

Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Baking Powder PURELY PURE

in Montreal. He was formerly a captain of the Hundredth Regiment. He was elected to the office of Mayor of Montreal in the next election.

Albert T. H. Roberts, for many years paymaster-in-chief of the royal navy, subsequently an officer on board her Majesty's private yacht Victoria and Albert, died in Toronto, aged 70.

The Montreal police have been notified of a pitched battle that took place between a French priest and a group of about thirty of the sailors being struck down with an iron crow-bar.

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.

Mr. Darrington of Montreal, moved for the establishment of a distinctive labor party in Canada. This was because the Dominion government had failed to recognize the interests of the labor party.

A resolution asking that a clause be inserted in government contracts, etc., compelling contractors to pay the union of maximum rate of wages was adopted.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CHINESE ARMY HEMMED IN.

The Japanese Surrounded Them in Corea and Cut Off the Food Supply.

All Foreigners Have Been Discharged From Japanese Naval Dockyards.

London, Sept. 10.—A Shanghai dispatch says that the Chinese transport Chean, bound for Formosa with fourteen hundred troops, was wrecked at Cheung.

Chinese officials attempted to board a French mail steamer at the wharf at Shanghai to search for Japanese passengers, but the captain threatened to call on the French warship, and they desisted.

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.

At the assembly of the Sovereign Grand Priory of Knight Templars of Canada, it was decided that the next annual meeting shall be held at Toronto.

WONDERFUL RECOVERY. Child Struck by Lightning Healed 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. Crossen, of No. 1344 South Seventh 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.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Lord Brassey Writes to the London Times on the Atlantic Steamship Line.

Gladstone's Subscription a Matter of Contention—Emperor William's Speech.

Lord Brassey in a long letter to the Times says: "My friend Mr. James Hudart has asked me to assist him to put before the British public the advantages of an accelerated mail service between England, Canada and Australia."

United Kingdom. In assisting the scheme conditions might be inserted requiring the conveyance at low rates of troops to Hong Kong and of relief crews to the Australian, Pacific and China stations.

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. She reports that on August 19 the schooner *Favorite* of Victoria was seized by the U. S. steamer *Mohican* for violation of the Behring sea regulations.

PERUVIAN TROUBLES.

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 *Cora*.

NIAGARAN 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.

A GOOD FIND.

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. In 1873 a foreigner was found lying in the street with a bullet wound in his head and was brought to the hospital, where he stated that he had been cashier in a New York bank and had absconded with \$60,000.

WONDERFUL RECOVERY.

Child Struck by Lightning Healed 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. Crossen, of No. 1344 South Seventh 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.

THE BOERSIN ZEITUNG SAYS: "IT IS A SIGN OF THE TIMES."

The Boersin Zeitung says: "It is a sign of the times that the emperor attributes the duty of protecting the oak to the nobility alone. His majesty's other faithful subjects would hail an appeal to them to fight for him against the social democrats and anarchists."

There were three fresh cases of cholera at Amsterdam to-day, but no deaths. There was one death in Zaandam, one in Maastricht and another in Kralingen.

PERSONS COMING FROM NINJI-NOYOGODI report that cholera is spreading rapidly in the town and province. In Russian Poland the weekly average of fresh cases is five thousand. The mortality is also 50 per cent.

There were 174 fresh cases of cholera and 111 deaths in Galicia to-day.

General Barrios, the special Nicaraguan envoy to Great Britain, presented his credentials at the foreign office to-day.

The general in an interview said that legal documents were en route to London which would show fully that the recent stories of British subjects and American citizens at Bluefields, Mosquito territory, were fully justified.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

Dr. Behring's Diptheria Cure Endorsed by Medical Men.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—Emperor William's speech at Koenigsberg on Thursday night at the close of the military manoeuvres about South Altenberg is, of course, the sensation of the hour.

THE DIPHTHERIA CURE OF DR. BEHRING.

A Disciple of Dr. Koch, Has Been Exploited at the Buda Pesth Medical Congress and Endorsed by Many of the Delegates Present.

Dr. Behring's cure is called a blood serum. By successive and increased doses the diphtheria cure is injected into animals, and they gradually acquired immunity against the maldy.

THE DIPHTHERIA CURE OF DR. BEHRING.

A Disciple of Dr. Koch, Has Been Exploited at the Buda Pesth Medical Congress and Endorsed by Many of the Delegates Present.

The diptheria cure of Dr. Behring, a disciple of Dr. Koch, has been exploited at the Buda Pesth medical congress and endorsed by many of the delegates present.

THE DIPHTHERIA CURE OF DR. BEHRING.

A Disciple of Dr. Koch, Has Been Exploited at the Buda Pesth Medical Congress and Endorsed by Many of the Delegates Present.

The diptheria cure of Dr. Behring, a disciple of Dr. Koch, has been exploited at the Buda Pesth medical congress and endorsed by many of the delegates present.

SALVADOREAN REFUGEEES.

One of the Prisoners Gives Evidence To-Day.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Col. Cienfuegos, who is charged jointly with General Escos, with killing Thomas Canas near New San Salvador, resumed his testimony before Judge Morrow in extradition proceedings this morning.

WHIRREL TO BE HANGED.

All Efforts to Save the Murderer's Neck so Far Proven Ineffectual.

The Hanging to Take Place at Brantford on the First of October.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—The World says today that Walter McWhirell, who was clubbed to death James Williams and his wife Eliza in the middle of the Toronto road on Dec. 4, 1883, will be hanged in the court yard, Brantford, on Monday, October 1.

There were three fresh cases of cholera at Amsterdam to-day, but no deaths.

PERSONS COMING FROM NINJI-NOYOGODI report that cholera is spreading rapidly in the town and province.

There were 174 fresh cases of cholera and 111 deaths in Galicia to-day.

General Barrios, the special Nicaraguan envoy to Great Britain, presented his credentials at the foreign office to-day.

The general in an interview said that legal documents were en route to London which would show fully that the recent stories of British subjects and American citizens at Bluefields, Mosquito territory, were fully justified.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

Dr. Behring's Diptheria Cure Endorsed by Medical Men.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—Emperor William's speech at Koenigsberg on Thursday night at the close of the military manoeuvres about South Altenberg is, of course, the sensation of the hour.

THE DIPHTHERIA CURE OF DR. BEHRING.

A Disciple of Dr. Koch, Has Been Exploited at the Buda Pesth Medical Congress and Endorsed by Many of the Delegates Present.

The diptheria cure of Dr. Behring, a disciple of Dr. Koch, has been exploited at the Buda Pesth medical congress and endorsed by many of the delegates present.

THE DIPHTHERIA CURE OF DR. BEHRING.

A Disciple of Dr. Koch, Has Been Exploited at the Buda Pesth Medical Congress and Endorsed by Many of the Delegates Present.

The diptheria cure of Dr. Behring, a disciple of Dr. Koch, has been exploited at the Buda Pesth medical congress and endorsed by many of the delegates present.

THE DIPHTHERIA CURE OF DR. BEHRING.

A Disciple of Dr. Koch, Has Been Exploited at the Buda Pesth Medical Congress and Endorsed by Many of the Delegates Present.

The diptheria cure of Dr. Behring, a disciple of Dr. Koch, has been exploited at the Buda Pesth medical congress and endorsed by many of the delegates present.

SALVADOREAN REFUGEEES.

One of the Prisoners Gives Evidence To-Day.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Col. Cienfuegos, who is charged jointly with General Escos, with killing Thomas Canas near New San Salvador, resumed his testimony before Judge Morrow in extradition proceedings this morning.

WHIRREL TO BE HANGED.

All Efforts to Save the Murderer's Neck so Far Proven Ineffectual.

The Hanging to Take Place at Brantford on the First of October.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—The World says today that Walter McWhirell, who was clubbed to death James Williams and his wife Eliza in the middle of the Toronto road on Dec. 4, 1883, will be hanged in the court yard, Brantford, on Monday, October 1.

There were three fresh cases of cholera at Amsterdam to-day, but no deaths.

PERSONS COMING FROM NINJI-NOYOGODI report that cholera is spreading rapidly in the town and province.

There were 174 fresh cases of cholera and 111 deaths in Galicia to-day.

General Barrios, the special Nicaraguan envoy to Great Britain, presented his credentials at the foreign office to-day.

The general in an interview said that legal documents were en route to London which would show fully that the recent stories of British subjects and American citizens at Bluefields, Mosquito territory, were fully justified.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

Dr. Behring's Diptheria Cure Endorsed by Medical Men.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—Emperor William's speech at Koenigsberg on Thursday night at the close of the military manoeuvres about South Altenberg is, of course, the sensation of the hour.

THE DIPHTHERIA CURE OF DR. BEHRING.

A Disciple of Dr. Koch, Has Been Exploited at the Buda Pesth Medical Congress and Endorsed by Many of the Delegates Present.

The diptheria cure of Dr. Behring, a disciple of Dr. Koch, has been exploited at the Buda Pesth medical congress and endorsed by many of the delegates present.

THE DIPHTHERIA CURE OF DR. BEHRING.

A Disciple of Dr. Koch, Has Been Exploited at the Buda Pesth Medical Congress and Endorsed by Many of the Delegates Present.

The diptheria cure of Dr. Behring, a disciple of Dr. Koch, has been exploited at the Buda Pesth medical congress and endorsed by many of the delegates present.

THE DIPHTHERIA CURE OF DR. BEHRING.

A Disciple of Dr. Koch, Has Been Exploited at the Buda Pesth Medical Congress and Endorsed by Many of the Delegates Present.

The diptheria cure of Dr. Behring, a disciple of Dr. Koch, has been exploited at the Buda Pesth medical congress and endorsed by many of the delegates present.

SALVADOREAN REFUGEEES.

One of the Prisoners Gives Evidence To-Day.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Col. Cienfuegos, who is charged jointly with General Escos, with killing Thomas Canas near New San Salvador, resumed his testimony before Judge Morrow in extradition proceedings this morning.

WHIRREL TO BE HANGED.

All Efforts to Save the Murderer's Neck so Far Proven Ineffectual.

The Hanging to Take Place at Brantford on the First of October.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—The World says today that Walter McWhirell, who was clubbed to death James Williams and his wife Eliza in the middle of the Toronto road on Dec. 4, 1883, will be hanged in the court yard, Brantford, on Monday, October 1.

There were three fresh cases of cholera at Amsterdam to-day, but no deaths.

PERSONS COMING FROM NINJI-NOYOGODI report that cholera is spreading rapidly in the town and province.

There were 174 fresh cases of cholera and 111 deaths in Galicia to-day.

General Barrios, the special Nicaraguan envoy to Great Britain, presented his credentials at the foreign office to-day.

The general in an interview said that legal documents were en route to London which would show fully that the recent stories of British subjects and American citizens at Bluefields, Mosquito territory, were fully justified.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

Dr. Behring's Diptheria Cure Endorsed by Medical Men.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—Emperor William's speech at Koenigsberg on Thursday night at the close of the military manoeuvres about South Altenberg is, of course, the sensation of the hour.

THE DIPHTHERIA CURE OF DR. BEHRING.

A Disciple of Dr. Koch, Has Been Exploited at the Buda Pesth Medical Congress and Endorsed by Many of the Delegates Present.

The diptheria cure of Dr. Behring, a disciple of Dr. Koch, has been exploited at the Buda Pesth medical congress and endorsed by many of the delegates present.

THE DIPHTHERIA CURE OF DR. BEHRING.

A Disciple of Dr. Koch, Has Been Exploited at the Buda Pesth Medical Congress and Endorsed by Many of the Delegates Present.

The diptheria cure of Dr. Behring, a disciple of Dr. Koch, has been exploited at the Buda Pesth medical congress and endorsed by many of the delegates present.

THE DIPHTHERIA CURE OF DR. BEHRING.

A Disciple of Dr. Koch, Has Been Exploited at the Buda Pesth Medical Congress and Endorsed by Many of the Delegates Present.

The diptheria cure of Dr. Behring, a disciple of Dr. Koch, has been exploited at the Buda Pesth medical congress and endorsed by many of the delegates present.

SALVADOREAN REFUGEEES.

One of the Prisoners Gives Evidence To-Day.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Col. Cienfuegos, who is charged jointly with General Escos, with killing Thomas Canas near New San Salvador, resumed his testimony before Judge Morrow in extradition proceedings this morning.

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.

Wheat 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. The "hard times," instead of proving a deterrent to the vicious habit seem to act as an incentive.

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.

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.'"

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.

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 Strathmore 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.

VERNON AND VICINITY.

The Week's Budget of News from the Okanagan Valley.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 7.—The supporters of Owens and Settle in the fight against Breckinridge held their final conference in that city yesterday. The Owens meeting was a surprise in its strength. There were in attendance about twenty prominent politicians, amongst whom were Col. Clay of Paris, J. A. Crab, of Eminence; J. S. Wilson, of Lagrange; Ed. P. Farrell and Judge George Kincaid of Lexington; D. L. Thornton and R. S. Herner of Georgetown. "There is no doubt," said one of the leaders, "of Mr. Owens' nomination and by an overwhelming majority. He will carry at the very lowest six out of the eight counties."

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.

Bush fires have been raging in all directions around Enderby, but the only damage done was the destruction of some valuable timber along the river flats. The smoke has been so dense for the last week that the sun only appeared for an hour or so in the middle of the day, and then it looked like a ball of fire. The first rain since June fell on Saturday night, which cleared the air of smoke.

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.

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.

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 Stenwall Jackson's staff, has revived the talk in high social circles that a wedding between the two will take place in the near future.

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 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 Sewart 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 monometallicism 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."

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 7.—The supporters of Owens and Settle in the fight against Breckinridge held their final conference in that city yesterday. The Owens meeting was a surprise in its strength. There were in attendance about twenty prominent politicians, amongst whom were Col. Clay of Paris, J. A. Crab, of Eminence; J. S. Wilson, of Lagrange; Ed. P. Farrell and Judge George Kincaid of Lexington; D. L. Thornton and R. S. Herner of Georgetown. "There is no doubt," said one of the leaders, "of Mr. Owens' nomination and by an overwhelming majority. He will carry at the very lowest six out of the eight counties."

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.

Bush fires have been raging in all directions around Enderby, but the only damage done was the destruction of some valuable timber along the river flats. The smoke has been so dense for the last week that the sun only appeared for an hour or so in the middle of the day, and then it looked like a ball of fire. The first rain since June fell on Saturday night, which cleared the air of smoke.

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.

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.

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 Stenwall Jackson's staff, has revived the talk in high social circles that a wedding between the two will take place in the near future.

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.'"

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Dense Fog Causes Accidents in New York.

New York, Sept. 8.—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 captains, 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.



Pains in the Joints Caused by Inflammatory Swelling. A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures...

