellers in houses of more than four rooms, the mortality of the one-room dwellers was at a thirty times greater rate. In a total population of that time of 1,315,000, the 73,000 people who lived in one-room tenement quarters supplied nearly half the entire number of deaths. Their death-rate per thousand for the year was 163.5, or about one-sixth their entire number, while the two-room dwellers sustained a death-rate of only 22.5, the three-room dwellers escaped with the marvellous low rate of 7.5, and the well-to-do people, who had four or more rooms for their household, suffered at death only at the rate of 5.4 per thousand of population. We are wont to regard an annual city death-rate of from twenty to twenty-five per thousand of the total population as normal, and satisfactorily small. We have not, however, become accustomed to the minute analysis of such a rate, which might show that the respectable and "normal" average was made up of three rates for different classes varying from 3 to 4 per thousand to 200 per thousand. Half the mortality of the Berlin one-room dwellers occurred in households where five or more persons occupied the one apartment.

SOME STATISTICAL REVELATIONS.

Results of the more special inquiries set on foot in connection with the last census of Germany have within a few months become available, and some of them seem to me intensely interesting. For example, it is highly significant of the efficiency of recent municipal measures to find that the process of depopulation of the congested districts in the heart of Berlin has fairly begun. Thus, while the city's total population within unchanged municipal boundaries has, in the five years from 1885 to 1890, increased from about 1,300,000 to nearly 1,600,000, there has been a marked falling off in the five most central districts. In one there has been a loss of 178 families in every thousand. In two others the decline has amounted to 110 families in every thousand, or more than one-tenth. Meanwhile the outer districts have grown enormously, two of them doubling their population in the five years. In general it may be said that the growth of Berlin's population has lately been concomitant with a movement from the centre toward the suburbs that is proceeding at a higher velocity than the increase in total numbers. The new construction of houses conforms to the strict sanitary regulations to which I have referred, and to the broad and bold projects of the municipality for the control of population density in all the new neighborhoods.

ABATTOIRS, MARKET-HALLS AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The great municipal central slaughter house and cattle market, superadding hundreds of thousands of private butcher shops, and managed in such a way as to protect the public health, is now the rule in the cities of Germany. It is also the German policy to bring under official oversight so far as possible all articles of ordinary food consumption. This end the ancient custom of "open public market places" is just now being metamorphosed into a marvellous modern system of vast municipal market halls, erected in the populous quarters of the greater cities and at a convenient central point in smaller places. Berlin has of late been adding rapidly to the number of its housed markets, and its debt on account of the present cost of land and buildings for this purpose has reached about 25,000,000 marks. The value of the total investment is considerably greater than the outstanding bonded indebtedness. It is the policy of the market hall administration to rent stalls and place on a purely commercial basis, and to make the business profitable. The markets are on an administrative financial footing, and already help to lighten rather than to increase the burdens of

the general city treasury. There is perhaps no function that the German cities would more unanimously consider as belonging within the sphere of good municipal housekeeping than the anxious and aggressive oversight of the food supply. This is a service that the private family, especially the poor family, cannot possibly secure on its own account. It is therefore proper that the authorities should intervene. The abattoir monopoly is conducted under rules requiring that it shall pay its way, but shall not earn profit.

A MODEL SYSTEM OF POOR RELIEF.

For the care of the poor and the relief of all forms of distress, whether temporary or permanent, the German cities are superbly organized. The policy under which relief is administered has the advantage of being a national and uniform one. Thus, while the practical working of the policy belongs to the municipal administration, there is perfect harmony of method, not only throughout Prussia, but also throughout the whole German empire, with the exception of Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine. Let us glance at the organization of Berlin, for example, as a typical city. There is a strong central department of the city government with its assistants at its head, and with competent specialists and general advisers attached to it. But the practical work of relief is administered by about 250 local committees, the city being divided for purposes of poor relief into that number of districts. Each district committee has attached to it, ex-officio, a member of the municipal council, and a physician who has been appointed as the regular city inspector of that neighborhood. In addition to these officers, the local committee contains from five to twelve citizens who reside in the district, and who have been appointed on the ground of character and trustworthiness. To be designated a member of one of these local committees for the relief of the poor is regarded as a mark of respect, and is esteemed a substantial honor. It shows that a man has good standing with his neighbors, and also that he possesses the confidence and regard of the ruling authorities of Berlin. No man would dream of refusing to serve on such a committee. Moreover, refusal would carry with it the penalty of increased taxes, and, under certain circumstances, a suspension of civil and political privileges. No remuneration is attached to these appointments, and the duties connected with them are far from nominal, and may not be shirked. Each district is subdivided so that every citizen-member of the local committee is made responsible for a certain number of families and houses. He is expected to know the condition of his little parish. He is fully authorized to administer prompt relief in pressing cases, and is under obligation to examine thoroughly into all cases which require continued assistance.

GERMANY HAS NOT BEEN SATISFIED, HOWEVER, WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MORE SATISFACTORY METHOD OF POOR-RELIEF THAN ANY OTHER COUNTRY HAS PUT INTO PRACTICE.

It has seemed to German administrators and philanthropists that the whole modern plan of public aims ought to be superseded by a system of publicly managed insurance against sickness, accidents, old age, and infirmity, and that the permanent invalidism and the feebleness of old age—a system aiming at nothing else than the ultimate abolition of poverty. Toward this ideal the Germans have been very bravely and creditably making their way for some years. The business of insurance against sickness has now for a decade or more been carried on by numerous German municipalities, in order to supplement the various relief funds of the trades-unions, and of the volunteer benefit associations existing in the different wards and localities of all the larger German towns. It has been the policy both of the general government and also of the municipal authorities, to encourage and protect in every way the formation of these neighborhood and trade societies for insurance against illness or accident. The system as a whole, whether municipal or otherwise, has had very great development throughout Germany; and at length the German empire has added the crowning touch by enacting a law for the insurance of the working classes against the helplessness of old age.

