

Latest U.S. Gov't Report Baking Powder PURELY PURE

Montreal. He was formerly a captain of the Hundredth regiment... Baking Powder PURELY PURE... When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

CHINESE ARMY HEMMED IN.

The Japanese Surrounded Them in Korea and Cut Off the Food Supply... All Foreigners Have Been Discharged From Japanese Naval Dockyards.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

An Old Miser Found Dead in his House... Detroit, Mich., Sept. 10.—Charles B. Chauvin lived in a miserable house on his farm on the Grosse Point road, six miles from this city, for fifty years.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Resolutions Passed by the Delegates at Ottawa To-day... Ottawa, Sept. 5.—The trades and labor congress devoted most of the forenoon session to communications.

WONDERFUL RECOVERY.

Child Struck by Lightning Recovered Hearing and Speech... Winfield, La., Sept. 10.—A house belonging to John Zelinka of this village was struck by lightning during the storm on Saturday night.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

Physician Commits Suicide in the Streets of New York... New York, Sept. 7.—A well dressed man, who from papers found in his pocket is believed to be Dr. H. Crosson, of No. 1244 South Seventeenth street, Philadelphia, committed suicide on Fourth street near Bryant park railway, between Fifth and Sixth avenue, at a quarter after ten o'clock last night.

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Lord Brassey Writes to the London Times on the Atlantic Steamship Line... Gladstone's Subscription a Matter of Contention—Emperor William's Speech.

THE FAVORITE SEIZED.

Taken in Custody by the Mohican for Violating the Regulations... The steamship Willamette, Captain Hansen, arrived at Seattle on Saturday, seven days from Dutch Harbor.

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Conspirators Attempt to Murder the Troops and Are Arrested... New York, Sept. 6.—The Herald prints the following from President Caceres of Peru: "Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 5.—Editor Herald: Barriga and other conspirators embarked at Chilya as passengers on board of the steamer Cory, when out at sea they attempted to murder the government troops.

NIAGARAGAN OUTRAGES.

American Vessels Seized and Confiscated at Bluefields... Colon, Sept. 9.—The United States steamer Columbia has been ordered to convey the American refugees at Port Limon back to Bluefields.

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Valuable Scrip Found in the Lining of Old Shoes... Paris, Sept. 10.—The judicial authorities of St. Quentin are at present engaged in investigating a most extraordinary affair.

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M'WHIRREL TO BE HANGED.

All Efforts to Save the Murderer's Neck so Far Prove Ineffectual... The Hanging to Take Place at Brantford on the First of October

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, September 14

THE HOUSE TO MEET.

The provincial government has decided to call a meeting of the legislature for the first or second week of November, and the necessary proclamation will shortly be issued.

THE RAILWAY POLICY.

The Times has more than once had occasion to remark on the policy of the Canadian Pacific, which by means of unreasonable freight rates manages to keep down its own traffic and to impede the development of the country through which it runs.

What can at present be purchased from the Northwest farmers at 40 cents per bushel, and the freight on this over the C. P. R. to coast points is 36 cents a bushel, making the total cost to coast millers or dealers, 76 cents.

LOTTERIES.

The Times is credibly informed that the mania for gambling in Chinese lotteries was never so universally practised as at the present time.

There was much more to the same effect. The Times then mildly expressed the opinion that the Colonist was promising more on Mr. Teague's behalf than that gentleman would be able to perform in the time allowed, and that it was doing its best to put him in a position in which he would hardly take pleasure.

ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY.

A very important convention is to meet in Toronto a week from Monday, having no less a subject to consider than the deepening of the St. Lawrence waterway

to 20 feet, so that ocean vessels may reach ports on the great lakes. The circular calling the convention sets out: "For years throughout the west the question of improved water communication with the east has been agitated. Conventions to further this object have been held at Grand Forks, Detroit, Washington and St. Paul. A 20 foot channel to the sea would reduce the freight and increase the price of the products of the soil throughout the whole of the west and northwest.

At the recent meeting of the American Bar Association at Saratoga, Judge Moorfield Storey, of Boston, read a paper dealing with the appointment of legislative representatives to districts. He paid special attention to a well known political device which he thus describes: "There is an ancient wrong, native, I regret to say, in Massachusetts, but readily adopted elsewhere, which seems to grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength. I refer to the practice known as 'gerrymandering.'"

The Week's Budget of News from the Okanagan Valley. Vernon News. The Strathearn Mining Company appear to be going ahead in earnest to develop their property at Fairview. Mr. Merritt, an experienced and widely known mining engineer, is in charge and contracts have recently been let to get out ore on the Brown Bear, which will probably result in the employment of a considerable force at an early date.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE!

During the earlier part of last January the Colonist was earnestly endeavoring to convince the people of this city that if they would only place Mr. Teague in the mayor's chair there would be complete reformation of civic affairs.

This is the kind of man (Mr. Teague) that the citizens ought to have to manage the city's affairs. He would in the management of the city's affairs put an end to shilly shally, and he would give no encouragement to the policy of chatter. The work to be done is always, with him, the principal thing, and he does not allow trifles to stand in the way of his being accomplished.

As the citizens must see, there is much for an energetic man of action to do in all parts of the city and in every one of its departments. Nothing has been finished and nothing is in good condition.

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It is not a little surprising that the city fathers do not take some trouble to make the streets tidy. From one end of the city to the other the thoroughfares appear to be uncleaned for. Wherever one turns in his walks abroad there is something to offend the eye. We do not speak of the obstacles that are left in many places to annoy pedestrians much longer than is necessary, but of the generally neglected appearance of the streets and sidewalks. It would take but very little

labor to remove the many unightly objects that give the town a slovenly appearance and to make the small repairs that are needed to keep them in good order. If the Colonist is not able to appreciate the difference between its picture of anticipation and that which it now draws, Mayor Teague very likely is, and we should not expect him to feel grateful for what our neighbor has done for him.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The statement of the liquidator of the Leslie E. Keeley Institute Company of Canada, insolvent, has been issued. The assets are represented by \$600, proceeds of the sale of rights and movables of the company by tender. The liabilities are represented by \$129 liquidator's expenses, \$616 privileged claims, and some \$13,000 odd unprivileged claims, the holders of which stand to get nothing. It is an interesting question whether the institute came to grief because of the absence of the necessary material to work upon, or because the gentlemen who might have provided the subjects preferred their "jags" to the cure.

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VERNON AND VICINITY.

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It is now admitted that the mining company lately operating on the Mission creek made a mistake in sinking their shaft. Better to have turned on water and drifted, making sure pay.

The Chinese company now working on this creek are building a wingdam preparatory to further development. It is thought that the bush fires which have for some time been burning along the mountain sides are doing good work in removing grass and moss from the rocks. The rain will wash away the ashes and debris and give prospectors a fair chance to discover ore veins if any are to be found.

CAMPAIGN IN MAINE.

What the Democratic Leader Thinks the Outcome Will Be.

Bath, Me., Sept. 8.—The Hon. George E. Hughes, chairman of the Democratic state committee, to-day expressed his views regarding the prospects of the state elections next Monday. Mr. Hughes said: "The indications this year are that the vote of both parties will be less than two years ago. The claim by leading Republicans of 25,000 majority is in line with their method of claiming anything before the election. The Populist vote will cut a small figure in the state election, but in a few districts the Populist candidates may be elected to the legislature, but if successful in those districts they will turn out an equal number of Republican and Democratic representatives. From the present indications the Hon. Charles E. Johnson, candidate of the Democratic party, will receive his full party vote. The third party vote will be insignificant, not larger than it has been for several years."

"There is no question of the election of the Republican candidates to congress. Reed will carry his district by about the old majority. Reed in this campaign does not seem the Reed of the last campaign. There is not so much sarcasm in his speeches. Unless he changes somewhat he will never be the Republican nominee for president. He is a resident of the wrong state. If he lived in New York or in a large western state he would get the nomination."

"The Republican majority in this state will not go beyond 10,000 or 11,000. I may be mistaken, but it will surely be an estimate nearer the vote than the Republicans claim."

American News.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—The presence here of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of the great Union general, and Major H. Kydd Douglas, formerly of the Stonewall Jackson's staff, has revived the talk in high social circles that a wedding between the two will take place in the near future. Both are stopping at the Arlington, and are almost inseparable. Friends say that the engagement is assured. If the wedding should take place it will be the most remarkable union of the North and South witnessed thus far

THE OLD RELIABLE. E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES. TELEGRAPH. TELEPHONE. TIGER. PARLOR.

AMERICAN POLITICIANS.

More Republican Senators Reported to be Edging Towards Populism.

Anti-Breckinridge Fight in Kentucky—Waite Nominated in Colorado.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Senator Stewart of Nevada, in commenting on the report that his colleague's recent affiliation with the Populists, was due to the fact that Congressman Newlan, the millionaire son-in-law of ex-Senator Sharon, wanted to succeed him in the senate, said to a reporter last night: "Senator Jones left the Republican party because of its gold standard ideas, and because he thought that monometallism was ruining the country. The Newlan yarn is made out of the whole cloth. There will be more changes shortly. Senator Miller of Colorado, is in a tight place, and may come into the Populist ranks. I am looking for accessions in other quarters also. Nebraska will in all probability have a silver senator to succeed Manderson. The people in the west are making the silver question more and more an issue and the paramount issue will not be so much democracy or republicanism as will be bimetallicism first and foremost."

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Dense Fog Causes Accidents in New York.

New York, Sept. 6.—The striking clothing workers continue to wage the fight against the sweating system. A number of firms settled with the strikers to-day, on terms favorable to the men.

The strike of the union carpenters against the present system of "jumping" is rapidly spreading. It is asserted by the strikers that there will not be a union carpenter at work in the city at the end of the week.

The manager of the Standard Oil Co. denies that any negotiations have been entered into with the Russian Oil Syndicate for the purpose of controlling the petroleum trade.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—In to-day's proceedings in the United States court against Debs and others in connection with the recent railway strike testimony introduced by the government shows that the strikes were ordered after the Woods-Grosscup injunction was issued. The defence pointed out that the authenticity of the telegrams ordering the strike had not been established.

The Viking ship was raised last night. She will be repaired.

Pottsville, Sept. 6.—The report of an extensive cave-in at Scotch valley, near Lofly, is groundless. The place, however, is very unsafe, owing to the worked out condition of the mines there.

Cleveland, Sept. 6.—While the steamer City of the Straits was leaving the dock last night with a party of excursionists she collided with a schooner. Three of the excursionists were slightly injured. Both vessels were badly damaged.

New York, Sept. 7.—Dense fog this morning caused numerous accidents in this vicinity. An engine at the Jersey Central dashed into a disabled passenger train. The passengers were shaken up, and the baggagemaster seriously injured. A schooner crashed into the Staten Island ferry boat in the bay but was only slightly damaged.

Teachup, Cal., Sept. 7.—A collision took place on the Southern Pacific railroad about fifteen miles north of this place this morning between northbound passenger train No. 20, and southbound freight No. 23. Particulars cannot be obtained further than that 15 cars were badly smashed up. No passengers were injured beyond a shaking up. Fireman Bell of the freight train was hurt slightly. No lives were lost. The accident is said to have been due to the failure of the passenger train to wait for No. 23 as ordered.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The funeral of ex-Governor Stoneman of California took place to-day with military honors. The remains will be sent to Jamestown for burial.

New York, Sept. 7.—In an interview to-day Dr. Parkhurst denounced the police commissioners and declared their breaking of captives, etc., to hide their own dishonesty is cowardly. He expressed the belief that if the people of New York could rid themselves of bosses an honest mayor could be elected.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Secretary Cumberland, M. D., of the board of health, reporting to the marine hospital service of the death of Walker, the cholera suspect, says the man died after several hours illness and that the body became rigid in less than an hour. The surgeon-general says he will await a fuller report before venturing an opinion.



FRANK LEAKE, Ottawa, Ont.

Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." Mas. G. A. LANE, Oshawa, Ontario.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

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OPERATIONS IN COREA.

Japanese Secure a Point of Vantage in Society Bay Opposite Port Arthur.

China Proposes to Purchase Chilean Navy-The New Japanese Commander.

London, Sept. 7.—A Shanghai dispatch says it is stated a strong force of Japanese troops have occupied an island in Society Bay. The Chinese were taken completely by surprise and offered no opposition. It is believed to be the intention of the Japanese to hold it for a basis of operations for an attack upon Port Arthur and other Chinese ports.

A Yokohama dispatch says Japanese Marshal Yamaguchi left for Corea on Thursday to assume command of the Japanese army in that country. It is said the Japanese forces in Corea will soon number one hundred thousand.

It is reported that the Chinese government has arranged to purchase a number of vessels comprising the Chilean navy. A Tokio dispatch to the Central News says that the last reports from the front of heavy rains which have impeded the military operations. The streams of the Korean peninsula have risen rapidly and the adjacent low land is partially flooded. The Japanese officers say it is unlikely that any important battle will be fought before the floods abate.

Occasional skirmishes have taken place, they say, but neither side has tried recently to bring about a decisive action. Some 18,000 Japanese occupy a strong position at Ping Yang. They have thrown up earthworks and have mounted heavy guns. The Chinese army, of about twenty thousand men, have taken up a position fronting the Japanese. The scouting parties from the two camps have met frequently and exchanged shots, but the mortality has been inconsiderable. The spirit of the Japanese troops is said to be all that can be desired.

Despite Japanese denials that there has been a general engagement, many wounded are arriving in Seoul. It is impossible to learn from Japanese sources whether or not they were injured in the skirmishes. The Koreans attacked 50 Japanese foragers recently, and captured 30 of them, whom they handed over to the Chinese. The troops now coming from Japan are landed at Chemulpo. Twelve mountain guns and twelve mortars have been taken ashore at that point.

The Chinese fleet was at Wei-Hai-Wai on September 4th, and the Japanese fleet was off the southern coast.

COOK'S ARCTIC EXCURSION.

Wreck of the Steamer Miranda Near Greenland.

North Sydney, Nova Scotia, Sept. 6.—The schooner Rigel, of Gloucester, Mass., Captain G. W. Dixon, arrived here yesterday, having on board the crew and passengers of the steamer Miranda, which left New York on July 7th with Dr. Cook's Arctic excursion. The Miranda struck a rock near Sukkertoppen, West Greenland, and was abandoned in a sinking condition on August 23rd in Davis' strait, latitude about 61 degrees 15 minutes, longitude 68 degrees 40 minutes.

The particulars of the expedition's disastrous termination are as follows: After repairing the damage sustained by the collision on July 17th the Miranda left St. John's Nfld., on July 29th and proceeded directly to Greenland. Much ice and fog were unexpectedly encountered off Cape Farewell. At one time the vessel came near being nipped in the fogs, the rising of the fog disclosing ice all around. Considerable apprehension was felt by the officers, and visions of the fate of the Jeannette and Proteus expeditions rose among the passengers, for the Miranda was totally unfit to cope with the terrors of Arctic navigation. But, fortunately a thin piece of ice was found and the ship was driven through to the southwest coast of Greenland, which was so blocked with ice that no landing could be made until August 1st, when the expedition reached Sukkertoppen, in latitude 59°25'. Leaving this port on the morning of the 9th for Disco, the vessel had proceeded about seven miles at full speed when she struck with tremendous force on a hidden reef. Every thing loose went flying about. A party at breakfast found themselves piled up with dishes and viands at the end of the cabin. Three times the high waves lifted the ship and let her down with a crash that shook her from end to end.

When the vessel was seen to be settling, the boats were swung off, and everything was made ready to abandon the steamer. It was found, however, that the main injury was beneath the ballast tank, which floated so rapidly that the pumps could not control the inflow. But the water tight bulkhead protected the other compartments.

The situation of so large a body of excursionists on this inhospitable coast was not encouraging, especially when it was found that the Danish steamer which regularly visits the settlements had been stove in by the ice and would not arrive this year. It began to look as if the expedition might have to winter in Greenland, and short rations were served in anticipation of such a catastrophe. It was learned, however, through the Danish governor that several American fishing schooners were on the halibut banks 120 miles north. To secure one of these vessels Dr. Cook, with Messrs. Rogers, Porter, Dunning and four Eskimos started for the banks in an open boat. After a stormy passage lasting ten days they found the Rigel and brought her to the assistance of the people on the disabled steamer, and the passengers were transferred to the Rigel. The Miranda then took the Rigel in tow and left Sukkertoppen on August 2nd, intending to proceed directly to St. John's Nfld.

All went well for two days, but a heavy sea the second night weakened the top of the ballast tank, on which an enormous pressure was exerted, and it gave way so rapidly that the Rigel to stand by. The night was cold, dark and foggy, and the vessels bounded like balls on the billows. On board the Miranda all was in confusion. The firemen left the boiler room without permission and cut loose the lifeboat, which was immediately dashed to pieces against the ship's side. They were only kept in submission at the point of the captain's

revolver. The carpenters tried in vain to stop the leak with blankets and mattresses, and at daylight, as the water was invading the coal bunkers and a storm was threatened, the ship was abandoned. The crew was taken on board the schooner. It was fortunate that the passengers were already on the Rigel, as a transfer could hardly have been effected under the trying conditions without loss of life.

Nothing except the sailors' bags were saved from the Miranda. The passengers lost all their baggage except the clothes they wore when they went on board the Rigel at Sukkertoppen. Many of them lost expensive scientific implements and hunting equipments. All the botanical and geological collections and the photographs, probably the finest ever taken in Greenland, were lost on the Miranda. Professor Diesch lost a fine lot of Labrador and Greenland birds. The journey forward was without interest other than the adverse winds and insufficient provisions, only ten days' supplies for forty men having been placed on the Rigel, and the addition of the Miranda's crew made ninety-one persons on board this little craft. The passengers slept in the hold on top of the salt and fish. Gulls and other sea birds constituted the only fresh meat of the party for the last ten days. Too great credit cannot be given to Captain Dixon and the crew of the Rigel for their efforts in behalf of those whom they had rescued. The party will have a banquet at South Sydney before leaving, at which time a handsome testimonial will be presented to Captain Dixon.

The lost Miranda was built in 1884 for the St. John and New York trade. She is famous as the vessel which lost the celebrated Leary timber raft off Long Island sound. She is said to have been insured for \$90,000.

HE STOLE A RIDGE.

And Suffered the Agonies of Starvation in a Box Car.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6.—A loud thumping upon the door of a freight car, on the Reading Railway siding at West Falls station, attracted the attention of William Pfeigler, a brakeman, yesterday. He opened the door and the gaunt, emaciated figure of a man tumbled out upon the tracks. He was so weak that he could not move and could hardly speak. The man said he was Theodore Marks, that he lived in Winchester, Va., and had entered the car at St. Louis where he had been at work. He lost his place in that city, and desiring to reach home, and having no funds, crawled in the car, which was loaded with barrel staves and hop poles on the Chicago, St. Louis & Alton Railroad. He hid in the car two days before it was looked and started on his way, he knew not whither, taking his chances of reaching a point nearer home. He travelled in the box car without a drop of water or crumb of food. Two days after the start the train stopped at some place which Marks thinks was Pittsburg. He pounded and thumped on the sides of the car, and called for attention, but the trainmen, but they either failed to hear him, or allowed him to pound without paying attention. When the train pulled out again his thirst drove him nearly wild and in his despair, drinking for food he gnawed the logs of his boots. Three days more and the train stopped again this time he thinks at Bridgeport. He was so weak and exhausted that his efforts to draw attention to the car failed. The train started off again with a rush and Marks abandoned hope, but he was aroused into fresh activity by the stopping of the train again and the sound of voices over him. He again beat the door of the car, and when it opened he fell out in a faint. Brakeman Pfeigler lifted Marks up and the other trainmen got him some milk. He drank it with feverish eagerness, but his stomach rebelled. The trainmen notified a policeman, who, summoning an ambulance, had the starving man carried to the Philadelphia hospital. There it was reported that Marks' chance of recovering were not good. His stomach rebelled against taking nourishment and he is so weak that he cannot stand.

AN EIGHT HOUR DAY.

Request of the Labor Congress—Sir John Thompson's Tour.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—At the trades and labor congress to-day a resolution was passed after considerable discussion to the effect that the congress welcome a delegation from the Patrons of Industry elected from their executive upon the same basis as district assemblies and trades councils are represented. This resolution was carried by a vote of 31 to 5. The labor congress appointed a committee to wait on the premier to press upon the government the necessity of passing an eight hour bill. A lively discussion followed as to the running of street cars on Sunday.

Sir John Thompson goes on a tour of the Maritime Provinces to-morrow.

STILL IN JAIL.

Britishers and Americans Still Imprisoned at Matagua.

New York, Sept. 7.—The steamship W. G. Howe from Bluefields, arrived last evening. Little change is reported in the condition of affairs. The Americans imprisoned at Matagua are being treated with great consideration by the Nicaraguan government. There are 16 British and Americans confined in Nicaragua. The American warship Marlowe and the British warship Mohawk are still at Bluefields.

MAY BE A CANDIDATE.

Channey Depew Modifies His Statement.

London, Sept. 7.—Depew in an interview to-day says his business interest in the contest for the office of governor of New York. He added that he would not say that under no circumstances would he refuse the nomination, because there are circumstances under which he might. He declared that the nomination of his party would receive his hearty support. The coming contest, he said, would decide the presidential election. He had no doubt the Republicans would win. With regard to the financial situation, he thought the bottom had been reached and said he expected rapid recovery.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Terrible Condition of Children Found at Toronto Baby Farm.

One of Them Certain to Die and Another's Mind Probably Ruined.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—J. S. Coleman and Rev. J. E. Starr were successful at the children's court held by Magistrate Kingsford yesterday in their efforts to secure possession of five young children all under six years of age, that they found at an alleged baby farm on No. 2, Gladstone avenue, kept by William Lacey and his wife. Lacey has been under suspicion of having kept a baby farm for some time past and the police now think they have him within the grasp of the law. The evidence given yesterday revealed a horrible state of affairs. The children were all sleeping in one stuffy room, where, as one witness put it, "the light of heaven seems never to enter," with no bed save a filthy matted quilt spread on a covering. When the police entered, the stench was almost unbearable, as the room was entirely destitute of ventilation. Lying in one corner they found what they thought to be a bundle of rags, but on investigation it proved to be a three weeks' old baby clothed in filthy garments, and the breath of life almost gone from its body. The child could not possibly have lived another day, and it is doubtful if medical skill can now save it from death. Its little body was riddled from the toes to the small of the back and the holes were filled with vermin. Another little girl not more than four years of age presented a fearfully emaciated appearance, its little frame shrunk almost to a skeleton and the light of intelligence completely faded from its eyes. If this child's life is saved there is little hope of it ever being better than an idiot. When Mr. Starr went yesterday to execute the warrant giving him possession of the children, he found them cased in a small room with a goat, and a number of fowls as companions. The magistrate gave the children over to the Children's Aid Society but it was feared the babe would die before the case was finished. Should the child die, Lacey and his wife will be placed under arrest to answer to the charge of causing its death by negligence and ill-treatment.