OPERA

Japanese S... in Soc... China Prop... Navy... London, S... says it is... ese troops... city Hay... completely... position. I... tion of the... basis of opp... Port Arthur... A Yokoh... Marshal Ye... Thursday t... panese army... the Japanese... number one... It is repo... nent has a... ber of ves... navy. A Tokio... says that... tell of heavy... military op... Korean peo... much of the... ally flooded... it is unlik... will be fou... Occasional... they say, r... cently to b... Some 150... position at... thrown up... ed heavy... about twe... a post... scouting p... have met... shots, but... siderable... troops is s... sired. Despit... has been... wounded... possible to... whether s... extrinsish... The Cor... agers rec... whom the... The troop... landed at... guards and... on ashore... The Chi... on Septem... fleet was...

COOK... Wreck of... North S... The schoo... Captain G... terday, h... passengers... which left... Cook's Ar... On a rock... land; and... condition... latitude a... give a 58... The pas... astrous t... After... by the co... left St. ... proceeded... ice and... tered off... the vesse... floes, the... at the... was felt... fate of... lice commis... and decla... breaking of... captains, 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.

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 Tsumi Shunzo 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 tell of heavy rains which have impeded 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, 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 insignificant. 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 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 7 with Dr. Cook's Arctic excursion. The steamer 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 thick 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 she floated off great excitement prevailed, as 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 filled 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 burst away on August 23rd. Three blasts of the whistle gave warning to 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

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 at 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 fearful emaciated appearance. Its little frame struck 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, Cal., Sept. 7.—Mr. J. A. Gagnon's six miles 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.

Food he gnawed, the logs of his boots otherwise secured; Philip Gaudet and Dan Loraner, legs broken; Napoleon Sanstette, wounded by broken glass; Phil Mercier, Dolphus Rocheleau, the Bundocks, father and son, seriously injured and about the face; Joseph Caribonnet, 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. Furr were out in a 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 the neck of the boat, dragging him down twice, but finally Furr 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. Deers, 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 of which were burned. The victims of the fire were: David St. Pierre, Dame Veuve, Thadeparade and Abraham Lapointe.

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 committee to which was referred the question of the course to be taken toward the disloyal past supreme chancellor may retain his membership in his old lodge unless admitted to another within that time.

The committee to which was referred the question of the course to be taken toward the disloyal past supreme chancellor may retain his membership in his old lodge unless admitted to another within that time.

Proposed 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.

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 Britons and Americans confined in Nicaragua. The American warship Marchant 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 is not in a contest for the governorship 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.

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 were 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 judge the exhibits.

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 showing are as follows: Sept. 8: Hoo Hoo Day, September 10: Joint Seattle and Tacoma Day, September 12: Pioneer 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 2; 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 address 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 to be shown at the exhibition and county making it. These instructions are from Mr. Fulton, general traffic manager of the Northern Pacific railroad at Portland, Oregon.

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 Salvadoran refugees, on the ground that there was no direct evidence against him.

As arbitrator, Judge Stack decided to-day 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.

Judge Pratt has decided that the officers who directed the defunct Pacific bank are responsible for the deposits in the bank at the time of the failure. They are: Frank V. McDonald, James McDonald, Simon Meyer, H. G. Meyer, C. J. Besoytoy, J. J. Mayer, Paul R. Maybury and Uriah Wood.

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 290. 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 billowing clouds 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.

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 made and consumed daily.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Log Causes Accidents in New York.

York, 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.

Strike of the union carpenters the present system of "jumping" spreading. It is asserted by others that there will not be a truce at work in the city at all the week.

Manager of the Standard Oil Co. that any negotiations have been into with the Russian Oil Syndicate the purpose of controlling the oil trade.

York, Sept. 6.—In to-day's proceedings the United States court against railroad strike testimony introduced by the government shows that the were ordered after the Woods-Long injunction was issued. The pointed out that the authenticity of telegrams ordering the strike had been established.

York, Sept. 6.—The report of an earthquake at Scotch valley, near groundless. The place, however unsafe, owing to the work condition of the mines there.

York, Sept. 6.—While the steamer the Straits was leaving the dock at with a party of excursionists the ship with a schooner. Three of excursionists were slightly injured. The vessels were badly damaged.

York, Sept. 7.—Dense fog this morning caused numerous accidents in the city. An engine at the Jersey dashed into a disabled passenger. The passengers were shaken out of the baggage car seriously. A schooner crashed into the island ferry boat in the bay but slightly damaged.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—A collision between the Southern Pacific railroad and fifteen miles north of this morning between northbound and southbound No. 20, and southbound No. 23. Particulars cannot be given further than that 15 cars were damaged. No passengers were beyond a shaking up. Fireman the freight train was hurt slightly and lives were lost. The accident to have been due to the failure of a passenger train to wait for No. 23.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—The funeral of Governor Stoneham of California to-day with military honors. The remains will be sent to Jamestown.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—In an interview Dr. Parkhurst denounced the poisoners and declared their honesty is cowardly. He expressed the belief that if the people of San Francisco could rid themselves of bosses and major could be elected.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Secretary Cummings, M. D., of the board of health, says the man died after several days and that the body became less than an hour. The surgeon says he will await a fuller report venturing an opinion.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—In an interview Dr. Parkhurst denounced the poisoners and declared their honesty is cowardly. He expressed the belief that if the people of San Francisco could rid themselves of bosses and major could be elected.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Secretary Cummings, M. D., of the board of health, says the man died after several days and that the body became less than an hour. The surgeon says he will await a fuller report venturing an opinion.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—In an interview Dr. Parkhurst denounced the poisoners and declared their honesty is cowardly. He expressed the belief that if the people of San Francisco could rid themselves of bosses and major could be elected.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Secretary Cummings, M. D., of the board of health, says the man died after several days and that the body became less than an hour. The surgeon says he will await a fuller report venturing an opinion.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—In an interview Dr. Parkhurst denounced the poisoners and declared their honesty is cowardly. He expressed the belief that if the people of San Francisco could rid themselves of bosses and major could be elected.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Secretary Cummings, M. D., of the board of health, says the man died after several days and that the body became less than an hour. The surgeon says he will await a fuller report venturing an opinion.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—In an interview Dr. Parkhurst denounced the poisoners and declared their honesty is cowardly. He expressed the belief that if the people of San Francisco could rid themselves of bosses and major could be elected.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Secretary Cummings, M. D., of the board of health, says the man died after several days and that the body became less than an hour. The surgeon says he will await a fuller report venturing an opinion.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—In an interview Dr. Parkhurst denounced the poisoners and declared their honesty is cowardly. He expressed the belief that if the people of San Francisco could rid themselves of bosses and major could be elected.



FRANK LEAKE Oshawa, Ont.

ns in the Joints used by Inflammatory Swelling

fect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ffords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's 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 was very anxious about him, and having read of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I purchased it, and after giving him a few bottles, he was cured. I had heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, which entirely cured him." Mrs. G. A. Oshawa, Ontario.

Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and kindly 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

USE IT QUICKLY CURES

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co Wholesale Agents for B. C.

USE IT QUICKLY CURES

Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chills, Blisters, Swellings, Ulcers, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pusules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

USE IT QUICKLY CURES

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co Wholesale Agents for B. C.

USE IT QUICKLY CURES

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co Wholesale Agents for B. C.

USE IT QUICKLY CURES

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co Wholesale Agents for B. C.

USE IT QUICKLY CURES

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co Wholesale Agents for B. C.

USE IT QUICKLY CURES

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co Wholesale Agents for B. C.

THE WA

Saturday N... planation and... A Number of... -By-Law

The public in supply question at Saturday night City Hall, his wing in the cha large attendance sentatives of the man who "didd the city," to the large slice of it.

It was ten m chairman invitation for which In this connect quantity of wa from which he a considerable was quite prep ter had been se years; more m spent; the filer As to the que call on the qu with that que in regard to th posed. In fact, th was no intenti from the citiz misunderstanding ple did not ge was given out. In new filter b ports of the and in the lak and filter bed me are done? If not ent supply for water, and throwing aside on which seven lars had been h hands in their two million. In talk of purcha a few hundre citizens were to spend a m not necessary for expenditure be put in a 20 years ago. The objectors t were not, he citizens gener were not actu because they talking and dec ature and der to give the pl vent tourists here as a plac deen. Who would ask whi now. The cit filter bed; did that; surely n engineering sh filter bed. T take out, wh the aid of a where in Eng at a great ex wanted to get and of a piece this land, it w out to build expert to dir ter.) In loc the last five, the city had number of ex keep a moder none of the good; on the done) the city (Laughter) perts who are per time, but they are not gr. (Appla Mr. Carmic alyses of the address the Victoria wait he did not c and let "dry powder" why worship it was not michael in a high idea of furthest from disadvantage. Aid. K deal more dressing the water quest would place to prove, as take his work with the sub pert. But h good deal of to sum up with statu ample, the at that if new our require could be ma pleasant to why think o of water su to throw aw \$387,500, wh outstanding present waitr timony as to had been for Mr. Thomas provincial g This report presents know pared yester two years information; the best wa it is clearly successful in over tw The supply c ing the lake inches rainf lion gallons a below in the 1,130,040,000 raised four f This would per day for four feet, or were raised showed in

Down the home stretch Patchen still held 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.

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. Domino gradually increased his advantage. At the first furlong post he was leading by a neck. He gradually improved upon this until he was half a length to the good as they swept by the first quarter post. This lead Domino retained to the home stretch. As soon as they were squared for home Simms called upon Clifford. A mighty shout went up as the cruel lash descended upon his flanks. Taral sat still as a statue upon Domino. He never for a moment designed to look at Clifford. Again and again the whip descended upon Clifford's flanks and Simms' steel clad heel was driven viciously into his ribs. It was no use; Clifford was doing his best, but Domino was doing better. Simms rode a hard and desperate race, but the mighty Bramble-Duchess was no match for the peerless Domino. Taral never made the slightest move on Domino. Domino won the \$5000 prize well within himself by three-fourths of a length. The victor was greeted with "bruders of applause." Clifford, although beaten, was cheered to the echo.

The official fractional time for each furlong is as follows: First furlong, 0:12 5/8; second, 0:24 2/8; third, 0:36 5/8; fourth, 0:49 2/8; fifth, 1:02 2/8; sixth, 1:14 1/8; seventh, 1:28 2/8; eighth, 1:39 2/8. This is within two-fifths of a second of the track record, which was made by Duval, Clifford's former stable companion, on August 29 of this year.

PACING RECORD BROKEN.

Indianapolis, Sept. 6.-70-day Robert J. broke the world's pacing record, travelling a mile in 2:02 1/2.

FALL MEETING.

There are a number of horses at the driving park preparing for the fall meeting to be held on September 14th and 15th. The track is already in good condition, and horsemen are figuring on some lively races. Dick Turpin arrived over from Vancouver last night to take part.

LACROSSE.

DEFEATED AT WESTMINSTER. The members of the Victoria team returned from New Westminster on Saturday night having suffered defeat at the hands of the Royal City team. The score was 3 to 2. There was an immense crowd present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. In fact a little too much, the spectators crowding on the field at the end of the game. There are several reasons assigned for the defeat of the champions, but the most plausible one seems to be that the Victoria team had not had enough practice. Several of them, particularly Macnaught and Elight, were still suffering from scars received in previous games, while the west-minster men were in good condition. E. A. Quigley acted as referee and W. Taylor and A. Larwell as umpires. Rough play was started in the first game by Stewart Campbell hitting Pete Bight a deliberate blow on the head, which dazed him for the rest of the match. Ryal scored the first game for Westminster in six minutes; in another fifty minutes Ross Eckardt evaded matters up; Cambridge scored the third for Westminster in twenty-two minutes, and Ryal the fourth in two and a half minutes. Ross Eckardt passed the ball through again just before the time was called. The standing of the teams are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Team, Played, Won, Lost, To Play. Westminister 8 4 2 2, Victoria 6 4 2 2, Vancouver 6 0 6 2

South End, Oklahoma, Sept. 7.-The county bank suspended yesterday. The liabilities are seven thousand dollars.

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...

It was ten minutes past eight when the chairman invited discussion on the question for which the meeting was called...

Mr. Harris-No, I am not. Mr. Wilson-Then what do you know it will cost? (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Harris, referring to Bulkley's report, said that Bulkley never saw Goldstream. Anyhow \$150,000 would not be enough to make the intended purchases and improvements...

Mr. Harris-I never held any interest in the Esquimalt waterworks or any other waterworks in my life, directly or indirectly.

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 manufactories...

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

Analysis by Mr. H. Carmichael, public analyst for British Columbia: Goldstream Lake .0016 0.92 Thetis Lake .002182 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.

Mr. Lewis, who supported the by-law, read, and Ald. Wilson seconded the following resolution, which was passed with two dissentient voices.

Resolved: That 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...

cost would be of the intended improvements; \$850,000 would not pay it. Mr. Alex. Wilson-Are you an expert?

Mr. Tom Preece, waterworks foreman, gave some practical views on the improvement of the system, and criticized with laudable accuracy the report of the commission...

Mr. Scaife complained that the meeting had not been given the definite information promised on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Lewis, who supported the by-law, read, and Ald. Wilson seconded the following resolution, which was passed with two dissentient voices.

Resolved: That 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...

Mr. Burrows said that he was not in the position of an expert, but he was not necessary to filter the water in winter time, as it is only during two or three months in the summer time...

Mr. Burrows said that he was not in the position of an expert, but he was not necessary to filter the water in winter time, as it is only during two or three months in the summer time...

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.

The Dominion Safe Deposit Warehouse and 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.

Le Croix, a French Roman Catholic priest, published in Montreal, sharply censures Mr. Laurier for having attended a Methodist service in Saint-Sauveur.

The superannuation fund committee of the Methodist church met at Toronto. The fund is in a healthy condition. The revenue of \$90,000 is considerably over that of last year.

Parto's grist mill at Dorchester was burned. The loss is heavy, partly insured. Two cabinet ministers at Ottawa stated that Cardwell would not be opened for a bye-election.

Mr. Matthew Brennan is dead at Egan, Que., at the age of 104. He died while eating his dinner.

Arthur W. Y. W., aged eight years, was instantly killed by a trolley car in Toronto. The trolley had no tender guard.

Pierce's hotel in Chatham, tenanted by Dr. Martin, was destroyed, and Dr. Radley's store adjacent was badly damaged by fire.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla with an illustration of a bottle and a person.

S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures others, will cure you. For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion...

Horsety Mining Company (Foreign), Registered the 4th day of September, 1894.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the Horsety Gold Mining Company (Foreign) under the "Companies Act, Part IV."

The head office of the said company is situated at the city and county of San Francisco, state of California, U. S. A.

John Meston, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, sep10-w4t.