THE MUNICIPALITY AS THE PEOPLE'S BANKER AND PAWNBROKER.

Municipal savings banks are a venerable institution in Germany, and are to be found almost without exception in all the large towns of the empire. In most of the important German towns, the number of depositors in the publicly managed savings banks differ considerably in matters of detail. Most of them pay an interest of about three per cent. The convenience of depositors is served in the larger places by the maintenance of a great number of branch offices scattered through the different wards and neighborhoods. Thus the Berlin savings bank system has seventy-five or more receiving offices, and the Hamburg system has forty. Berlin has more than 400,000 depositors, with total deposits at the present time approaching 150,000,000 marks. The Hamburg deposits had passed the 100,000,000 mark several years ago, and were rapidly growing in volume. Dresden makes the remarkable showing of nearly 200,000 outstanding depositors' books, with total deposits well exceeding 50,000,000 marks. Leipzig, Magdeburg, Frankfurt-on-Main, Hanover, Konigsberg and Dusseldorf carry, in proportion to their population, marvellously large sums in the municipal savings banks, distributed among very great numbers of depositors. Altona and Bremen show statistics almost incredible; and it would seem that in Aachen (Aix) almost every man, woman and child in the city holds a bank book.

MUNICIPAL PAWNBROKS (LEIHAUS) ARE QUITE AS GENERAL IN THE GERMAN CITIES AS THE MUNICIPAL SAVINGS BANKS.

These, like the savings banks, are a venerable institution in Germany. The public loan office of Augsburg dates from the year 1601; Nuremberg was founded in 1638, and Hamburg's 1850. Those of Dresden, Munich, Breslau, Frankfurt-on-Main and several smaller cities, are more than a hundred years old. Berlin's was established just sixty years ago. Leipzig and Cologne began the business early in this century, as did Strasburg and a dozen other cities. On the other hand, a considerable number of the rapidly growing industrial centres of Germany have established municipal pawnshops as

a part of the new municipal activities of the last ten or fifteen years. Experience has fully satisfied the German cities as to the feasibility, and the practical benefit to the poor, of an assumption by the municipality itself of the function of loan agent.

DEBS TESTIFIES.

The President of the A.R.U. Before the Strike Commission.

He Declares the Railway Brotherhood to Have Outlived Their Usefulness.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The A. R. U. president, E. V. Debs, was a witness before the strike commission yesterday. Leaving forward in his seat, the tall leader of the great strike began in a low, clear voice a recital, which gradually developed into almost an oration. He told of having received word that a strike in Pullman was imminent and of his coming to Chicago to investigate.

"I found," he said, "that men were working for the Pullman company at wages upon which they could not live. The salaries had been cut time and again until skilled mechanics were working their lives for wages not sufficient for day laborers; while the town of Pullman was so schemed that every penny the workmen made found its way back to the company. The workmen of Pullman were in a pitiable condition, and I determined I would do all in my power, as president of the A. R. U., to improve the conditions of these men. The strike followed, ordered by the men themselves. Then came the boycott, ordered by the strikers' delegates to our convention, and then followed the railroad strike, ordered by the various local unions, each of which had a grievance of its own.

RELIEF FOR PULLMAN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The relief appeal issued by Governor Altgeld was learned of by the destitute people of Pullman to-day with general expressions of joy and gratitude. The relief committee sent some supplies in the morning, and the headquarters were opened again with the expectation of getting more money and provisions in reply to the proclamation. When the doors of the supply station were opened, 400 men were assembled in double rows waiting to have their baskets filled. One thousand loaves of bread made from flour sent by the citizens of Allegheny, Mich., were distributed. Cash contributions were received, which would make \$100 in the treasury for the purchase of meat to be used for extreme cases. An evening paper is authority for the statement that the Pullman Company has recognized the bricklayers' union, Pullman and Roseland, and the strike in that branch of the big concern will soon be over.

FIGHTING THE LORDS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—James Henry Dalsiel, Radical, moved in the House of Commons, this evening, that the House of Lords appropriation be reduced. He complained that the government had not stated their attitude to the proposal to withdraw the power of veto from the upper house. He was asked to order by the Speaker, who admonished him to abstain from the subject of the appropriations. After several Radicals had spoken in support of the motion.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 22.—(Special)—Speaker Ross and Mr. Neff of the Northwest Executive Committee, left Regina, last evening as a deputation of the Northwest Assembly, to meet Hon. Mr. Daly, by appointment, at Winnipeg, to discuss Northwest matters.

SALVADOREAN REFUGEES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—New warrants have been served upon the Salvadoreans aboard the Bennington. It is believed that a tug will take the papers out to-morrow morning, starting about daylight. Dr. Calderon, consul to San Salvador, filed complaints against Benes and the other Salvadorean refugees and warrants were at once issued for their arrest. There are five complaints against the San Salvadoreans, embracing charges of murder, robbery, assault and strangulation, all committed in June last. As soon as the Bennington can be brought within territorial jurisdiction the warrants will be served by the U. S. marshal. Judicial proceedings will then be taken.

POLITICAL PRIESTS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: The Pope has sent a circular letter to the Italian bishops requesting them to instruct the clergy to refrain from secular subjects in their sermons. The occasion for the letter arose from the preaching of political reforms by some priests.

SAMOAN LANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—W. L. Chambers, United States land commissioner to Samoa, is in the city on route to the islands having been instructed by the United States government to return in order to act as arbitrator in the German and English land claims, about 350 of which still remain open. The United States representative goes to the islands in the interests of both German and English authorities.

STEAMER HARRY LYNN MADE ANOTHER TRIP TO VICTORIA FROM ROBEH HARBOR YESTERDAY WITH A SMALL FREIGHT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE A.R.U. BEFORE THE STRIKE COMMISSION.