Sarnia, Ont., Sept. 7.—Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock Mr. John Green, a well known farmer of Sarnia township, while returning home on the London and with his team, was killed by a freight train at the London road crossing of the Grand Trunk railway about two miles from the town. Both horses were also killed.

Three Rivers, Q., Sept. 7.—Mr. J. A. Gagnon's mill, situated across the St. Maurice river here, were wrecked this morning by a boiler explosion. Both ends of the boiler flew out and the building in which it was situated was scattered about for several hundred feet. The body of Fireman S. Beaumier was found at a distance of a hundred feet with the top of his skull blown off. He leaves a wife and three young children. His food he gnawed, he was badly scalded and otherwise injured. Philip Gaudet and Dan Loranger, legs broken; Napoleon Sanstete, wounded by broken glass; Phil Mercier, Dolphus Rocheleau, the Bundocks, father and son, seriously injured and about the face; Joseph Carbonneau, cutter, legs hurt. The loss to the proprietor is quite heavy, as the mill is new and had just commenced to run.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—James Rivett, John Minnes and J. J. Furry were out in a motor boat shooting in Ashbridge's bay this morning. They ran on a sandbar. One of them stood up to push the boat off, when his car broke and the boat upset. Rivett lost his head and caught by the neck and dragged under the boat down twice, but finally Furry shook himself free and swam shore, reaching shallow water just as he became exhausted. Rivett and Minnes were drowned. Rivett was a married man.

C. Peers, of Bridge, a patient of the Toronto asylum for the insane, hanged himself yesterday with the cord of the window. He was a quiet patient, and had been allowed to go about without much restraint.

Kamouaski, Q., Sept. 7.—Four lives were lost in a fire that broke out this morning in the house of David St. Pierre. The violence of the wind carried the flames to the adjoining houses, three men were killed. The victims of the fire were: David St. Pierre, Dame Veuve, Thadoparade and Abraham Lapointe.

PYTHIAN SUPREME LODGE.

Proposal to Expel Several Past Grand Chancellors.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias devoted its morning session yesterday to discussing the proposed new statutes, and adopted a new system of transfer of membership. Under former rules a member making a card of withdrawal from a lodge ceased to be a member of the order and was obliged to apply for admission to another lodge on the same terms as one who had never been initiated. The new rules provide that by which a lodge ceased to be a member of the order and was obliged to apply for admission to another lodge on the same terms as one who had never been initiated. The new rules provide that by which a lodge ceased to be a member of the order and was obliged to apply for admission to another lodge on the same terms as one who had never been initiated.

FOREST FIRES.

Death Rate Lower in All Places Except Hinkley.

Pine City, Minn., Sept. 6.—Last night's correct figures are of a character calculated to lower rather than to raise the total number of dead. There has been an increase over previous estimates at Hinkley, but the prospect of any considerable number remaining still in the woods is decreasing. The estimated loss of life is now placed at between 875 and 900.

The death roll at Hinkley is growing, but slowly. Early to-day the remains of seven bodies were brought in from the eastern county road. This brings the total of Hinkley's dead to 221, and in the vicinity of Hinkley to upwards of 230. As yet it has been impossible to approach the mill pond. The heap of saw dust and edgings which form its banks are still sending up billows of smoke. At Pine City the work of rescue still goes on.

West Superior, Wis., Sept. 6.—Along the line of the Omaha road south of here fires are still burning. At Superior Junction the fires were reported very bad yesterday, but at last accounts the town was still unharmed. A small settlement about twenty miles north of Iron River was burned last night, but the residents escaped.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Sept. 6.—Fisher Meadow, a small settlement, was wiped out yesterday. John Paul and James McCutcheon both lost their logging outfits and camps and a large quantity of logs. The Buchanan mill was also destroyed. The fire is said to be running towards Murray.

INTERSTATE FAIR.

Attendance Improving from Day to Day.

Tacoma, Sept. 7.—Rapidly all the vacant space in the several buildings of the interstate fair is filling up. Equally as rapidly are the crowds of visitors increasing. The people of the Pacific Northwest are giving evidence that they know and appreciate what the magnitude of the enterprise is. Under special act of congress all the bonding privileges that extended to the world's fair at Chicago last year have been granted to the interstate fair. The result is that the exhibition now in progress is international in scope and the finest foreign exhibits brought to this country are shown here openly without the payment of duties. This unusual privilege has been the cause of a remarkably interesting foreign department being shown at the fair.

Extensive additions are on the way here from various bonded warehouses and foreign countries. An international jury of awards is to be formed within the next few days to take up the exhibits shown in the fair buildings and award diplomas.

The attendance at the fair is improving from day to day, and there is no room for doubt that the enterprise is going to be a huge success. A number of small special excursions have been run already, but larger and more notable ones are being projected. The management is arranging special days as fast as possible. The dates so far chosen are as follows: Tacoma Ledger Children's Day, Sept. 8; Hoo Hoo Day, September 10; Joint Seattle and Tacoma Day, September 12; Pioneer's Day, September 12; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, September 14; Port Townsend (subject to change), September 20; Colored American, Eastern Washington and British Columbia, September 22; Ancient Order Foresters of America, September 24; Idaho Day, September 24; Independent Order of Odd Fellows (subject to change), September 27; Seattle Post-Intelligencer Day, September 29; G. A. R. Week, October 1 to 4 inclusive; State Historical Society, October 1; Swedish American Day, October 3; Ancient Order United Workmen, October 6; Women's Congress of the Northwest, October 29, 30 and 31, November 1, 2 and 3.

Exhibits from all parts of British Columbia can be sent to the interstate fair free of expense providing they are directed to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Tacoma, Wash., care of Paul Schulze, Esq., general land agent. For exhibition, be sure that the name of the shipper, with his name and station, is on each package. In that way due credit can be given each point for their exhibit. From these exhibits the Northern Pacific will take a few selections for their own exhibit which they are making for the land department and the balance of the exhibit will be put to the credit of the district and county making it. These instructions are from Mr. Fulton, general traffic manager of the Northern Pacific railroad at Portland, Oregon.

THE GOLDEN STATE.

One of the Salvadorean Refugees Released.

Stockton, Cal., Sept. 6.—F. E. Wackmuth, a deputy constable, was stabbed and killed at Tracy early this morning by J. Duffy, formerly proprietor of the Arlington hotel there. There were no witnesses to the tragedy, but it is said that blood had existed for some time between the two men. Others say that Madame Knowlin, the present owner of the hotel, with whom Duffy had been on intimate terms, figures in the case. Duffy came to Stockton after the murder and surrendered himself to the sheriff.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—Judge Morrow this morning granted the motion of the defence for the dismissal of General Colcho, one of the Salvadorean refugees, on the ground that there was no direct evidence against him.

As arbitrator, Judge Stack decided today that the trustees of the James Lick trust must pay W. W. Story, the sculptor, \$20,000, the balance withheld from him on the completion of the Francis Scott Key monument in 1888, on the ground that Story has not carried out the contract as agreed upon.

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BOMB THROWERS ARRESTED.

An Anarchist Throws a Death Dealer Into a Train Cafe, Wrecking It.

Healey Elected to Parliament Without Opposition—The Trades Congress.

London, Sept. 7.—The Count of Paris passed a bad night and is very weak. Samuel Healey, a Healeyite, was elected to parliament for South Kilkenny yesterday without opposition.

By the explosion of a boiler on the steamer Tannanary, bound from Port Louis for Bombay, four people were killed and seven injured. The vessel was badly damaged.

The cafe San Carlos at Turin was wrecked last evening by a bomb thrown by an anarchist named Solero. No person was hurt. Solero has been arrested. According to a statement of the National Zeitung the emperor struck off the names of three from the list of those invited to the banquet on the occasion of the kaiser's recent visit to Koenigsberg, on account of the course pursued by these gentlemen in the agrarian agitation which preceded the passage by the reichstag of the Rusk-German commercial treaty. Count Friedrichstein, who was one of the strongest supporters of the Russian treaty, has been created Count of the Red Eagle.

The government has decided to send a gunboat to the Benue river in West Africa, to suppress Chief Nana, whose tribesmen recently attacked and killed a number of British subjects.

A dispatch from Lima says the Peruvian government has not yet been able to bring on a decisive action with the insurgents, who refuse to fight and retreat whenever they are approached by the government forces. The government, the dispatch says, has no difficulty whatever in raising the money to pay the troops, but the Lima police have received no salary for two months, in consequence of which there is much discontent.

The war office has decided to issue volunteers' medals for long and meritorious service and distinguished conduct. Canadian volunteers will participate in these honors. The decorations will be issued under regulations identical with those in the regular army. The length of service required in the colonial forces will be the same. Power to grant gratuities with medals is left to the governors in council of the different British colonies. Colonial volunteers will be eligible for the long service medal recently instituted for English volunteers.

It is stated that many changes in the French diplomatic service are impending. M. De Grais, it is reported, will be recalled from London and M. Herbert from Berlin, and ex-Minister Spuller will succeed De Grais in London.

Advices from Fez, Morocco, say that a body of Moorish troops under the command of the Sheikh of Lamarrin, while on their way to Marrakech for the purpose of punishing some rebellious tribes, were met at Tadea by a strong band of tribesmen and completely routed.

The Emperor William, accompanied by the King of Saxony and Prince Albrecht of Prussia, left Koenigsberg this morning for South Altenberg, in the vicinity of which place military manoeuvres were held at an early hour. According to the plans of operation the forces under the command of General Von Flessen, of the emperor's staff, advanced from the south and attacked Koenigsberg on the river Pregel side, but were repulsed by the army of the north under command of General Von Woeder, of the first army corps.

Madame Henri Joniaux, of Antwerp, has been committed for trial on the charge of having murdered her brother, sister and uncle to get their life insurance money.

In Galicia 108 cases of cholera and 90 deaths were reported to-day. Six cases of cholera were reported in Oppeln.

At the trades congress to-day there was a prolonged debate upon the resolution to nationalize all the lands containing mines or minerals. Mr. James Kier Hardie moved an amendment that besides the land the whole means of production, distribution and exchange of the output of the mines ought to be nationalized. John Burns, M. P., Tom Mann and J. H. Wilson, M. P., spoke on the socialist side of the question. A few moderate delegates protested against the socialist intention, declaring that trades unions had done more for workingmen than all socialist doctrines that had ever been propounded. Amid scenes of wild enthusiasm a division was taken and Mr. Hardie's amendment was carried by a vote of 219 to 60.

The trades union congress adopted a resolution demanding prohibition by the government of the importation of pauper aliens. Sam Woods was elected secretary of the parliamentary committee.

The emperor of Germany, in a speech at a banquet last evening, said the burdens the farmers of East Prussia have had to bear during the last four years had made them doubt as to his ability to keep the promises made to them. Even in the circles of the nobility, he said, his best intentions were misunderstood and had been opposed. This opposition he characterized as monstrous.

A Batavia dispatch says Captain Lindgreen and his command are reported to be surrounded by Balinese. The Dutch have driven the enemy from their position at Arven.

Among the passengers by the steamer New York which sails to-morrow are Channey Depew and Lord Hawke and his team of cricketers. Seven anarchists who participated in the explosion in front of the palace of the minister of war at Rome last May, have been arrested. Five have confessed.

New York, Sept. 7.—At the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co. it is emphatically denied that Vanderbilt and Rothschild are financial backers of the Southern railways. It was announced here, however, that the Vanderbilts held some stock.

Nothing Strange.—Intelligent people who realize the important part the blood holds in keeping the body in a normal condition, and nothing strange in the number of diseases Hood's Sarsaparilla is able to cure. So many troubles result from impure blood, the best way to treat it is through the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla vitalizes the blood. HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

Y'S ES. 25,000,000 made and consumed daily.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

og Causes Accidents in New York.

ork, Sept. 6.—The striking clothiers continue to wage the fight the sweating system. A number settled with the strikers to-day, favorable to the men.

rike of the union carpenters the present system of "jumping" spreading. It is asserted by ters that there will not be a re-entrant at work in the city at the week.

anager of the Standard Oil Co. hat any negotiations have been into with the Russian Oil Syn- the purpose of controlling the n trade.

o, Sept. 6.—In to-day's proceed- the United States court against d others in connection with the railway strike testimony intro- the government shows that the were ordered after the Woods- up injunction was issued. The pointed out that the authenticity egrams ordering the strike had established.

iking ship was raised last night, be repaired.

ille, Sept. 6.—The report of an e cave-in at Scotch valley, near groundless. The place, how- very unsafe, owing to the work- ondition of the mines there.

and, Sept. 6.—While the steamer the Straits was leaving the dock at with a party of excursionists ided with a schooner. Three of arionists were slightly injured. esels were badly damaged.

ork, Sept. 7.—Dense fog this caused numerous accidents in nity. An engine at the Jersey dashed into a disabled passen- The passengers were shaken the baggage-master seriously in. A schooner crashed into the land ferry boat in the bay but slightly damaged.

pt, Cal., Sept. 7.—A collision ce on the Southern Pacific rail- out fifteen miles north of this is morning between northbound r train No. 20, and southbound No. 23. Particulars cannot e further than that 15 cars were ashed up. No passengers were beyond a shaking up. Fireman the freight train was hurt slight- lives were lost. The accident to have been due to the failure of senger train to wait for No. 23

o, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The funeral orner Steneman of California ace to-day with military honors. nains will be sent to Jamestown al.

ork, Sept. 7.—In an interview r. Parkhurst denounced the p-ommissioners and declared their of captains, etc., to hide their honesty is cowardly. He ex- the belief that if the people of rk could rid themselves of bosses et mayor could be elected.

ington, Sept. 7.—Secretary Cum- M. D., of the board of health, says the man died after several nses and that the body became less than an hour. The surgeon-ays he will await a fuller report venturing an opinion.



ns in the Joints used by Inflammatory Swelling Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. affords me much pleasure to recommend Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with pain in the joints, accompanied with so bad that he could not get up stairs without crawling on hands and knees. I very anxious about him, and having read Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures all about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, which entirely cured him." Mas. G. A. Oshawa, Ontario. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and gently on the liver and bowels. 25c.

The Weekly Times Victoria, Friday, September 14.

MR. LAURIER'S VISIT. Mr. Laurier will to-night address a meeting of Victorians, and it is unnecessary now to bespeak for him a large audience.

THEIR OWN PROBLEM.

Conservative politicians and papers are fond of alluding to the revenue difficulty which they imagine would confront the Liberals in the event of their being placed in a position to carry out their policy of tariff reform.

THE WATER QUESTION.

After Saturday night's meeting it is hard to see that any foundation is left for the statement that the ratepayers have been furnished with too little information in regard to the proposed water works by-law.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The C. P. R. is undoubtedly wedded to high freight rates and small earnings. It is also bound to keep a crushing heel on the British Columbia interior and so prevent its population increasing, lest it might be troubled with more traffic.

the time of the midwinter fair the C. P. R. passenger rate from Vernon to Victoria, 400 miles, was \$22, while the coast steamer only charged for the round trip from Victoria to San Francisco and back (including meals and berth) \$25.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Sept. 7.-S. W. Lobb was again brought up yesterday on the charge of murdering his wife. Mr. A. Lobb assisted by Mr. F. G. Cane appeared for the defence.

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NEWS OF THE INTERIOR.

Davie Already Beginning to Break His Election Promises.

Midway Advance.

It is considered by the opposition committee that Mr. Tronson's election protest is a scheme on the part of the government to gain time and to keep Mr. Vernon in office for a long time yet before appointing a new man.

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DON'T LET ANOTHER WASH-DAY GO BY WITHOUT USING

YOU will find that it will do what no other soap can do, and will please you every way.



It is Easy, Clean, and Economical to wash with this soap.

Agents for British Columbia: BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING, Victoria, B.C.

SAW LOG WAS CUT BY SAM LOVATT'S MILL AT THREE FORKS IN VIEW OF AN ADMIRING CROWD OF BUSINESS MEN WHO ARE LOCATED IN TENTS AND DON'T LIKE IT.

The mill has been turning out lumber at full capacity since but is still a long way behind the demand.

BYRON N. WHITE HAS FOR SOME TIME BEEN WORKING HIS UTMOST TO GET ONE OF THE CHARTERED BANKS TO ESTABLISH A BRANCH OFFICE AT NEW DENVER.

On the 7th of this month the premier will hold an inquiry into the charge of malfeasance in office preferred against Gold Commissioner Fitzstubs.

MESSRS. STEVENS AND WHITE, WHO HAVE BEEN WORKING ON THE IRONSIDES, HAVE SUNK THROUGH 23 FEET OF IRON CAPPING, AND STRUCK SOME VERY HIGH GRADE COPPER AND GOLD ORE.

Considerable damage has, we are told, been done to fruit trees in Grand Prairie this season by a species of grasshopper.

GOLDEN ERA.

A petition has been going the rounds this week charging Gold Commissioner Cummins with maladministration of public affairs, or something of that nature, and requesting an enquiry into the matter.

MR. W. R. HULL RETURNED FROM THE UPPER COUNTRY LAST NIGHT.

While on the river Mr. Hull visited several of the ranches and purchased a number of head of cattle.

THE PEOPLE OF NEW DENVER WRITE TO PREMIER DAVIE ASKING HIM TO DO WHAT HE COULD TO HAVE A SPUR BUILT TO GIVE NEW DENVER RAILWAY CONNECTION.

They received the following reply: Victoria, B. C., Aug. 20. David B. Boyle, Esq., Notary Public, New Denver.

DEAR SIR:-I HAVE THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF YOUR COMMUNICATION OF THE 15th INSTANT, ENCLOSED WITH PETITION OF N. F. McNAUGHT AND OTHERS, MINERS AND BUSINESS MEN OF THE SLOKAN DISTRICT, MAKING A REPRESENTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT THAT A SPUR OF THE NAKUSP & SLOKAN RAILWAY SHOULD BE BUILT TO NEW DENVER.

I beg to refer you to the platform of principles adopted by delegates in convention on the 14th of April, 1894, published in the Tribune of July last, a prominent plank of which is that no government assistance should be given to railways and that the construction and operation, should be left to private enterprise.

UPON THIS PLATFORM MR. HUME WAS ELECTED AND IN VIEW OF THIS DECLARATION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT OF THEIR VIEWS, I FIND IT DIFFICULT FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE ANY PART IN CARRYING OUT THE REQUEST OF THE PETITIONERS (WHICH COULD ONLY BE DONE BY GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE) FURTHER THAN TO URGES UPON THE PRIVATE COMPANY TO DO WHAT THEY CAN WITHIN THEIR DUTY TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

I HAVE THE HONOR TO BE, YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT, THEODORE DAVIE, Attorney-General.

Of course this letter is so many political fireworks. The government and the construction company and the C. P. R. will be regulated by the same principles as ever and will do what suits themselves from a business point of view.

3-4. 1:01 1-4. 1:33 1-4. 2:04 3-4. The average 3:30 2-3.

All was not successful in reducing the world's best trotting record, the best he could do being 2:04 3-4.

DOWN THE HOME STRETCH PATCHEN STILL HOLD THE LEAD UNTIL ABOUT THE LAST FURLONG, WHEN THE GELDING MADE ONE OF THOSE SPURTS THAT NOT EVEN THE LIBERAL USE OF THE WHIP COULD MAKE PATCHEN HEAD OFF.

There was great excitement when it was found that the time of the heat made it up to that time the fastest ever paced in a race. The enthusiasm was great when the next heat showed up with its second and a quarter faster time.

IN THIS HEAT PATCHEN SEEMED ALMOST A SURE WINNER UNTIL ALMOST UNDER THE WIRE, WHEN ROBERT J. FORGED AHEAD.

Curry tried the whip, but it was plain the black was going his fastest. The performance, however, was so satisfactory to the crowd that both horses and their drivers' best owners and the driving club were given three cheers.

THE THIRD HEAT BEGAN WITH A BEAUTIFUL EVEN START, BUT THE GELDING BROKE AT THE QUARTER AND LOST SIX LENGTHS AGAIN.

He settled down and came in a winner, without seeming to be pushed to his utmost. It was winning spurs in the last furlong caused tumultuous cheers. The time by quarters was: First heat-31 1-4; second heat-30 3-4; third heat-30 1-2; fourth heat-30 1-2.

DOMINO BEATS CLIFFORD.

Sheephead Bay, Sept. 7.-Domino has vanquished Clifford and the Eastern turf world is happy. They broke even at the first attempt. Domino set the pace. They were head and head as they came out of the chute.

MR. J. R. HULL SENDS IN WORD FROM THE RANCH THAT ICE WAS FORMED THERE ON MONDAY MORNING.

There has also been frost up the North Thompson.

THE CONTRACT FOR RUNNING THE NORTH THOMPSON FERRY HAS BEEN AWARDED TO MR. HURD.

He was awarded \$600 a year. His sureties are Messrs. A. H. Bain and Thos. Sweeney.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 7.-Indianapolis now holds the world's pacing record, and came within a fraction of a second of the world's trotting record.

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THE WATER WORKS

Saturday Night's Meeting - Explanations by the Mayor and Aldermen.

A Number of Excellent Speeches - By-Law Unanimously Endorsed.

The public interest taken in the water supply question was fully demonstrated at Saturday night's public meeting in the City Hall, his worship Mayor Teague being in the chair.

It was ten minutes past eight when the chairman invited discussion on the question for which the meeting was called. In this connection he dwelt briefly on the quantity of water in the present source from which he showed that there was ample to supply the needs of the city for a considerable number of years.

He was quite prepared to say that the water had been somewhat neglected of late years; more money should have been spent to keep the water pure and clean and the filter beds free from impurities.

As to the quality, his worship would call on other speakers who would deal with that question more fully. Then in regard to the expenditure of the proposed loan, the mayor said that there was no intention of concealing anything from the citizens, although through a misunderstanding a number of errors had crept in.

He did not get the information which was given it. It was intended to place in new filter beds; purchase at least a portion of the watershed; clear around and in the lakes, and fencing the lakes and filter beds.

Now, if the improvements are not carried out, what is to be done? If the city gives up its present supply it must go somewhere else for water, and such a step means the throwing aside of the present property on which several hundred thousand dollars had been spent, and putting the hands in their pockets to the tune of two million dollars, for it was useless to talk of purchasing a water supply for a few hundred thousand dollars.

The citizens were not in a position just now to spend a million dollars, and it was not necessary to do that when by a proper expenditure the water supply could be put in a good condition for the next twenty years. Next he would deal with the objections to this loan by-law.