Advertisement for John Meston, Carriage Maker, Blacksmith, Etc., with an illustration of a carriage.

Advertisement for Dick's Blood Purifier with an illustration of a bottle.

Advertisement for Wash-day Soap with an illustration of a woman washing clothes.

Persons & King, Victoria, B.C.

1-4, 1:33 1-4, 2:04 3-4. The average was not successful in reducing the best time record, the best being 2:04 3-4.

home stretch Patchen still held until about the last furlong, when he made one of those spurts that the liberal use of the whip could head off.

heat Patchen seemed almost a mercer until almost under the wire, but he forged ahead, Curry tried but it was plain the crowd was the fastest. The performance, however, so satisfactory to the track that the drivers and their owners driving club were given three

rd heat began with a beautiful rt, but the gelding broke at the end and lost six lengths again. He set in and came a winner, without to be pushed to his utmost. His sprints in the last furlong caused his cheerers. The time by quarters three heats was: First heat-31 1-4, 1:34, 2:03 3-4; second heat-30 1-4, 1:30 1-2, 2:02 1-2; third heat-30

MILNO BEATS CLIFORD. Domino had head Bay. Sept. 7.-Domino had head Cliford and the Eastern turf happy. They broke even at the end of the race. Domino led until he was half a length ahead of Cliford. Domino gradually increased his lead. At the first furlong post he was a neck. He gradually improved upon this until he was half a length ahead as they swept by the first post.

ACING RECORD BROKEN. mapolis, Sept. 6.-To-day Robert J. world's pacing record, travelling 2:02 1-2.

FALL MEETING. are a number of horses at the driving preparing for the fall season on September 14th and 15th.

Advertisement for a quick cure for various ailments like Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Corns, Bunions, etc.

Advertisement for Dick's Cure for Consumption with an illustration of a bottle.

Advertisement for Dick's Cure for Consumption with an illustration of a bottle.

NEW FALL GOODS ARRIVING DAILY!

B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS and HATTERS, 97 JOHNSTON STREET.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.

The Jackson case was remanded in police court this morning until Tuesday next.

Bark Detroit came off the marine ways last evening and the Northern Hay went on this morning.

The sports and games committee in connection with the coming agricultural show will meet at the city hall this evening.

Dr. G. L. Milne returned last evening from Vancouver, where he went to hold a medical council examination.

A number of lunch pails—and before lunch hour at that—were stolen from the men working on the Cormorant street sewer several days ago.

Henry Waller and R. Roberts, who will represent the I. O. O. F. of British Columbia at the meeting of the supreme lodge at Chattanooga, Tenn., leave in the morning for that point over the Great Northern railway.

Over \$1200 has been collected by the committee for the celebration during exhibition week. Of this amount \$900 has been voted for sports and games, the committee for which will meet this evening to arrange the programme.

The following promotions have been made in No. 1 company, B. C. B. G. A.: To be sergeants, Corporals Wilson and Cave; to be corporals, Bombardiers Holmes and Richmond and Gunner Wilkerson; to be bombardier, Gunner Russell.

Very little news was brought from the west coast by the steamer Maude, which arrived last evening. There was a good run of salmon in Clayoquot sound, but not close enough to shore for the packing company.

The American sealer Louis Olsen arrived in port last night from a cruise to Japanese waters and Behring sea. She only took 84 skins in the sea, but got over 1300 on the Japan side.

A meeting for the purpose of arranging for a ball in connection with the fall exhibition of the agricultural association was held yesterday at the office of H. E. A. Robertson.

Sam Jones, a Cowichan Indian, who was found drunk on the streets, was convicted and fined \$5, with 10 days in default was to go to jail for twelve days.

Billy, a Cape Mudge swish, who was found with whiskey in his possession, was on conviction fined \$25, with 10 days in default 30 days imprisonment.

Miss Birdie Anderson and Miss Elizabeth Johnson, two colored women who occupy a disreputable house on Chatham street near the foundry, got into a row last night, and Birdie smashed a big sugar bowl over the Johnson woman's head.

Postoffice Inspector Fletcher has decided to strictly enforce the postoffice act. Of late a large number of people have been violating the act by sending notes and small parcels in newspapers.

Horse racing, firemen's parade, international tug of war, lacrosse, cricket and football matches, and bicycle races are among the sports arranged for exhibition week.

Information can be obtained from Mr. J. H. Falconer, Mr. B. Boggs, Mr. Thomas Desay, Mr. Frank E. Alley, Mr. G. Sheddin or Mr. W. K. Tulloch.

A dispatch from Ottawa says: "In No. 3 company, B. C. B. G. A., the resignation of Provisional Second Lieutenant Donald Holden has been accepted."

Dr. D. Mann and J. T. Holt, the Montreal capitalists and Hoss E. Brown and A. A. Bingham, the San Francisco mining experts, left this morning for Cariboo to visit the mining properties which Messrs. Mann and Holt contemplate purchasing.

A dispatch sent out from Ottawa last night announces that the public works department has issued a call for tenders for the new public buildings at Victoria.

The ladies on the committee of the Maternity Home desire to acknowledge with thanks the attendance of Dr. Lang and the following donations for August: Greenhouse, Mrs. McKenzie; chickens, vegetables, berries, sugar, Mrs. Higgins; nazarines, Mrs. T. R. Smith; meat, B. C. Market; tea and coffee, the Victoria tea house; coal, Mrs. Dunsuir; reduction allowed by Erskine & Wall; a friend, \$5; Mr. Holland, \$10.

J. E. Phillips, past chief patriarch of Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., last evening, on behalf of a number

of the members, presented P. G. P. Henry Waller with a handsome and valuable gold watch, purchased at the establishment of Challoner & Mitchell, bore the following inscription: "Presented to H. Waller, P. G. P., in recognition of valuable services rendered Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, Victoria, B. C., Sept. 7, 1894."

Charles Kent, city treasurer, will go north to-night on the steamer Dunblair on the first vacation during his year. E. C. Smith, deputy city treasurer, will act in his absence.

Samuel Collyer, secretary of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, is in the city in the interest of the interstate fair. Accompanied by Mayor Teague he visited many of the business men and manufacturers to impress on them the benefits to be derived from an exhibit at the fair.

W. J. Penderay with his usual enterprise has decided to assist the people of the northwest who can do so in the soap line. A block of soap weighing over a ton, with small exhibits, will occupy the space set apart for him.

Triumph lodge, No. 18, I. O. G. T., held its weekly meeting in the Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. The meeting was made exceptionally interesting by the many visitors from the three city lodges.

From Monday's Daily. Fathers Richer and Lalonde of Montreal are in the city on their way to San Francisco, and are guests at the bishop's palace.

Mayor Teague and Magistrate Macrae, the police commissioners, have had a conference on the Chinese raids. Nothing has been done yet, and it is not yet known what will be done.

On Wednesday, August 19th, the first of a series of social dances will be held in the hall of the Jewish congregation on Blanchard street, under the direction of the Victoria Quadrille Society, recently organized.

A small party of Victoria men attended the excursion to San Juan Island this afternoon on the steamer Kithof.

The steamer Maud went round to Esquimalt this morning to go on the marine ways for a thorough overhauling.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Burrard Inland and Fraser Valley railway company will be held at Vancouver on September 20.

Chinese and Japanese teams to pull in the international tug of war during the exhibition have been organized. A row will hang over the winning of the night Japanese and Chinese pull.

Supt. McCready, of the Victoria Electric Railway and Lighting company, leaves this evening for the Sound to purchase some new rolling stock for the company. He will be away several days.

Captain J. A. Hughes has been appointed deputy surveyor for Victoria and Esquimalt for the Bureau Veritas and Record of American Shipping. It will be a great convenience to shipbuilders, as certificates of repairs can be issued under the seals of the corporation.

Rear-Admiral Stephenson does not think any of the ships on the Pacific station will be sent to China, as they have quite enough to do on this coast. The present activity is not unusual, as in the fall the ships always prepare for a winter cruise in southern waters.

Postoffice Inspector Fletcher has decided to strictly enforce the postoffice act. Of late a large number of people have been violating the act by sending notes and small parcels in newspapers.

Horse racing, firemen's parade, international tug of war, lacrosse, cricket and football matches, and bicycle races are among the sports arranged for exhibition week.

Information can be obtained from Mr. J. H. Falconer, Mr. B. Boggs, Mr. Thomas Desay, Mr. Frank E. Alley, Mr. G. Sheddin or Mr. W. K. Tulloch.

A dispatch from Ottawa says: "In No. 3 company, B. C. B. G. A., the resignation of Provisional Second Lieutenant Donald Holden has been accepted."

Dr. D. Mann and J. T. Holt, the Montreal capitalists and Hoss E. Brown and A. A. Bingham, the San Francisco mining experts, left this morning for Cariboo to visit the mining properties which Messrs. Mann and Holt contemplate purchasing.

A dispatch sent out from Ottawa last night announces that the public works department has issued a call for tenders for the new public buildings at Victoria.

The ladies on the committee of the Maternity Home desire to acknowledge with thanks the attendance of Dr. Lang and the following donations for August: Greenhouse, Mrs. McKenzie; chickens, vegetables, berries, sugar, Mrs. Higgins; nazarines, Mrs. T. R. Smith; meat, B. C. Market; tea and coffee, the Victoria tea house; coal, Mrs. Dunsuir; reduction allowed by Erskine & Wall; a friend, \$5; Mr. Holland, \$10.

J. E. Phillips, past chief patriarch of Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., last evening, on behalf of a number

of the members, presented P. G. P. Henry Waller with a handsome and valuable gold watch, purchased at the establishment of Challoner & Mitchell, bore the following inscription: "Presented to H. Waller, P. G. P., in recognition of valuable services rendered Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, Victoria, B. C., Sept. 7, 1894."

Charles Kent, city treasurer, will go north to-night on the steamer Dunblair on the first vacation during his year. E. C. Smith, deputy city treasurer, will act in his absence.

Samuel Collyer, secretary of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, is in the city in the interest of the interstate fair. Accompanied by Mayor Teague he visited many of the business men and manufacturers to impress on them the benefits to be derived from an exhibit at the fair.

W. J. Penderay with his usual enterprise has decided to assist the people of the northwest who can do so in the soap line. A block of soap weighing over a ton, with small exhibits, will occupy the space set apart for him.

Triumph lodge, No. 18, I. O. G. T., held its weekly meeting in the Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. The meeting was made exceptionally interesting by the many visitors from the three city lodges.

From Monday's Daily. Fathers Richer and Lalonde of Montreal are in the city on their way to San Francisco, and are guests at the bishop's palace.

Mayor Teague and Magistrate Macrae, the police commissioners, have had a conference on the Chinese raids. Nothing has been done yet, and it is not yet known what will be done.

On Wednesday, August 19th, the first of a series of social dances will be held in the hall of the Jewish congregation on Blanchard street, under the direction of the Victoria Quadrille Society, recently organized.

A small party of Victoria men attended the excursion to San Juan Island this afternoon on the steamer Kithof.

The steamer Maud went round to Esquimalt this morning to go on the marine ways for a thorough overhauling.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Burrard Inland and Fraser Valley railway company will be held at Vancouver on September 20.

Chinese and Japanese teams to pull in the international tug of war during the exhibition have been organized. A row will hang over the winning of the night Japanese and Chinese pull.

Supt. McCready, of the Victoria Electric Railway and Lighting company, leaves this evening for the Sound to purchase some new rolling stock for the company. He will be away several days.

Captain J. A. Hughes has been appointed deputy surveyor for Victoria and Esquimalt for the Bureau Veritas and Record of American Shipping. It will be a great convenience to shipbuilders, as certificates of repairs can be issued under the seals of the corporation.

Rear-Admiral Stephenson does not think any of the ships on the Pacific station will be sent to China, as they have quite enough to do on this coast. The present activity is not unusual, as in the fall the ships always prepare for a winter cruise in southern waters.

Postoffice Inspector Fletcher has decided to strictly enforce the postoffice act. Of late a large number of people have been violating the act by sending notes and small parcels in newspapers.

Horse racing, firemen's parade, international tug of war, lacrosse, cricket and football matches, and bicycle races are among the sports arranged for exhibition week.

Information can be obtained from Mr. J. H. Falconer, Mr. B. Boggs, Mr. Thomas Desay, Mr. Frank E. Alley, Mr. G. Sheddin or Mr. W. K. Tulloch.

A dispatch from Ottawa says: "In No. 3 company, B. C. B. G. A., the resignation of Provisional Second Lieutenant Donald Holden has been accepted."

Dr. D. Mann and J. T. Holt, the Montreal capitalists and Hoss E. Brown and A. A. Bingham, the San Francisco mining experts, left this morning for Cariboo to visit the mining properties which Messrs. Mann and Holt contemplate purchasing.

A dispatch sent out from Ottawa last night announces that the public works department has issued a call for tenders for the new public buildings at Victoria.

The ladies on the committee of the Maternity Home desire to acknowledge with thanks the attendance of Dr. Lang and the following donations for August: Greenhouse, Mrs. McKenzie; chickens, vegetables, berries, sugar, Mrs. Higgins; nazarines, Mrs. T. R. Smith; meat, B. C. Market; tea and coffee, the Victoria tea house; coal, Mrs. Dunsuir; reduction allowed by Erskine & Wall; a friend, \$5; Mr. Holland, \$10.

J. E. Phillips, past chief patriarch of Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., last evening, on behalf of a number

of the members, presented P. G. P. Henry Waller with a handsome and valuable gold watch, purchased at the establishment of Challoner & Mitchell, bore the following inscription: "Presented to H. Waller, P. G. P., in recognition of valuable services rendered Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, Victoria, B. C., Sept. 7, 1894."

Charles Kent, city treasurer, will go north to-night on the steamer Dunblair on the first vacation during his year. E. C. Smith, deputy city treasurer, will act in his absence.

Samuel Collyer, secretary of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, is in the city in the interest of the interstate fair. Accompanied by Mayor Teague he visited many of the business men and manufacturers to impress on them the benefits to be derived from an exhibit at the fair.

W. J. Penderay with his usual enterprise has decided to assist the people of the northwest who can do so in the soap line. A block of soap weighing over a ton, with small exhibits, will occupy the space set apart for him.

Triumph lodge, No. 18, I. O. G. T., held its weekly meeting in the Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. The meeting was made exceptionally interesting by the many visitors from the three city lodges.

From Monday's Daily. Fathers Richer and Lalonde of Montreal are in the city on their way to San Francisco, and are guests at the bishop's palace.

Mayor Teague and Magistrate Macrae, the police commissioners, have had a conference on the Chinese raids. Nothing has been done yet, and it is not yet known what will be done.

On Wednesday, August 19th, the first of a series of social dances will be held in the hall of the Jewish congregation on Blanchard street, under the direction of the Victoria Quadrille Society, recently organized.