He Declares the Railway Brotherhood to Have Outlived Their Usefulness.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The A. R. U. president, E. V. Debs, was a witness before the strike commission yesterday. Leaving forward in his seat, the tall leader of the great strike began in a low, clear voice a recital, which gradually developed into almost an oration. He told of having received word that a strike in Pullman was imminent and of his coming to Chicago to investigate.

"I found," he said, "that men were working for the Pullman company at wages upon which they could not live. The salaries had been cut time and again until skilled mechanics were working their lives for wages not sufficient for day laborers; while the town of Pullman was so schemed that every penny the workmen made found its way back to the company. The workmen of Pullman were in a pitiable condition, and I determined I would do all in my power, as president of the A. R. U., to improve the conditions of these men. The strike followed, ordered by the men themselves. Then came the boycott, ordered by the strikers' delegates to our convention, and then followed the railroad strike, ordered by the various local unions, each of which had a grievance of its own.

"The Pullman strike was the prime cause of the trouble," he said, "and it was the Pullman men and not the railroad men who were to blame. The Pullman men had grievances. The General Managers' Association had been organized with the intention of giving assistance to the railroads in their labor troubles. Their evident aim was to drive organized labor from existence. No sooner had this association been formed than a systematic reduction of railroad wages all over the country began. Men were ready to strike, and felt that they had cast their lot with the trouble maker who had come when it did not belong to the Pullman matter. The time was unpropitious. I did not order the strike. I had not the power. The men themselves had to be persuaded. I do not wish to shirk any responsibility, and am willing to say that I heartily concurred in and approved of the action taken by the men. As to violence, I always condemned it. I have written and spoken against it, believing and knowing that the strike could not be won by violence. As to the telegram sent from our office, counselling violence, I know of no such epistle.

"What about that 'buy a gun' telegram?" asked the commissioner.

"That is completely untrue. The telegram was sent by my private secretary to a friend in Erie and was merely a playful expression. It was sent as such and so understood."

Debs then said that within five days after the strike was declared the union had the railroads beaten. "They were paralyzed," he said, "but injunctions were soon broadcast and shortly afterward the officials of the A. R. U. were arrested for contempt of court. They had no money. About the same time General Miles came to Chicago, called on the General Managers' Association, and next day was quoted in an interview as saying that he had broken the backbone of the strike. Now, I consider that call of General Miles as largely out of place. He has no more right to consult with the General Managers' association than he had to consult with our union.

"I might say, too, that it seems strange that all our letters and telegrams were made public property while not a line of the railroads' correspondence was published. If it had been I think we could prove that the general managers at a secret meeting declared that they would stamp the A. R. U. out of existence."

In reply to a question Debs said that the union had taken every possible means to prevent riot and disorder.

"We objected to the presence of federal troops, and not state troops and police. If I remember rightly no serious outbreak occurred until the federal troops arrived, as their presence inflamed the men."

The witness then told of the railroad brotherhoods.

"The brotherhoods have outlived their usefulness," he said. "And that is the reason I left the fireman's organization. They were jealous of the A. R. U. and helped to defeat us. There is now a movement on foot to form a united and grand railroad organization. Within a few days a proposition will be submitted to the other railroad organizations whereby the officials of the A. R. U. shall resign with no possibility of election to office. The principal cause of strife then being relieved, an organization will be effected if the brotherhoods give their consent, which shall include all employes."

"What is your opinion as to methods of presenting strikes?" asked Commissioner Worthington of Debs.

"By my own idea, and it is the idea of the A. R. U. is to unify all the railway men of the country. A power like that practically managed would avoid strikes. The railway managers would recognize the wisdom of treating it fairly and meeting it in a conciliatory spirit."

"Do you believe a strike is justifiable that interferes with public conveniences?"

"I believe a strike is justifiable, no matter what the result, when it results in unloading and degrading."

"Do you believe in government ownership of railroads?" asked Mr. Korman.

"Yes, sir. I believe the government ownership is decidedly better than railway ownership of the government."

SAVANNAH LANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—W. L. Chambers, United States land commissioner to Samoa, is in the city on route to the islands having been instructed by the United States government to return in order to act as arbitrator in the German and English land claims, about 350 of which still remain open. The United States representative goes to the islands in the interests of both German and English authorities.

POLITICAL PRIESTS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: The Pope has sent a circular letter to the Italian bishops requesting them to instruct the clergy to refrain from secular subjects in their sermons. The occasion for the letter arose from the preaching of political reforms by some priests.

STEAMER HARRY LYNN MADE ANOTHER TRIP TO VICTORIA FROM ROBEH HARBOR YESTERDAY WITH A SMALL FREIGHT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The A. R. U. president, E. V. Debs, was a witness before the strike commission yesterday. Leaving forward in his seat, the tall leader of the great strike began in a low, clear voice a recital, which gradually developed into almost an oration. He told of having received word that a strike in Pullman was imminent and of his coming to Chicago to investigate.

"I found," he said, "that men were working for the Pullman company at wages upon which they could not live. The salaries had been cut time and again until skilled mechanics were working their lives for wages not sufficient for day laborers; while the town of Pullman was so schemed that every penny the workmen made found its way back to the company. The workmen of Pullman were in a pitiable condition, and I determined I would do all in my power, as president of the A. R. U., to improve the conditions of these men. The strike followed, ordered by the men themselves. Then came the boycott, ordered by the strikers' delegates to our convention, and then followed the railroad strike, ordered by the various local unions, each of which had a grievance of its own.