They were not, he thought, composed of the citizens generally. At any rate they were not actuated by patriotism at all, because they had done their best, by talking and circulating stories and literature and decrying the water of the city, to give the place a bad name, and prevent tourists from coming to see here as a place to be avoided.

A great deal had been said about experts. He would ask what were experts wanted for now. The city wants to put in a new filter bed; did they want an expert for that; surely not. There was enough engineering skill in Victoria to put in a filter bed.

Then he went to clean the lake out, which could be done without the aid of an expert brought from somewhere in England, Canada or the States at a great expense. An expert was wanted to advise the city on the purchase of a piece of land, and as to fencing this land, it was possible to send a man out to build a snake fence without an expert to direct the operations.

In looking over the report on the last five or six years, he found that the city had engaged the services of a number of experts at a cost which would keep a moderate-sized water works, and none of them had done the city any good; on the contrary some of them had done the city a great amount of injury.

He was not decrying experts who are of great value at the proper time, but in this particular instance they are not worth the snap of the finger. (Applause.)

Mr. Carmichael, who made several analyses of the water, was called upon to address the meeting but he preferred to wait until the Eastern analyses of the Victoria water had been published, as he did not care to explain his position and then let the mayor come along with "his powder" to answer him.

His worship wished it understood that he was not intended to trap Mr. Carmichael in any way, because he had a high idea of Mr. Carmichael, and it was furthest from his mind to take him at a disadvantage.

Ald. J. Keith Wilson said he would deal more with facts and figures in addressing the meeting than to expatiate on the water question. The statements he would place before them he was prepared to prove, as he did not desire them to take his word for anything in connection with the subject, as he was not an expert. But he had given the question a good deal of attention, and he was glad to sum up the result of his inquiries with the statement that the supply was ample, the storage capacity sufficient, and that if new filter beds large enough for our requirements were built the water could be made perfectly wholesome and pleasant to use.

This being the case, why think of looking for a new source of water supply, and thus be prepared to throw away the cost of the old works, \$387,500, which was the amount of bonds outstanding issued by the city for the present water works? As to expert testimony as to the water requirements, he had been fortunate in securing a copy of Mr. Thomas A. Bulkeley's report to the provincial government on the subject. This report was as crisp and new for our present knowledge as it has been prepared yesterday. The government twenty-two years ago spent \$7000 to get the information in Mr. Bulkeley's report as to the best water supply for Victoria, and it is clearly demonstrated that they were successful in procuring a source of water for over two hundred thousand people. The supply came from 2780 acres, including the lakes. With an average of 30 inches rainfall this would give 1892 million gallons per year. The city engineer had certified to the capacity of the storage in the lake at present at eight feet below the top of the present dam was 1193,040,000 gallons, or if the dam were raised four feet 700,200,000 gallons more. This would give sixty gallons per head per day for one year for 53,850 persons for eight feet and 31,973 persons for four feet, or 85,353 persons if the dam were raised four feet more. Bulkeley showed in his report that some of the

largest cities in England and America only averaged twenty-four gallons per head per day, and that included street watering, sewer flushing, special supplies to manufacturers including a very large proportion of water. He therefore concluded that if he allowed twenty-five gallons per head per day it would be a liberal supply for Victoria. These figures quoted would show at twenty-five gallons per head per day at eight feet below the present dam a supply for 128,113, or four feet above the present dam for 73,735, or a supply for one year for 204,848 persons, this being the capacity of Elk and Beaver lakes. That ought to be good enough evidence as to the supply and capacity. Now as to the purity of the water or otherwise. Three samples of the water were sent east for analysis. Let us see how they compare with the neighboring lakes. The free ammonia and albuminoid ammonia are the only two items in the analysis that we need consider tonight, as they are the injurious elements in the lake water. Dr. H. F. Rutman, of McGill university, Montreal, gives chemical analysis as follows:

Table with 2 columns: City of Victoria, Free Ammonia, Albuminoid Parts per Million. Rows include Elk Lake, Beaver Lake, etc.

Analysis by Mr. H. Carmichael, public analyst for British Columbia: Goldstream Lake, 0.016; 0.92; Thetis Lake, 0.02182; 1.188.

You will see from this analysis that if the city's water is bad these two much lauded sources of supply are four and half to five and a half times worse. The city's supply has twice as much albuminoid ammonia in it as these ought to be, and no time should be lost in getting proper filters. As to the pressure, it would be interesting to know that government house doorstop was 157 feet above high water mark. Elk lake was 194 feet above high water mark, so you can judge of the pressure. The other night at the city hall he noticed the gauges standing at 115 feet, which would raise a column of water 115 feet above the sidewalk. The cost of running the water works at present did not pay the city, but as against that the people got cheap water and plenty of it, and when the money was forthcoming it would improve the water, so that it would be pleasant and palatable. It cost last year to run the water works, \$55,085.85; to pay the interest and the income, \$54,041.27; run at a loss of \$1,044.58.

If we run the water works at a small loss, how would it be if we had to buy water, for it will always cost so much from whatever direction you may get it for actual working expenses. Now suppose you had to buy water from the Esquimalt company last year to buy from them nine million gallons per day at six cents per thousand gallons, you would have been out of pocket \$540 per day, or \$197,100 per year. Such an arrangement would have made the Esquimalt company water seeking after an investment, and I presume as we would buy water by meter more would be used in winter than necessary, as that company's summer supply is not quite apparent.

Mr. Carmichael wished to explain his position. As a public servant he feels bound to analyze any samples of water brought to him, without being interested where they came from. The samples in question were brought to him, and he analyzed them on that principle. As a matter of fact, however, instead of the eastern analyses contradicting his, they indicated them, and in this connection he read from authorities to show that the waters of Elk or Beaver lakes contained twice the quantity of ammonia said by such authorities to condemn water for human use. He was quite in accord with the idea of purchasing the watershed, and was of opinion that by proper filtration and aeration the water could be made perfectly good. It was not necessary to filter the Victoria water in winter time, as it is only during two or three months in the summer time that the water becomes loaded with the objectionable vegetable matter.

Mr. Alex. Wilson asked the speaker what his opinion was of the water from Thetis Lake and Goldstream. Mr. Carmichael said they were both in the same position as Elk Lake water; they require filtering before they would be fit for use. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wilson blamed Mr. Carmichael for allowing his name as a public servant, to be placed to a circular issued by the Messrs. Dunsmuir condemning Victoria water supply.

Mr. Carmichael said the circular contained a copy of his analyses, and he had nothing to do with the matter beyond making the analyses. He never said where the water came from. However, he had always maintained that by proper filtration Elk Lake water could be made perfectly good. (Applause.)

Ald. Dwyer explained at some length the objects of the by-law as briefly outlined in the opening remarks of the chairman, as well as the disposition of the money. He said it could not be denied that the condition of the waterworks was a shame to the city, and he would need not be afraid that this was going to increase their taxes; it meant merely a charge of one cent on every twenty dollars.

Ald. Baker said the water of Elk Lake was not bad; it only needed filtering, and for the defective state into which it had fallen he blamed the water commissioner and the caretaker, neither of whom had attempted to do his duty. With a judicious expenditure, however, all this could be remedied and the water made perfectly good for the next 20 years or more. "If you defeat this by-law," said he, "depend upon it, next year the Esquimalt people will get men into this council who will vote for buying the Esquimalt company's property."

A ratepayer wanted to know whether this money, if voted, would be spent under the direction of a competent person, and Ald. Baker said that such was the intention. This was the signal for a rather sharp cathechism from all portions of the hall, and Ald. Baker's ready replies created a good deal of laughter and badinage.

Ald. Baker said he had not been invited to speak this evening, but that did not matter, as he supposed the speeches were all cut and dried beforehand. The citizens were asked to vote \$150,000, for what?

A voice—Have you got any interest in the Esquimalt waterworks? Mr. Harris—I never held any interest in the Esquimalt waterworks or any other waterworks in my life, directly or indirectly. He then proceeded to show that there was no guarantee what the

cost would be of the intended improvements; \$650,000 would not pay it. Mr. Alex. Wilson—Are you an expert? Ald. Harris—No, I am not. Mr. Wilson—Then what do you know it will cost? (Cheers and laughter.) Ald. Harris, referring to Bulkeley's report, said that Bulkeley never saw Goldstream. Anyhow \$150,000 would not be enough to make the intended purchases and improvements, but the ratepayers would be asked for another \$150,000 next year, and in the end they would have a mud hole for their money.

Mr. Carey condemned the council's officials with having notoriously neglected the improvement of the water supply, notably in the construction of the 16-inch main; also with not having ever flushed a main, which latter neglect was the principal cause of the poisonous matter that had got into the main and distributed mains. The question of supply, as between Esquimalt and Elk Lake, resolved itself into a simple sum: As one bucketful is to Thetis Lake so is Thetis Lake to Elk Lake (laughter), and there never was enough water in Goldstream to supply one-sixteenth of Victoria's wants. The speaker defended Mr. Bulkeley as one of the best engineers who ever came to the province. Mr. O'Rourke came forward for some days on marks on account of the affidavit made which was used on the injunction proceedings.

Mr. Tom Preece, waterworks foreman, gave some practical views on the improvement of the system, and criticized with great severity the supply and water commissioner, Mr. Summerfield, who was held responsible for many of the present evils.

Mr. Scaife complained that the meeting had not been given the definite information promised on Wednesday evening. He wanted to know precisely what was going to be done with the money. Ald. Keith Wilson said it had been sufficiently explained what the city council intended to do with the money and he proceeded to read from the minutes of the council what they had agreed to do with the money, which expenditure would be detailed in a resolution presently to be moved. He knew it would cost \$30,000 for new filter beds, but to say what proportion of the money was to be laid aside to buy portions of the watershed had better not be detailed as such knowledge to the landholders round the lake would not be in the best interests of the city. This much he would say that every cent of the money would be honestly spent or they would hear from him at once.

Mr. Lewis, who supported the by-law, read, and Ald. Wilson seconded the following resolution, which was passed with two dissentient voices: "Whereas the Mayor and Council of the city of Victoria have advised a proposed by-law to be voted on by the ratepayers on the eleventh instant, authorizing the raising of a loan of \$150,000 for the purpose of extending and improving the supply of water of the water works of the city of Victoria."

"And whereas it has been shown to the satisfaction of this meeting that the present supply of water drawn from Beaver Lake is inadequate to meet the requirements of the city, and that the source of danger to the public health is being adequate to supply public and private demands."

"And whereas there is assurance before the ratepayers that the said sum if voted will insure a constant and ample supply of pure water to the city of Victoria as a future as Victoria has done in the past."

"And whereas the said by-law does not lay before the ratepayers any definite plan of improvement by the legislature which passed the city council on the 30th day of August, 1894. Be it resolved that the said by-law be not passed."

"Moved by Ald. Dwyer, seconded by Ald. Wilson, that the proposed improvements of the water works be as follows: 1. Fencing (provided the ratepayers assent to the by-law and the loan is obtained) viz: 1. Fencing in filter beds. 2. Purchasing at least a portion of the watershed area. 3. Clearing around and in the lakes (Elk and Beaver) and filter beds. 4. Fencing watersheds purchased and filter beds. 5. And that the money obtained from the loan be expended on the said works, numbered as above 1, 2, 3 and 4. Carried."

"Therefore be it Resolved—1. That in the opinion of this meeting the ratepayers support the proposed by-law, and that it will effect the desired object of an ample and pure supply of water for Victoria."

AN UNQUALIFIED DENIAL

What Hallet Burrows Has to Say About the Drayton Suit.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 8.—Hallet Uloop Burrows, who is here for some time living in room on the second floor time living in rooms on the second floor operated by the Consolidated Traction company, by which he is employed, seems to be a firm believer in the eloquence of James Coleman Drayton against Mrs. Drayton, in which Mr. Burrows' name is mentioned as co-respondent. When a reporter asked him to-day if he had any thing to say in regard to the suit in the case, Mr. Burrows, before answering, called a clerk and requested him to take down the reporter's name and the name of the newspaper he represented. Then turning to the reporter he said: "The charge made against me in the divorce suit which has been begun by Mr. Drayton are absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and I decline to be interviewed. Then addressing the clerk, Mr. Burrows said: "You heard exactly what I said, and I mean to prosecute any newspaper that misquotes or misrepresents me." Mr. Burrows is said to have come to this city to work for the traction company with the recommendation of an influential friend in New York on the understanding that General Manager Young was to see what he could do in the practical working of the line. All along his father had never allowed him to want, but that was the first time that he had something in him in a business way. General Manager Young says Mr. Burrows has done his work faithfully and well. He is now division superintendent of the Newark line and has full charge of the working of the line in that division. He receives a salary the same as other employees, which is probably not princely.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—The friends of Col. Drayton desire to make a public statement regarding his suit for a divorce.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—Prince Komatsu of Japan, cousin of the emperador, goes on the Pacific to participate in the struggle against China.

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CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The stables of Frank Robertson, of Marquette, were struck by lightning and burned together with twenty tons of hay and a valuable horse. In considering the school ordinance, the Northwest assembly adopted a motion providing that the Lord's prayer be read at the opening exercises of the schools. The Dominion Safe Deposit Warehouse and Loan Co., Toronto, which was organized a few years ago, with a nominal capital of one million, is to be wound up. The Standard Oil Company is negotiating for the purchase of stock of the Ontario Natural Gas Company, of Windsor. The latter is said to be asking \$2,000,000. A movement is on foot among the hotel men to organize themselves into a society similar to the Dominion Alliance, their object being to fight the latter on its own grounds. Le Croix, a French Roman Catholic priest published in Montreal, sharply censures Mr. Laurier for having attended a Methodist service in Saint Ste. Marie. It hints that his action was a political move. Sub-Collector Neal, at St. Mary's, Alberta, has decamped, leaving a shortage in his accounts. The government, however, will not sue, as the bond from the guarantee company more than covers his shortage. The Kingston penitentiary boat house and steam yacht lying therein were burned on Friday night. The prison alarm bell ringing caused the warden to send the convicts, who thought the prison was on fire. Word has been received from the east stating that Charles Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, had consented to visit Manitoba and the Territories, and deliver addresses in the interests of the Dominion. The party left Winnipeg for the death by forest fire in Minnesota, of two ex-Winnipeggers. They are Churchill Martin and his son Ernest Martin. The father was employed as porter on Superintendent Vanderville's car and his son was engaged at the Manitoba hotel in London. Last year the water has seldom been so low in the St. Lawrence as at present. It is ship canal between Montreal and Quebec it is "dead" low at 27 feet 6 inches. The harbor officials think it may go at least one and a half feet lower at Montreal, which would be the lowest on record. Advice has been received by the immigration department of the dispatch of a party of 25 young men and boys from England, under the auspices of the Dominion. The party left Liverpool on August 30, by the steamer Laurentian, of the Allan line. They form part of a large number of youths and boys who are to be sent to Canada and have been specially selected for Manitoba.

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OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN. Cures all ailments of the male sex. Includes illustrations of men.

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PENNYROYAL WAFERS. Prescription of a physician who has had a long experience in treating female diseases.

UPTURE. More CURES than any other medicine. Includes illustration of a man.

NOTICE. Enterprise Co., Timon Creek. There is delinquent upon the following described interests in the Enterprise Co., Timon Creek, Cariboo, on account of assessments levied for the year 1893, and portions thereof, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Near Approach to Reconciliation Between the King of Italy and the Pope.

Health of the Czar and Other Members of Russian Imperial Family.

London, Sept. 12.—Under the caption of "Pons Pontificis" the Pall Mall Gazette prints an article with the object of approaching a reconciliation between the king and the pope. Last Thursday, the article says, Sig. Crispi's private secretary had a long interview with Cardinal Rampolla, the former being the highest Italian official who has visited the Vatican since 1870. The visit, the Gazette says, began a series of negotiations, the results of which are shown in the pope's prompt establishment of an apostolic prefecture in Massowah, immediately following the King's return.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard writes that the pope's recent visit to the office of the French ambassador in Rome, concerning which appointment there has been a prolonged disagreement between the Vatican and the French government, is the most significant incident of all, however, is the act of Sig. Crispi in going out of his way, in his speech at Naples yesterday, to compliment Cardinal San Felice, archbishop of Naples, and to summon the church and the state to join their forces against the common enemy. The presence of Cardinal San Felice on the platform, says the Gazette, betokened the willingness of the pope to come to terms.

Rumors concerning the condition of the czar's health have been in circulation for some months. Nothing was said about his majesty's appearance on the occasion of the recent marriage of his daughter, the grand duchess Xenia, but a few days later at the launch of an ironclad he was reported to be looking pale, worn and thin. Soon it was announced that the czar was going to the Bjelshk forest and to Spala for a period of uninterrupted rest to recruit his strength, which was suffering from the effects of overwork. The statement was made on the authority of Prof. Zakharin, the emperor's private physician. The health of the czarowitz also is far from being satisfactory and this has been one of the reasons why his marriage to Princess Alix of Hesse, which was originally fixed for August 3, was postponed to September 20 and now has been again put off without a new date being fixed.

The Grand Duke George, the second son of the czar, has long been an invalid and on several occasions his life was despaired of. After spending the winter on the Riviera he was sent to the Caucasus where he has resided for the past two years but it is reported that his health has not been greatly benefited. He is suffering with lung trouble and his case is believed to be incurable. As it was decided by his physician that the climate of St. Petersburg was unsuited to his complaint his return there at this season of the year is very significant. He is 23 years old. Besides the czarowitz and the Grand Duke George, the czar has one other son, the Grand Duke Michael, who was born in 1878.

The Allan line people have a letter in the Times denying the reflections cast upon their enterprise by Lord Brassey in his letter of August 8. Canada originally subsidized their steamers, they say, but when for motives of safety they lengthened the passage the government reduced the subsidy. "When the service ceased to pay," says the letter, "the government refused any further subsidy, even the risk of the abandonment of the service. The only condition of advance was a number of new steamers of the costliest type. For such steamers the subsidy was only a drop in the bucket towards our expenditures. For nearly ten years we had hanging over our heads this demand of Canada, which we could not meet, and which hindered our giving a better service. The craving for the impracticable, in part, has hindered the development of the Canadian trade. The best is being made of such natural advantages as the St. Lawrence possesses."

The Standard's Paris correspondent telegraphs: "The new Panama canal share are for 100 francs each. Some 300,000 shares will be offered to the public. If the amount be not wholly subscribed, provision will be made with funds in the hands of the liquidator. It is estimated that the present issue of 650,000 shares will suffice to carry on the work for at least eighteen months. The terms of subscription for the new shares are 25 francs on application and 25 more on October 15, the remainder to be paid in later installments."

The Berlin correspondent of the Times comments on an article in the Vienna Politische Correspondenz, which advocates the dual control of Samoa by England and Germany. He says: "This article is believed in Berlin to reflect the English official view, but Germany does not favor it. There is no doubt that every arrangement is impossible except a German protectorate. It is only a question of time to achieve this."

The French government will add four warships to the French squadron in the Indian ocean. It is reported that an expedition, 5,000 strong, is to march on Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, by a route already planned. A dispatch from Lombard says that at the imperial banquet the Emperor Franz Joseph proposed the toast of his "dear friend, the czar." The toast was loudly cheered. The emperor has returned to Vienna.

who was recently sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for the part he took in the socialist troubles in Sicily. Ouida says that this prisoner is the one Signor Crispi most dreads, and therefore persecutes the worst. He is confined in a cell, the dimensions of which are three by five metres, in the fortress at Valterme. He is doomed for three years' solitary confinement, after which he will have to serve a score of years at hard labor, working in total silence. Ouida thus describes Signor Crispi: "Englishmen should abhor the actions, public and private, of this turn-out, the revolutionary who has become an opportunist, a reactionist. Crispi has the suppleness, insincerity and cunning of an Italian lawyer. He has also the harshness and passion for 'participation, vindictiveness and the overwhelming vanity of a politician who knows that he has foreworn every principle to which he was wedded and who has climbed up by the credulity of those he serves to the highest position in the state."

The Standard's Rome correspondent telegraphs: "Premier Crispi's allusions to Cardinal San Felice is regarded as a sign of his tendency toward the policy of conciliating the Vatican. His friends regard the speech as his chef d'oeuvre, but the clerical journals are generally and inclined to ridicule his return to the faith. The Standard editorially will say: 'Premier Crispi is aware of Italy's difficulty and the pope's amiability to France, hence he is more anxious for a reconciliation than before. But this will render the Vatican only more exacting. The old fashioned "chignons" of heavy head dress of false hair, which was all the rage among the feminine community in the fifties and sixties, have again come into style, and the artificial hair dealers, whose trade has been languishing for years, are delighted with the prospect of being once more in clover. The re-introduction of the fashion is placed to the credit of the Princess of Wales, whose back hair has been getting remarkably thin of late, and as a result this she is determined to revert to a style prevailing at the time of her marriage thirty years ago. The nobility and aristocracy have lost no time in falling into line, and almost daily for the past few weeks the streets outside the lady hairdressers' have been blocked for hours daily by swells equipped. Queen Victoria, who has always had a weakness for this style of hair dressing, looks upon the style with favor, and the next issue of the Court Gazette will announce that "chignons" will be de rigueur at all future drawing room levees and other court functions."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that the Duke of Orleans will live in London, where a royal committee has been formed. The duke has accepted the resignation of the Count of Haussenville as official representative of the Orleans family in France. He intends to surround himself with younger and more active parisiens. The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Emperor Franz Joseph was in Vienna yesterday afternoon and drove out to Schönbrunn, when he was stopped by a young man holding out a petition. The Emperor was startled, but he took the paper and the young man arrested. He said that he was a clerk 21 years old, belonging to Loebing. He had a grievance against the authorities. It is not believed that he intended an attempt on the Emperor's life. The Daily Chronicle says that 21 Ruchenian Samaritans have been arrested in Tarasopol, Galicia, for having formed a treasonable conspiracy during Emperor Franz Joseph's visit to Lemberg.

The chief feature of the east Prussian manoeuvres in the neighborhood of Schönblick today was the work of the cavalry under the personal command of the emperor. The emperor summoned to him the commanders of the First and Seventeenth corps, delivered his critique and announced numerous promotions and decorations. Later he reviewed the cavalry, which passed first at a trot and then at a gallop. When the emperor dismounted in the castle courtyard at 5:30 he had been twelve hours in the saddle. He entertained a large party at dinner from 7 to 8:30, and at 9 o'clock started for Swinemünde, where a great naval review is to be held.