A small party of Victoria men attended the excursion to San Juan Island this afternoon on the steamer Kithof.

The steamer Maud went round to Esquimalt this morning to go on the marine ways for a thorough overhauling.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Burrard Inland and Fraser Valley railway company will be held at Vancouver on September 20.

Chinese and Japanese teams to pull in the international tug of war during the exhibition have been organized. A row will hang over the winning of the night Japanese and Chinese pull.

Supt. McCready, of the Victoria Electric Railway and Lighting company, leaves this evening for the Sound to purchase some new rolling stock for the company. He will be away several days.

Captain J. A. Hughes has been appointed deputy surveyor for Victoria and Esquimalt for the Bureau Veritas and Record of American Shipping. It will be a great convenience to shipbuilders, as certificates of repairs can be issued under the seals of the corporation.

Rear-Admiral Stephenson does not think any of the ships on the Pacific station will be sent to China, as they have quite enough to do on this coast. The present activity is not unusual, as in the fall the ships always prepare for a winter cruise in southern waters.

Postoffice Inspector Fletcher has decided to strictly enforce the postoffice act. Of late a large number of people have been violating the act by sending notes and small parcels in newspapers.

Horse racing, firemen's parade, international tug of war, lacrosse, cricket and football matches, and bicycle races are among the sports arranged for exhibition week.

Information can be obtained from Mr. J. H. Falconer, Mr. B. Boggs, Mr. Thomas Desay, Mr. Frank E. Alley, Mr. G. Sheddin or Mr. W. K. Tulloch.

A dispatch from Ottawa says: "In No. 3 company, B. C. B. G. A., the resignation of Provisional Second Lieutenant Donald Holden has been accepted."

Dr. D. Mann and J. T. Holt, the Montreal capitalists and Hoss E. Brown and A. A. Bingham, the San Francisco mining experts, left this morning for Cariboo to visit the mining properties which Messrs. Mann and Holt contemplate purchasing.

A dispatch sent out from Ottawa last night announces that the public works department has issued a call for tenders for the new public buildings at Victoria.

The ladies on the committee of the Maternity Home desire to acknowledge with thanks the attendance of Dr. Lang and the following donations for August: Greenhouse, Mrs. McKenzie; chickens, vegetables, berries, sugar, Mrs. Higgins; nazarines, Mrs. T. R. Smith; meat, B. C. Market; tea and coffee, the Victoria tea house; coal, Mrs. Dunsuir; reduction allowed by Erskine & Wall; a friend, \$5; Mr. Holland, \$10.

J. E. Phillips, past chief patriarch of Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., last evening, on behalf of a number

MRDICAL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Certain in its action and never blisters.

Dear Sir, I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with much success. I think it the best I have ever used. Here is a receipt for one of the bottles, and I hope you will keep a bottle for your own use.

Yours truly, CHAS. POWELL, Agricultural Association from the governor-general's private secretary.

Dear Sir, The governor-general desires me to say that he regrets to find that there has been a delay in replying to your letter of the 27th. His Excellency has been making a tour through the maritime provinces, and this occasioned considerable hindrance to the carrying on of his regular correspondence.

With regard to the courteous invitation and request of the British Columbia Agricultural Association to visit the annual exhibition at the beginning of October, his Excellency would certainly much like to arrange to be present on such an interesting occasion, but as he is unable owing to other engagements to start for the Pacific Coast until about the 18th of September and has to travel for him to reach Victoria until some time after the holding of the exhibition.

However, it is of course his Excellency's purpose to visit Victoria during this fall when he will be accompanied by the Countess of Aberdeen, and their Excellencies will hope among other matters of interest and importance affecting the city and district to learn something of your association.

I remain, yours faithfully, W.M. CAMPBELL, Secretary British Columbia Agricultural Association, Victoria.

THE SYDNEY EMBEZZLER.

Frederick Bollman is Arrested Here for the Robbery of His Employer.

He in Turn Was Robbed of Nearly All His Bootle at Suva, Fiji.

Frederick Bollman, alias William Eberhard, a Sydney embezzler, was arrested here on Saturday night on the arrival of the steamship Warrimoo, and occupies a cell on the upper floor of the police barracks. He will be held until the arrival of an officer from Sydney.

When the Warrimoo came up to the dock on Saturday night Chief W. H. Sheppard, Sergeant Walker and a couple of constables were on hand to make up a search party. Bollman, having received cable advices, as stated in the Times on Saturday evening, there was some delay in the medical inspection and the officers of the law kept a close watch on the ship to prevent any one from leaving her. Nothing of the kind was attempted, and when they finally got on board Bollman was readily pointed out.

He was leaning over the rail, the most unconcerned looking man in the crowd, quietly smoking a good cigar. He did not have the faintest idea of being arrested, and was a surprised man when Chief Sheppard tapped him on the shoulder. He acknowledged his identity and seemed to break down entirely. He offered the chief \$100 and then \$500 to let him go. Of course he was laughed at, and as soon as his baggage was secured was taken to the lockup. He took his arrest very hard indeed, and at first refused to have anything to say, refusing to answer even simple questions put by the reporters.

When he was searched only 125 pounds 10 shillings was found on him, and in answer to a question as to what became of the rest of the 200 pounds that said that he was robbed of 750 pounds at Suva, Fiji. A fine gold watch and chain purchased with part of the stolen money and some unimportant papers were also found on him. Despite his troubles Bollman did not seem at all perturbed.

It was 11 o'clock yesterday morning before he turned out. He was a little more talkative after he had breakfast, and told the chief considerable about his affairs. He said that he was in the employ of Henckles & Co., a German hardware firm, and branches in Australia and elsewhere. He was sent out as manager for Sydney and given charge of a stock valued at \$40,000. He began by stealing in a small way, and then going farther took more. Finding himself being caught, he made a final stock of all he could lay hold of and got away. He admitted to the chief that his pecuniaries had exceeded 1200 pounds. At Suva he got drunk, and while asleep in an inn a cigar case containing 750 pounds in Sydney bank bills was stolen from him. He did not learn of his loss for a time, and then through fear of creating suspicion did not go very far in an effort to recover his money. He announced to his fellow passengers that he had lost a valuable parcel, and although he suspected a man who was on the ship of robbing him he never made his suspicions known. He left the ship at Honolulu and remained there nine days awaiting the arrival of the Warrimoo. He also got rid of his money. Bollman is a single man, 35 years of age, medium sized, wears a full beard and is very near sighted.

Chief of Police Sheppard cabled Chief Fotherby of Sydney, and this morning received the following reply: "Have Bollman detained. Officer with warrant leaves on the 18th."

Mr. Bollman will therefore have to wait five weeks for the officer, but no trouble is anticipated in holding him, as he has acknowledged his guilt.

"Call again," as the poker player said to the other poker player. "Get on to it," as the bicycle teacher said to the nervous scholar.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female disease. It is used monthly with perfect success by over 100,000 ladies. It is a safe, effective, Ladies ask a Druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, 21 per box. Address THE EUROPEAN CHEMICAL CO., Dispensary, 56, N. B. Street, Victoria, B.C.

UPTURE.

More cures have been effected by this system than by all other methods. Perfect ease to wearers than by all other methods. Perfect ease to wearers than by all other methods.

NOTICE.

Enterprise Co., Timon Creek.

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

- J. PUNCH, 2 interests, 200 feet, and 50 feet staked off as discovery claim, \$22 1/2. H. LANGLEY, 2 interests, 200 feet and 50 feet staked off as discovery claim, \$28. MRS. E. LANGLEY, 2 interests, 200 feet, and 50 feet staked off as discovery claim, \$28. N. MCGREGOR, 2 interests, 200 feet, and 50 feet staked off as discovery claim, \$28. J. PETERS, 11-12 interests, 150, and 20 feet staked off as discovery claim, \$24.00.

"And in accordance with law so much of each said interest as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the town of Stanley, Cariboo, on Monday, 10th day of September, 1894, at 12 o'clock, noon of the said day, to pay the said delinquent assessments and any further assessments that may accrue thereon up to the day of sale, together with all costs and charges occasioned by such delinquency."

HENRY S. TIMON, Secretary. Stanley, B. C., July 26th, 1894.

VOL. 10-NO. WHOLE NUM.

EURO

Near Appro Between

Ill Health Membe

London, Se

of "Pone Pot

ette prints a

showing that

approaching a

king and the

article says,

retary had a

dinal Ramp

highest in th

the vatican

Gazette says,

tions, the res

the pope's p

apostolic pre

pletely (the

March of Vi

pointment th

disagreemen

quintal. T

of all, howe

in going out

Naples yest

nal San Fe

and to sumu

to join their

enemy. The

Felice on th

between th

come to ter

Rumors of

the czar's h

for some m

about his m

cession of a

daughter, th

a few days

ironed he

pale, worn

announced

the czar's

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 by virtue of 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 thoroughly

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 Esquamit 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. Baumgartner 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 on 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. Another letter of a similar kind from H. F. Ford, who charged the pound-keeper with letting some stock which he had driven to the pound go free. 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 committee on the construction of 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 & Griggs, \$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, \$8975; 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 Esquamit 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."

Ald. Wilson urged immediate action, and it was agreed to meet on Thursday evening. People who live in new countries are liable to be prostrated by malarial fever and other diseases, by reason of bad drainage and unwholesome odors, suffer from similar diseases. Ayer's Ague Cure is warranted a specific for all malarial poisons.

ANOTHER S

A United S Tells A in

Sixteen Thov Already

San Francisco Brown, special agent for the Prill sense of several panied by seven and the weather ant. The coo the open sea in the seals. U seal killing a that annually greatly reduce this year, said thousand of government p rookeries. who were killed three at many. At the terminated, that while in mit the tak males from the go after the males and present the k cannot be uo inhibited. It ters do not within a m least this is fortunate th in virtue of He worked knowledge of what we who and for year and speak in the Hamlin is a thoroughly u report is cer and interesti

IT I

Cotton Deal

Memphis, Weems' club man, was yesterday for jury for Weems' other cotton of former started by a faultier and Memphis. Lake Charle who cotton gery. Now crushing to ncent. The worker in th had the weak horses. At jockey club, nominally business he other cotton extensive co the firm of represented, bales of cot an advance presentation and fro Goodman & make an ad letters from cotton ind been consid however, s have the ce recovering. From ind. ing told his New Orleans \$1000. This Weems to she heard who cotton ind Charley K them he w a two year they would made the party assed to truck the hoops and bales, ind They were city so as dles would more. W the night h He seemed watchman dence, an Memphis that he w leans with nell went groes will plot. Th of them y was found late lyunch son, Wee thought, s Insurance ordered t hoops in co could pro bales of h had in ore up all sho

London es north effects of reported. It is rep are encat river Ind ther to at south of local anth accompa and mar proceeding the troop The gr a height almost in A disp British it Co. the gr nectio with the India. Paris, cause say

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.

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.

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.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The Republic France says it regards the reports that it

HERESY AMONG QUAKERS.

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

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.

COURT MARTIALS.

Trial of Major J. W. Wan, Paymaster of the United States Army.

Vancouver, Wash., Sept. 12.—The general court martial ordered by the war department for the trial of a number of alleged offenders against army law and which informally assembled yesterday organized this morning and got down to business.

INSURANCE MEN'S CONVENTION.

Discussion of Success of Legitimate Insurance.

OTTAWA SHUFFLES.

Rumors Relating to the Controversy—the Lachine Canal.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

Strong Anti-Debs Contingent in the Association.

SALVADOREAN REFUGEES.

Returned to Salvador They Will have a Fair Trial.

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.

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.

PITTSBURGH, 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.

THE LAURIER PARTY.

Reception at Dr. Milne's Home this Afternoon—To-night's Meeting.

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.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SEPT. 12.—

The annual convention of the Keeley League were resumed this morning with Colonel Andrew J. Smith, governor of the Leavenworth military home, presiding.

In all that goes to strengthen and build up the system weakened by disease and pain, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the superior.

ALBURNI NEWS.

Mining Operations on the West Coast of the Island.

Alburni, 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.

CHILTON, WIS., SEPT. 11.—

The Democratic congressional convention of the sixth Wisconsin district to-day re-nominated Hon. Owen D. Wells, of Fond du Lac.

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.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 11.—

The trial of the supposed spies 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.

RECEPTION AT DR. MILNE'S HOME THIS AFTERNOON—TODAY'S MEETING.

From Tuesday's Daily.

THE LAURIER PARTY.

The Laurier party are spending their last day in the city in a very pleasant manner.

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.

In all that goes to strengthen and build up the system weakened by disease and pain, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the superior.

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.

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.

NANAIMO. 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.

FAMILIAR PHRASES APPLIED. "Ho, there," as the farmer said to his field hand. "By, by," as the clerk said to the customer. "Take a chair," as the dentist said to his patient.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

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.

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.

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 TURF. THE FALL MEETING. It is some time now since Victoria has had a good race meeting, such as the one to be held at the Victoria Turf Club on Friday and Saturday.

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:

POPULATION OF PROVINCES. Whites, 5,929,000; Indians and Chinese, 35,000; Population of Victoria, 5,929,000; Exports of Province, \$2,000,000.

WANTS A DIVORCE. Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The Canada Gazette of Saturday next will contain a notice of application for Sergeant Monaghan 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.

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...

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.

TARRIED AND FEATHERED. A Reverend Offender Rather Severely Dealt With. Hillsdale, Mich., Sept. 13.—Word was received here yesterday afternoon that Rev. Charles Clancy was tarred and feathered.

STARVED TO DEATH. A Proud Mother Allows Herself and Children to Starve. Camden, N. J., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Kate Massey, her three-year-old child and her infant were found starving yesterday in their humble house in Westminster avenue, Stockton, near Camden.

RESENT INTERFERENCE. Alabama Press Association Resent English Interference in Lyncings. 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.

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 Pittsburgh and the city council, Ald. Ledingham has posted the following notice of motion:

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...

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.

TRYING TO BURN MERCED. Series of Fires Started in Different Parts of the Town. Merced, Cal., Sept. 13.—Another bunch of phosporous was found in sheds back of Charles S. Teasing's stable. The fire was checked in time.

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.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE.

Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded.

Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival.