"The Pullman strike was the prime cause of the trouble," he said, "and it was the Pullman men and not the railroad men who were to blame. The Pullman men had grievances. The General Managers' Association had been organized with the intention of giving assistance to the railroads in their labor troubles. Their evident aim was to drive organized labor from existence. No sooner had this association been formed than a systematic reduction of railroad wages all over the country began. Men were ready to strike, and felt that they had cast their lot with the trouble maker who had come when it did not belong to the Pullman matter. The time was unpropitious. I did not order the strike. I had not the power. The men themselves had to be persuaded. I do not wish to shirk any responsibility, and am willing to say that I heartily concurred in and approved of the action taken by the men. As to violence, I always condemned it. I have written and spoken against it, believing and knowing that the strike could not be won by violence. As to the telegram sent from our office, counselling violence, I know of no such epistle.

"What about that 'buy a gun' telegram?" asked the commissioner.

"That is completely untrue. The telegram was sent by my private secretary to a friend in Erie and was merely a playful expression. It was sent as such and so understood."

Debs then said that within five days after the strike was declared the union had the railroads beaten. "They were paralyzed," he said, "but injunctions were soon broadcast and shortly afterward the officials of the A. R. U. were arrested for contempt of court. They had no money. About the same time General Miles came to Chicago, called on the General Managers' Association, and next day was quoted in an interview as saying that he had broken the backbone of the strike. Now, I consider that call of General Miles as largely out of place. He has no more right to consult with the General Managers' association than he had to consult with our union.

"I might say, too, that it seems strange that all our letters and telegrams were made public property while not a line of the railroads' correspondence was published. If it had been I think we could prove that the general managers at a secret meeting declared that they would stamp the A. R. U. out of existence."

In reply to a question Debs said that the union had taken every possible means to prevent riot and disorder.

"We objected to the presence of federal troops, and not state troops and police. If I remember rightly no serious outbreak occurred until the federal troops arrived, as their presence inflamed the men."

The witness then told of the railroad brotherhoods.

"The brotherhoods have outlived their usefulness," he said. "And that is the reason I left the fireman's organization. They were jealous of the A. R. U. and helped to defeat us. There is now a movement on foot to form a united and grand railroad organization. Within a few days a proposition will be submitted to the other railroad organizations whereby the officials of the A. R. U. shall resign with no possibility of election to office. The principal cause of strife then being relieved, an organization will be effected if the brotherhoods give their consent, which shall include all employes."

"What is your opinion as to methods of presenting strikes?" asked Commissioner Worthington of Debs.

"By my own idea, and it is the idea of the A. R. U. is to unify all the railway men of the country. A power like that practically managed would avoid strikes. The railway managers would recognize the wisdom of treating it fairly and meeting it in a conciliatory spirit."

"Do you believe a strike is justifiable that interferes with public conveniences?"

"I believe a strike is justifiable, no matter what the result, when it results in unloading and degrading."

"Do you believe in government ownership of railroads?" asked Mr. Korman.

"Yes, sir. I believe the government ownership is decidedly better than railway ownership of the government."

SAVANNAH LANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—W. L. Chambers, United States land commissioner to Samoa, is in the city on route to the islands having been instructed by the United States government to return in order to act as arbitrator in the German and English land claims, about 350 of which still remain open. The United States representative goes to the islands in the interests of both German and English authorities.

POLITICAL PRIESTS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: The Pope has sent a circular letter to the Italian bishops requesting them to instruct the clergy to refrain from secular subjects in their sermons. The occasion for the letter arose from the preaching of political reforms by some priests.

STEAMER HARRY LYNN MADE ANOTHER TRIP TO VICTORIA FROM ROBEH HARBOR YESTERDAY WITH A SMALL FREIGHT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The A. R. U. president, E. V. Debs, was a witness before the strike commission yesterday. Leaving forward in his seat, the tall leader of the great strike began in a low, clear voice a recital, which gradually developed into almost an oration. He told of having received word that a strike in Pullman was imminent and of his coming to Chicago to investigate.

"I found," he said, "that men were working for the Pullman company at wages upon which they could not live. The salaries had been cut time and again until skilled mechanics were working their lives for wages not sufficient for day laborers; while the town of Pullman was so schemed that every penny the workmen made found its way back to the company. The workmen of Pullman were in a pitiable condition, and I determined I would do all in my power, as president of the A. R. U., to improve the conditions of these men. The strike followed, ordered by the men themselves. Then came the boycott, ordered by the strikers' delegates to our convention, and then followed the railroad strike, ordered by the various local unions, each of which had a grievance of its own.

"The Pullman strike was the prime cause of the trouble," he said, "and it was the Pullman men and not the railroad men who were to blame. The Pullman men had grievances. The General Managers' Association had been organized with the intention of giving assistance to the railroads in their labor troubles. Their evident aim was to drive organized labor from existence. No sooner had this association been formed than a systematic reduction of railroad wages all over the country began. Men were ready to strike, and felt that they had cast their lot with the trouble maker who had come when it did not belong to the Pullman matter. The time was unpropitious. I did not order the strike. I had not the power. The men themselves had to be persuaded. I do not wish to shirk any responsibility, and am willing to say that I heartily concurred in and approved of the action taken by the men. As to violence, I always condemned it. I have written and spoken against it, believing and knowing that the strike could not be won by violence. As to the telegram sent from our office, counselling violence, I know of no such epistle.

"What about that 'buy a gun' telegram?" asked the commissioner.

"That is completely untrue. The telegram was sent by my private secretary to a friend in Erie and was merely a playful expression. It was sent as such and so understood."