James Anthony Froude, the historian, is ill. The annual Papsal Encyclical on the Rosary was issued to-day. In it the pope refers indirectly to Zola's "Lourdes" in his letter of August 8. Canada originally subsidized their steamers, they say, but when for motives of safety they lengthened the passage the government reduced the subsidy.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Unusual Condition of a Victim of the Deadly Fluid.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13.—After being practically dead for 85 hours, through being struck by lightning, Lewis Schoelling was really decided to be dead at his home, No. 1528 North Fifth street, yesterday morning. Schoelling became alarmed at the terrific storm last Saturday and went out to a morocco works just in the rear of his home and of which he was superintendent. While he was gone two terrific electric bolts struck out of the sky. One of them struck a wooden mill opposite, and sent a wall crashing down. The other probably struck the lightning rod of the morocco works which came down the conductor and caught the big bunch of keys which Schoelling held. He staggered to the door and fell in the kitchen. His wife aroused by the noise, hastened to him. He seemed to smile and got up and walked, but sat down quickly and never uttered a sound. He soon lapsed into a coma and though physicians worked with him every hour he never showed a sign of consciousness, and it was decided that he was dead.

Mosque Sacked. Bombay, Sept. 13.—In the conflict in the city of Poona between the Mohammedans and Hindus, the Mohammedan mosque was sacked. One was killed and a large number severely hurt.

NANAIMO'S WELCOME.

The Black Diamond City Welcomes the Liberal Leader With Enthusiasm.

A Great Meeting Charmed With the Eloquence of Mr. Laurier and Mr. Fraser.

The Liberal leader's journey westward, which has been like one grand triumphal march, was terminated yesterday at Nanaimo, and the return route commenced. Nanaimo did herself honor in the welcome of the chief, who was by one and all received with that affectionate respect and honor which have been characteristic features of the welcomes everywhere accorded him on his tour. A deputation of the Nanaimo Reform club met the party on the arrival of the Victoria train and escorted them in carriages to the Wilson hotel, where an immense gathering of the citizens met.

Laurier and his friends then spent an hour or two chatting, after which a visit was paid to the mines at Wellington. Fearing that many of the people of that section would not be able to attend the public meeting at Nanaimo in the evening, it was decided to spend some little time there making acquaintances and both imparting and seeking information. Many old friends were found among the miners who were anxious to see and shake hands with Mr. Laurier, who was busy shaking hands with the miners and shaking interested answering and asking questions.

Despite the want of notice, a first class meeting was held, a large number of miners turning out to listen to the few words which the leader had to say. Had each person in the meeting been specially chosen, there could not have been gotten together a gathering more thoroughly in sympathy with the views of the Liberal party. Mr. Laurier scored point after point, which was met with a substantial endorsement from those present, who evinced their assent to the statements with decisiveness and force. A confirmed Conservative, bent on asking questions, not only created a good deal of amusement, but was the means of further cementing the leader in the hearts of those present. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Fraser were the only speakers at Wellington, but in their short addresses they brought facts to the knowledge of the men that were revelations to them. Mr. Laurier won his way at once to the confidence of the people, but Mr. Fraser, speaking as a man born and brought up in a mining country, was perfectly at home, and placed hard realities before those horny-handed miners, many of whom had never dreamed of either free trade or protection affected them so long as they received the wages agreed upon. From practical illustrations he showed them that whatever added to the cost of production made no difference to the working man. For instance, if a man has \$100 to spend on work, but has to purchase 200 worth of materials, there are 80 left to pay the men. Now, if he has to pay \$40 extra by way of duty that leaves him only \$60 to pay the men. Would they not rather have the benefit of that \$60 instead of \$40? (Yes.)

NANAIMO'S GREAT GREETING.

The scene in the opera house at Nanaimo in the evening was one to be remembered. The building was literally packed with a large representation of ladies being present. The cheering and the applause was a great cheer burst from the vast audience as from one pair of lungs, as the leader appeared on the stage, and the applause was continued for several moments.

Mr. McInnes, who ably occupied the chair, presented the following address: To Honorable Wilfrid Laurier—We, the officers and members of the Nanaimo Reform Club, desire to extend to yourself and your distinguished colleagues our most hearty welcome to the city of Nanaimo. There was a time, sir, when the people of British Columbia, felt to a large extent, isolated from the rest of the Dominion, when the worst of our minerals had not been found, and when a visit from a Canadian statesman was unknown. But that time is happily past, we now feel our province to be a part of the Dominion, and we feel proud to think that while it is the youngest, least populated and most remote from the seat of government, it yet contributes as you are aware more per capita to the Dominion revenues than any other province. For that reason while we deem it an honor to receive the personal attention of the leader of the Canadian Liberal party we look upon it as no less our due. For there are matters of local importance needing reform, development or assistance that can in no way be brought to your attention so well as by a personal visit from you. For this we welcome you and hope that your first visit amongst us will not be your last. We welcome you more sir as the advocate of tariff reform, as the exponent of free trade, as the man in whom to a large extent is centred our hopes of a more prosperous era. For we are assured sir that your advent to power and the carrying into effect of your avowed policy will cause a revival of trade, an awakening of industry and development of natural resources such as we can never look for under the regime of a government committed to a policy of a high protective tariff. We trust that tariff for the protection of monopoly has had its day, that your policy of tariff reform will be the national policy of the future, and that when the Canadian people have pronounced in favor of such a policy no intrigues of the Red Party and no application of the Reptile Fund will cause our parliament to bring forth such a tariff as that which has been intended upon the people of the United States. We beg to express a hope also that the members of a Liberal government will devote their attention to the solution of the financial questions of the day and take into their serious consideration the establishment of a bi-metallic legal tender currency in Canada. We note the British North America Act that one of the powers of the Dominion government is the issue and control of currency. We regret that the government since confederation, Liberal or Conservative, has seen fit to act up to its power in this respect and we consider that the establishment of Canadian money while adding to the industries of the country and being a saving, if not a source of

profit to the government, would add greatly to the credit of the Dominion and would put financial questions more completely under Dominion control. In case sir you or your colleagues see fit to take the matter into consideration we would respectfully submit the claims of our province, one of the world's principal sources of supply for gold and silver, as the most fit and proper place for the establishment of a Canadian mint. There are other matters sir of provincial or local importance that we hope to bring to your notice before your departure, but we here mention but two others. Our judicial system was modelled after and intended to be similar to that of your own province of Quebec, but Superior Court Districts and a resident Superior Court judge in each. It has come to pass that at present, contrary to the spirit and letter of our Supreme Court Act, all the Supreme Court judges but one have established their residence at Victoria, and suitors living in other parts of the province put to serious expense and delay in going to Victoria or waiting till an assize to have their cases decided. We trust that the appointment of a District Superior Court judge and the establishment of a District Appellate Court at Victoria. And we have the honor to request sir that when and so soon as it be in your power to cause a readjustment of the United States government of reciprocity in raw materials generally and that in particular you make a special effort to secure reciprocity in coal and now sir we feel that you a most hearty welcome and mean it none the less when we say we hope this will be your last visit to us as leader of the opposition, for we trust before another year goes by to hall you premier of the Dominion of Canada. On behalf of the Club,

T. R. E. McINNES, President. J. E. MCKENZIE, Secretary.

Mr. Laurier in reply said he felt very proud of the sentiments of the address and prouder still of the manner in which they were received by the splendid audience. To British Columbia he gave first rank of all the provinces he visited, but he believed that the good wishes expressed towards him were rather the outcome of the good feelings the people entertained for the party to which he had the honor to belong and which had been named by their opponents as the Grits. He believed that the Conservative government dissolved parliament this time, they will no doubt seal their own doom; although he believed that an election may be as uncertain as a cock fight or a horse race, still there was always a better horse than any other in the race, and this time he would recommend that they lay their money on the Grit horse. (Cheers.) The watchword of the Liberal party was freedom, and to the efforts of the Liberal party belonged the credit of a freer free trade or protection. Every man is free in matters of religion, and this is a victory due to the Liberal party. (Applause.) The amount of civil freedom which we enjoy to-day is also the result of the efforts of Bright and Gladstone. (Cheers.) The Liberal party in this country have a risk to perform, although he might say that British Columbia is more advanced in religious tolerance than any other province in the Dominion. (Cheers.) We are not to fight for civil freedom, but with all this liberty we in this country have yet to fight for the freedom of trade which 50 years ago was settled in England. The speaker in eloquent terms went into a condemnation of the acts of the Conservative government only to put the money of one subject into the hands of a fellow subject, which was a crime—robbery and nothing else. (Applause.) In this connection he dwelt on the duty on mining machinery, which he believed was not to be developed, round them could not be developed. The statement made that machinery of kinds not manufactured in Canada is said to be free, but the statement was untrue, as the unfortunate purchaser has to pay the duty in any case and this is called protection. (Laughter.) That is not the way to make a nation out of this country. It was a pure case of skinning the west by the east, but the west had had but a poor chance of skinning the east. Mr. Laurier then detailed the mockery at tariff reform by the Conservative government last year, which was so shamefully abandoned. "It was too late now to hope for any measure of reform from men who believe that taxation is a means of enriching the people. Rather trust the men who believe in reform, who believe that protection is the companion of corruption. He was not a prophet, but from the indications which came before his notice, he would venture to state that the days of protection are over. (Cheers.) We had been told that England is the only nation that is free trade, but he would tell them that the example of England was to be followed by the rest of the world. (Cheers.) Let the Conservatives go to America or other protective countries for their models, but the Grits would go to England for their example. (Cheers.) What is wanted in British Columbia is a market for our fish, ore, minerals and lumber, and without that British Columbia will not prosper. The United States is the natural market for British Columbia, and with that market opened to them by free trade the people of both countries would be one richer for the boon. But the two countries were prevented by the jingoes in both places. The American jingoes say they will not give reciprocity to Canada because it will prevent the annexation of Canada to the States, and the jingoes of Canada say they will not have reciprocity with the United States because it will lead to annexation. (Laughter.) Now, if we get reciprocity and the Conservatives will undertake to be responsible for the alliance of their party, he would undertake to be responsible for the Grits. (Cheers.) If they will be able to resist the temptations of the Yankee, he would answer for the fidelity of the Grits to the British flag. (Great cheering.) And even after that, if the Conservatives are weak in their allegiance as to be carried away into allegiance to the United States, the Grits will take care of those poor Conservatives and save them from committing such a crime. (Renewed cheering.) As soon as we shall have Liberal administration at Ottawa they will send a delegation to Washington to negotiate for

reciprocity; and he believed we should have it; but if we are to get it the expense of one lot of the dignity of Canada, he would refuse it. (Cheers.) However, he had no fear of any such thing. (Renewed cheering.) The fearful catalogue of misappropriations, hoodlums and corruption, was placed before the audience, who listened with astonishment to the story as it was unfolded to them and the scathing denunciation of such practices, by the speaker, was received with great cheering. "It is not enough," said Mr. Laurier, "to have good institutions; we must have the purposes of honesty with them." He came before them with an honest heart, not as a puritan, but determined before God and men to do his best to bring about good government in this country, and with these feelings, he would ask might he not expect the support of the people. (Great cheers and a "Yes!")

Hon. Mr. Fraser, in an eloquent declaration on the duty of patriotism, was listened to with wrapt attention, especially in his fervid description of the grand scenery and resources of British Columbia. But with all these great varied gifts of the Creator, and with fifteen years of the panacea of the national policy, there was something wrong in the fact that we have only 70,000 or 80,000 people in such a province. Something is wanting, and that is more people. He would rather have one hundred men owning \$1,000 worth of property than one man worth \$100,000, because we have those one hundred men with their families supporting stores, churches and schools. Selfishness will never build up a nation. Feed up a few by acts of parliament and they will look after the workingman—they will, won't they? (Laughter.) Why, the working man was looked upon as a sort of pauper—(cheers)—who must be propped up by government—kept people such a thing was an insult to labor—(cheers)—which needs nothing but the fullest and freest scope for the exercise of its powers. The Tories, of course, had their last resort, the old cry of loyalty, but he would warn them that the man who is loyal in his professions of religion and honesty is usually the man least to be trusted (applause); it is the same with all these loyalty shouters. A man can best show his loyalty to his queen and country by making his home more comfortable and his farm more snug than by showing his devotion to his country on the sidewalk. That man, who says nothing in times of peace can be depended upon to shed his blood if need be in time of strife. Mr. Fraser's handling of the hoodlums and the fanaticism, made to punish Connelly and McGreevy was greeted with roars of laughter, but there were also loud cries of "Shame!" at the conduct of the government in this matter. One of the most eloquent speeches of this eloquent speaker was concluded by a warm reference to the treatment his leader and his companions had received in British Columbia. They had been told that the people of this province had no place in their hearts for Liberals; well, he was

greatly disappointed in this matter, for not only had the people taken them to their homes, but they had also taken them to their hearts, and what was a still more agreeable surprise, he had found that the majority of the Conservatives here, though voting protection, were at heart free-traders because they saw it was to their interest to have free trade in this country. It was only the personality of their representatives which got them into parliament. Now, that wasn't the way to do business, and he felt confident that the people of British Columbia had committed that mistake for the last time. He sincerely trusted that on the evening of the next election day we in the west would join hands across the Rockies with the people of the east and be able to tell each other that they had returned men to power whose mission it would be to pull down those barriers of protection which are keeping the people from their rightful inheritance, and build up the country by enabling them to trade with the whole world as the great mother land, England, is doing. (Great cheers.)

Mr. Laurier rose to state that he had received a letter from the Royal Tempers of Temperance asking him what the Liberal party would do in the matter of prohibition if returned to power. Three years ago, he said, the Conservative government appointed a commission on this question: a sum of about \$100,000 had been expended on the enquiry, but there had so far been no result. (Laughter.) Now, this question had engaged the attention of the Liberal party at their convention last year in Ottawa, and it was then decided that if the party were returned to power at the next election, they would pledge themselves to take a plebiscite of the whole of Canada to find out whether or no the people wanted prohibition. He would repeat that now and promised that if the Canadian people entrusted the party with their confidence, the pledge would be faithfully carried out.

This closed the meeting, but it was another half hour or more before Mr. Laurier could leave the building, the majority of the east crowd being so eager to shake the Liberal leader's hand.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Crispi's Position Regarding the King and the Pope.

Paris, Sept. 13.—A Rome dispatch to Le Temps says Crispi denies that he is making overtures for a reconciliation between the king and the Pope.

Madrid, Sept. 13.—A hurricane from the southwestern coast of Spain wrecked many small vessels, and partly destroyed the town of Gata.

Swinemunde, Prussia, Sept. 13.—The Emperor to-day reviewed the German war vessels in the harbor. He was greeted by salutes. Thousands witnessed the review.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, September 14

STRONGER THAN SENTIMENT.

The Toronto Mail points out that the Cape and Australian colonies will be largely benefited by the removal of the United States wool duty, and then draws inferences in this fashion: "The United States could hardly give to these colonies any other trading privilege that would be so valuable to them. It does so, not out of friendship to either Australia or the Cape, but out of regard to its own self-interest, as congress conceives it. If a few more concessions of this kind were made by the nations of the world, Great Britain would consider that affairs had taken a much happier turn than the Ottawa conference sought to give them. Also, the agitation for a customs union within the empire, with preferential tariffs within the members of that union, would hardly be kept up. There is no doubt of the strong attachment subsisting among the parts of the empire, and especially of the affection of the colonies for the mother country, but there is doubt that this alone is the origin of the desire for preferential trade arrangements within the empire. The Australians would gladly use a Pacific steamship line, subsidized by Great Britain, to carry free wool to the ports of the United States, and would not be deterred by the consideration that such a direct trade would be a serious blow to London as a wool market. Nor would either Australia or the Cape be hasty to give Canada, or even Great Britain herself, any tariff favors whose denial to the United States might jeopardize her wool market there. The same considerations which make Great Britain reluctant to place discriminating duties on United States wheat for our benefit, would restrain Australia from making a like sacrifice for our benefit or for the closer union of the empire. Sentiment and economy must subsist side by side, and do so subsist, but sentiment will be confined to its own sphere by the hard headed and shrewd business men of both the colonies and Great Britain. If there were no motive for retaliation, there would be little motive to preferential tariffs within the empire." The Mail seems to have hold of the "right end of the string." If Australia and Cape Colonists find themselves able to trade on advantageous terms with the United States from the removal of customs obstacles from the latter's borders, no sentiment, however worthy in itself, will be allowed to stand in their way. Intercolonial conferences may be well enough in their way, but they can hardly be expected to educate our fellow-colonists into sacrificing their material interests for the imperialistic sentiment.

THE LAURIER MEETING.

Hon. Mr. Laurier and his party and the Liberals of Victoria have equal reason to be satisfied with last evening's meeting. No political leader or cabinet minister visiting us from the east has received a heartier welcome, and none has ever had the opportunity of addressing a gathering so large and so representative. The warmth and enthusiasm displayed showed in strong contrast with the coldness of the meeting which confronted Messrs. Foster and Angus last year, and we venture to predict that a similar contrast will appear between last night's meeting and those which ministers propose to hold in the weeks to come. For our own part we have never been in doubt as to the character of the welcome which the Liberal leader and his companions would receive here, and the event has but justified our forecast. A good deal of the popular enthusiasm shown was of course due to the high reputation as a statesman and an orator which Mr. Laurier has gained throughout the country, and to the fact that a very large number of our people found for themselves that this reputation had been well earned. The Liberal leader could not help making a good impression on any set of strangers, however lacking in sympathy with his sentiments and purposes they might be. Then the audience was further agreeably impressed with the eloquence and ability of Messrs. Hyman and Fraser, who came as more complete strangers even than Mr. Laurier. But while making due allowance for the ability of the leader and his lieutenants, there was a yet stronger factor in the success of the demonstration, namely, the dissatisfaction of the people with the present position of Dominion affairs and their anxiety to secure a change. There is no doubt that the majority of the electors of this city were ready before to vote for the termination of the present regime and the substitution of a Laurier for a Thompson government; it did not need that Mr. Laurier should appear among them to secure the result; but it is equally certain that his visit will have the effect of enlarging the majority. Certain Conservative papers have adopted the plan of representing the Liberal leader's speeches as conveying a most vague and indefinite substitute for a policy to his hearers. The thousands who heard him last evening will now be able to judge how far from correct this representation is. Their verdict must necessarily be that the vagueness and indefiniteness have their origin in the intellects of the able editors themselves.

CHEAPNESS OF PRODUCTION.

The success or otherwise of mining enterprises at the present day depends upon a combination of advantages. Rich deposits, cheap transportation, large capital, improved machinery, efficient labor, are all necessary, even under the best guidance, to bring the best results. The

forces to which our civilization has given shape in man's service have made trade a world wide circle of exchange, and the value of our contributions to its volume are determined by the competition of the most efficient of our rivals. If we sell coal in the United States we must sell it in competition with the world's coal producers, whether coal is admitted free of duty or not. If we send lumber to Australia or to Europe, to a protectionist or to a free trade country, we must be able to compete in that market with the world's lumber producers outside of that country, and we should not lose sight of the fact that the country which can produce anything more cheaply than we will not import it from us under free trade, much less under protection. Cheapness of production is the first among all considerations; and the merits or demerits of any industrial system will appear as it adds to or takes from our powers to produce cheaply. If free trade makes us to get more for less labor than protection, to maintain protection is to prefer want to have.

Thirty years ago every Canadian port had in it more American ships than all others, and the stars and stripes disputed on every sea with the red cross of St. George for mercantile supremacy. The American people, with the object of encouraging ship building at home, put a duty on all material entering into their construction, and to make doubly sure of the success of the scheme they enacted that no foreign built ships could sail under the American flag until the full duty on every bolt, plate or plank used in her construction had been paid. The result was at once to increase enormously the cost of American ships. Britain trusted to free trade; and free copper, free iron, free timber and free foreign competition in ship building gave her cheap ships and enabled her to drive her American rival from the seas and practically to monopolize the carrying trade of the world and its ship building as well. The American protectionists of the stump orator order not infrequently appeals to ignorance, prejudice and credulity of protection's dupes by attributing this consummation to the sinister use of "British gold," and his Canadian prototype at election times posts flaming pictures of Canadian free traders selling Canada to the United States. This picture seen on both sides reveals the true character of the protectionist fallacy, which goes on the assumption that although it takes two to trade all the advantages are on one side. For this reason free traders when they cannot force men (as protection does) to trade, are supposed to attain their ends by bribing them. Trade which is not mutually beneficial cannot continue. When men exchange goods if only one makes a profit the other is pretty sure to go out of the business. When we speak of goods we mean good things, useful things, things that minister to man's comfort, serve his necessities or increase his power. And we mean things which are the result of labor. Men do not labor to produce goods to be bestowed on others, and if producers trade products it is because both are gainers. When traders come to us they seek their own advantage, and in giving us the greatest quantity for the smallest cost they study their own advantage, that they may get from us that which is more valuable to them. Our true interest demands that we keep the truth in view, and to that end that we adopt a policy calculated to promote the cheapening of the products we send to market. In studying the interests of our customers we study our own. Coal and iron are destined to hold the most important place among the future products of this province, but that consummation cannot be reached until we can compete in cost with any other coal or iron producing country. Cheap and good machinery is as essential to the coal miner's and iron maker's success as cheap transportation or cheap and capable labor. The designing and manufacture of mining machinery, like every other branch of manufacturing, can only be brought to the highest state of perfection by long experience and observation. Older Canada is not a mining country. Its principal industries in the past have been lumbering and agriculture. Its manufacturers have devoted their time, talents and capital to the making of machinery for the lumberer and farmer, and in these branches have attained a very high degree of excellence. But in the manufacture of mining machinery they are as yet mere novices. Protection has the effect of practically preventing us from obtaining the most serviceable machinery from the experienced makers of Great Britain and the United States and confining us to the use of such tools as are made by men who have yet to learn the business. If an individual protectionist wants a pair of boots no patriotic sentiment could influence him to prefer having them made by a bungling apprentice rather than by a first-class shoemaker, but in the more important matter of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of mining machinery he is deaf to common reasoning. In view of the experience of the American people in building up (or rather destroying) a merchant marine, would it not be well for us to take a lesson out of Britain's book and by permitting our people to buy where they can buy cheapest and best, encourage them to engage in the development of our country and to place its products on their merits, the only sound commercial basis in the circle of the world's exchanges.

INTRA MUROS.

HARD TO SATISFY.