The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties. Mr. W. Slug and he filled t able ability. figure, Hon. V on the platf Milne, J. C. J. Fisher, Mr. G ell, W. March Mr. Sluggs ings, referred ter for order nish. He also it afforded t receive a vi gentlemen fr the Dominion Mr. Fisher, called upon f whom were a the circumst agricultural (home) and the different, yet common. Tr that they co we have also things. This timber, which poor soil. T the people of they were a of writing, b they are a ticians gener country visit do for the r their larger p fluence in the This he cons reproach on f percent of th class. The g greater influ matter of f neglected for years. He said in the h composition of the neglect of the 215 me are farmers der represent munity. Th ers' interest almost. He little party b break down progress, wh ated great. There was a Canadians, Policy he d as national, ledged the b but they h directed. T ince were against the erals. The to the Cons erals for a c tations held the peopl have to pay per cent. Of they were tariff. Pro good at all a competition is we are c ticles we b bought in t paying it. The cap fed on lies. Not the wants of he believed, all that w business of had promise is true, owie bear on the greater influ seen that th to nothing. the cities h the farmers consuming essary ther a prospero tion feels p the farmer ations rece instant in nance, in the fact over 60 per in Canada. The govern duty on ag on the ext of 100,000, for a period of twenty years, such guaran- teed bonds to be issued from time to time by a charge on the assets of the company and the bounties available from the Cana- dian government, or otherwise to the satis- faction of the council."

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

LAURIE. Liberal Leader Manlio. An Enthusiastic Corded. Mr. Fisher's gauding. Two of the toria & Sidner with passenger gushed visitor, and in the p not slow in tu Liberal leader arrival. The filled by a gat whose deep in the various sp endorsements were an indic tide of public ties.

The parties met near Williams several shots were fired on both sides. Three men were seriously injured and another riot took place. Phillips was shot and cannot recover. Two of the McCoy crowd were injured. No arrests have yet been made. It now looks as though one side or the other will be annihilated before able to get an end.

DEPART FROM LIVERPOOL. kably Fast Trip of the Ship Shenandoah.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—A long race Liverpool to San Francisco has been won by the arrival of the American Shenandoah. She left the English 15 days ago and five days later she was racing. The two ships were in company on June 22, but the Shenandoah gradually drew away from the American. Captain Murray reports she had many various calms and hinds or he would have made this ably short trip shorter. The Shenandoah beat the Crown of Scotland, 40 days, and the Maria Accomme, 45 days from the same port. United States steamer Adams arrived from New Whetcom late last night. Richard Rush came in from Astoria morning.

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

Merced, Cal., Sept. 13.—Another bunch of sporadic was found in sheds back of S. Peering's mill. The fire raged unchecked in time. Phosphorus was found in nearly every stable in the place in the hay. Fresh fires are being put out every few minutes, all from the same cause. Lynching is talked of by the culprit is being watched. An alarm from the fire since daylight this morning sounded at 11:25 a.m. The single engine city boats of, dragged by men, scarcely reaches one fire. Another alarm is given from some part of the town. The fire engines dismissed for the safety of the child and the townspeople are awe-stricken. A frantic over the mysterious fires. Warfield has issued the following notice: "All persons without business in the town of Merced are requested to co-operate and see that order is carried out before sunset."

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

There has been a procession of returning sealers filing into the harbor since day night, five in all getting in by afternoon. The Aurora, Vera and came in on Saturday night, all in the tug Lorne. The Aurora came from Behring sea, where she got 241, making the catch for the season. The Vera came from the other side 1276 skins, and the Casco returned the Copper Islands with 1926 skins, and some very heavy walrus hides. She was seized on the other side in 1893 and deported to hama, where she was after trial. She then remained there, until she sailed at the opening of this year. She returned with 429 skins, all at 87 taken in Japanese waters. She left on July 18 to August 15 Copper Islands. On the way home called at Unalaska for coal. The schooner Umbria, Captain Campbell, line schooner had come now to a total of 2801 skins, arrived here this afternoon. From the Japan where she took about 2500, she ran to Copper Islands and got 263. Then went to Behring sea and got 260. She reports rough weather in the Pacific. She said that there are several others in the straits.

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

As a result of the recent conference between J. P. Witherow of Pittsburgh and city council, Ald. Ledingham has had the following notice of motion: Whereas the raw materials for the manufacture of iron and steel have been shown to be abundant and under favorable conditions for profitable manufacture in the province of British Columbia; and whereas it would greatly increase the commercial importance of the city of Victoria and would otherwise benefit the province thereof if a first class plant for the manufacture of iron and steel billets to be established in or near the city; and whereas the government of Canada has authorized by an act passed on the 23rd of July, 1894, a bounty of \$2 per ton on all pig iron made in Canada, and a bounty of \$2 per ton on all puddled bars made from such iron, and a bounty of \$2 per ton on all billets made in Canada from such pig iron; and whereas J. P. Witherow has undertaken to organize a company in London with a capital stock of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of establishing and operating such a plant at some convenient point in British Columbia; and whereas it is therefore resolved that if a company is organized with a capital of \$5,000,000 and at least half of such capital is subscribed for, and if the company shall expended to the satisfaction of the city council, and two persons to be nominated by the city council the sum of \$1,000,000 in advance and commencing to build a plant of iron and steel in the province of British Columbia, the council will cause a by-law to be passed authorizing the city to guarantee the interest on the bonds 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 guarantee to be in full of the interest on the bonds to be issued, and to be secured by a charge on the assets of the company the amount of the interest on the bonds to be guaranteed otherwise to the satisfaction of the council.

LAURIER AT SAANICH

Liberal Leader's Position on the Manitoba School Question Defined.

An Enthusiastic Reception Accorded the Liberals by the Farmers.

Mr. Fisher Tells Some Facts Regarding Impediments to Farming.

Two of the snug coaches of the Victoria & Sidney railway were well filled with passengers accompanying the distinguished visitors to Saanich last evening, and the people of that district were not slow in turning out to welcome the Liberal leader and his friends on their arrival. The agricultural hall was well filled by a gathering mainly of farmers, whose deep interest in the remarks of the various speakers and their frequent endorsements of the views expounded were an indication of the direction of the tide of public opinion in Dominion politics.

Mr. W. Sluggitt was elected chairman, and he filled the position with commendable ability. In addition to the central figure, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, there were on the platform Senator McInnes, Dr. Milne, J. C. Bethune, T. J. Burnes, S. Fisher, Mr. Gibson, M. P., George Powell, W. Marchant and D. Ross.

Mr. Sluggitt, in opening the proceedings, referred to the well known character for orderliness of the people of Saanich. He also expressed the gratification it afforded the people of the district to receive a visit from the distinguished gentlemen from the eastern portion of the Dominion.

Mr. Fisher, who was the first speaker called upon, spoke to the meeting as a farmer to farmers, the people with whom were all his sympathies. Although the circumstances and conditions of the agricultural classes in Quebec (his home) and this country were somewhat different, yet there was a great deal that they could not boast of in Quebec; we have also a rich soil, capable of great things. This is proved by our immense timber, which could not be grown on the soil of British Columbia to know they were a good people, a people capable of wringing wealth from the soil of which they are the responsible proprietors. Politicians generally when going abroad, this country visit mainly to the cities, their larger population yield a greater influence in the government of the country. This he considered more or less of a reproach on the farmers, who consume 70 per cent. of the consuming and producing class, and therefore ought to wield a greater influence in public affairs. As a matter of fact, the farmers had been neglected for the last fifteen or twenty years. He saw how they had been treated in the house of commons in the manipulation of the tariff. Look at the composition of the house of commons and the neglect will be understood. Out of the 215 members there only 19 or 20 are farmers by occupation. The remainder represent other sections of the community. The consequence is that farmers' interests have been neglected wholly almost. However, Mr. Laurier and his little party of friends had come now to ask the people, and the farmers especially, to put an end to this neglect by returning Mr. Laurier and the great Liberal party to power and enabling them to break down the barrier to the farmer's progress, the National Policy, as it was called. When this policy was inaugurated great things were expected of it. There was a patriotic cry of Canada for Canadians, and so on. The National Policy he did not recognize in any way as national except in title. He acknowledged the justice of all those feelings, but they have been in every way misdirected. The Conservatives in his province were just as loudly outspoken against the National Policy as the Liberals. Therefore he appealed as much to the Conservatives here as to the Liberals for a change. Describing the expectations held of the N. P., the speaker said the people did not imagine they would have to pay a duty of from 60 to 80 per cent. on goods they would require. They were led to expect a moderate tariff. Protection led it was to be any good at all should have been able to bear competition, but it cannot, and the result is we are compelled to pay duty on articles we require, whether they are bought in the country or not, by either paying it to the government or to the pap fed industries, trusts and monopolies. Not that he opposed taxation for the wants of the country; on the contrary, he believed in giving to the government all that was necessary to conduct the business of the country. The government had promised to make some reductions, it is true, owing to the influence brought to bear on them by the people, but by the greater influence of the combines it was seen that these reductions dwindled down to nothing. Mr. Fisher stated that all the cities had grown a great deal, still the farmers composed 70 per cent. of the consuming community, and it was necessary therefore that they should be in a prosperous state before any other section feels prosperity. Anything that hurts the farmer or tends to restrict his operations reacts on the other sections. For instance, iron was an essential element to the farmer, yet there is a duty of over 90 per cent. on iron, and iron made in Canada reaps the benefit of that duty. The government last session reduced the duty on agricultural implements, and no one was louder in claiming credit for this relief than Mr. Foster; but they took from that burden only fifteen per cent., and left twenty per cent., or more than half of it. Now most of the agricultural implements are made in America, and while there was competition in Canada a man might buy what machine he liked, but, thanks to the protective duty, the manufacturers in Canada were enabled to form a trust, and so compel the farmer to purchase a certain machine or pay the duty on an imported one. At Wash-

ington last session, when the tariff was being reformed, the Americans offered reciprocity in agricultural implements, but our government refused the offer, because they thought they would be hurting the Massey-Harris company. That is a fair sample of protection. There is a market of sixty millions of people opened to us in return for our market of five million, but the government would not accept it. Yet these Conservatives shout of loyalty and speak of Canada as destined to become a great nation. So she is, but it is not through protection. He was proud of being a farmer of Canada when it is considered how the farmer had succeeded at the World's fair, when out of 2700 awards in open competition against the world, the Canadian farmers took 2000. How did these pap fed manufacturers come out though? They took 150 awards, and out of that there were 87 to women for embroidery and women's work. (Laughter.) This showed that the manufacturers of Canada had been protected to such an extent that their very manhood had been sapped. As to the statement made by Conservatives that owing to the peculiar conditions of the farmer here the question of free trade could not be applied, the speaker pointed out that the greater the amount of shipping and commerce in the port of Victoria the greater would be the prosperity of the farmers of the surrounding districts; but if the city is injured in its trade the farmer suffers accordingly. He instanced decreased price of eggs and other produce of late years despite the N. P., and stated that his falling off was due to the restriction of trade at Victoria. But when the Conservatives are driven into a hole they take refuge in waving the "old flag" and accusing the Liberals of being annexationists. He was certain that that cry was exploded and played out now, as it was beyond reason to believe that more than one half of the community were disloyal. That patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel is a truth to-day as the day it was written. The speaker closed with a forcible condemnation of protection, which, he said, is always allied to corruption.

Mr. W. Gibson, M. P., said if he were to go into details of the stealing which had taken place at Ottawa, he would keep the audience till daylight. (Laughter.) He was somewhat in the position of the minister of agriculture, who came out here last year advising the farmers what to do. Mr. Angers was a lawyer and had taken place at Ottawa, he would keep the audience till daylight. (Laughter.) He was somewhat in the position of the minister of agriculture, who came out here last year advising the farmers what to do. Mr. Angers was a lawyer and had taken place at Ottawa, he would keep the audience till daylight. (Laughter.)

Mr. W. Gibson, M. P., said if he were to go into details of the stealing which had taken place at Ottawa, he would keep the audience till daylight. (Laughter.) He was somewhat in the position of the minister of agriculture, who came out here last year advising the farmers what to do. Mr. Angers was a lawyer and had taken place at Ottawa, he would keep the audience till daylight. (Laughter.)

Mr. Fisher, who was the first speaker called upon, spoke to the meeting as a farmer to farmers, the people with whom were all his sympathies. Although the circumstances and conditions of the agricultural classes in Quebec (his home) and this country were somewhat different, yet there was a great deal that they could not boast of in Quebec; we have also a rich soil, capable of great things. This is proved by our immense timber, which could not be grown on the soil of British Columbia to know they were a good people, a people capable of wringing wealth from the soil of which they are the responsible proprietors. Politicians generally when going abroad, this country visit mainly to the cities, their larger population yield a greater influence in the government of the country. This he considered more or less of a reproach on the farmers, who consume 70 per cent. of the consuming and producing class, and therefore ought to wield a greater influence in public affairs. As a matter of fact, the farmers had been neglected for the last fifteen or twenty years. He saw how they had been treated in the house of commons in the manipulation of the tariff. Look at the composition of the house of commons and the neglect will be understood. Out of the 215 members there only 19 or 20 are farmers by occupation. The remainder represent other sections of the community. The consequence is that farmers' interests have been neglected wholly almost. However, Mr. Laurier and his little party of friends had come now to ask the people, and the farmers especially, to put an end to this neglect by returning Mr. Laurier and the great Liberal party to power and enabling them to break down the barrier to the farmer's progress, the National Policy, as it was called. When this policy was inaugurated great things were expected of it. There was a patriotic cry of Canada for Canadians, and so on. The National Policy he did not recognize in any way as national except in title. He acknowledged the justice of all those feelings, but they have been in every way misdirected. The Conservatives in his province were just as loudly outspoken against the National Policy as the Liberals. Therefore he appealed as much to the Conservatives here as to the Liberals for a change. Describing the expectations held of the N. P., the speaker said the people did not imagine they would have to pay a duty of from 60 to 80 per cent. on goods they would require. They were led to expect a moderate tariff. Protection led it was to be any good at all should have been able to bear competition, but it cannot, and the result is we are compelled to pay duty on articles we require, whether they are bought in the country or not, by either paying it to the government or to the pap fed industries, trusts and monopolies. Not that he opposed taxation for the wants of the country; on the contrary, he believed in giving to the government all that was necessary to conduct the business of the country. The government had promised to make some reductions, it is true, owing to the influence brought to bear on them by the people, but by the greater influence of the combines it was seen that these reductions dwindled down to nothing. Mr. Fisher stated that all the cities had grown a great deal, still the farmers composed 70 per cent. of the consuming community, and it was necessary therefore that they should be in a prosperous state before any other section feels prosperity. Anything that hurts the farmer or tends to restrict his operations reacts on the other sections. For instance, iron was an essential element to the farmer, yet there is a duty of over 90 per cent. on iron, and iron made in Canada reaps the benefit of that duty. The government last session reduced the duty on agricultural implements, and no one was louder in claiming credit for this relief than Mr. Foster; but they took from that burden only fifteen per cent., and left twenty per cent., or more than half of it. Now most of the agricultural implements are made in America, and while there was competition in Canada a man might buy what machine he liked, but, thanks to the protective duty, the manufacturers in Canada were enabled to form a trust, and so compel the farmer to purchase a certain machine or pay the duty on an imported one. At Wash-

ington last session, when the tariff was being reformed, the Americans offered reciprocity in agricultural implements, but our government refused the offer, because they thought they would be hurting the Massey-Harris company. That is a fair sample of protection. There is a market of sixty millions of people opened to us in return for our market of five million, but the government would not accept it. Yet these Conservatives shout of loyalty and speak of Canada as destined to become a great nation. So she is, but it is not through protection. He was proud of being a farmer of Canada when it is considered how the farmer had succeeded at the World's fair, when out of 2700 awards in open competition against the world, the Canadian farmers took 2000. How did these pap fed manufacturers come out though? They took 150 awards, and out of that there were 87 to women for embroidery and women's work. (Laughter.) This showed that the manufacturers of Canada had been protected to such an extent that their very manhood had been sapped. As to the statement made by Conservatives that owing to the peculiar conditions of the farmer here the question of free trade could not be applied, the speaker pointed out that the greater the amount of shipping and commerce in the port of Victoria the greater would be the prosperity of the farmers of the surrounding districts; but if the city is injured in its trade the farmer suffers accordingly. He instanced decreased price of eggs and other produce of late years despite the N. P., and stated that his falling off was due to the restriction of trade at Victoria. But when the Conservatives are driven into a hole they take refuge in waving the "old flag" and accusing the Liberals of being annexationists. He was certain that that cry was exploded and played out now, as it was beyond reason to believe that more than one half of the community were disloyal. That patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel is a truth to-day as the day it was written. The speaker closed with a forcible condemnation of protection, which, he said, is always allied to corruption.