Debs then said that within five days after the strike was declared the union had the railroads beaten. "They were paralyzed," he said, "but injunctions were soon broadcast and shortly afterward the officials of the A. R. U. were arrested for contempt of court. They had no money. About the same time General Miles came to Chicago, called on the General Managers' Association, and next day was quoted in an interview as saying that he had broken the backbone of the strike. Now, I consider that call of General Miles as largely out of place. He has no more right to consult with the General Managers' association than he had to consult with our union.

court. But, according to the rule, mercantile documents in their own hands, following that rule, may be used in evidence, provided that no doubt should be cast without the defendant's mere "ruling off" of a physical act which any jury will not be so foolish as to believe such an act effective without the consent of the employer. The court, in such a case, would not, and such direction I need hardly say, consideration and adjudication on the part of the master. It is in effect, that as the expiring firm has as the book debts the decision debts are bad shall not rest, but shall be the joint debt of the plaintiff's claim for half the debt which the defendant is bad, must therefore be a statement based on what, in my judgment, when the plaintiff is dead, and how she would feel viewed as liberty to view, advanced by the court, that the absence of the plaintiff to the ruling of the debts is to do so any further claim in the defendant for half the whole case correct the in his hands a balance of amounting to \$138,96, of the agreement, he until the question of is finally settled. Therefore, cannot be entitled to that amount. On the other I find, nothing due to the right not to disburse his to do so any further claim in the defendant for half of any debts mutually contracted, might be barred on the claim being res judicata in the plaintiff's hands, and therefore think the proper a nonsuit, which I do, served to the plaintiff proceedings with respect to involved in the action as was. The nonsuit is to be the course adopted by the I have said, is ten un-

MARKETS.



THE WORLD OF SPORT.

"Union Gun Club" Provides an Interesting Digest of the Provincial Game Laws.

Dunn off for California—Foulkes' Success at Tacoma—Gossip of Field and Path.

TO THE SPORTING EDITOR:—It was a move in the right direction for the Legislature in 1892 to repeal the Game act of 1890 and 1891, and to amend and consolidate the same by the enactment of "The Game Protection Act, 1892." That act was a fairly good one, making the "close season" applicable to all portions of the province on the same date. But it was subsequently amended by some of the representatives from the Mainland that the close season to the sections of the province east of the Cascades was too restrictive. In 1893 the act was amended, making the open season for mountain sheep, and caribou (moose), east of the Cascade range, a month earlier; and eighteen days earlier for blue grouse and prairie fowl. The concession, though unwise, would not have been objectionable in the early days, but the changes in the mode of travelling making travel to the interior comparatively cheap and easy, brought hunters from all directions, who, together with the local sportsmen, made such havoc among the young broods of prairie fowl as almost threatened their extermination in some localities. This caused a repeal of that portion of the statute, and the act was amended in 1894, making the close season for blue grouse throughout the province. So far so good; but the numerous alterations, additions, conditions, changes of dates, etc., set forth in the various amendments to the act as it now stands, are intended as a guide to sportsmen and a simple manual to justices of the peace and constables, only tend to perplex and confuse instead of to instruct and inform. The would-be law-abiding sportsman is really at a loss to know when he is right, as without a close scrutiny of the act of 1892, '93, and '94, it is utterly impossible to say when he may consider himself safe and within the meaning of the act. The ordinary sportsman or hunter is not supposed to be a student of the law to work out enigmas, and even if he were a "game warden" at that business he might, even with a gun that would make a pattern of 240 pellets to a 30 inch circle, miss some repeating clause in the Game act, if he ever took a crack at it. I have gone carefully through the act, and hereto a digest of the same, which I think may be safely taken as a correct guide to sportsmen.

GAME PROTECTION ACTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

And Amendments, to 1894. It is lawful to shoot:—Grouse (Blue, Willow or Ruffed), prairie fowl and partridge from 1st September to 31st January. Ducks, from 1st September to last day of February. Cock pheasants (except on Mainland), from 1st October to 31st January. Deer, elk, caribou, moose, have, mountain sheep and mountain goat, from 15th September to 31st December. Note.—On Mainland, East of Cascade, mountain sheep, goat and caribou, from 1st September to 31st December. It is unlawful to shoot:—Horn pheasants at any time. Moose and caribou at any time. Cow elk or cow moose at any time. Quail, before the 1st of September. It is unlawful to buy or sell or offer for sale:—Any pheasant at any time. Any duck or ruffed grouse, before 1st October in each year. The act in respect to the offering of deer for sale is very vague. In one section it states that deer are not permitted to be offered for sale until 1st September, and in another section it provides that deer are not to be killed before the 15th September. This error in the act is slightly misleading. Still it is only common sense to place a fair construction on the intention of the act, namely, that deer are not sold until killed, and if not killed until the 15th cannot be offered for sale on the 1st of the same month. A hunter who kills a deer before the 15th of September, and offers it for sale, is liable to prosecution under the act.

THE GEAR.

BRITISH COLUMBIANS SUCCESSFUL. The final event in the Northwest Association regatta was disposed of at Seattle Saturday. Portland took second place and the Burrard Inlet third. Harry Macaulay and George Wood of this city, carried off the honors in the double duple challenge. Charles Dillon and L. C. Henry, of the Willamette, Roscoe Oakes and F. R. Cooper returned with the Victoria competitors from the regatta and are now visiting this city.

THE WHEEL.

LESSONS OF THE VANCOUVER MEET. The cyclists of British Columbia who attended the annual race meet of C. W. A. district No. 1, at Vancouver Saturday, taught great deal. The juniors were taught the useful lesson that more than strength and skill is required in bicycle racing, and that "headwork" plays just as important a part in the game as does speed. The few Victoria riders who competed did as well as they did in remarkable when the fact of their having no track to train on is taken into consideration. With modern facilities, Victoria could put out at any time a dozen or more flyers capable of holding their own against any on the coast; within the track is open, and they are to be disappointed. But the old hands as well as the young riders were enlightened in more than one respect at Vancouver, and as a result, provision will no doubt be made next year to meet competitors, such as took the track officials by surprise on Saturday, and which had to be disposed