Says the Colonist:—"We would be pleased to know that all the electors in Victoria were in a position to avail themselves of the privilege of hearing the eloquent leader of the Opposition. In no other way could they be so thorough-

ly convinced of the weakness of the position taken by the Liberal party and of the extraordinary indefiniteness of its trade policy. Not hearing him, they would be apt to conclude that the criticisms of Mr. Laurier's speeches that appear in the Conservative newspapers are partial and unfair." In turn we might say we should be pleased to know that everybody who heard Mr. Laurier's exposition of the Liberal policy has read these remarks of the Colonist, for our neighbor's display of stupidity—real or affected—is exceedingly rich. Mr. Laurier naturally does not feel himself obliged to supply his hearers with intelligence. He assumes that they are capable of understanding plain speech, and therefore clothes in plain speech the message he has to deliver. When he tells his audience that his proposal is to reform the tariff so that the consumer's tribute will go into the public treasury, and not into the protected manufacturer's pocket, as now, he is quite safe in assuming that his words will be understood. He may also safely take it for granted that he makes his meaning clearly known when he says that he wishes to make the tribute paid into the treasury as light as possible and to levy it in such a way as to give the greatest possible measure of freedom of trade. There is nothing vague or indefinite about his declaration to a reasonable mind, just as there is nothing vague or indefinite about the government's declaration that it will as long as possible force the people to pay tribute to the "infant industries." Because Mr. Laurier does not carry around in his pocket a ready-made tariff we are to believe, forsooth, that his policy is vague and indefinite. We suppose if he did go so far into detail as to mention every duty he would impose, the Colonist and its fellow-organs would object because of the absence of "clerical errors." Mr. Foster had them in his tariff bill, and no similar measure from the Liberal leader would be complete without them, in the faithful organ's eyes.

MR. LAURIER'S STATEMENT.

The Saanich meeting was not the least satisfactory incident of Mr. Laurier's visit. There was a good attendance of the farmers, who heard the policy of the Liberal party expounded in such manner as undoubtedly tended to their enlightenment. Mr. Fisher ably treated the trade and tariff questions from the farmer's standpoint, and he clearly established the fact that the farmer is the loser, not the gainer, by the policy of restriction. Mr. Gibson's exposure of the rascality which prevails in Dominion public works was keenly appreciated, and Mr. Fraser's masterly argument in favor of free trade had evidently great weight with his Saanich hearers, as it had with those in the market hall the night before. Mr. Laurier's speech was mainly devoted to his position on the Manitoba school question, for the reason which he himself explained—that certain Conservative journals had seen fit to misrepresent that position. Though addressed to Saanich people directly, his explanation was of course intended to reach all the people of the province, and he therefore took pains to make it perfectly clear and full. To-day we give his statement in his own words, and we feel quite assured that those who choose to read the report will stand no chance of being misled on by the malicious fabrications of dishonest opponents. Nothing more need be said except that this statement made at Saanich is almost word for word the statement which Mr. Laurier offered on this point at St. Lin, in Quebec province, at various places in Ontario, and at Winnipeg. As he told his hearers last evening, he has not one story for one place and a different story for another place.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The opposition members acted wisely when they chose Mr. Semlin as leader, though perhaps some people may be disposed to doubt when they find him getting a certificate of character from the chief organ of the government. We believe, though, that the Colonist's commendation is in this case quite disinterested.

The vote on the waterworks by-law was small, but the majority in favor of it was comparatively large. That fact was exceedingly complimentary to our friend the Colonist, which on Tuesday devoted its entire editorial page to objections to the council's proposal. It is impossible to misread the people's verdict; they declared quite plainly on one hand that they were satisfied with the council's plan, and on the other hand that they wanted no business partnership with the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, whose plan was so plainly seen in the opposition to the by-law.

NAVAL OFFICER THREATENED.

Friends of Salvadoroans Send Lieut. Coffin a Threatening Letter.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—Falling to get the United States to accede to their demands for the extradition of the Bennington refugees, some friends of the Salvadoroan government have begun to threaten to take the life of Lieut. F. W. Coffin of the U. S. A., an officer of the Bennington, on account of the friendship he has shown towards the refugees. The navy department has received from Commander Thomas of the Bennington a report enclosing the letter containing the threats which Lieut. Coffin received. Rear-Admiral Ramsay refused to give the letter for publication, saying it had come to the department only for its information.

WILL ACT IMMEDIATELY.

City Council Will Proceed With the Improvement of Elk Lake at Once.

Alderman Baker's Resolution Carried—Sewerage Work by Day Labor.

Mayor Teague and all the aldermen were at the meeting of the council last night, and considerable business was disposed of. It was decided to build the Douglas street sewer by day labor, tenders for the electric light building and the machinery hall at the exhibition grounds were opened. E. A. Wilmut was relieved of the duties of water commissioner, John Ede was discharged as caretaker at Elk Lake and other matters of more or less importance disposed of.

W. K. Bull, returning officer, presented his report on the result of the election on the water works by-law, giving the same figures as those published in the Times last night. The report was received and filed.

W. E. Losee submitted a communication explaining his scheme for the erection of a big stand pipe at the filter beds, Beaver Lake, to increase the water pressure. Ald. Ledingham said the report was a good one and the idea suggested had already been put in effect in several places and found to work very effectively. It was referred to the water committee and fire wardens, Ald. Humphrey remarking that of course nothing could be done at present.

A. Campbell Reddie, deputy provincial secretary, acknowledged the receipt of a resolution re the Songhees reserve and promising to bring the matter up. Received and filed. Three Alaskan geese, presented by Captain John Irving to the park committee, were accepted with thanks. Mrs. Baungart wrote asking for permission to have longer time in which to put in the sewer connection with her property on Government street. She wrote that she planned to erect a new building in March next, when the present lease expired. Letters from Mayor Teague and Dr. Duncan saying that nothing would be injured by giving the extension, were read. Ald. Baker believed that the by-law should be enforced and the owner required to make the connection. Ald. Humphrey seconded the motion. Ald. Vigilius and Styles said they were opposed to working an injustice to the owner of the property, and offered an amendment to extend the time. Ald. Wilson said he was sorry that the case had been brought before the council, saying that it would have been better if the committee had kept the matter in abeyance. However, there had been a heavy expense of money for the construction of sewers, and there had been few connections made and he regarded it as their duty to see that the by-laws were carried out. To permit one person to delay connection would be to invite hundreds of applications of a similar nature. The amendment of Ald. Vigilius was defeated and the motion of Ald. Baker carried.

J. P. Walls wrote again re the Minckler claim, and the matter was referred to the city engineer, and to have the city solicitors.

A couple of letters re several old men who are inmates of Jubilee Hospital and are not fit subjects for a hospital were referred to the Old Men's Home committee.

G. Mesher wrote telling how his horse got in the pound, and through the failure of the pound-keeper in describing the animal it was there several days. Mr. Mesher asked for \$7 damages. The letter was referred to the pound committee.

Hansen Bros., Montreal, wrote asking to be informed when the water works bonds were ready for sale and advising that a private negotiation for their sale would be better than going to the expense of advertising. The letter was left to the mayor to deal with.

The sewerage commissioners transmitted a series of resolutions passed at their recent meeting. Ald. Wilson speaking on the matter of basement connections with the sewers thought the commission rather hasty. There were buildings on Government street standing on the solid rock where there would never be any basements. He believed that part of the resolutions should be laid over. On motion of Ald. Baker the council, with the exception of part relating to the basement connections were adopted. Ald. Humphrey expressed the belief that the owners of the property on Government street furthest from the sewer should have some consideration in the matter of expense.

Mayor Teague said that there were a number of family men in the city who had not succeeded in getting work on the sewerage construction, and he was in favor of having the Douglas street extension done by day labor. There were men on the present contracts that they had hoped to get rid of, and something should be done for the men entitled to work. Ald. Wilson, Dwyer, Baker and others spoke in favor of the plan and it was decided to adopt it.

Chief Sheppard wrote saying that the time for calling for tenders for winter uniforms for the police was at hand. It was decided to call for tenders.

Thomas H. Farr, assistant city engineer, applied for an increase of salary. Ald. Baker spoke in favor of the matter; and it was referred to the sewerage committee.

John Ede, caretaker at Elk Lake, wrote asking for an investigation before the motion to dispose with his services was taken up. Received and tabled. Thomas Storey and W. Furnival complained of the piggery under their stores on Johnson street, and the sanitary officer was instructed to abate the nuisance. The tenders on machinery hall at the exhibition grounds were then opened. They were as follows: Lankwell & Northcote, \$1929; Eli Hume, \$983; A. W. Carter, \$1081; Williams & Co., \$1197; Sheppard & Griegs, \$1060; A. Fairfield, \$854; D. H. Anderson, \$1110; Wall & Cameron, \$1075; Christie, Thompson & Co., \$825; T. Catterall, \$1265; W. S. Hearst, \$1009.

They were referred to the mayor and finance committee to see if some reduction could not be made. Mr. Glover was permitted to withdraw

his tender on the electric light building and one tender was rejected as it was filed too late. The tenders were as follows: Thomas Catterall, \$10,000; G. Williams & Co., \$8950; J. J. Brown, \$8988; M. Humber, \$8810; R. Knott & Son, \$8075; Ellis & Mason, \$11,930; McGregor & Jeeves, \$8250; Elford & Smith, \$10,285; R. Dinsdale, \$8787.

The contract was ordered to be awarded to the lowest tender complying with all conditions. Ald. Baker's motion for the discharge of the water commissioner and caretaker at the dam came up. Ald. Baker said he had no personal feelings against either man. He then renewed his charges of neglect against the two men. He said anyone who went to Elk Lake could see that Mr. Ede needed no investigation.

Ald. Dwyer said that he believed that the commissioner had too much work to do. He personally had no complaint against Mr. Wilmut, on the contrary that gentleman had always given him every assistance. He believed that there had been serious neglect at the dam, and there was room for all manner of improvements there. It was to be regretted that the collections had been made so poorly.

Ald. Wilson believed two motions would suit better. He believed that a good manager was needed for the water works.

Ald. Harris offered an amendment to have a good man placed in charge of the water works and that he be under the authority of the city engineer. Ald. Baker refused to divide the motion, and Ald. Styles said that there were men at the board who favored one part of the resolution and not the other. He believed Mr. Ede was entitled to an investigation. He thought it was only just.

Ald. Munn said the water committee was divided, and he was not inclined to blame Mr. Wilmut and Mr. Ede entirely. Mr. Wilmut had not been backed up, and in the last three or four years the water works had been neglected. Last year there was no water committee, and this year for a time there was none. There had been committees which had not wanted improvements made. Ald. Ledingham said that every official knew his duty, should carry it out, and there were enough good men in the council to support him. The collections should have been made better. He believed that Mr. Wilmut had too much to do.

Ald. Humphrey thought the commissioner had too much to do. He thought there was hardly any excuse for the way the collections had been neglected.

Ald. Baker said the engineer had failed to report on different matters relating to water, when he should have. As to the committee and its instruction of the engineer, they had ordered water cut off and their directions had not been followed. As to the caretaker there could be no doubt that he had wilfully neglected his duty. The motion was then put and carried.

Ald. Harris' proposition then came up in the shape of a motion and Ald. Baker said placing the matter in the hands of the city engineer was returning to the situation they had just voted to change.

Ald. Harris said he simply desired to have all the records kept in the office of the city engineer, and to have the water matters kept in that department. At 10:15 it was discovered that Ald. Harris' motion had no seconder, but no one said it had not been on the bulletin board. The debate was dropped, as no one seconded the motion.

Two reports from the finance committee of \$3003 and the other of \$211, were passed. The electric light committee were empowered to purchase some poles, insulators, brackets and tapes.

The sewerage committee recommended that tenders be called for the construction of a sewer on Douglas street to give the north ward school a connection. The report was amended to read that the work be done by day labor, the whole to be under a competent superintendent, who would have full control. Ald. Munn asked for an estimate on the work, and it was agreed that one should be furnished. The work, however, could be gone on with.

A general report from the street committee was adopted. So was a minor report from the water committee. The water works loan by-law was reconsidered, adopted and finally passed. Ald. Wilson said that the injunction suit of the city against the Esquimalt water works had been dismissed with costs, and wanted to know who had given the instructions for the suit. He was sure the city had been served about as it deserved.

The mayor said that it was pretty generally understood in the council that the suit was to be entered. He believed they had simply done their duty. Ald. Dwyer agreed with him.

Ald. Dwyer said that he would not bring forward his amendments to the market by-law, as the city solicitors had discovered that they had no authority to regulate the weight of bread and other commodities sold outside the market.

Ald. Baker wanted information about the cemetery amendments. Ald. Humphrey asked about the plumbing inspector, and Ald. Harris asked about the Elliott lot in James Bay district taken for fire department use. Action was promised at an early date.

Ald. Wilson announced that he had the following motion ready: "That as the water works loan by-law, 1894, to improve the water works of the city has received the assent of the electors, the water commissioner shall proceed to appropriate certain lands around Beaver and Elk lakes (as situated within the statutory limit as regards distance from the city of Victoria) which lands may be required to provide against further contamination of the water of the said lakes from settlements in the vicinity thereof, and that he shall appoint C. Booth, provincial government assessor, arbitrator on behalf of the city in respect to said lands so expropriated in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the corporation of Victoria water works act, 1873."

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ANOTHER SEALING AUTHORITY

A United States Treasury Agent Tells All About Behring Sea Seals.

Sixteen Thousand Seal Skins Taken Already by Contractors This Year.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—J. Stanley Brown, special United States treasury agent for the Seal Islands, has arrived from the Pribyloff islands after an absence of several months. He said the seals were in good condition this year and the weather was unusually unpleasant. The continued taking of seals in the open sea is tending steadily to reduce the seals. Unless a stop is put to this seal killing at sea the number of seals that annually visit the islands will be greatly reduced. The contractors killed this year, said Mr. Brown, about sixteen thousand of the twenty thousand the government permits to be taken from the rookeries.

Besides these, the sealers who were killing seals in the open sea killed three thousand. These are far too many. At this rate the seals will be exterminated. It should be remembered that while the government does not permit the taking of any but immature males from the rookeries, mariners who go after the seals in the open sea kill males and females indiscriminately. At present the killing of seals in the open sea cannot be under the laws, entirely prohibited. It is not poaching, for the hunters do not come upon the islands within a marine league of them. At least this is not the rule. It was very fortunate that Assistant Secretary Hamlin visited the sealing grounds this year. He worked very hard to gain exact knowledge of the conditions. This was what we have been wanting the islands for years desired. One might write and speak incessantly, but he could not depict all the facts as they exist. Mr. Hamlin is a high officer, and now he thoroughly understands the situation his report is certain to be a very important and interesting document.

IT DID NOT WORK.

Cotton Dealer's Scheme to Hide His Stealings.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 12.—E. M. Weems, at one time a local society leader, club man and prominent church worker, was yesterday indicted by the grand jury for conspiracy to commit arson. Weems' alleged purpose was by burning his large cotton shed to destroy evidence of former stealings. In May his set was started by the news that he was a defaulter and forger and had fled from Memphis. Later he was arrested at Lake Charles, La. He was then brought back to Memphis and indicted for forgery. Now comes the blow which is crushing to those who believed him innocent. Though he was regarded as a worker in the cause of religion, Weems had a weakness for the club, poker and horses. At the spring meeting of the jockey club he backed horses with nominally bad luck. Being in the cotton business he sought to recoup through other cotton dealers. He operated an extensive cotton warehouse, and going to the firm of J. T. Ferguson & Co., he represented that he had several hundred bales of cotton stored in his shed and got an advance on it. He made similar representations to Chism, Churchill & Co., and got from them an advance of \$4000. Goodman & Co. were also prevailed on to make an advance to him. He exhibited letters from a planter and samples of cotton indicating that the cotton had been consigned to him. Investigations, however, showed that Weems did not have the cotton, and the firms set about recovering the money he had obtained from them. Weems fled, but before leaving told his wife that he was called to New Orleans on business and gave her \$1000. This money was returned by Mrs. Weems to Chism, Churchill & Co. when she heard how it had been obtained. Weems had two negroes in his employ, Charley King and Ed. White. He told them he would give them \$200 each and a two years' position at \$15 a week if they would burn his shed. This offer was made the day before he left. The men partly assented. Weems instructed them to truck all the cotton into one shed and throw the bales on the side, cut the hoops and place lighted candles on the bales, then lock the shed and leave. They were to go to another part of the city so as to prove an alibi, for the candles were not to burn down for an hour or more. Weems said that he would leave the night before the fire for New Orleans. He seemed to be afraid to take the night watchman, Sam Kornell, into his confidence, and accordingly told him that a Memphis bank had been defrauded and that he wanted him to go to New Orleans with him to catch the thief. Kornell went to New Orleans, but the negroes wilted and did not carry out the plot. The story was drawn from both the men yesterday before the indictment was found. In view of the fact that the late lynchings grew out of wholesale arson, Weems will have a hard time, it is thought, in getting out of this trouble. Insurance men are interested, because he ordered the negroes to place old cotton hoops in the shed in the hope that he could prove that he had the number of bales of cotton he represented that he had in order to recoup himself and cover up all shortages.

Corea.

London, Sept. 12.—The Japanese forces north of Seoul are suffering from the effects of the rain. Much sickness is also reported to prevail among the Chinese camp. It is reported that 38,000 Chinese troops are encamped on the north bank of the river Imchin, waiting for favorable weather to attack the Japanese a few miles south of Imchin. It is reported on good local authority that the mikado of Japan, accompanied by the ministers of war and marine and the general staff, are proceeding to Heroshima, a point where the troops of Japan gather to embark. The growing crops have reached such a height as to make military operations almost impossible. A dispatch from Tientsin says the British minister has signed a convention with the viceroys providing for the connection of the Chinese telegraph lines with those of Burma and other parts of India. Paris, Sept. 9.—The Republique Francaise says it regards the reports that it

HERESY AMONG QUAKERS.

Professor in a Theological College to be a Defendant in a Trial.

Dr. Clark Offends the Society of Friends in the Matter of Baptism.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 12.—The Quaker church of America promises to have a heresy trial. Dr. Dougan Clark, professor in the theological school in Earlham College, it was recently learned, was baptised with ten other advanced Quakers at the yearly meeting in Damascus during the last summer. This act of Clark is a direct rebellion against the time-honored tenets of the Society of Friends. The famous founder of the order, George Fox, expressly laid down that baptism is of the spirit and not of water. Dr. Clark has not been the first Quaker in America to offend in the matter of baptism, but he is the first man of prominence of the Society to defy the elders. His position in Earlham College, Richmond, and where he has been teaching the Quaker youths for years, makes it necessary that the elders take action. Accordingly he has been temporarily robbed of his honors and influence and is now passively waiting for the action of the committee which has been appointed to investigate his alleged heresy. Mr. Clark says: "I was forced to take the rite of baptism after years of prayer and struggling. I felt there was no other course left for me to escape the liberty and right of conscience that I feel the religion of the Society of Friends concedes to all its members."

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Proposed Subjugation of Madagascar by the French.

London, Sept. 12.—Private mass for the dead was celebrated at Stowe House for the Count of Paris to-day, after which the body was taken to Weybridge for interment. A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris says it is not the English but the Americans who oppose the subjugation of Madagascar by the French. The American trade in Madagascar is very extensive, and Americans hold that the Patenotre treaty does not admit of a French protectorate over the country. The newspapers say the mission of M. Le Mare de Villers to Madagascar is to establish a French protectorate over the country, to create military stations and appoint French representatives to deal with foreign powers. Captain Prietsch, who left New York on August 5th in the skiff Nina, arrived at Queenstown to-day. The boat was somewhat damaged. London, Sept. 12.—At the session of the hygienic congress at Buda Pesth an interesting paper on cholera was read by Dr. Ernest Hart. He argued that the disease came from the valley of the Ganges, where there is an utter disregard of sanitary precautions and where the people habitually drink polluted water. Dr. Hart said it seemed persons could even touch and rub cholera patients with impunity. The danger consisted in swallowing the bacilli, which, the doctor contended, lives two lives, one in the human body, multiplying in the patient and poured out by him abundantly, and the other outside the body, in damp ground, dirty water, etc., to be swallowed by some one else in order to start again on its destructive course. Cholera, he said, is scattered broadcast by pilgrims to Mecca and elsewhere. The government of India should watch the festivals in the country and Europe by international agreement should guard against attack by isolating early cases. The sultan of Turkey sought to adopt measures for the thorough sanitation of Mecca, which is a nursery of cholera. It is announced officially that a friendly power has offered to help the Dutch with troops in the subjugation of Lombok. Trade along the northern and western coasts of Lombok has been prohibited. Before fleeing from the islands the Balinese Minister Djilantik ordered the natives to cease fortifying their positions and to hoist the white flag when the Dutch should approach. Fifteen cases of cholera and four deaths were reported to-day from Griesleine, Prussia. During the first week of September there were 146 fresh cases of cholera and 110 deaths in St. Petersburg. One death from cholera is reported from Papendrecht to-day and one fresh case was found in Sukernia. London, Sept. 12.—The immediate lady friends of Mrs. Navarro, once known as Joseph's mistress for peace, and it is lamentable that the armaments of the nations continue to enlarge when the emperors desire peace. The election of a member of the chamber of deputies to represent Nogent-sur-Seine, in succession to M. Casimir Perier, the recently elected president, took place yesterday. The result was: M. Edmund Reichert, Moderate Republican, 4083; M. Bachmont, Radical, 3301; M. Paul, Socialist, 1183. As M. Robert did not obtain a majority over his two opponents a second ballot is necessary.

OTTAWA SHUFFLES.

Rumors Relating to the Controllerships—the Lachine Canal.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The report is current that Solicitor-General Curran is to be appointed to the superior court bench in Quebec, and that Controller Wood, of the inland revenue, will get his place. In the room of Wood it is said Dr. Montague will be controller of inland revenue. This, it is thought, would strengthen the government in western Ontario. It is reported that McNamee & Mann, contractors, are the lowest tenderers for the deepening of the Lachine canal. This work will cost about half a million dollars. The railway department say that so far no tender has been officially accepted. However, McNamee & Mann have a good chance of getting the work.

SALVADOREAN REFUGEES.

If Returned to Salvador they Will have a Fair Trial.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—On the resumption of the extradition proceedings in the case of General Ezeta and other Salvadoran refugees to-day, Attorney Pierson argued against the plea of justification for the alleged murders. He said the testimony showed that the killing of Canas was as foul and cowardly a murder as the records of jurisprudence could show. As to the refugees not getting a fair trial if returned to Salvador, he said that the United States would see that they had a fair trial or they would not be returned.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Democratic State Conventions Meet To-day.

Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 11.—The Democratic congressional convention of the eighth district to-day nominated Congressman Lyman E. Barnes of Appleton. Last spring he notified his constituents that he did not care about going back to Washington, but recently he changed his mind, to the disappointment of several aspirants for the nomination, which is equivalent to an election. This will be his second term. Chilton, Wis., Sept. 11.—The Democratic congressional convention of the sixth Wisconsin district to-day re-nominated Hon. Owen D. Wells, of Fon du Lac. Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 11.—The Democratic state convention convened at noon to-day to fill the vacancy occasioned on the state ticket by the death of Hannibal K. Sloan, who was selected by the state convention in July last as a candidate for congressman at large. There are a dozen candidates for the nomination. Grand Junction, Colo., Sept. 11.—The celebration of "peach day," the great festival of western America, is in progress to-day, and Grand Junction is entertaining the great throng of visitors, including several delegates to the irrigation congress. The fruit, which is free as air and of remarkably fine quality, has proved a revelation even to the California delegation of the enormous possibilities of fruit farming in western Colorado and eastern Utah. San Francisco, Sept. 11.—The trial of the railroad strikers will probably be taken up by Judge Morrow next week. The jurors were excused till Monday. It is proposed to try the strikers in batches, according to the returns of the grand jury. G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT. Thousands of People Watch the Parade This Morning. Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 11.—It seemed as though the entire population of western Pennsylvania had poured itself into the city this morning to witness the great annual national parade of the Grand Army veterans. From an early hour the streets in the business district were well nigh impassable and as the time of the formation of the parade approached windows, balconies and roofs became a sea of faces. The veterans themselves were up bright and early and after breakfast hastened to the place designated for forming the line. Military rules were strictly enforced and all were in readiness when at 9:30 the booming of cannon gave the signal for the head of the column to move. The departments marched in order of seniority. Illinois had the right of line and then came Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, California, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Potomac, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan, Iowa, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Kentucky, West Virginia, South Dakota, Washington and Alaska, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, Florida, Montana, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Georgia, Alabama, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Indiana, Pennsylvania. The grand marshal, Charles Adams, on Smithfield street over Fourth, Fifth and Liberty avenues, and thence to Allegheny by the Sixth street bridge. Accompanying them were the Second Italian Naval reserves acting as guard of honor to the grand marshal, Adams, and the staff and who after taking part in the parade as far as Cedar Avenue reviewed the veterans from a grand stand erected at that point. The procession arched under a number of triumphal arches in this city and Allegheny. The line of march was about that in previous years as a recognition of the fact that the veterans are not so lithe and active as of yore, but notwithstanding this the column moved slowly and many crippled and aged paraders dropped out when the Allegheny bridge had been reached. All along the route the boys in blue were vociferously cheered by the tens of thousands of spectators. The national convention of the union ex-prisoners of war was called to order this morning in the United States court house by President Charles T. Davis of Boston. After his address of welcome an adjournment was taken to enable the delegates to join the parade. THE LAURIER PARTY. Reception at Dr. Milne's Home this Afternoon—To-night's Meeting. From Tuesday's Daily. The Laurier party are spending their last day in the city in a very pleasant manner. The forenoon was spent quietly resting from the work and the excitement of last night. At noon Mr. Laurier, Mrs. Laurier, Mr. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Choquette drove to Dr. Milne's home, Dallas road, where they were entertained at lunch. A very tempting repast had been prepared, and a very pleasant hour was spent at table. The reception at the home of Dr. Milne began at 2:30 o'clock, and will continue until 6 o'clock. Despite the miserable weather large numbers of people are calling to pay their respects to Mr. Laurier and his amiable wife. Mrs. Milne is assisting in the reception and she and the doctor are doing all in their power to pleasantly entertain their visitors. To-night the party go to Saanichton, where Mr. Laurier and a couple of the party will speak in the agricultural hall. They will go out over the V. & S. railway, leaving the Hillside avenue depot at 7 o'clock. A large number from the city will accompany them. James Sutherland, M. P., who has been ill for a few days, was better this afternoon, and will continue with the party for Nanaimo in the morning. In all that goes to strengthen and build up the system weakened by disease and pain, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the superior medicine. It neutralizes the poisons latent in the system after diphtheria and scarlet fever, and restores the debilitated patient to perfect health and vigor.

ALBERNI NEWS.

Mining Operations on the West Coast of the Island.

Alberni, B. C., Sept. 10.—Lovely weather after the rain a week ago that cleared the atmosphere of smoke from bush fires that had troubled us for some time. Harvesting is now general and crops an average. The hay crop was gathered without a drop of rain, which is something wonderful. Steamer Spinster, Capt. McCoskie, was here on Thursday with a party from Victoria and took out some rock from the Golden Eagle claim. Whilst here she took a party down Hiawatha's creek to the alluvial deposit, there which is now being prospected. As anticipated in the spring mining matters are dead and nothing has been done on any claims except two, other than development work to hold them another year. On the Golden Eagle a lower tunnel has been put in by Contractor Wills, but the result has not materially altered the aspect of the mine. On the King Solomon Mr. Sterling has cleared a face for a tunnel, but the amount of work done on this claim does not by any means show a revelation of the lode, in fact it scarcely opens it. No vein mining district is probably near here. Dr. Pybus has staked off a claim, Esperanza, on McCoy Lake creek with very good prospects, so it is thought, and no doubt further investigation will be made. The government must be short of funds as they have not made the road to China creek, tenders for which have been out a long time, and Constable Cox has been discharged. If a constable was wanted three years ago surely he would be wanted now.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Opinions Regarding the Treatment of Suspected Spies by China.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The recently published letter of Hon. John Russell Young, American minister to Washington during the administration of President Arthur, giving his views concerning the delivery to the Chinese authorities of two accused Japanese spies at Shanghai, and insisting that thereby the "American flag had been humiliated," was shown to acting secretary of state Edwin F. Uhl to-day. He said: "The communication from Mr. Young, whose official residence in China and intimate acquaintance with the history and limitations of extra territorial jurisdiction in that country had fitted him to understand the question, would, naturally carry much weight, and yet," said Mr. Uhl, "the communication itself fails to infer the necessary character of the instructions under which our representatives in China and Japan can alone extend protection to the subjects of another country during the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two governments. His statement that this government had solemnly promised to protect as we would American citizens the Japanese in China, indicates misinformation or misconception of the essential nature of these instructions. "The right to exercise independent jurisdiction over foreigners in China and Japan rests wholly upon the treaty stipulations, and the protection so conferred is an express conventional grant to particular individuals and cannot be extended to include others by assimilation. By reason of the existing war between China and Japan diplomatic intercourse with the government of the two governments, and each requested of the United States the interposition of its good offices for the protection of the subjects of each in the territory of the other. Our relation to both parties was that of strict neutrality, and of necessity protection could now only be exercised by our representatives at Tokio and Peking as a friendly office unofficially and in a manner consistent with the position of impartial amity. The government of the United States could not undertake to bring the subjects of either power within the jurisdiction of its ministers or consuls, nor would it be justified in allowing its legations or consulates to be made an asylum for those claimed to be offenders against the law of the local governments. Japanese subjects in China remain the subjects of Japan as they were before hostilities began, and must of necessity respond to the laws of China when charged with offenses against the same. So with subjects of China in Japan. "In assenting to the request of Switzerland that the agents of the United States in China afford protection to Swiss citizens in the absence of Helvetic representation there, our agents, as early as 1871, were instructed that they could not take judicial cognizance of charges against Switzers. In a circular addressed to the representatives of this government in foreign courts by the department of state on the 15th of December, 1871, appeared the following: You are informed that you are not expected to become a diplomatic or consular officer of the Swiss republic, which is forbidden by the constitution of the United States to officers of the United States who are citizens. The intention is that you should merely use your good offices in behalf of any Swiss in your vicinity who might request aid in the absence of a diplomatic or consular representative of Switzerland, and with the consent of the authorities where you reside." Shanghai, Sept. 10.—It is reported that Admiral Tieng, commander of the Pei-rang squadron, has been degraded for cowardice and incapacity, and that he has been deprived of the peacock feather and ordered to leave the fleet and take a shore command.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—A number of prominent clergy and lay members of the Catholic church from different parts of the country are expected to arrive to-day to attend the annual reunion of the alumni of the celebrated old college of All-Hallows, in Ireland, and which has sent two thousand missionary priests to all parts of the world. The visitors are being welcomed by the president, Right Hon. Dr. Richard Scannel. Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 12.—The sessions of the national convention of the Keeley League were resumed this morning with Colonel Andrew J. Smith, governor of the Leavenworth national military home, presiding. The questions on the program for discussion includes: Methods whereby the strength and usefulness of the organization may be increased; the definition of the relationship existing between the state leagues and the national league. A number of the delegates are in favor of the adoption of a ritual for local lodges, but the proposition will be overwhelmingly voted down asavoring too much of child's play. Delegates from Canada, New Brunswick, Cuba and Mexico presented their credentials this morning.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, September 14. A CHARACTERISTIC DISPLAY.

The Nelson papers announce the return of Captain Fitzstubs to the office of gold commissioner and government agent in that district. They also give a report of the investigation into the charges made against the captain before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crease, which we reproduce to-day.

A POOR POLIOY.

The marked cordiality with which Mr. Laurier has received and the display of enthusiastic Liberalism which his visit has called forth have evidently given our Conservative friends cause for serious perturbation. No one who has noted the character of the demonstrations can honestly conclude otherwise than that the prospect of the Liberal party, already bright, has been further improved by the visit of the leader and his friends.

Nanaimo, Sept. 12.—Hon. Wilfred Laurier and party arrived here on the noon train from Victoria, and were met at the station by about a dozen members of the Reform club, the reception being absolutely of a funeral nature. There was not the slightest sign of enthusiasm. The lunch which followed a little later on at the Wilson hotel, was equally chilly. Not a single representative man had been invited, and it was plainly evident that Mr. Laurier felt keenly the lack of cordiality in his reception.

Nanaimo, Sept. 12.—The case of Mrs. Dempsey vs. Mr. Halton for aggravated assault occupied Magistrate Plant's attention yesterday. Witnesses were called to substantiate the charge and the medical evidence seemed to strengthen the case against the prisoner. There was no defense put in so the prosecution asked that the usual course be pursued. The magistrate hinted that an amicable settlement might be arrived at between the two parties, but Mr. Young, for the prosecution, stated that his client was so satisfied with the procedure, doing that all over again, that a settlement had failed. The decision was withheld until Monday next.

Nanaimo, Sept. 13.—The movement to inaugurate a Liberal-Conservative Association here on last Tuesday night proved a miserable failure. It is stated that only one person turned up. This goes to show that Nanaimo is a Liberal stronghold and the schemes of the Conservative party to adopt half the name will not work.

It has been decided to hold the first agricultural show at Nanaimo on Saturday, the 29th inst. The exhibition will embrace dairy produce, vegetables, fruit, flowers, ladies' work, fine arts, etc. Live stock will not be placed on exhibition this year.

A reply has been received by Lieut. Col. Peters, D.A.G., with regard to the reorganization of an infantry corps for Nanaimo, that Wellington has put in a prior claim, and that they offer a drill shed and armory while the city authorities of Nanaimo have refused to assist the matter in any way.

Familiar Phrases Applied. "Ho, there," as the farmer said to his field hand.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Arrangements Complete for the Board's Excursion to and From Tacoma.

Destruction of Fish by the Point Roberts Canneries—Other Matters.

An important meeting of the council of the board of trade was held this morning, there being a full attendance. President Flumerfelt being unable to remain at the meeting, Mr. Renouf took the chair. Mr. Flumerfelt reported on his visit to Tacoma and requested the council to take up the question of the reduction in the wages of the letter carriers and postoffice clerks.

Mr. Renouf reported that the special committee appointed to wait on the government and ask them to send the collection of minerals to the Interstate Fair had been unsuccessful. The government was unwilling to send it. Joshua Davies, chairman of the excursion committee, reported on the conference with Mayor Teague and the transportation committee of the Victoria Agricultural Association. It was the unanimous opinion of the conference that an excursion to Tacoma should be arranged for Saturday, Sept. 22nd.

Assurances had been received from the mayor of Tacoma, president of the chamber of commerce, and Director-General Buey of the Interstate Fair that a return excursion would be arranged during exhibition week here, which would be attended by about one thousand persons. It was resolved to charter a steamer sloop for the excursion to Tacoma, and to make the fare for the round trip, including one admission to the grounds, \$2. The board of trade having undertaken this responsibility, every member is requested to help them out.

H. C. Beeton, agent-general for British Columbia, forwarded a lot of correspondence to the board relating to the importation into Great Britain of Point Roberts canned salmon, with labels Roberts canned. The British customs officers in London were of opinion that they could not make the canners change the labels.

The fisheries committee of the board of trade on the question of salmon fishing at Point Roberts demanded the attention of the government. The government of the United States might be disposed in favor of regulations to prevent the destruction of salmon as carried on at Point Roberts which might result in preserving to a certain extent fishing on the Fraser river.

The secretary was instructed to obtain samples of the labels and request the fisheries committee to prepare a case to lay before Sir C. H. Tupper when he visits the city.

The following report from the reading room committee was adopted: Gentlemen—Your special Board of Trade reading-room committee beg to report: That we find the reading room is not often used by members of the board, for the reason that it contains little of interest to them. We are of opinion, however, that at a small expense the room can be made attractive to members, and of benefit to the city and province, to this end we therefore recommend:

That the secretary write to mining property owners asking for specimens of ore and for copies of assays. The specimens of ore, assays thereof and mining information, to be kept up to date. That our fisheries be represented by such exhibits as are available. That specimens of the different woods of the province in the rough and finished states be exhibited. That newspapers, some illustrated papers and magazines, be furnished, a preliminary list of which, is appended hereto. That on the bulletin boards all available shipping notices be posted.

That a large sign be placed on the door of the reading room and a smaller one outside the building, stating that the room is open daily (except Sundays) from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. free to members of the board and to visitors to the city. That similar notices be placed on passenger steamers sailing at this port, and in the transportation offices and hotels in the city, inviting strangers to call at the reading room.

It is desirable, that, as far as possible, all information regarding legislation be sent to the board for development be kept on file in the reading room. That members of the board be invited to bring greater interest in the room, and bring visitors to the city, and interest them in the resources of the province. Your committee is confident that, if this course is strictly carried out, the membership of the board will largely increase, and that permanent benefits to the city and province will result. Respectfully submitted, HEWETT BOSTOCK, For the Chairman.

Messrs. G. Lelser, H. Bostock and J. H. Brownlee. It was decided to present an address to Lord and Lady Aberdeen upon their arrival here, any other celebration to be left to the city. A committee was appointed to draft the address. Mayor Teague who was present by request, reported on the meeting of the Fraser river relief committee, at which it was decided to ask for aid. Since his return he had seen Premier Davies and had given it as his opinion that the relief was a government matter, inasmuch as the government had minimized the distress and sent abroad the report that no aid was needed. He thought the government should take the matter in hand. Mr. Davies had promised to place the matter before the executive but so far no answer had been received.

to erect a fog horn I trust the Board of Trade will recommend its being placed on Brochite ledge, which is the turning point of all vessels bound for Victoria harbor from Puget Sound, Nanaimo, Comox, the Malianan and other points. I hope the board will see their way clear to take this matter up, and recommend the above suggestions. Yours truly, JNO. IRVING.

The following was received and filed: Victoria, B. C., Aug. 20th, 1894. F. Elworthy, Secretary B. C. Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.

Dear sir—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 15th inst, with reference to the wreck of the S. S. San Pedro, now lying on Brochite ledge, near the entrance to this harbor. I beg to say that from the time the vessel became a wreck, this ship and cargo has been continuously under the charge of the master or agent of the owners, and therefore did not come under the powers delegated to me as receiver under the Wrecks and Salvage Act, (49 Vic. Chap. 81, Sec. 18).

I have on more than one occasion pointed out to the master or agent, that something must be done without delay, to remove the wreck from Brochite ledge, in view of the Dominion government requiring the same to be removed. Since receiving your letter, an assured by the representative of the owners, that the wreck would be removed, I beg further to add, that your letter will be forwarded to the minister of marine for his information and direction.

I beg to honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant, A. R. MILNE, Collector, etc.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals.

ANOTHER FLYER. Boston, Sept. 12.—A cable dispatch to the Herald says William Fife, Jr., is now working on a yacht to meet the James Gordon Bennett boat, being built by Herreshoff.

THE RIFLE. STATE COMPETITION. New York, Sept. 12.—The annual rifle competition for the state is now in progress at Creedmore range. There is an immense attendance of spectators. The match is shot of distances from 200 to 500 yards, the contestants representing the various regiments, cavalry troops and artillery batteries of the state. The trophy which is presented by the state is the value of \$200. New York is the only state in the union thus encourages its National Guard to excel in rifle practice.

WELTER WRIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP. St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 13.—Considerable interest is manifested in sporting circles east and west in the meeting to-day before the St. Joseph Athletic Club of Tommy Ryan of Chicago, and Billy Layton, who will come together for twenty rounds. The match will be a purse of \$2,000 and a side bet of \$1,500 and will decide the welter weight championship of the world.

Both men have been sparring hard and are in first class condition. A large number of sports from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other points are here. The latest estimate is that Ryan is a better man than he is credited with being. Ryan's best record is a notable one, while Layton has won fifty-seven battles and has met and defeated a score of notable pugilists in all divisions. The match will meet at catch weights, and it is rightly provided by the articles that a decision must be rendered at the conclusion of the match. Minneapolis where he bested Billy Smith, while Layton's last appearance in the ring was at Des Moines where he licked George La Roche.

THE RING. WELTER WRIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP. St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 13.—Considerable interest is manifested in sporting circles east and west in the meeting to-day before the St. Joseph Athletic Club of Tommy Ryan of Chicago, and Billy Layton, who will come together for twenty rounds. The match will be a purse of \$2,000 and a side bet of \$1,500 and will decide the welter weight championship of the world.

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THE ST. LEGER. London, Sept. 12.—The race for the St. Leger stake was won by Throstle, Ladd's second. Matchbox third.

WHAT CHILDREN ARE TAUGHT. Inaccuracies in the Geographies Used in Canadian Schools.

Among the letters read at the meeting of the council of the board of trade was one from F. J. Claxton. The council decided to act upon the suggestion contained in the letter, which follows: Victoria, August 28th, 1894. F. Elworthy, Secretary B. C. Board of Trade.

Dear Sir—Yesterday I purchased a school book for my children called the "Modern School Geography and Atlas," published by the Canadian Geographic Co. Toronto, under the authority of the minister of education. Turning to the chapter on British Columbia I found the following: Population of Provinces, whites, 5,929,000; Indians and Chinese, 35,000; Population of Victoria, 5,929,000; Exports of Provinces, \$2,000,000.

Now, if this is what is being instilled into the minds of the youth of Canada, is it any wonder at the lack of information about this Province, and if the information is as accurate about the rest of the world, where will it lead us? I think this is worthy the board's attention and both the publisher and the minister of education for Ontario should be officially informed of the inaccuracies, and copies of our annual report for 1894 mailed them. I remain, yours truly, FRED J. CLAXTON, 1891.

Geography. Population of Province, 92,767 50,000; Population of Victoria, 23,153 5,925; Exports of Province, \$5,642,707 \$2,000,000.

Wants a Divorce. Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The Canada Gazette of Saturday next will contain a notice of application for Sergeant Monarschier of the Northwest Mounted Police, for divorce from his wife, Mary, a Blood Indian woman, now living at an Indian reservation in the Northwest Territories. It is based on the usual ground, that of desertion.

CHINA READY FOR JAPAN.

The Chinese Squadron Are Waiting for the Japanese to Come Out.

Two Days' Fighting Reported at Kai Chen Without a Decision.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Within two weeks the distribution of warships now attached to the home station for service abroad begins by the departure of the cruiser Machias from New York for China, to assist our fleet now there in looking after American interests in Corea. The Machias has been ordered to prepare for sea at once and is expected to get off the latter part of the month. The Machias will convey to the Vatican relics, which have been in the custody of the state department since the close of the Chicago fair, direct to Rome and under escort. They will be turned over to the Pope's representatives. From Rome the Machias proceeds through the Suez canal to Yokohama, where she will report to Admiral Carpenter, commanding the station.

London, Sept. 13.—A Shanghai dispatch says three Chinese warships ordered to strengthen the Pi Yang fleet, have arrived at Wai-Hai-Wai. The fleet has also been reinforced by torpedo boats. The whole northern squadron is now ready to meet the Japanese fleet should it appear in the Gulf of Pechili. Another Shanghai dispatch states that it is reported that there has been two days' fighting near Kai Chen in which neither side gained an advantage. The Kinin division of the Chinese army has crossed the Keilin river and occupied Shu King where it will await the advance of the main army before attacking the Japanese right.

London, Sept. 13.—A Shanghai dispatch says 24,000 troops from the provinces of Chi-Li and Shan-Kiang have been ordered to defend the Tientsin to guard against the possible invasion by the Japanese.

TARRIED AND FEATHERED. A Reverend Offender Rather Severely Dealt With.

Hillsdale, Mich., Sept. 13.—Word was received here yesterday afternoon that "All persons without business in the town of Merced are notified to leave immediately. All good citizens are requested to co-operate and see that this order is carried out before sunset."

PROCESSION OF SEALERS. Five Schooners Have Arrived in Port Since Saturday Evening.

There has been a procession of returning sealers filling into the harbor since Saturday night, five in all getting in by this afternoon. The Aurora, Vera and Casco came in on Saturday night, all in tow of the tug Lorne. The Aurora came from Behring sea, where she got 241 skins, making the catch for the season 930. The Vera came from the other side with 1276 skins, and the Casco returned from the Copper Islands with 1926 skins. She had some very heavy weather, and lost her flying jib. The schooner brought no news of a special nature. The schooner Maud S., Captain McKiel, arrived this morning, and for the first time since February, 1893, the waters of the harbor washed her sides. She was seized on the Russian side in 1893 and deported to Yokohama, where she was after trial released. She then remained there, outfitting and sailed at the opening of this season. She returns with 1429 skins, all except 87 taken in Japanese waters. She got the 87 from July 15 to August 15 off Copper Islands. On the way home she called at Unalaska for coal. The schooner Umbra, Captain Campbell, high line schooner of the combined fleet, with a total of 2801 skins, arrived here late this afternoon. From the Japan sea, where she took about 2500, she ran to the Copper Islands and got 253. Then she went to Behring sea and got 290 more. She reports rough weather in the North Pacific.

It is said that there are several other schooners in the straits.

RESENT INTERFERENCE. Alabama Press Association Resent English Interference re Lyrching.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 13.—The following resolutions were introduced by Editor Robert L. Lee, of Selma, at the session of the Alabama Press Association here yesterday and were unanimously referred to the committee on resolutions. "Whereas, actuated by motives known only to themselves, and intent upon a mission at variance with custom, a committee of Englishmen is said to have arrived in this country for the alleged purpose of investigating and denouncing the so-called southern lynchings; therefore, be it resolved by the Alabama Press Association that we look upon their coming as hypocritical and meddling; that knowing as we do the wilful ignorance and prejudice as to American organic law and customs of the people and press the visitors claim to represent; and knowing the responsible sources from which their alleged information is derived, we denounce their object and interference in our affairs as unjustifiable either by circumstances or precedent; be it further resolved that in view of the recent Whitechapel horrors, Jack-the-Ripper slashings, and famous Maybrick trial, we recall to the gentlemen from England the scriptural injunction, 'Remove thou first the beam from out thine own eye and then thou canst see clearly to take the mote from out thy brother's eye.' Be it also resolved that while the association deprecates the taking of the law into their own hands by justly incensed communities and pledges its earnest efforts in behalf of a speedy trial, that even-handed justice may be meted out to the rapist fiend, yet we resent the attempt of a 'holier than thou' committee from a foreign land to teach our morality and justice." The resolution will be favorably reported by the convention to-morrow.