Scottishman; that may have been perpetrated by some wag; but it is a slur on government that lessens that wealth by restricting your operations is your common enemy. (Hear, hear.) When it is made harder for a man to work a wrong is done. The working of the tariff bears heavily on the consumer, who has to pay the duty, whether to the government or the manufacturer, and he assigned the Conservative government on this particularly. We have been trying to build up capital but if men are working on their farms earning good wages, capital will flow in on their heels. We have been pampering manufacturers with the idea that we were going to build up a great country with manufacturers. What is the good of articles we have no one to sell them to? His forcible yet humorous arraignment of the national policy created much amusement as well as struck home with the desired effect. Labor wants the distinguishing advantage that it shall not be restricted, and then it will prosper; the freest and fullest encouragement of labor is the only thing that will produce. There is no fear of competition hurting those here at present, because those who came after have to work under the same adverse circumstances that the early comers had to contend against. On the contrary, these new comers will help the others, because they create a market. He believed the day would come when the Conservative would be ashamed of the national policy as men are to-day of the slave trade. The slavery of protection is the same as the slavery of human flesh, the selfish desire of a few people to get rich within their own little circle. He would call on all the people to make common cause against this pernicious principle, and closed with a cordially expressed feeling of gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to him and his companions on the occasion of the visit to this land, the opening gate of the west.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fraser's remarks Mr. Gibson called for three cheers to the Queen, which were given with a vim. Three cheers and a tiger were then given for the Hon. Mr. Laurier, after which a pleasant half hour was spent, the Liberal leader and his friends meeting and shaking hands with all present.

KOOTENAY NUGGETS. Some Interesting Notes from the Great Mining District.

Nelson Miner Nelson Nelson on Thursday for his camp on the mountains opposite Balfour. Photography during August was not possible, but his party have completed about 400 square miles this year and expect to survey a further area of one thousand miles this season, including the country between Crawford Bay and the St. Mary's river and at around Ainsworth.

It is understood that C. W. Busk has purchased Bob Yull's ranch for two thousand dollars and that he will put in orchards and small fruits there, Balfour sand being too light. The last clean-up on the Cariboo, Camp McKinney, was the result of 19 days' run and realized between nine and ten thousand dollars. The mill owned by Mr. Hamilton Byers has acquired control of the business of the Byers Hardware Company and will shortly open up on a large and extensive scale the finest stock of hardware ever seen at Three Forks.

Nelson Tribune. R. A. Fraser returned to Nelson on Friday from New Denver. He reports the end of the track on the Nakusp & Sicamous railway, still railway between New Denver and Wilson creek; and the reason the railway men give for the delay is that the supply of spikes is run out. Considerable building is under way at both New Denver and Three Forks; but at the former place great difficulty is had in getting lumber. The sawmill at Three Forks is running full time, but as there is no road between Three Forks and New Denver, and not likely to be any time soon, the market is closed against the mill. No effort is being made to build Bear Lake City, and but little to rebuild Watson.

Sir Joseph Trutch of Victoria, and R. Day of Cork, Ireland, arrived at Nelson this week. The former is president of the Hall Mines, Limited, and the latter is a shareholder in the company. It is not likely that their visit will result in any change of management at the Silver King mines, or in any radical change in the present methods of working the properties of the company. Another of the Slocan claims whose worth is being proved by work is the Last Chance, which adjoins the World's Fair, one of the Noble Five group. It is owned by E. H. Pomahoun of Butte, Montana. An incline is down on the vein about 30 feet, and in running that distance a carload of shipping ore has been mined, which will go 200 ounces of silver and per cent. lead to the ton. Work will be continued on the property. The messenger of the Northern Pacific Express company reports being robbed of \$219 at Kaslo on Monday last. The money was stolen from his stateroom on the steamer Nelson.

D. W. McVicar, the Nova Scotian who is operating in the Ainsworth district, is reported as being after the Skyline mine, which has been idle for two years, although it is believed to be good property. The owners are said to be willing to part with it for \$100,000. The Nova Scotians have the money to buy what they want, and the grit to work any property they may buy. It is to be hoped Mr. McVicar will get hold of a mine; and if the Skyline, all the better.

Miscellaneous. A woman went before the judge and modestly inquired: "Your honor, can I have a warrant for the arrest of my husband?" He boxed my ears yesterday. Judge—"Certainly, ma'am. I will make out a warrant on the ground of assault and personal injuries." Woman—"Can I fetch the warrant in about a month?" Judge—"In a month? Why don't you take it at once?" Woman—"Please your honor, when my husband slapped my face I took out a rolling pin and hit him on the head, so that he had to be removed to the hospital. The doctors say, however, that he will be on his legs again in about a month."

Teacher—And Lot's wife— Pupil—Was turned into a pillar of salt. Say, teacher, that's the first pillar-case mentioned in history, isn't it? Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

VICTORIA GREETS LAURIER.

The Liberal Leader and Party Arrives in Victoria on Saturday Evening.

Large Crowds Turn Out to do Honor to the Distinguished Visitors.

From Monday's Daily. The steamer Chatter's whistle on Saturday evening was the signal for thousands of Victorians of every political creed to turn out and do honor to Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader in the Dominion house of commons, and the Liberal politicians who are accompanying him on his western tour. Before the steamer had arrived at the dock Wharf street and the C. P. N. wharf were crowded with citizens, and the appearance of Mr. Laurier brought forth loud cheering.

The party is composed of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and Madame Laurier, William Gibson, M. P. for Lincoln, and Mrs. Gibson; James Sutherland, M. P. for North Oxford; C. S. Hyman, ex-M. P. for London; P. A. Choquette, M. P. for Montmagny; D. C. Fraser, M. P. for Guelph; N. S. Fisher, ex-M. P. for Bromo; H. Laurier, brother and secretary of Hon. Mr. Laurier, and George Simpson, of the Toronto Globe. The party was accompanied from Vancouver by the following members of the Victoria Liberal Association: Hon. Senator McInnes, Hon. A. N. Richards, Dr. Milne, J. T. Bethune, T. J. Burnes, Archer Martin, George E. Powell, Ald. H. A. Munn, S. Jones, William Marchant, L. O. Demers, Duncan Ross, A. B. McNeill, George Riley and C. F. Beaven. Hon. Senator McInnes and J. T. Bethune met the party at Westminster junction. With the crowd on the wharf was Finn's band, which upon the appearance of the Chatter struck up the "Maple Leaf Forever." The party being seated in the carriages with members of the committee, and led the way to the Driard hotel by the way of Wharf, Fort, Government, Yates, Douglas and View streets, patriotic airs being played. Along the line of march were banners with the mottoes, "Victoria greets Laurier," "Our Future Premier."

Upon their arrival at the hotel the party was serenaded, and in answer to repeated calls Hon. Mr. Laurier appeared on the balcony, accompanied by the members of the party and a concert band. He said he came as one Canadian to others on a political mission to the most western and fairest of the provinces of the Dominion. He came as much to learn as to instruct. This was his first visit to the province and the western country and people were new to him. He hoped to go home with a full store of information. It was with pleasure that he made the visit. He could not find words to thank the people for the honor which he had been received everywhere, and particularly in Victoria. William Marchant called for three cheers for Mr. Laurier, which were given with a will and a tigger.

The party dined at the Driard and Mr. Laurier retired early, being quite tired from his long and hard journey. Two parties to visit points of interest were, however, made up among the party and a few hours were spent about the city. Chinatown and the Chinese lotteries were particularly interesting to the eastern visitors.

Mr. Laurier, accompanied by Madame Laurier, Mr. Choquette and Henri Laurier attended high mass at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral yesterday morning. Bishop Lemmens preached the sermon, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to mention the presence in the city of the distinguished leader and to say a few words highly complimentary to him as a statesman and an orator. The remarks were not at all political in their tenor, but simply generally complimentary to a man recognized as a brilliant statesman and an honest man. The other members of the party divided up and visited their respective churches, some going to Christ Church Cathedral and others to St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. The middle of the day was spent quietly at the hotel, and Madame and Mr. Laurier received a number of visitors. Later in the afternoon a driving party was made up, and the park, Ross bay, Oak bay and the Mount Baker Hotel were visited. In the evening Mr. Laurier and wife, Mr. Gibson and wife, Dr. Milne and wife and Mr. Bethune made a tour of Chinatown. They saw the stores, bazaars, joss house and lotteries.

The committee appointed by the Liberal Association have been devoting almost their entire time to the visitors. Early this morning the ladies of the party visited the principal stores of the city, and later on joined the other members of the party and were driven to Esquimalt. The naval yard, dry dock and H. M. S. Satellite were visited, the officers entertaining and showing the party around. Admiral Stephenson had placed a launch at their disposal to board the flagships, but unfortunately they did not have sufficient time to take advantage of the kind invitation. After everything worth seeing at Esquimalt had been shown the visitors they again got into the carriages and were driven back to the city via the Admiral's road, and then around the Dallas road and through the park.

This afternoon they called on Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Macaulay, and from there went to government house, where they were tendered a reception. A busy staff of carpenters and members of the Liberal Association have been at work all day at the market hall getting it in order for this evening's meeting. Chairs have been provided for ladies and everything possible done to accommodate the large crowd that is sure to attend the meeting. Captain Irving supplied the committee with flags and bunting which are used very effectively to decorate the large hall. At the meeting this evening Hon. Mr. Laurier will be presented with an address, after which he will speak. Several meetings called for this evening have been cancelled, so that there will be nothing to interfere with the public gathering. There will be no meeting of the council. The statute requires that a meeting be held, but permits an adjournment if there is no quorum. So there will be no adjournment until tomorrow and the mayor and the council will go to the meeting in a body.

Teacher—And Lot's wife— Pupil—Was turned into a pillar of salt. Say, teacher, that's the first pillar-case mentioned in history, isn't it? Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

LAURIER AND ALBERTY.

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

A Splendid Gathering Grooms 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 mottoes 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 Driford. 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, Q. C., Senator McInnes and Secretary Bethune. Then ranged about the platform were Messrs. Hyman, Fraser, Fisher, Choquette and Gibson of the Liberal party, and Messrs. Tompleman, Munn, 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 free 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 six hundred and thirty-nine thousand 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 do so, 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 province has granted a bonus of 6-1/2 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 and Oil Springs. Petrolina 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, \$28,592,000 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 that 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 raise an act of war, will bring a blush of 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 Liberals had received at the hands of Victorians 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, we greet you with a hearty welcome to this city and the province. Inasmuch as you are the first visitor to British Columbia by sea, 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 result 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 be developed. The tardiness of development is principally due to the policy of trade restriction, which we hope to see terminated at an early date by the success of the Liberal party and your accession to the premiership. We feel that the greater the freedom of trade, the more rapid will be the progress of the province, and especially so it is to be desired that mutually beneficial commerce with Great Britain and the United States should be encouraged. While the so-called National Policy is injurious to the whole country, it bears with special severity on the provinces, whose people and themselves taxed three times as heavily as those of the other provinces under the present customs tariff. It is essential to the prosperity of British Columbia that those who are developing its industries should be able to secure the necessities of life and their working equipment at the lowest possible price. The tariff which is a deterrent to the progress of an industry of great importance to the province, the privilege of importing such machinery free is normal and essential. It is hedged about with restrictions which make it comparatively worthless. The removal of these and similar restrictions would mark a marked improvement in the progress of British Columbia and a consequent increase in the prosperity of the whole country. We are glad to see that the administration at Ottawa has no less in need of reform than is the trade policy pursued. The extravagance and the wrongful diversion of public funds to the Northwest Territories, such as McGreery, Canon, Curran Bridge, and other exposures have revealed--are made the more noticeable by the fact that this community by the wages of hawking and employing of the postoffice department being cut down to the starvation point. The people are entitled to feel that in view of the large trade which centres here, and the substantial revenue derived therefrom, some effective plan for the improvement of their harbours should be adopted and carried out. The efforts so far made in this direction have been largely wasted owing to the improper methods of administration which have been adopted, and the advantages to local and general trade which should flow from such expenditures are still wanting.

In conclusion, we may repeat the hope that the next general election will bring success to the Liberal party under your leadership, that the principles enunciated by the Conservative government may be carried into force, and that the country may soon experience that change of policy and of administration which we desire.