of while the public were kept waiting. Unfortunately all riders are not of the "square sport" variety that has many sturdy champions in the great majority of the riders familiar to race-goers in this Province. The majority referred to are the good riders who are verging toward the line which divides riding for sport and riding for profit, and who are apparently not above jockeying a likely winner if opportunity presents, so that the best man may not get the chance to win that is his right. The fact that it is no honor to take a race by questionable riding tactics is lost sight of in knowledge that has been won. Another point worthy of consideration, and also dealing with the safety of competitors, is in regard to the number of men who may safely be sent away at once on a track of the regulation width. Several of the races at Vancouver Saturday, filled so well that they invited accidents from start to finish, and it was a matter of guesswork whether the best men won, as those handicapped behind had no opportunity of passing the crowded front ranks even if they possessed strength and speed enough to have done so easily. The matter of limits for all important races must now be taken into serious consideration, while the simplification of conditions in obstacle races would be found advantageous all round. The officials of the Vancouver races were forced to take numerous difficulties which were not to be had anticipated, and to their credit it may be said that they met them well. Though the meet of '94 cannot be classed as a parallel success to its predecessor of 1893, it furnished valuable lessons of experience, with which in the possession and a good track Victoria should make the meet of '95 a triumph in every respect.

A SPORTSMANLIKE PROPOSITION.

NANAIMO, Aug. 21.—(Special.)—The Deaming brothers claim that they have not been altogether fairly treated in connection with last Saturday's bicycle races at Vancouver. They entirely repudiate the instructions of unfair play on their part, and to prove their contention they now offer to ride any of the competitors in the championship races, or Bradley of Victoria, whom they especially desire to meet, on the same track and at similar distances for any of the prizes won by them, conditional upon those taking part putting up prizes of an equal value. The winner to take both prizes. The Deaming will ride at any time on a fortnight's notice.

FOOTBALL.

THE WANDERERS ORGANIZING. The Wanderers Association Football Club held a meeting in the B. C. Dye Works on Yates-street, last evening, and reorganized for the season. The officers elected are: J. G. Brown, president; M. Hutchinson, vice-president; J. Decker, captain; R. McLean, vice-captain; W. Fisher, secretary; and W. Wrigglesworth, treasurer. The executive committee is composed of: J. McLean, A. Goward, R. Hutchinson, N. Hewatson, and J. Decker. Among other business transacted was that of choosing the club's colors which will be white and blue, the former for jerseys and the latter for mickerbooks. The first practice of the club will be held on Beacon Hill, Saturday afternoon.

FOULKES' COAST CHAMPION.

The Tacoma Ledger of Sunday has the following: "The open tennis tournament for the championship of the Northwest closed yesterday and resulted in Foulkes, of Victoria, carrying off by far the largest share of the honors. He was a winner in all three classes. The match in doubles was a very remarkable one, the score in the first set being 16-14, and the whole full sets were required to determine the winners. Miss Anderson, of Tacoma, was the winning lady, while Fardon and White, of this city, did some fine playing for the championship in doubles. "The score for the last two days is as follows: Singles—Hurd beat C. Frantell, 6-2, 6-3; Frantell beat Hurd, 6-2, 6-3. Doubles—White-Fardon beat Griggs-Sargant, 6-2, 6-4; Foulkes-Cuppige beat Hurd-McLean, 6-2, 6-3. Mixed doubles—Foulkes-Miss Anderson beat F. J. Frantell-Miss Woodruff, 6-1, 6-4. Foulkes-Miss Cuppige beat White-Miss Anderson, 6-2, 6-3. Foulkes and Miss Anderson beat White and Miss Korbahn."

THE FIRST OFFICER OF THE "COSTA RICA" ON THAT "CLOSE CALL" IN THE STRAITS.

Recent Arrivals for Lumber Cargoes—Gossip of the Wharves and Front.

TO THE EDITOR:—In your weekly issue of August 10 I noticed the arrival report of the schooner Viva, in which the master states that when off Race Rocks, he was nearly run into and sunk by a steamer supposed to be the Costa Rica.

THE MASTER OF THE SCHOONER HAS MADE A FALSE AND UNCALLED FOR REPORT REGARDING THE COSTA RICA BEING THE STEAMER WHICH NEARLY RAN HIM DOWN; IT MUST HAVE BEEN SOME OTHER STEAMER, AS HIS STATEMENT OF EVENTS IS UTTERLY AT VARIANCE TO ANY EVENT WHICH HAPPENED ON OUR VOYAGE.

As the Costa Rica was not in the straits at the time of our voyage, and as the Viva was not run into and sunk by a steamer, it is impossible that the Costa Rica was the vessel which nearly ran us down. The master of the schooner has made a false and uncalculated report regarding the Costa Rica being the steamer which nearly ran him down; it must have been some other steamer, as his statement of events is utterly at variance to any event which happened on our voyage. The Costa Rica was not in the straits at the time of our voyage, and as the Viva was not run into and sunk by a steamer, it is impossible that the Costa Rica was the vessel which nearly ran us down.

YACHTING.

"SATANITA" AGAIN A WINNER. SOUTHSEA, Aug. 20.—The Satanita and the Britannia were the only starters in the Royal Albert cup race at this morning. Both yachts crossed the starting line at 10 o'clock with the Satanita slightly in the lead. She maintained her advantage to the end, winning handsly.

THE GUY.

FROM THE LOG. We left Victoria in the "Guy," a small open boat, on a cruise to Nanaimo on Wednesday the 8th of August. Although we had canvas with us, we were not fortunate enough in either going or coming to have any wind, consequently were obliged to fall back on our oars.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

The ship Newby, well-known in these waters, arrived in Royal Roads from San Francisco yesterday and will this morning start for the Hecla. The steamer Active, there to load lumber for Chile. The Italian bark Cavour, from Calio, also arrived in the Roads yesterday. She is here for orders, and is under charter to carry lumber to South America. She will now go to Hastings mill with the Lorne today, and Cates & McDermott will load her.

FOR THE ORIENT.