FIGHTING AGAIN. Phillips-McCoy Factions Have Another Skirmish.

Huntington, W. Va., Sept. 12.—Reports received here to-day of fresh trouble in Logan county between the Phillips-McCoy factions. On Saturday evening the parties met near Williams and several shots were fired on both sides. Three men were seriously injured. On Sunday evening the McCoy followed the Phillips faction to church at Thacker and another riot took place. John Phillips was shot and cannot recover, and two of the McCoy crowd were also injured. No arrests have yet been made. It now looks as though either the other will be annihilated before the trouble is at an end.

RACED FROM LIVERPOOL.

Remarkably Fast Trip of the Ship Shenandoah.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—A long race from Liverpool to San Francisco has been ended by the arrival of the American ship Shenandoah. She left the English port 118 days ago and five days later than the British ship California with which she was racing. The two ships were in company on the 22nd, but the Shenandoah gradually drew away from her companion. Captain Murphy reports that he had many vexatious calms and light winds or he would have made his remarkably short trip shorter. The Shenandoah beat the Crown of Scotland, out 160 days, and the Maria Accame, 173 days from the same port.

The United States steamer Adams arrived from New Whatcom late last night and the Richard Rush came in from Astoria this morning.

TRYING TO BURN MERCED. Series of Fires Started in Different Parts of the Town.

Merced, Cal., Sept. 13.—Another bunch of phosphorus was found in sheds back of Charles S. Teasing's stable. The fire was checked in time. Phosphorus has been found in nearly every stable in the town, placed in the hay. Fresh fires are breaking out every few minutes, all from the same cause. Lynching is talked of should the culprits be found. There is great excitement. An alarm from the seventh fire since daylight this morning was sounded at 11:25 a.m. The single fire engine the city boasts of, dragged by exhausted men, scarcely reaches one fire before another alarm is given from some distant part of the town. The schools are dismissed for the safety of the children, and the townspeople are awe-stricken and frantic over the mysterious fires. Sheriff Warfield has issued the following notice: "All persons without business in the town of Merced are notified to leave immediately. All good citizens are requested to co-operate and see that this order is carried out before sunset."

FOR A STEEL PLANT. Ald. Ledingham Proposes a Guarantee of Interest for the Proposition.

As a result of the recent conference between J. P. Withrow of Pittsburg and the city council, Ald. Ledingham has posted the following notice of motion: "Whereas the raw materials for the manufacture of iron and steel have been shown to exist in abundance and under favorable conditions for profitable manufacture in Vancouver Island; and whereas it would greatly increase the commercial importance of the city of Victoria and would otherwise benefit the inhabitants thereof if a first class plant for the manufacture of iron and steel billets were to be established in or near the city; and whereas the government of Canada is authorized by an act passed on the 27th day of July, 1894, to pay a bounty of \$2 per ton on all pig iron made in Canada from Canadian ore, a bounty of \$2 per ton on all iron puddled bars made from such pig iron, and a bounty of \$2 per ton on all steel billets made in Canada from such pig iron;

"And whereas J. P. Withrow has undertaken to organize a company in London with a capital stock of \$3,000,000 for the purpose of establishing and operating such a plant at some convenient point in British Columbia; and whereas it is the duty of the city of Victoria to encourage the establishment of such a plant, and to assist in the same by the granting of a guarantee of interest in the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the company's bonds to the extent of \$1,000,000 for a period of twenty years, such guaranteed bonds to be issued from time to time as the work progresses, and to be secured by a charge on the assets of the company and the bounties available from the Canadian government or otherwise to the satisfaction of the council."

Mamma (engaged in correcting Johnny)—You know I hate to do it, Johnny. I sympathize with you, but— Johnny—Haven't there been enough sympathetic strikes without you beginning Boston Transcript.

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# LAURIER AND LIBERTY.

## People of Victoria Show Themselves Ready to Adopt This as Their Political Watchword.

### A Splendid Gathering Greet the Liberal Leader--All British Columbia Political Meetings of the Past Outdone--Great Speeches Well Received--The Doctrine of Trade Freedom Suits the Masses.

The largest crowd that ever gathered at a political meeting in British Columbia packed the great market hall last night to hear the eloquent Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues define their platform and explain their principles. And besides being the largest it was the most enthusiastic political gathering ever held here. The distinguished visitors were on their first appearance greeted with round after round of applause, and during all the speeches the auditors were worked up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. At 7:15 o'clock, when the gates were opened, there were several hundred people waiting to get in and from that time on until there were no seats left and every bit of standing room from which people could see or hear was taken, the people came in a steady stream. Men, and women too, stood for nearly three hours. It was a surprise to everybody the way the ladies turned out to the meeting. Originally several hundred seats were reserved for them in the front part of the hall, near the platform, but half an hour after the doors opened everyone of these seats was taken. More chairs were brought down and then the ladies and their escorts were sent to the gallery and to the general seats. There were fully 4000 people in the audience. The work of the decorating committee, the members of which succeeded in making the place extremely attractive, was a surprise to all. The platform was simply covered with flags, among which the Union Jack predominated, while along the front of it were several huge vases of flowers. Back of the platform hung flags and streamers and across the railing of the gallery hung a streamer inscribed, "Our Future Premier." Then around the sides of the hall were a variety of flags and streamers and motes while over the entrance was draped the largest Union Jack in the Dominion. It seemed an almost hopeless task to do anything with such a large building, yet the gentlemen of the committee succeeded in making it really attractive.

It was just about eight o'clock when Mr. Laurier and party arrived from the Driard. They were escorted to the platform immediately, and their appearance was the signal for a perfect storm of applause, which lasted for several minutes. Dr. G. L. Milne, chairman, and ranged on either side of him were Mr. Laurier, Hon. A. N. Richards, C. C. Senator McInnes and Secretary Bethune. Then ranged about the platform were Messrs. Hyman, Fraser, Fisher, Choquette and Gibson of the Laurier party, and Messrs. Tompleman, Munb, Burns, Powell, Martin, McMillan, Ross, Houston, Robertson, Cameron and his worship Mayor Teague.

The audience were treated to three schools of speaking. Mr. Hyman, who opened, made a clear, forcible and logical talk. It was more the argument of a business man, and cold reason and fair argument were relied on more than oratorical effect. Mr. Laurier is an orator. He is gifted with a wonderful flow of language, a graceful expression and delivery and his gestures were simply admirable. He dwelt largely with the broad principles underlying the affairs of the Canadian people, and his argument was on the line of principles. He was indisposed, and therefore not at his best, but the impression he made needs no apology or explanation. Mr. Fraser is a good stump speaker of the highest order, who could capture a crowd anywhere. He told funny stories, he ridiculed certain things and then when the occasion required it he was serious and forcible.

When Chairman Milne stepped to the front of the platform a silence fell upon the crowd. The doctor opened by expressing the greatest pleasure at presiding over such a vast crowd, and proud and happy that the meeting was gathered together to welcome and to hear the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. (Cheers.) He knew they were all proud to welcome Mr. Laurier and Mrs. Laurier to the city of Victoria. He was pleased that the errors of the fiscal policy in operation could be clearly pointed out and their way to former prosperity shown them. They had had good times here, merchants had been prosperous, and there had been no complaint in years gone by. He did not want to go back to colonial days, but he wanted them to give the place back its good times. (Cheers.) Here we were at the gateway of the west, and on the highway to the Orient. The opportunities for trade were as boundless as the broad ocean, yet they found themselves restricted and at a standstill. He was loyal to confederation, but he wanted the good times brought back. Again welcoming Mr. Laurier and his party, he presented Mr. Hyman to the audience.

Mr. C. S. Hyman, ex-M. P. for London, said there were undoubtedly many present who would wonder at members of the Liberal party coming out west. The object of the trip was twofold. First to disseminate among the people the principles of Liberalism which he considered to be in the true interests of the people, and secondly they came so that they might know the people and the country better and become better acquainted with the legislation that would tend to the peace and prosperity of the people. There was a wide and diverging line between the policies of the Liberal and Conservative parties. It was not in the mouth of any man to explain the

policy of the party. The Liberals, a short time ago held a conference at Ottawa, which was attended by men from every part of the Dominion, and a policy was formulated that was in the best interests of the whole Dominion and each province singly. That policy had been presented to the people and he was glad to say that it differed materially from the policy they had followed since 1878. The Conservative policy meant the contraction of trade while the Liberal policy meant the freedom of trade. (Applause.) Their policy was in the interests of the few--some of the manufacturers. The Liberal policy is in the interest of the vast majority of the people. In the United States the tariff is the interest of 4.34 per cent. of the people. The same would apply here as applied there and therefore the present tariff was against 95.14 per cent. of the people of Canada. It was generally understood that the protection tariff was framed in the interest of the manufacturers, but that was not entirely so as many of the manufacturers of the older provinces were in favor of freer trade. Give them their raw material without any duty and freer trade for their products and they could hold their own with the world. (Applause.) The Liberals, in discussing the financial policy of the government, point to the fact that Hon. Alex. Mackenzie during his four years in office was enabled to conduct the affairs of the Dominion on twenty-four million dollars, while the Conservatives had to raise forty-three million dollars annually. The Liberals took issue with the government for the enormous increase in the debt. They took issue with them on their germicide and the evils of which were not applied here, as they were in Ontario. He explained how the county of Middlesex from which he came was divided so that a Liberal majority could not elect their candidates. The Liberals also took exception to the franchise act. He would ask anyone who had come from the glorious country England, Ireland or Scotland, whether it was fair British fair play, that the Liberals should be forced to go before the people with their hands tied. Let us go before the people and have an honest and fair trial. If that was allowed, protection would not long be on the statute books. (Applause.) In the policy of protection, admitting that the principle was right, it could be seriously attacked on the application of it. If a manufacturer was desirous of locating here and obtaining a bonus from the city, would you not first ascertain what advantages were to be gained; would you not consider what money was to be invested and how many hands were to be employed and how much it was going to cost the city and then decide whether it was in the interest of the city to bonus it. If the people declined to give the bonus it could not be said that they did not want the factory but it would mean that they considered they were paying too dearly for the whistle. Take for example the production of oil in the vicinity of London, Ontario. The present tariff on petroleum is 6.15 cents per gallon more for their oil, placing four hundred thousand dollars in the treasury and six hundred thousand dollars in the pockets of the refiners. Let us see the benefits the people derived from this. Almost all the remedies are petroleum. Oil Springs. Petrolia has a population of 3500 and Oil Springs 918, and altogether there are but four hundred men employed in the refineries. The tariff made the people pay the manufacturer and the government \$2500 annually for each of these men. He contended that in that light the Liberals could attack both the principle and application of protection. The manufacturers were the masters of the government and they demanded full value from the government and receive it. The manufacturers said whether the tariff should be higher or lower. It was said that the Liberals wished to discriminate against Great Britain. The present tariff discriminated against Great Britain. Iron axes from Great Britain were taxed 61 per cent. from the United States, 41 per cent.; boiler iron from Great Britain, 41 per cent.; from the United States, 25 per cent.; cast iron from Great Britain, 52 per cent.; from the United States, 43 per cent. (Taking the whole dutiable and duties list there were imported from Great Britain, \$31,680,000 of dutiable goods, and \$11,279,000 of free goods; from the United States, \$28,562,000 dutiable goods and \$29,659,000 free goods. Goods from Great Britain paid \$9,948,000 in duties while American goods paid \$7,788,000. From Great Britain 75 per cent. paid duty and from the United States 49 per cent. were dutiable. The loyalty that the Conservatives talked so much about allowed the government to tax British imports 22 per cent. and American 13 per cent. The Conservative journals of the Northwest contended that it was impossible or difficult to obtain reciprocity as it depended upon the will of the people of the United States. He would ask the Conservatives to remember the year 1891, when they had a reciprocity treaty on their own hands which they thought important enough to go to the country upon. But the moment the house was dissolved they did not think the proposed treaty was important enough to discuss. If the people desire reciprocity they cannot get it from the Conservative members, who go to the United States determined not to accept anything that is offered to them. They are in the hands of their masters, the manufacturers, who do not want reciprocity. They have got their hands on the people's throats and intend to keep them there just as long as possible. The Liberals were called rebels and accused of disloyalty when they asked for reciprocity. The Conservatives said they wanted a treaty on the line of the treaty

of 1854, but when the Liberals discussed it, up went the cry of disloyalty. Can it be possible that all the loyalty was confined to the articles included in the treaty of '54. Could it be possible that if you went to the American market a mule which was mentioned in the treaty of '54, it was loyal, while to sell a baby carriage was disloyal? To the ladies he would say he hoped their sentiments were with the Liberals and to the Conservatives he would say: we have tried protection and have failed to persuade ourselves that it is a good policy. It has failed entirely. The government could not carry out their promises. The party brought good tidings of the progress of Liberalism in Ontario and Quebec, and in fact in all the provinces of the Dominion. It was with immediate declaration the Liberals would go into power. (Applause.) Be of good cheer. We have a policy that is in the interest of the whole Dominion, a leader you can be proud of, one who will never shame to the brow of any Liberal. He was more popular and more revered in Ontario than any leader the Liberals had ever had. After all the kindness the patriots they would be glad to hear on the evening following the next election that the Liberals had taken the city. (Cheers and applause.)

Dr. Milne, as president of the Liberal Association, then presented Hon. Wilfrid Laurier with the following address:

To the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier: On behalf of the Liberal party and the general public of British Columbia, Victoria tenders you a hearty welcome to this city and the province. Inasmuch as you are the first visitor to British Columbia by sea since the Liberal party we feel that it is an event of no ordinary importance to the province at large as well as to that section of the party located here.

We wish to assure you of our sincere admiration for the course which you have followed and of our confidence in the future success of the party under your leadership. Your visit to the province is certain to give a marked impetus to the cause of Liberalism here, and we trust the profit will be mutual.

The pleasure of the occasion is much enhanced by the presence of Madame Laurier, whom, with you, we are delighted to welcome. As you are doubtless aware, British Columbia is blessed with great natural resources, which are ready to attack any one who comes to the province to attack any one here, and I have nothing to say against your representatives, but I repeat that in the past you have been guided more by a question of person, and as citizens of Canada you know that that is not as it should have been. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, it is right--not only is it right, but it is the duty of every one, whether he be high or low, whether he is rich or poor, to take his share in the government of the country. An honest opinion on this question is adapted not only to this province, but to the whole of the Dominion of which this province is a part. We have been accustomed from early traditions to look with pride on the courage of the soldier on the battle field when with the air around him thick with shells and bullets he stands firmly to the post assigned to him. That was the sort of courage displayed at the time of the battle of Waterloo, when some one questioned the Duke of Wellington about a body of men and he returned the answer, "Let them die where they are." I am glad to say that a higher sort of courage has arisen in the Liberal ranks. I am glad to say that in a great many instances the courage which has been exhibited is the courage of the citizen, of the voter, whether high or low, rich or poor, to exercise the rights that God has given us. Sir, that is the kind of courage I want for the citizens of this country. (Cheers.) Let me tell you this, I don't come here to try to do violence to the conscience of any of you, to force my opinions on any one of you; I don't come here to insult the feelings of any of my fellow citizens; but I come to you as a Canadian, as a new man to the city of Victoria, to ask you to stand up for the duties of Canadian citizenship and to charge you to perform the duties of Canadian citizenship whenever an occasion offers. (Cheers.) I believe that the kind of man to the city of Victoria, to ask you to stand up for the province of British Columbia, or the province of Ontario, or Quebec, or any other province for that matter, realizes that Canadian citizenship is worth working for, for, and even worth dying for if it needs must be. (Cheers.) I come to you in the name of the Liberal party of Canada, and let me tell you this: I know that in other portions of Canada it has been insinuated, it has even been asserted, that the Liberal party of Canada were hostile to the Northwest Territories and British Columbia ever since the days of Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Mackenzie is in his grave, and I do not wish to rake up the old sores, but on the day he went to his grave old mother earth, I venture to say, never received into her bosom a greater character or a bolder heart. (Cheers.) He was a Scotchman, of the kind that Scotchmen might be proud. Very often in the time of his premiership when he was blamed for not proceeding with the Canadian Pacific railway as rapidly, perhaps, as he might have done, he was all the time turning the matter over in his mind, and many now believe that if his plan with regard to bringing the railway by the Yellowhead pass had been carried out the interests of British Columbia might have been as well served as by the present route. I don't want, as I said a moment ago, to rake up old sores, but whatever may be the faults of the Liberal party, and I don't pretend that they are without any, for they are composed of flesh and blood--we don't feel that we are any better than others; we claim only we are just as good. (Laughter.) Whatever the faults of the Liberal party are, they are of the past; the faults of the Conservative party are of the present. I come here to explain to you the principles of the Liberal party; I come here now to preach to you a new gospel of freedom of trade; new, yes, new in this country, and new in the country to the south of us, but not new. I am glad to say; not new, I am proud to say, in the good old mother land. (Cheers.) Not new in the small islands which have been the cradle of every form of liberty throughout the world (cheers); the cradle of civil freedom, the cradle of religious freedom, and the cradle of commercial freedom as well. (Great cheering.) I come to you to preach this new gospel because it is derived, and we are proud to derive it, as we are proud to derive all our inspirations, from the old mother land; not like the Conservatives, borrowing their inspirations in political economy from the American republic and singing God Save the Queen over them. (Laughter.) Well, the great ground of difference between the Conservative and Liberal parties at the

present time is this question of trade. We believe in freedom of trade; the Conservative party believe in protection. We believe in expansion; the Conservative believe in restriction. But, sir, I am not by some people that it is not easy for the people of British Columbia to expect to raise an issue on this point, because the Liberals are not prepared to give them freedom of trade. I may tell you that I do not come here to preach a different doctrine to that preached everywhere else. It is not possible that at the moment after the next election (when we do not suppose that our banners will be crowned with success; if we are returned to power we do not suppose that we can give freedom of trade. As it is at the present time it is not possible, but we shall do it step by step, gradually, till we have got it. (Applause.) This is the difference in principle between the Conservative party and the Liberal party; the Conservative party believe in protection, that is their ideal; that is our ideal. And if we are to attain that freedom of trade we must encourage the battle at once. (Applause.) It would not be advantageous to create discords, we must go step by step, gradually. It is not known when the election will be; we are not in the power of the government, and I am not in the power of the false god whose home is on parliament hill in Ottawa; but some time or other they will give us an election, but when it will come, tomorrow or next month, or next year, I cannot tell. They keep their secrets well. You know it is said in the Good Book that death will come like a thief in the night. Well, that is just like the Conservative party. (Laughter.) In 1891, in 1891, the government came upon us like a thief in the night and gave us an election when we were not prepared for them. But when they do give us an election, if it please Providence and the Canadian people that we shall be in power the following day (applause), then I tell you that we shall not have freedom of trade at once as it is in England, but we will make a step towards free trade, we will have no combinations, and we will trample on the dead body of protection and better you men of British Columbia. (Cheers.) Let me tell you what is also the difference between the policy of the Conservative party and the policy of the Liberal party. The Liberal party believe that as long as we are obliged to raise our revenue by a customs tariff the duty shall be imposed so as to have the minimum of taxation for the maximum of revenue. What is the policy of the Conservative party? It is this: that they levy their taxes on the people not merely for revenue, but with a view to favoring special industries. Some one will doubtless ask what is our warrant for saying this. I have it here in the words of the Canadian minister of finance. Not know Mr. Foster, I believe. If I am not mistaken he paid you a visit last year. I don't know how he was disposed just at that time, (laughter), but Mr. Foster has his moments of weakness and frankness also. (Renewed laughter.) But we have it from his own words that the object of the minister of finance was not so much to get enough money to carry on the business of the country as to develop certain industries. What does this mean, I should like to know? It simply means that the people are to be taxed for the purpose of certain privileged classes. This may be profitable to those industries, but it is injurious to the rest of the community. (Hear, hear.) I don't believe, for my part, in this development; if an industry is not able to stand on its own legs I don't want it in this country. (Applause.) It is the old story. We must assist in developing those infant industries. It is believed generally that infants grow to manhood, but it seems these "infant industries" never grow. (Laughter.) You have to give them the feeding bottle all the time, and if you try to put them on their legs they tumble about most helplessly. Is that the kind of industry you want in British Columbia? Sir, I repudiate for my part that system. I don't come here as a demagogue to tell you not to submit to any taxation. I say taxation is necessary; it is the duty of every citizen to pay his country for the measure of protection he receives for the measure of the amount of taxation necessary for the wants of his country, and nothing more. I believe in giving to the government every cent necessary for the carrying on of the business of the country, but not a cent to a fellow citizen. If it were not for our misfortune that we were to have in this country the curse of war; or if we had to repel an invasion or stand up for the honor and integrity of our country, I believe there is not a man here who would not give every dollar necessary. Nay, more; I believe that the Canadian women, like the women of old, would give their bracelets and jewels for such a worthy object.

You will remember that in the session of 1893 there was such an outcry against protection throughout the length and breadth of the land that the government then promised to take the question in hand and devise some scheme to reduce taxation. They said they would go through the country and consult the wishes of the people. They did. They went to the people of the country at large. A commission went to the cities, and where there were manufacturers to be consulted their meetings were sent. But when they came to such countries as this, there are not many large industries in Victoria, you heard the ministers. Mr. Angers and Mr. Foster came before you, to consult you? No; but to convince you if they could that protection had been a success. But the people would not be convinced, and so the government brought down some measure of reduction. Mr. Foster came down with some measure of relief. I am bound to give him at least some credit for the attempt, as I like to be fair to an opponent. I must therefore give him credit at least for the intention; would to God I could also give him credit for the action. (Cheers and laughter.) But when this act finally passed the House of Commons Mr. Foster did not know his own child. It was white when he brought it down; it was black when he got through the house. (Laughter.) Mr. Foster was bound to do everything the powers behind him required. What was the reason? We all know the same reason, which produces the same result. The reason is that combination and monopoly which are stronger than the government, faced the government, and the government gave way. Twenty years ago Sir John Macdonald said he was prepared to give the Americans reciprocity of trade if they would give us reciprocity of trade, but if not then he would give them reciprocity of tariff, and he said if they would be fools not to accept, we

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BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanliness of City and Provincial News is a Constant Feature.