G. L. MILNE, M. D.,
President.

J. T. BETHUNE,
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. Laurier, on rising to reply to the address, was greeted with a spontaneous outburst of applause the like of which has not been heard in Victoria for many years. It was several moments before he could get a hearing, and then the cheers subsided on only his mute appeal to the people to give him a hearty greeting. Mr. chairman, ladies and gentlemen, said he, it would be a vain effort on my part to endeavor to find words to convey in any adequate manner, at all events, the great feeling, the deep sense of gratitude which filled my heart for this great demonstration. It having now been my good fortune to visit all the other parts of this broad Dominion from the shores of the Atlantic ocean to the shores of the Pacific ocean, I can say with perfect truth, with no element of flattery, that it has never been my privilege to stand before so large a substantial or more representative audience. And also the character of our country is such that the more you see of the more you appreciate its resources, and the more you love it, and for my part I never felt this so much as when it was my privilege to land on this part of the Dominion. Of course I had heard before I arrived here of the vast resources which this country possesses, who had heard of your lofty mountains, whose crests are covered with everlasting snow; I had heard of your rugged rivers, with great torrents, and your vast plains; I had heard of your gigantic forests, of your mining and fishing riches; for all this I was in some measure prepared; but I must confess in all sincerity I was not prepared for the spectacle which was presented to me on landing in your city. It was a revelation to me when from the first time we touched here, with the glory of the setting sun radiating over the city when we reached the wharf. I will confess to you

that there was another sentiment in my heart, for which perhaps I ought to be proud. I thought of the banner city in another part of Canada, the old city of Quebec, which I have the honor to represent in the parliament of Canada. And I thought that the crown of beauty which has adorned that old city of Quebec for many a generation might perhaps have been borrowed for a moment and placed on yours. I don't know how you view those feelings, but will you pardon me if I tell you that although I am liberal in politics I am very conservative in sentiment, and when I speak of Quebec as my mother I consider her the most beautiful woman on earth. But there is a blemish on the city of Victoria; there is a treacherous rock on the placid sea, and I think there should be a light on that treacherous rock, so that, instead of being a danger to the mariner it will shine out as an encouragement to him on the dark sea. I think there is enough money in the treasury of Canada to build a lighthouse on that rock and to pay a light-house keeper, and even after that I believe there is enough to pay the letter carriers the remuneration to which they are entitled for their services. (Great cheers.) I have learned more. I did know, for of course everyone knows, of the wonderful resources of British Columbia in lumber, in fisheries and in minerals, but I did not know--I know now--that British Columbia has great resources in agriculture. There are lands in this province of British Columbia that are only awaiting the arm of the tiller in order to become fertile and smiling fields. Yet, great as are your resources, vast as are your riches, you have not risen to that measure of development that you ought to. What is the cause? This is the cause: the mischievous fiscal policy that has prevailed at Ottawa for the last eighteen years, and which will not permit you to take advantage of the freedom of trade which belongs to a free country. Therefore I tell you that although at the present time you complain that you have not accomplished that measure of development which you think you should have, that it is the fault of the fiscal policy pursued at Ottawa. Will you permit me to tell you, people of British Columbia, that for the last eighteen years you have failed in your duty as citizens of Canada in being guided simply by a question of person in the choice of your representatives. I do not come 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 new man to the city of 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, 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 to be just as good. (Laughter.) Whatever the faults of the Liberal party are, they are the faults 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 Conservatives 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 expect 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 of principle between the Conservative party and the Liberal party; the Conservative party believe in protection, that is their ideal; that is our belief. 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 discord, 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 that 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. You want that kind of industry you wish 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 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

would be as well off as I am bound to do, and I am bound to do as his word. S. monopolies, exist stronger stronger than I know also how gave an imper representatives to ter a session of the will of the the President's trusts, monopol to rule. combinations as soon as it was intended to re came to Ottawa from the east, came to Ottawa Foster and M down. (Laug confused; and it as an explained tended to give measure of re his bill, but it (Laughter.) anything to do ted; it is not system of free in England. always been t of the world; but a nation green it would ample is a wo The example o land, you wou ed by the res neither France can the system of the will of the States has be you believe t for very long, ing when the will be crown present time through simil same principle New Zealand ada the first have an oppor it. (Cheers.) to the errors I better illust ence you hav me this eveni ery. Machin velopment of Where have y to go to the if you do the cent, to the say that they similar one to adn. The t you purcha pay duty to article. Tha weighing du producing and and hooding, sure as a so duc mortific tion produc Unless you h necessities of corruption wi of the United slava; that r raise money, tation. But i stead of redu it on with the money in the c don't meet erment. T currency was three, the ply to reduce a revenue ta denationali death desir take care of maimed in f orphans of t That idea w extended to mly to the wa or, but to thos of their cou can nation money in pe the war. O only similar, this country, the honest u may repeat t on his hones cord of the years, it bring the bli every Canada a bye word o there was a C C vilization; th ada who did I see here "ism," which British Colum the governm revelations was in a c promised the found out an were rich or to justify th as McGreery and even v justice it wa the Canadian efforts of an who had of these offend from one te term to an same when sentenced. I twelve mon been two m released by general. Fo appeared th to their be ever supposed to health? Th pardoned M Greaves. F their release criminals to same relief ment of the ed by the j mon had to guilty than did not com would not a duct of an d worthy of m ranks of m the delinqu as they re record of the railways an

present time is this question of trade. We believe in freedom of trade; the Conservative party believe in protection. We believe in expansion; the Conservatives 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 expect 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 of principle between the Conservative party and the Liberal party; the Conservative party believe in protection, that is their ideal; that is our belief. 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 discord, 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 that 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. You want that kind of industry you wish 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 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.

time is this question of trade, I am bound to say he was as good as his word. You know that in the U. S. monopolies, combinations and trusts exist stronger than the United States; stronger than the people themselves. You know also how the people determined on a reduction of taxation, and that they gave an imperative mandate to their representatives to reduce the tariff; but after a session which lasted ten months, the will of the people has been baffled, and the President's will has been baffled, and trusts, monopolies and combinations continue to rule. We also have trusts, combinations and monopolies, and as soon as it was known that Mr. Foster intended to reduce taxation, the trusts came to Ottawa; there was a procession, from the east and from the west; they came to Ottawa, they called on Mr. Foster and Mr. Foster had to come down. (Laughter.) Then, shamed, confused and humiliated, I say, he gave an explanation that he never intended to give the people of Canada the measure of relief they supposed from his bill, but it was all clerical errors. (Laughter.) We don't want to have anything to do with that system of protection; the system that we want is in England. (Cheers.) England has always been the great commercial race of the world; a nation of shop-keepers, but a nation of shop-keepers of the ample life, a worthy example to the world. The example of a great nation like England, you would think, would be followed by the rest of the world, but yet neither France nor Germany had adopted the system of free trade. The will of the people of the United States has been baffled, but, sir, don't you believe that this triumph will be for very long, for the time is soon coming when the policy of the United States will be crowned with success. As the present time, sir, Canada is going through similar trouble fighting for the same principles. It has triumphed in New Zealand; it will triumph in Canada the first time the Canadian people have an opportunity of pronouncing upon it. (Cheers.) If I wanted to go back to the errors of protection, how could I better illustrate it than by the reference you have made in this address to me this evening with regard to machinery. Machinery is necessary to the development of your mining interests. Where have you to go for it? You have to go to the other side of the line, but if you do that you have to pay 30 per cent to the government of Canada, who say that they will only tax any article similar to that which is produced in Canada. The meaning of this is that if you purchase it in Canada, you have to pay duty to the manufacturer on that article. That is how this protection is weighing down the people. It is also producing another result—this corruption and hoodlumism. (Hear, hear.) Just as a sore left neglected will produce mortification, just so sure will protection produce corruption. (Hear, hear.) Unless you have a revenue based on the necessities of the country, protection and corruption will follow. (Takes a sample of the United States in the time of the slave war; they made great efforts to raise money, resorting even to direct taxation. But when the war was over, instead of reducing their tariff, they kept it on with the result that there was more money in the treasury than was necessary to meet the expenses of the government. The result was that the country was threatened with a plethora of currency, the remedy for which was simply to reduce taxation after the war to a revenue tariff. But the great President Lincoln, a few days before his death desired that the country should take care of the soldiers who had been maimed in the war, or the widows and orphans of those who had been killed. That idea was noble and grand, but it turned out that the pension system was extended to every bony jumper, not merely to those who had borne arms in the war, or their widows and orphans, but to those who had disgraced the flag of their country, and today the American nation is expending just as much money in pensions as they were during the war. Protection has produced not only similar, but far worse results, in this country. Protection is degrading to the honest man, if I may say so, yes, I may repeat that protection is degrading to the honest, for if we look at the record of the government of the last twenty years, it is a record that cannot but bring the blush of shame to the brow of every Canadian, and has made Canada a by word in the eyes of civilization. There was a time three years ago when the word "Canada" was a shame to civilization; there was not a man in Canada who did not hide his face for shame. I see here McKimleyism and McGreevyism, which shows that the people of British Columbia know of the conduct of the government. When in 1891 these relations came out the government was in a critical condition; they then promised that the offenders would be found out and brought to justice, whether they be high or low, whether they were rich or poor. Who has been brought to justice, I want to know? Mr. Thomas McGreevy and Mr. Nicholas Connolly, and even when they were brought to justice it was not through the efforts of the Canadian government, but due to the efforts of another man, Sir Oliver Mowat, who had charge of the prosecution of these offenders. The trial was put off from one term to another and from one term to another, but at last the time came when the men were convicted and sentenced, not to a very dire sentence, twelve months in jail, but they had not been two months in jail before they were released by the advisers of the government. For what reason? Because it appeared that confinement was injurious to their health! (Laughter.) Did you ever suppose that confinement was intended to be conducive to criminals' health? That was the reason why they pardoned Mr. Connolly and Mr. McGreevy. If that was a good reason their release, then there are thousands of criminals today who are entitled to the same relief at the hands of the government of the country. (Cheers.) As stated by the judge at the trial, there were men behind the scenes who were more guilty than the prisoners at the bar. I did not come here to dictate to you; I would not needlessly reflect on the conduct of an opponent, but I would not be worthy of the position I occupy in the ranks of my party if I failed to expose the delinquencies of the Conservative party as they have occurred. Look at the record of the government departments of railways and public works and you will

not find a single contract, great or small, in which the estimate of the engineer has not been exceeded from one to two hundred per cent. Take the graving dock at Victoria and the graving dock at Quebec, for they were built by the same contractor, who were partners. They exceeded the estimates by \$700,000. The Curran bridge had cost \$200,000 more than was necessary. The Little Rapids lock on the Lièvre river had been estimated to cost \$25,000 and already \$250,000 had been spent on it. The St. Charles branch of the Intercolonial railway, the Corvallis canal and other similar jobs were further illustrations.

That is five or six, but that is not all. A dam was constructed across the Yamaska river, on which \$200,000 was expended. As soon as it was completed a fresh burst hit it, and it is now worthless. The government have not reconstructed it because they have found that when in existence it was flooding thousands of acres of land in the county of Yamaska. There is \$200,000 that has been thrown into the river. This might occur once or twice by accident, but when it is repeated on every occasion I say, what more design than accident. We have the proof, for some of those works have been investigated. It is not stupidity which has caused this blundering, but wilful design, for we find that the contract tenders and the specifications had been changed and altered, figured out, according to the testimony of the witnesses, to meet the contract. The Curran bridge contract has been investigated and there we find something like \$250,000 of the public money has been thrown away. In connection with this same work, in the city of Montreal, with a large population, with police, detectives and magistrates, a theft was committed from a public department of Canada. A quantity of lumber provided for the bridge work had been carried off. Some one may ask if one or two pieces were taken. No; 420 pieces 26 feet long and 12 inches in diameter were taken. (Laughter.) This occurred in Montreal, blame the government for all this; they say they have done everything they could; and up to the present time no one has been able to discover the culprit. I say they have done nothing in these matters. (Applause.) Is it possible that if we had competent, honest men, these offenders would not have been found out and punished? There are some Conservatives in this audience, and let me ask them, if they can approve of these things, I am happy to see the Liberals here, but I am more happy to see the Conservatives, and it is to them I speak. I ask them how they can approve of such a system as that, for what is wrong in private life is also wrong in public life. (Cheers.) There cannot be two sets of morality, one set for private life and another set for public life. It must be the same morality for both, and I tell you this, that until we insist that the actions which guide a man in his private life shall also guide him in his public duty, it is impossible to form a nation in this corner of the earth. (Cheers.) I have the greatest hope for the future of my country, for we have the territory; nay, more, we have not only the territory, but we have the best institutions on the face of the earth (hear, hear), institutions which we are all proud to say are borrowed from the British constitution and the best of the American constitution. We have here the proper system of responsible government. In the United States they are accustomed to boast of their institutions; money in the treasury that there was more money in the treasury than was necessary to meet the expenses of the government. The result was that the country was threatened with a plethora of currency, the remedy for which was simply to reduce taxation after the war to a revenue tariff. But the great President Lincoln, a few days before his death desired that the country should take care of the soldiers who had been maimed in the war, or the widows and orphans of those who had been killed. That idea was noble and grand, but it turned out that the pension system was extended to every bony jumper, not merely to those who had borne arms in the war, or their widows and orphans, but to those who had disgraced the flag of their country, and today the American nation is expending just as much money in pensions as they were during the war. Protection has produced not only similar, but far worse results, in this country. Protection is degrading to the honest man, if I may say so, yes, I may repeat that protection is degrading to the honest, for if we look at the record of the government of the last twenty years, it is a record that cannot but bring the blush of shame to the brow of every Canadian, and has made Canada a by word in the eyes of civilization. There was a time three years ago when the word "Canada" was a shame to civilization; there was not a man in Canada who did not hide his face for shame. I see here McKimleyism and McGreevyism, which shows that the people of British Columbia know of the conduct of the government. When in 1891 these relations came out the government was in a critical condition; they then promised that the offenders would be found out and brought to justice, whether they be high or low, whether they were rich or poor. Who has been brought to justice, I want to know? Mr. Thomas McGreevy and Mr. Nicholas Connolly, and even when they were brought to justice it was not through the efforts of the Canadian government, but due to the efforts of another man, Sir Oliver Mowat, who had charge of the prosecution of these offenders. The trial was put off from one term to another and from one term to another, but at last the time came when the men were convicted and sentenced, not to a very dire sentence, twelve months in jail, but they had not been two months in jail before they were released by the advisers of the government. For what reason? Because it appeared that confinement was injurious to their health! (Laughter.) Did you ever suppose that confinement was intended to be conducive to criminals' health? That was the reason why they pardoned Mr. Connolly and Mr. McGreevy. If that was a good reason their release, then there are thousands of criminals today who are entitled to the same relief at the hands of the government of the country. (Cheers.) As stated by the judge at the trial, there were men behind the scenes who were more guilty than the prisoners at the bar. I did not come here to dictate to you; I would not needlessly reflect on the conduct of an opponent, but I would not be worthy of the position I occupy in the ranks of my party if I failed to expose the delinquencies of the Conservative party as they have occurred. Look at the record of the government departments of railways and public works and you will