The steamship Tacoma of the N. P. line is to sail for China, and Japan from Tacoma yesterday and will this morning start for the Hecla. The steamer Active, there to load lumber for Chile. The Italian bark Cavour, from Calio, also arrived in the Roads yesterday. She is here for orders, and is under charter to carry lumber to South America. She will now go to Hastings mill with the Lorne today, and Cates & McDermott will load her.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Electric Light Steam Plant to be Furnished by the William Hamilton Co.

The Canadian General Electric Company Will Put in the Dynamos.

The special meeting of the city council for the consideration of electric light plant tenders opened yesterday afternoon with an address from Mr. Hamilton of the William Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Peterboro, who explained in detail the meaning of his tender. It was found that the tandem compound condensing Corliss engine and boiler would cost \$11,500, or a cross-compound condensing Corliss engine in the plant would cost \$12,150.

THE REFLECTOR.

TORONTO, Aug. 21.—(Special.)—The Ontario Rifle Association, which began its Toronto Teamp are entered from British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and H.M.S. Blake now at Quebec.

THE TRUCK.

ALIX BEATS NANCY HANKS RECORD. CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Alix, Monroe Hall's wonderful little mare, created a sensation at Washington Park to day by turning the track in 2:05 1/2, in a contest to beat the record for the course, 2:02, made by Nancy Hanks in 1892.

CRICKET.

TORONTO, Aug. 21.—(Special.)—A committee of the Canadian Cricket Association last night selected the team to represent Canada in the international match at Philadelphia on September 10, 11 and 12. There are no players west of Chatham on the team.

FOOTBALL.

THE WANDERERS ORGANIZING. The Wanderers Association Football Club held a meeting in the B. C. Dye Works on Yates-street, last evening, and reorganized for the season. The officers elected are: J. G. Brown, president; M. Hutchinson, vice-president; J. Decker, captain; R. McLean, vice-captain; W. Fisher, secretary; and W. Wrigglesworth, treasurer. The executive committee is composed of: J. McLean, A. Goward, R. Hutchinson, N. Hewatson, and J. Decker. Among other business transacted was that of choosing the club's colors which will be white and blue, the former for jerseys and the latter for mickerbooks. The first practice of the club will be held on Beacon Hill, Saturday afternoon.

FOULKES' COAST CHAMPION.

The Tacoma Ledger of Sunday has the following: "The open tennis tournament for the championship of the Northwest closed yesterday and resulted in Foulkes, of Victoria, carrying off by far the largest share of the honors. He was a winner in all three classes. The match in doubles was a very remarkable one, the score in the first set being 16-14, and the whole full sets were required to determine the winners. Miss Anderson, of Tacoma, was the winning lady, while Fardon and White, of this city, did some fine playing for the championship in doubles. "The score for the last two days is as follows: Singles—Hurd beat C. Frantell, 6-2, 6-3; Frantell beat Hurd, 6-2, 6-3. Doubles—White-Fardon beat Griggs-Sargant, 6-2, 6-4; Foulkes-Cuppige beat Hurd-McLean, 6-2, 6-3. Mixed doubles—Foulkes-Miss Anderson beat F. J. Frantell-Miss Woodruff, 6-1, 6-4. Foulkes-Miss Cuppige beat White-Miss Anderson, 6-2, 6-3. Foulkes and Miss Anderson beat White and Miss Korbahn."

THE FIRST OFFICER OF THE "COSTA RICA" ON THAT "CLOSE CALL" IN THE STRAITS.

Recent Arrivals for Lumber Cargoes—Gossip of the Wharves and Front.

TO THE EDITOR:—In your weekly issue of August 10 I noticed the arrival report of the schooner Viva, in which the master states that when off Race Rocks, he was nearly run into and sunk by a steamer supposed to be the Costa Rica.

THE MASTER OF THE SCHOONER HAS MADE A FALSE AND UNCALLED FOR REPORT REGARDING THE COSTA RICA BEING THE STEAMER WHICH NEARLY RAN HIM DOWN; IT MUST HAVE BEEN SOME OTHER STEAMER, AS HIS STATEMENT OF EVENTS IS UTTERLY AT VARIANCE TO ANY EVENT WHICH HAPPENED ON OUR VOYAGE.

As the Costa Rica was not in the straits at the time of our voyage, and as the Viva was not run into and sunk by a steamer, it is impossible that the Costa Rica was the vessel which nearly ran us down. The master of the schooner has made a false and uncalculated report regarding the Costa Rica being the steamer which nearly ran him down; it must have been some other steamer, as his statement of events is utterly at variance to any event which happened on our voyage. The Costa Rica was not in the straits at the time of our voyage, and as the Viva was not run into and sunk by a steamer, it is impossible that the Costa Rica was the vessel which nearly ran us down.

YACHTING.

"SATANITA" AGAIN A WINNER. SOUTHSEA, Aug. 20.—The Satanita and the Britannia were the only starters in the Royal Albert cup race at this morning. Both yachts crossed the starting line at 10 o'clock with the Satanita slightly in the lead. She maintained her advantage to the end, winning handsly.

THE GUY.

FROM THE LOG. We left Victoria in the "Guy," a small open boat, on a cruise to Nanaimo on Wednesday the 8th of August. Although we had canvas with us, we were not fortunate enough in either going or coming to have any wind, consequently were obliged to fall back on our oars.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

The ship Newby, well-known in these waters, arrived in Royal Roads from San Francisco yesterday and will this morning start for the Hecla. The steamer Active, there to load lumber for Chile. The Italian bark Cavour, from Calio, also arrived in the Roads yesterday. She is here for orders, and is under charter to carry lumber to South America. She will now go to Hastings mill with the Lorne today, and Cates & McDermott will load her.

FOR THE ORIENT.