From Tuesday's Daily. A speed competition for typewriters will be among the features of the exhibition.

E. J. Gray and Frank E. Alley have leased the Point Ellice saw and door factory from Leigh Bros.

Friday night lectures for the fall and winter months are being arranged by the Sir William Wallace Society.

The Misses Angus, of this city were thrown from a carriage at Duncan's last Saturday, both breaking their left wrists.

Lieut.-Col. Rawestorne, R. M. A., last evening organized the school of instruction at the drill hall. Most of the officers have joined.

The United States steamer Rush called here on Sunday on her way to San Francisco. Dr. Callister, surgeon, who was visiting here, rejoined her.

Victoria College, Beacon Hill park, opened yesterday after the summer vacation. There was a very good attendance, the upper forms being particularly well filled. New pupils are being examined daily until Wednesday, the 21st inst.

Rev. W. W. Bolton, who headed the Province exploration party, leaves for San Francisco. Mr. Bolton will return here early next spring and will make the attempt to complete the overland journey from Woss lake to Victoria. He believes that the trip can be made, and will certainly attempt to do it.

The Jackson gambling case is on again to-day and will very likely be concluded this afternoon. Mr. Belyea, for the defence, when the last witness for the prosecution was being sworn, asked him some questions about the nature of an oath, and the answers were most amusing. If the case goes to the higher court a fight will be made on Chinese evidence.

Dick Bass, who sold liquor to Margaret, an Alaska Indian, was convicted in the police court this morning and ordered to pay a fine of \$50 or spend two months in jail. He has no money, so by force of circumstances he will be compelled to spend the sixty days in jail. Margaret was found guilty of being drunk and was fined \$5, in default of which she will have to serve twelve days.

Sergeant Walker has returned from a trip to Nanaimo, where he went to secure an Indian prisoner named Jimmy, arrested there on suspicion of being the man who robbed another Indian here of the \$100, a watch and other property. The sergeant had no warrant and the Nanaimo police would not give him up. It now develops that he is not the man, and a wire ordering his release has been sent to Nanaimo.

The officers of H. M. S. Warspite, late flagship of the Pacific squadron, who were in command when she served on this station, have erected in Port-mouth, England, dockyard chapel a memorial brass tablet to the memory of the four midshipmen, E. Caldwell, the Hon. A. de Montmorency, P. Brown and D. Johnstone, who were drowned by their canoe capsizing near Esquimaux on July 17, 1891.

The steamer Barbara Bosowitz arrived from the north last evening, bringing a full cargo of salmon and a number of passengers. Mrs. Rood, wife of the Lowe inlet cannery, died on the first of the month. She leaves four children. Among the passengers down was a Chinaman in charge of a consignment having been committed for supplying liquor to Indians. On the way down the Bosowitz passed the missionary steamer Glad Tidings on her way to Victoria.

The Seattle baseball club, made up of members of the S. A. C., will be here on Wednesday, Oct. 3, and will play a match with a picked team at the exhibition grounds. The arrangements were concluded between S. D. Schultz and Manager Phil Kelly, of the Seattle club when the latter gentleman was here a week ago. The local players will be picked in the next couple of days and at least two weeks' practice will be taken for the match. The game is to be the feature of the sports for that day.

Samuel Reid, the well known merchant, and Miss Barbara Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson, were united in marriage last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 21 Quebec street. Only the immediate relatives and friends of the couple were present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Reid, D. D., father of the groom. The bride was attended by Misses Bella Wilson and Ruby Fell and the bridesmaids by Misses Reid, his brother, and Joseph Wilson, brother of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Reid left in the evening for the Sound.

The Right Hon. Sir John Gorst, M. P., president of the British Empire Insurance company is in the city on a tour of inspection and is at the Driford. He has been prominent in British politics for some time, having been solicitor-general and under secretary of state for India. He represented Chatham for 17 years, and in 1892 was elected for Cambridge university. In parliament he has taken a lively interest in sealing matters, and last night had a long discussion with Messrs. Stevenson, Munster, Hall and Ward. To-day he was out driving, the guest of Lt.-Col. Prior.

Frederick Bollman, the Sydney embezzler, is a character of lights and shades. From the slough of abject despondency he rises to a state of happiness. He has disposed of some of his own jewelry and with the proceeds he is paying for meals from the outside. He also has a tender regard for good liquors and greatly enjoys them. Yesterday and

to-day he has been in good humor, and his prospective trip to Australia does not seem to worry him at all. The Sydney police officer will leave that city for Victoria on the Arawa on Tuesday next. Chief Sheppard has taken possession of the watch and chain purchased with the money of Hendel & Co., and will turn them over to the Australian officer.

The monthly freight and shipping report for August by R. P. Rithet & Co., Limited, says: During the latter part of the month especially, a welcome improvement in the situation has been in evidence and rates have improved materially. This has been marked in the grain market, where at the close 20s. 3d. to Cork for orders, with nothing less direct, has been established. It seems probable the advance will be maintained for the tendency is still upward. From northern ports almost no business is reported and rates are nominal. In the lumber market demand has been light and freights are consequently unchanged or down a little from last month. The charter of a vessel to load redwood for Liverpool. What will no doubt prove to be the last charter of the season for salmon is reported at 32s. 6d. from Victoria to the United Kingdom. The fixtures this season are much fewer than last, partly owing to the greater size of the vessels, but mainly owing to the disappointingly short pack of salmon.

From Wednesday's Daily. Charlie and Kitty, two Indians, got drunk yesterday and were fined \$5 apiece in the police court this morning and ordered to pay a fine of \$50 or spend two months in jail. He has no money, so by force of circumstances he will be compelled to spend the sixty days in jail. Margaret was found guilty of being drunk and was fined \$5, in default of which she will have to serve twelve days.

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to-day he has been in good humor, and his prospective trip to Australia does not seem to worry him at all. The Sydney police officer will leave that city for Victoria on the Arawa on Tuesday next. Chief Sheppard has taken possession of the watch and chain purchased with the money of Hendel & Co., and will turn them over to the Australian officer.

The monthly freight and shipping report for August by R. P. Rithet & Co., Limited, says: During the latter part of the month especially, a welcome improvement in the situation has been in evidence and rates have improved materially. This has been marked in the grain market, where at the close 20s. 3d. to Cork for orders, with nothing less direct, has been established. It seems probable the advance will be maintained for the tendency is still upward. From northern ports almost no business is reported and rates are nominal. In the lumber market demand has been light and freights are consequently unchanged or down a little from last month. The charter of a vessel to load redwood for Liverpool. What will no doubt prove to be the last charter of the season for salmon is reported at 32s. 6d. from Victoria to the United Kingdom. The fixtures this season are much fewer than last, partly owing to the greater size of the vessels, but mainly owing to the disappointingly short pack of salmon.

From Wednesday's Daily. Charlie and Kitty, two Indians, got drunk yesterday and were fined \$5 apiece in the police court this morning and ordered to pay a fine of \$50 or spend two months in jail. He has no money, so by force of circumstances he will be compelled to spend the sixty days in jail. Margaret was found guilty of being drunk and was fined \$5, in default of which she will have to serve twelve days.

Sergeant Walker has returned from a trip to Nanaimo, where he went to secure an Indian prisoner named Jimmy, arrested there on suspicion of being the man who robbed another Indian here of the \$100, a watch and other property. The sergeant had no warrant and the Nanaimo police would not give him up. It now develops that he is not the man, and a wire ordering his release has been sent to Nanaimo.

The officers of H. M. S. Warspite, late flagship of the Pacific squadron, who were in command when she served on this station, have erected in Port-mouth, England, dockyard chapel a memorial brass tablet to the memory of the four midshipmen, E. Caldwell, the Hon. A. de Montmorency, P. Brown and D. Johnstone, who were drowned by their canoe capsizing near Esquimaux on July 17, 1891.

The steamer Barbara Bosowitz arrived from the north last evening, bringing a full cargo of salmon and a number of passengers. Mrs. Rood, wife of the Lowe inlet cannery, died on the first of the month. She leaves four children. Among the passengers down was a Chinaman in charge of a consignment having been committed for supplying liquor to Indians. On the way down the Bosowitz passed the missionary steamer Glad Tidings on her way to Victoria.

The Seattle baseball club, made up of members of the S. A. C., will be here on Wednesday, Oct. 3, and will play a match with a picked team at the exhibition grounds. The arrangements were concluded between S. D. Schultz and Manager Phil Kelly, of the Seattle club when the latter gentleman was here a week ago. The local players will be picked in the next couple of days and at least two weeks' practice will be taken for the match. The game is to be the feature of the sports for that day.

Samuel Reid, the well known merchant, and Miss Barbara Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson, were united in marriage last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 21 Quebec street. Only the immediate relatives and friends of the couple were present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Reid, D. D., father of the groom. The bride was attended by Misses Bella Wilson and Ruby Fell and the bridesmaids by Misses Reid, his brother, and Joseph Wilson, brother of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Reid left in the evening for the Sound.

The Right Hon. Sir John Gorst, M. P., president of the British Empire Insurance company is in the city on a tour of inspection and is at the Driford. He has been prominent in British politics for some time, having been solicitor-general and under secretary of state for India. He represented Chatham for 17 years, and in 1892 was elected for Cambridge university. In parliament he has taken a lively interest in sealing matters, and last night had a long discussion with Messrs. Stevenson, Munster, Hall and Ward. To-day he was out driving, the guest of Lt.-Col. Prior.

lin most unmercifully, until scared off by a little girl. They then came across Wilson, who was on his way home, and in trying to wrest a gun he was carrying from him, it went off, the charge entering Joe's shoulder. The provincial police will thoroughly investigate the case.

Frederick Bollman, the Sydney embezzler, was brought into the police court this morning on an information sworn to by Chief Sheppard, charging him with the theft of 1200 pounds sterling at Sydney, New South Wales, on or about Aug. 1st. The case was remanded for a week, and unless there is some outside legal interference Bollman will be brought up every eight days and remanded until the Australian officer arrives.

The directors of Jubilee Hospital met last night. President Davies occupied the chair and Messrs. Pemberton, Brown, Shotbolt, Braverman, Wilson, Yates, Hayward and Chudley were present. Some routine matters, including reports, were taken up and passed upon. That of Dr. Richardson showed that there were 54 patients in the hospital. The matter of the patients in the hospital who properly should be in a home for old men was discussed, but the matter was dropped as in three weeks the Kamloops home will be open and it is believed that room can be made for them. The chair pointed out that there was a deficit of \$4000, and urged that a committee be appointed to look into the matter. Mr. Yates said the matter was already in the hands of a committee. He said they were examining the books on account of the free patients. In the discussion which followed it was suggested that the number of free patients be restricted. The matter of vegetable contract was left to Messrs. Yates and Shotbolt to figure out. The chair called attention to the lack of fire protection at the hospital, and the committee of the month will confer with the mayor.

From Thursday's Daily. City Clerk Dowler has called for tenders for supplying winter clothing and shoes to the police force. Separate tenders will be received until 4 p.m. on the 17th inst.

The dairymen's committee on tuberculosis met at 522 Cordova street, Vancouver, on Thursday, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock, p.m. Parties interested are invited to attend.

The honorary treasurer of the P. O. Home acknowledges the receipt of \$80 from Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Vernon, the proceeds of the children's sale given at their home on Tuesday afternoon.

On children's day at the fair the public schools, St. Ann's convent and P. O. Home children will be admitted free. The Province Printing Company has offered to print badges for the children.

The case of Capt. Westerland, of the schooner C. D. Rand, charged with supplying liquor to Indians, was called in the provincial court to-day, but on account of the absence of the captain the case was adjourned.

On Societies Day at the fall exhibition the Knights of Pythias of Nanaimo and Seattle will run excursions to this city. The matter of arrangements is now in hand, and will be fully completed within a few days. It is expected that there will be big crowds from both cities.

Frank McGill, the Populist mayor of Port Angeles, has been missing for four weeks and the members of the city council are seriously considering the advisability of electing a successor, as it is thought he will not return for several weeks yet if at all. He had been drinking rather freely before he left.

George Marshall, in whose veins courses some Indian blood, was before Magistrate Macrae this morning charged with assisting an Indian woman named Lucy. They did not appear, but Marshall pleaded guilty and was fined \$15 and \$2 costs. The magistrate in passing upon the case pointed out to the prisoner that she was a success, as it is thought she will not return for several weeks yet if at all. He had been drinking rather freely before he left.

W. D. Moore, son of Captain Moore, of this city, in a letter to his brother, Purser Moore of the Charming, says he has purchased a claim at Arctic City, within the Arctic circle, and is making from \$10 to \$15 a day for each man, with rockers. They intend to put in sluices, by which they expect to take out from \$20 to \$50 each per day. Last winter the thermometer registered 72 degrees below zero, with five feet of snow. The first number of the Yukon Press, "the remotest publication from civilization," was issued on January 1st at Port Adams.

Miss Charlotte Baines and Michael Steele were united in marriage last evening at 8 o'clock at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral. Miss Steele and Miss Ethel Baines attended the bride, while Harry J. O'Leary acted as best man. The bride was given away by her father, at whose house a happy little party gathered after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Steele are well known young Victorians, and a large circle of friends join in wishing them well. Victoria is to see their home.

Charles Howard Barker, barrister, of Nanaimo, and Miss Susan R. Russell, daughter of William Russell, of Boyd street, were united in marriage last evening. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents in the presence of about 50, made up of relatives and friends of the couple. Rev. P. McF. Macleod performed the ceremony and P. Russell of Vancouver, and Miss Young, were bridesmaids and bridesmaid respectively. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock and was followed by a supper. Mr. and Mrs. Barker left for the Mainland this morning, and on their return will make their home in Nanaimo.

There will be a large number of seal-skins offered at the October sales in London. All of the Spring catch and nearly all of the autumn catch of the Victoria fleet will be there. The skins have been sent forward to Culverwell, Brooks & Co., the Hudson Bay Company, and Lamson & Co., and will be handled by them. All of the sealers award the greatest interest the result of the sales. The opinion is expressed that the situation is not as black as it is pictured, and that all fair prices will prevail. No correct estimate in figures of the number of skins that will reach the market can be given.

Outcome of the Turner-Jamieson Elopement.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—A divorce suit was begun yesterday by Attorney L. E. Phillips, who has filed a complaint against Mrs. Lulu Gertrude Jamieson charging desertion, and asking in the name of Laughlin P. Jamieson for a dissolution of the matrimonial bonds which had existed since February 7th, 1883. The suit is the outcome of the elopement of Arthur Turner with Mrs. Jamieson from Victoria in July, 1883, when she deserted, husband unsuccessfully pursued his wife and her lover over all manner of roads about San Francisco with the avowed intention of killing the man and regaining the woman.

JOSEPH LOUI DEAD.

The Indian Who Was Shot at Chemainus Dies This Morning.

Joseph Loui, the Indian who was accidentally shot at Chemainus on Monday night by Section Foreman Wilson, died at St. Joseph's Hospital this morning and his body now lies at Hanna's undertaking rooms. It will be taken to Chemainus to-morrow morning.

At Chemainus yesterday Wilson was charged with shooting Loui and was allowed out on his own recognizance by the magistrate. The negro who claimed to have been robbed by the Indians, was charged with supplying them with liquor.

He was also allowed out on his own recognizance. The cases having become more serious, on account of the death of the Indian, Supt. Hussey has taken charge of them, they having previously been conducted by the local officers at Chemainus. He has received further particulars respecting the shooting. It now appears that the negro went to Wilson's cabin and reported that he had been robbed by Indians. The two started out to look for the Indians, Wilson taking his shot gun. They met at the railway crossing, a quarrel ensued and the gun went off, wounding the Indian, Loui, who died this morning.

AGENT FITZSTUBBS.

Investigation of the Charges by the Hon. Justice Crease.

The investigation of the charges preferred against Captain Fitzstubs by John Sanderson was held by Mr. Justice Crease this afternoon in the court house at Nelson. Neither Captain Fitzstubs nor Mr. Sanderson were allowed the assistance of counsel. John Sanderson testified that he was employed as foreman on the Nakusp & Slovan trail in July, 1892, and that when the payroll for the month of August, 1892, was made up, he, at the request of Mr. Fitzstubs, added the name of William Smith to the payroll, and that Fitzstubs drew a check for the amount and placed it in his pocket. The reason that Fitzstubs gave for doing so was that the government did not allow him anything for his travelling expenses and he had to do these things to keep even. On cross-examination Sanderson denied that he examined Smith's name to the voucher; that he merely certified to the correctness of the payroll. He admitted that he only paid large sums for travelling expenses.

As regards the Larro trail part of the investigation, Sanderson testified positively that he had given no instructions as to the amount to be expended, and that when he met Fitzstubs at the latter's office Fitzstubs objected to the amount that had been expended, but only because it prevented him (Sanderson) from putting names on the payroll, so that Fitzstubs would reimburse himself for the three or four hundred dollars he had spent when at Victoria the winter before. That it could not have been done now on account of Goepel having made the time out, and if he knew it he would be trying the same game, as he is one of them smart rascals.

Sanderson was asked by Mr. Justice Crease, if he did not know that specific sums were appropriated for certain works, like that of the Larro trail, and Sanderson answered that he did not, and said further, that Mr. Fitzstubs had never instructed him as to the amount set apart for that particular work.

Captain Fitzstubs testified that he employed Sanderson as foreman on the Nakusp & Slovan trail; that he told Sanderson to add the name of William Smith to the payroll; that he issued a check for the amount; that he used the amount of the check to reimburse himself for amounts that he had paid out of his own pocket for work done on the government reserve at Nelson.

Question by Mr. Justice Crease: "How did you come to insert William Smith's name on your payroll?" Mr. Fitzstubs answered: "I went to pay off the work on the Nakusp & Slovan trail. After paying the men I told Sanderson that I had been doing some work on the government reserve, and that I had already spent over \$90 on it; give me some time on the payroll, in order that I may repay myself for what I have paid out. He (Sanderson) said, 'How much do you want?' I said, 'Forty or fifty dollars for this trail, as it is not costing a great deal.' I said, 'Put another name on it.' Then he (Sanderson) asked what name. I said, 'Any name—William Smith.' Then he (Sanderson) said again, 'How much do you want?' You had better take care enough while you are about it. I looked at the payroll and saw that \$75 was the highest on the payroll, and it could not be for any more than that. I inserted the name of William Smith, and I drew the check for \$75."

Question by Mr. Justice Crease: "Then that was for work done for government account for which there was no appro-

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



APPLIED FOR A DIVORCE.

Question by Mr. Justice Crease: "Who did you employ for that kind of work?" Mr. Fitzstubs answered: "Bunker, McIntyre and Lane."

Question by Mr. Justice Crease: "How did you employ them?" Mr. Fitzstubs answered: "Bunker was employed for digging the ground, laying out beds, and fixing the fence."

Question by Mr. Justice Crease: "Why did you not make a separate voucher and send it down to the government, saying that you had been obliged to exceed the appropriation and asking that it be allowed on the supplementaries?"

Fitzstubs answered: "I knew the government objection, the government made when appropriations were exceeded; and that year the government had voted Nelson a large sum, and I did not think they would allow it."

Fitzstubs put in a general denial to all of Sanderson's versions of the conditions that had taken place between them regarding adding names to payrolls.

Law Intelligence.

The weekly sitting of the Chambers court was called this morning. Mr. Justice Crease presiding. The following applications were disposed of:

Tai Yuen & Co. vs. J. Leamy and Co. This case was on an application of J. Leamy, defendant, for leave to give notice under the Third Party Procedure and for further time. Order made defendant to pay costs. J. A. Aikman (Drake, Jackson & Melnick) for the plaintiff.

Wheaton, Breon & Co. vs. Alice & Ault.—Renewed application of plaintiffs for leave to sign final judgment under order XIV. Order made granting application subject to filing further affidavit. A. L. Belyea for plaintiffs; G. Morphy (M. & S.) contra.

O'Brien & Varrallman and Victoria Phoenix Brewing Company garnishes.—Application for Garnishee absolute against the above company (garnishes). Order made as asked for. C. E. White (B. & T.) for plaintiff.

Harrison vs. Kelly and one.—Application to examine defendant and for leave to issue execution. Order made to issue execution. A. L. Belyea for plaintiff (unopposed).

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

G. B. Burland, president of the British North America Bank Note company, was married to Mrs. Cowper Cox, of Ottawa.

The C. P. R. traffic earnings for the week ending September 7 were \$331,000; for the same week last year they were \$427,000.

Justice Fournier has applied for leave of absence from sitting in the superior court bench next term. The judge is suffering from ill health.

Bishop's College, Lennoxville, will in future confer the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, being the first college in Quebec to take this step.

The Ottawa lumbermen met to consider the saw dust question. Next May they have to stop throwing mill refuse into the river. They will endeavor to get an extension of time.

A new organ, called Le Reveille, has been started in Montreal to take the place of the famous Canada Reveille. It inaugurated its campaign by a violent attack on the Castors, announcing as its motto "No Castors."

Reports come from all parts of Ontario of numerous fires caused by an electric storm. A great many barns, with the season's crops of grain and all their contents, were burned. The estimated loss so far reported has reached fully \$50,000.

The committee on itinerancy of the Methodist general conference at London has decided to recommend the adoption of a four years' term for ministers in Canada in case three fourths of the vote of the quarterly board of the stationing committee be obtained.

The French league of thirty, comprised of French loyalists, have sent a telegram of condolence to the Countess of Paris. It is said that a wreath will be deposited in their name on the coffin of the deceased. An address will be sent to the Duke of Orleans signed by many of the leading Frenchmen of Montreal.

John Radcliffe, commonly called "John the Battler," a man named Haight and John Warwick, a prominent farmer, with several others, were drinking together at Tilbury Centre, when an altercation arose, resulting in Warwick stabbing Radcliffe and Haight. The former died within a few hours. Haight was not seriously hurt.

The Quebec provincial exhibition was opened at Quebec by Lord Aberdeen. In a course of his speech welcoming the governor-general Senator Landry said: "We proclaim to the glory of England that her colonial policy, enlightened in conception and conciliatory in form, has done more than her victorious legions to conquer this province and win the affections of the race which inhabits it."

The ladies aid of the Metropolitan Methodist church will give a harvest home supper on Oct. 2.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK.

(LATE COURSE COLLEGE.)

The leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Most fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University of Toronto, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. '618 s.m. & w. 171

Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

Advertisement for 'The Finest Cream Baking Powder' with text 'A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.'

Large advertisement for 'Royal Baking Powder' featuring the logo and text 'ABSOLUTELY PURE' and 'Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report'.

Advertisement for 'PERRY'S' featuring a portrait of a man and text 'Several Members live at...'. Includes details about a steamship and other news items.