find the national policy was the greatest. It should be called the national policy. Fancy your resources and industries, with the broad ocean around you on which to carry their products to other shores. Fancy a policy which made you see those products of your own hands. You have a fine province; it has but a small number of people. Is there anything wrong with your climate? Is there anything wrong with your fish or your minerals? I know there is nothing wrong with your logs. (Laughter.) With all its advantages the population of this, the largest province in the Dominion, is not as large as the population of some of the eastern counties. How in the face of this can you support a policy of contraction, which contracts your energies and stunts your growth? What will build up your city? Sitting down and thanking God that some manufacturers in Ontario are making money? To increase your country you want a fever mode of trade which will bring people here to help you build it up. He had heard that there were some loyal people here, still he saw that American money was used. It was a wonder that this did not raise insurrection. He wanted to trade with the whole world, he did not care who his neighbor was. There was no use of a manufacturer being afraid of the puny South Americans or the sharper Yankee. You are not made of the kind of stuff, or mistake you. On the Pacific shores as on the Atlantic were men paid by Great Britain to protect Canadians. England protects us, yet we use the rag of protection instead of England's banner of free trade. England permitted her manufacturers to bring in the raw materials from all countries and then sent out the manufactured goods and made protection countries by them. The Conservatives of England and then try to shut us out of England. You have mountains of iron, with coal right at hand, should you not be allowed to take advantage of this combination of natural advantages and manufacture for the outside world? Just fancy your supply of iron, lumber, silver and gold. Are you to be tied down so that you can't export these articles for yourself alone? Almost every man he had met in British Columbia was a free trader, but when the election came they voted protection, an action which he could not understand. Some people said that you should support the Conservatives because they gave you the railway. Did you get more than you were entitled to by the terms of the union? Your own money built the railway. He was told that it was a custom among the politicians to say all their money for a time and then give a polltax and give away all their savings. This is just what the Conservative government does. They collect the revenue from the whole country, and then hold a polltax to give it away. The Liberal principles are broader than the Conservative policy. What would make British Columbia go ahead, contracted trade or freer trade? The eastern and the western extremes of the country would prosper especially if the restriction were removed. He did not believe that the Conservatives were in earnest when they promised tariff reform. He knew in his heart that they did not want it. Why? He said they were afraid not to want it. His leader had a softer heart than he, and therefore had been more ready to believe that the government was in earnest. It reminded him of a little story. A teacher once asked a pupil how long it would take him to do the promise that it should be paid back at the rate of \$10 a week; what would his father have at the end of six weeks? "One hundred dollars," answered the boy. "Why, I'm ashamed of you, John; how could you give me \$100 after having paid me \$10 a week for six weeks? You don't seem to know your arithmetic," said the teacher. "Perhaps I don't know about arithmetic," answered the boy, "but I know my father." (Laughter.) A surplus was a bad thing in the hands of men who did not know how to handle it. In the past year the Conservative government had decreased the revenue by over one million dollars and increased the public debt by five millions. McGreevy and Connolly were not half as bad as the men who employed them. He asked them to consider the fiscal policy upon which the prosperity of the country depended. The merchants of this city, with all due respect to the representatives of the city, know more about trade than the combined wisdom of the Conservative party. Your only hope is to allow trade to roll on as easily as possible, unimpeded by selfishness of a few men. To succeed you must leave the avenues of trade clear. Let alone you can do anything. Compressed for the benefit of the few you are dwarfed into pigmies. Are you afraid that some one will get a little more than you? Let me tell you that the wealth of the whole people is the wealth of everybody. The country should not be hampered by combines. The only thing to build up a country is to have a law that will give labor and capital each its full complement. If the law gives one an advantage over the other there is nothing but ruin for the one that has the disadvantage. It is trade that makes the world prosper. Who is the man who sells and him who buys? It makes up the peace of the country. He was glad that he had come west, as he had now a better idea of the country. (Loud applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Fraser's remarks the distinguished visitors passed through the hall and were introduced to many of the ladies and gentlemen present. Cheer after cheer went up when the party rose, and for several minutes wild enthusiasm prevailed.

THE BY-LAW CARRIED.

Proposition to Improve the Water Works Wins by Two to One.

The voting for the water works loan by-law was carried on very quietly today, the vote polled being very small. The votes polled follow: Centre ward—For, 84; against, 64; South ward—For, 117; against, 82; north ward—For, 248; against, 112. Total vote—For, 449; against, 248; majority for, 201.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

OPPOSITION ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Semlin Elected Leader—The Platform Adopted.

The opposition members of the legislature, with the exception of Messrs. Graham and Hume, met at Vancouver on Monday and organized by choosing Mr. Semlin as their leader. They also adopted the following platform:

1. That the distribution of Parliamentary representation throughout the Province, be established and adjusted on a uniform and equitable basis, giving a larger proportion of representation to the more thinly settled districts, and no district being made between six and thirty miles.
2. That the secrecy of the ballot shall be absolutely secure in every instance and no voter be allowed by the number of the ballot or otherwise of ascertaining how any vote has been recorded.
3. That the financial and general policy of Provincial Governments shall be closely scrutinized.
4. The ordinary expenditure of the Province shall be so regulated as to avoid annual deficits.
5. That all Provincial or ordinary expenditures shall be made solely under the sanction of the Legislative Assembly.
6. That any infringement of the constitutional rights of the people by the Executive Council shall be jealously guarded against.
7. That candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly, be not required to furnish other qualifications than that they are bona fide electors.
8. That the Land Laws shall prevent land monopoly and encourage a numerous settlement of bona fide cultivating owners.
9. That the agricultural and industrial resources of the Province shall be developed by the making of trunk roads, and the building of bridges, and by other works necessary for such development.
10. That the Mining Laws be reformed so as to develop the mineral resources of the Province and give encouragement to prospectors.
11. That no royalty be levied on the timber coming off pre-emption claims of bona fide cultivating settlers.
12. That periodical open meetings of election be called and addressed by members of the Legislature and other speakers conversant with the political affairs of the day.
13. That during sessions of the Legislature full information shall be furnished by this Association to local committees as to the progress of measures and all other matters of interest to electors.
14. That all election days be declared legal holidays.
15. That Provincial aid granted to railways or other profit earning undertakings, shall carry with it, as a general rule, corresponding valuable interest in such undertakings.
16. That the employment of alien labor on Provincial public works shall be practically prohibited, and that every reasonable legislative endeavor be made to further restrict the importation of coolie contract labor.
17. That no guarantee of interest or principal on the bonds of the British Pacific Railway, be given under approval by a majority of the votes of the electors of the Province.

A public meeting of opposition sympathizers was held in the market hall in the evening, presided over by Mr. Williams, who read the platform and announced Mr. Semlin's appointment to the leadership. The new leader on being introduced to the meeting said he was not prepared to make any extensive address, since his previous attempt had been just since the election, when he was always glad to meet and address the electors, but it was something new for him to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for the people it had not been by the people and that a large proportion of the latter had not been represented in the legislature. True the government succeeded at the last general election, and many of them knew by that means. The government possessed a sufficient majority in the parliament to carry their statutory term, and their weaknesses must grow from among themselves. The opposition, however, had a majority. What was to appear before the electors of British Columbia just at the close of a campaign. The secretary, however, had supplied him with a topic in the motto of the association, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." There could be no better motto than that for any public party. He would ask them had they enjoyed that kind of government? He claimed that they had not, and that though nominally for

BRIEF LOCALS.

Celebration of City and Provincial News is a Continuation of the

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

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

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

The Messes 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. Caller, 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 today. 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 today 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 \$30 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 \$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 Portmouth, 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 were 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. Today 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

today 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 Henschler & 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, or 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 \$30 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 \$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 Portmouth, 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 were 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. Today 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

today 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 Henschler & 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, or 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 \$30 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 \$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 Portmouth, 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 were Misses Reid, his brother, and Joseph Wilson, brother of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Reid left in the evening for the Sound.

him 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. Penberton, 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 running behind the police force 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 Chudley 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 today, 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 he 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 Chamer, 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. They expect to 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 the groom. 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 bridesmen 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 await with 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 at least a fair price will prevail. No correct estimate in figures of the number of skins that will reach the market can be given.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

APPLIED FOR A DIVORCE.

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, 1893. The suit is the outcome of the elopement of Arthur Turner with Mrs. Jamieson from Victoria in July, 1893, when the 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 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 & Slocan 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 signed Smith's name to the voucher; that he merely certified to the correctness of the payroll. He admitted that he had been paid large sums for travelling expenses.

As regards the Lardo 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 Lardo 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 & Slocan 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 & Slocan 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 from this trail, as it is not costing a great deal.' I said, 'Put another name on.' 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-

priation." Mr. Fitzstubs answered, "Yes."

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 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?" Mr. Fitzstubs answered: "I knew the government's 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 act 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 garnishees.—Application for Garnishee absolute against the above company (garnishees). 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 Filbury 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.

Reforms W. Berlin, So. tolerance of clanism, conclusion was addressed provinces. In the e people or the am, according to or also exp tion and e troops who habitants a "I am del of my gran province of whole the "There we among the but invest that they Emperor val of the at great lutions. M from the t During E the day's began to t which att where the comma noticed the tery inte officer to saying: " emperor, t the people As if to that the celebration has anno bronze m grams which 1870-1872 twenty-five Sedan, St. sing veterans Among

Reforms W. Berlin, So. tolerance of clanism, conclusion was addressed provinces. In the e people or the am, according to or also exp tion and e troops who habitants a "I am del of my gran province of whole the "There we among the but invest that they Emperor val of the at great lutions. M from the t During E the day's began to t which att where the comma noticed the tery inte officer to saying: " emperor, t the people As if to that the celebration has anno bronze m grams which 1870-1872 twenty-five Sedan, St. sing veterans Among

Reforms W. Berlin, So. tolerance of clanism, conclusion was addressed provinces. In the e people or the am, according to or also exp tion and e troops who habitants a "I am del of my gran province of whole the "There we among the but invest that they Emperor val of the at great lutions. M from the t During E the day's began to t which att where the comma noticed the tery inte officer to saying: " emperor, t the people As if to that the celebration has anno bronze m grams which 1870-1872 twenty-five Sedan, St. sing veterans Among

Reforms W. Berlin, So. tolerance of clanism, conclusion was addressed provinces. In the e people or the am, according to or also exp tion and e troops who habitants a "I am del of my gran province of whole the "There we among the but invest that they Emperor val of the at great lutions. M from the t During E the day's began to t which att where the comma noticed the tery inte officer to saying: " emperor, t the people As if to that the celebration has anno bronze m grams which 1870-1872 twenty-five Sedan, St. sing veterans Among

Reforms W. Berlin, So. tolerance of clanism, conclusion was addressed provinces. In the e people or the am, according to or also exp tion and e troops who habitants a "I am del of my gran province of whole the "There we among the but invest that they Emperor val of the at great lutions. M from the t During E the day's began to t which att where the comma noticed the tery inte officer to saying: " emperor, t the people As if to that the celebration has anno bronze m grams which 1870-1872 twenty-five Sedan, St. sing veterans Among

Reforms W. Berlin, So. tolerance of clanism, conclusion was addressed provinces. In the e people or the am, according to or also exp tion and e troops who habitants a "I am del of my gran province of whole the "There we among the but invest that they Emperor val of the at great lutions. M from the t During E the day's began to t which att where the comma noticed the tery inte officer to saying: " emperor, t the people As if to that the celebration has anno bronze m grams which 1870-1872 twenty-five Sedan, St. sing veterans Among

Reforms W. Berlin, So. tolerance of clanism, conclusion was addressed provinces. In the e people or the am, according to or also exp tion and e troops who habitants a "I am del of my gran province of whole the "There we among the but invest that they Emperor val of the at great lutions. M from the t During E the day's began to t which att where the comma noticed the tery inte officer to saying: " emperor, t the people As if to that the celebration has anno bronze m grams which 1870-1872 twenty-five Sedan, St. sing veterans Among

Reforms W. Berlin, So. tolerance of clanism, conclusion was addressed provinces. In the e people or the am, according to or also exp tion and e troops who habitants a "I am del of my gran province of whole the "There we among the but invest that they Emperor val of the at great lutions. M from the t During E the day's began to t which att where the comma noticed the tery inte officer to saying: " emperor, t the people As if to that the celebration has anno bronze m grams which 1870-1872 twenty-five Sedan, St. sing veterans Among

Reforms W. Berlin, So. tolerance of clanism, conclusion was addressed provinces. In the e people or the am, according to or also exp tion and e troops who habitants a "I am del of my gran province of whole the "There we among the but invest that they Emperor val of the at great lutions. M from the t During E the day's began to t which att where the comma noticed the tery inte officer to saying: " emperor, t the people As if to that the celebration has anno bronze m grams which 1870-1872 twenty-five Sedan, St. sing veterans Among

Reforms W. Berlin, So. tolerance of clanism, conclusion was addressed provinces. In the e people or the am, according to or also exp tion and e troops who habitants a "I am del of my gran province of whole the "There we among the but invest that they Emperor val of the at great lutions. M from the t During E the day's began to t which att where the comma noticed the tery inte officer to saying: " emperor, t the people As if to that the celebration has anno bronze m grams which 1870-1872 twenty-five Sedan, St. sing veterans Among

Reforms W. Berlin, So. tolerance of clanism, conclusion was addressed provinces. In the e people or the am, according to or also exp tion and e troops who habitants a "I am del of my gran province of whole the "There we among the but invest that they Emperor val of the at great lutions. M from the t During E the day's began to t which att where the comma noticed the tery inte officer to saying: " emperor, t the people As if to that the celebration has anno bronze m grams which 1870-1872 twenty-five Sedan, St. sing veterans Among

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. ROY'S BAKING POWDER
CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

PEARLY'S
General Membr five at...
St. Johns, stamer Falcon, turned yesterday back the whole expedition of Peary himself, and Mathew H all of whom will for another year the work of the left unfinished. Expedition itself final incident of Mrs. Peary's 1893, a month year. The were pure theological observations. They win.
On March 6d started across the bay, the f ed by Lieut. P. ney. The sto point during March. The on about 50 me in a tornan ed to 56 and 6 remained so fo blew about 50 perished in gr storm the wind ersary lodge, men. Then t tenant Peary, Baldwin, star onward for fo continued to d were unusu provisions, fr from exposu travelling was possible to re time to accom quently Lieut. quarter of the 20. The pa days, and got started with 3 only 26, after sledges on the quarter of the never made n any one day, from being fr was sick for perience. Th health and n neighborhood edered the ux and charted. Lieut. Peary journey to and Kane's winter land, but the them to retu The auxili from here Ju all in good of the oppo Falcon, while y island, C Head, but f missing Swe Kellogg and a certain remain ano to cross Gre Henson agre Peary acco scout camp ed a magi he wished to The ice blo land, and give up the ite.
AR Reforms W Berlin, So. tolerance of clanism, conclusion was addressed provinces. In the e people or the am, according to or also exp tion and e troops who habitants a "I am del of my gran province of whole the "There we among the but invest that they Emperor val of the at great lutions. M from the t During E the day's began to t which att where the comma noticed the tery inte officer to saying: " emperor, t the people As if to that the celebration has anno bronze m grams which 1870-1872 twenty-five Sedan, St. sing veterans Among