The steamship Tacoma of the N. P. line is to sail for China, and Japan from Tacoma yesterday and will this morning start for the Hecla. The steamer Active, there to load lumber for Chile. The Italian bark Cavour, from Calio, also arrived in the Roads yesterday. She is here for orders, and is under charter to carry lumber to South America. She will now go to Hastings mill with the Lorne today, and Cates & McDermott will load her.

THE CITY.

The next examinations of the R. C. Medical Council are to take place at Vancouver on the 4th of September.

A MOONLIGHT excursion up the Arm was taken, and much enjoyed by the members of the Ladies' String Orchestra last night.

At the Manse, 173 Pandora street, Rev. Dr. Campbell united in marriage on the 25th of July, David Monasters and Mary Jane McMullen, all of Portland.

Rev. J. P. McCulloch, the editor of the Skeena river newspaper, Rev. R. W. Gard, another missionary in the north, and F. J. Deiby, came down to the Bowditch in Vancouver yesterday, and arrived over by the Chamer last evening.

GENERAL Steve O'Brien, proprietor of the Grotto, has at last taken advice from his customers and is now supplying Equinall water at the bar. Steve tated the Elk lake water the other day and was amazed at the impure character of it. This had something to do with his action. He did not care to have the excellent liquor dispensed at the Grotto spoiled by bad water.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

THE CITY.

The next examinations of the R. C. Medical Council are to take place at Vancouver on the 4th of September.

A MOONLIGHT excursion up the Arm was taken, and much enjoyed by the members of the Ladies' String Orchestra last night.

At the Manse, 173 Pandora street, Rev. Dr. Campbell united in marriage on the 25th of July, David Monasters and Mary Jane McMullen, all of Portland.

Rev. J. P. McCulloch, the editor of the Skeena river newspaper, Rev. R. W. Gard, another missionary in the north, and F. J. Deiby, came down to the Bowditch in Vancouver yesterday, and arrived over by the Chamer last evening.

GENERAL Steve O'Brien, proprietor of the Grotto, has at last taken advice from his customers and is now supplying Equinall water at the bar. Steve tated the Elk lake water the other day and was amazed at the impure character of it. This had something to do with his action. He did not care to have the excellent liquor dispensed at the Grotto spoiled by bad water.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.

MR. H. D. HANCOCK, for Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, yesterday applied to Mr. J. Walker for an order committing to the common jail His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, for contempt of court in the erection of electric light poles in the city.





The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING... The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited Liability.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. Per Year (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$10.00

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS... More than one week and not more than one month—50 cents.

THE MISSISSIPPI. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—Horne lake, a long chain of water twenty miles south of Memphis, to-day broke through its banks and started with a tremendous rush towards the Mississippi river, a mile distant, carrying everything before it.

DESTITUTION AT PULLMAN. CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Governor Altgeld, in his official capacity, came from the state capital to personally investigate the condition of the 1,800 destitute ex-employees of the Pullman Palace car company.

A STATE OF SIEGE. NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—There is considerable anxiety in Brazil over the rumor that President Peixoto will continue to govern under a state of siege.

ACCIDENTS. WINNIPEG, Aug. 20.—(Special)—Ira Hamden, a cartney farmer, was thrown by a runaway horse and received injuries which are expected to be fatal.

CHINA-JAPANESE WAR.

Seizure of War Vessels in Process of Fitting in England.

Korean Passes Fortified—A Spy Manila—Fleets Fail to Meet.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times telegraphs under yesterday's date: General Tlo, commander of the Feng Tien division, telegraphs that on Friday the Chinese attacked the Japanese at Ping Yang and drove them with a heavy loss to Chang Ho, a distance of 11 miles.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Times says: The survivors of the Chinese transport Kow Shing were in deplorable condition when they were rescued from the sinking of that vessel. The statements made by these persons show that the Kow Shing was without an escort and that the attack made upon her by the Japanese warship Naniwa was unprovoked and not in any respect connected with a naval engagement.

THE FATHERLAND. Opinions in regard to the Adoption of the Gorman U. S. Tariff Bill.

BEELIN, Aug. 21.—Manufacturers and exporters interested in American trade are somewhat elated over the passage of the German bill. In the textile industry the relief from the last months of suspension is especially apparent.

THE SIBERIAN RAIL. WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 21.—The States Council General Jones, in a report to the President, points out that the cost of the Siberian railroad is still depressing effect upon the price throughout the world.

Winnipeg, Aug. 20.—(Special)—Ira Hamden, a cartney farmer, was thrown by a runaway horse and received injuries which are expected to be fatal.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

A Brave Mother Tries to Save Her Drowning Son and Dies With Him.

Vancouver Island Flockmaster's Meeting—Jack Norton and Will Hatter Safe.

VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, Aug. 20.—The council has appointed a committee to draft a suitable address and arrange for a public reception to Hon. W. Laurier in September.

WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 21.—The run of salmon last night was again small, many of the boats unfortunately returning without a single fish.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walker left this evening for England on an important mission.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

BOUNDARY CREEK MINES.

Mining and farming operations on Boundary Creek are particularly bright this year.

Mr. E. P. Palmerston of Midway (formerly Boundary City) who arrived in town on Saturday, had quite a batch of interesting news from that part of the country.

Mr. Atkinson, C.P.R., mechanical superintendent, Montreal, arrived here on Tuesday to officially inspect the scene and wreckage of the late catastrophe.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walker left this evening for England on an important mission.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

INFLUENZA.

Or La Grippe, though occasionally epidemic, is always more or less prevalent.

The best remedy for this complaint is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

THE SIBERIAN RAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 21.—The States Council General Jones, in a report to the President, points out that the cost of the Siberian railroad is still depressing effect upon the price throughout the world.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

THE SIBERIAN RAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 21.—The States Council General Jones, in a report to the President, points out that the cost of the Siberian railroad is still depressing effect upon the price throughout the world.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A suit that may contain a sequel to the charges of perjury, which caused the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Chamberlain, of this city, was filed at the Supreme Court today.