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The Nanaimo Semi-Weekly Mail.

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Is our business, and the superiority of our work commends itself, while as to prices
It Is Profitable
To deal with us. All classes of work for all classes of customers is our specialty.

VOL. II.—NO. 20. NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1896. WHOLE NO. 79.

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TO KILL
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The SAN JOSE TREE WASH
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Delta and Duncan's Creamery Butter and choice Manitoba Creamery and selected Dairy Butter in 5, 10, 20 and 30 lb. tubs. Prices away down.
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As the New Spring Season is now upon us - - - - - - Do Not Fail
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Our stock this season we assure you is complete in every respect and bound to please. It comprises all the latest novelties, etc. A very fine and well assorted stock of Ladies' Sailors and Children's Galatea, Silk and Lace Hats.
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Black Currant, Strawberry, Red Currant and Gooseberry Preserves now ready.

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—SHOULD BE—
Repaired in Good Shape
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ORR & RENDELL.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION

McInnes' Address Before the House.

Laurier Urged to Visit England.

(Montreal Witness Report.)

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—The real business of parliament began yesterday. There was unusual public interest in the debate on the address. The galleries were crowded. The floor of the house was well filled and the new faces were so many that a stranger wandered on the floor among the members and around the mace with the speaker sitting in awful grandeur in the chair, without the sergeant-at-arms taking notice of the intrusion.

Mr. McInnes, the member for Vancouver district, one of the youngest, if not the youngest member in the house, was entrusted with the task of making the motion. The mover of such a motion is generally regarded as the spokesman of the house, but in this case the speech from the throne contained so very little and the programme of the session being confined to the supplies, the utterances of the mover were devoid of that importance which usually attaches to them. His speech did not meet with universal approval even from his own side. He made the mistake of confining his remarks to the province from which he hailed. Nevertheless, he made a vigorous speech, fairly well delivered, and made some rather good points, and aside from one rather unfortunate expression, might claim to have fairly well discharged his duty. He took his selection as mover as a compliment to British Columbia and as an earnest of what the government intended to do for that western country, a country that had endured hardships under the Conservative policy, which had at one time been in the interests of the great west, but which of late years had fallen away from its high ideals. He praised the resources of British Columbia, mineral, forest and fisheries and urged the government to establish a mint there where the precious metals were found in abundance. He alluded to the suggestion that a department of mines should be established and found in it a channel for the entrance into the cabinet of a representative from that province. He went on to urge the rights of the province to cabinet representation in any event, which was a rather peculiar line for the mover of the address to take. He expressed the hope that the house would frown on the importation of the hordes of Chinese coolies, but did not dwell on that subject. He pronounced the opportunities and advantages of this country to be enormous. He went on to look at the matter philosophically and took the deluge of applications received by every member from men of culture and education and ability for miserable positions in the public service as an index of the position the Conservative policy had brought the country into. This was greeted with laughter from the Opposition. The evil of monopoly was a theme upon which he grew eloquent and charged the late government with having aggravated it by giving away our heritage of land in the West, and said that they had been taught that even if they had the right to rule, they had no right to ruin. He cited the reluctance of the Government to resign after defeat as an exhibition of lust of power. Whether it was constitutional or not it appeared to him to be most indecent. He defined Liberalism as meaning that every man was entitled to equal treatment at the hands of the state. This was true democracy. 'We wear,' he said, "neither red shirts nor daggers, but we see a condition of society that was becoming strained, and if those who were suffering from enforced poverty to-day were not relieved, that relief will be exacted in the streets." This was pretty radical talk for the house of commons, and was greeted with "Oh, oh," from the opposition. The people were entitled to receive rights which were founded in justice quite as much as others to receive rights purchased by dollars. Touching on the school question he expresed gratification that the administration was bound to settle the matter, and conciliation was the only method. He went on: "That settlement when finaly reached will be in accordance with the Liberal principles of provincial rights, in harmony with progressive modern thought, and will not in any way violate the principle of self-government in this country.' This was the only really significant utterance of the mover, being evidently inspired by the government and gives the keynote to the basis of settlement recently negotiated at Ottawa. He made a political attack upon the late government for their conduct in regard to this question and dilated upon the iniquity of the Conservatives in willing to disrupt the country for the sake of retaining office and making political capital out of the school question. He pointed to the campaign in North Grey as conducted by the Conservatives at the present moment, and characterized it in an epigram to be the ungodly use of godly influences. He evoked cheers by alluding to the tendency of the Conservatives to malign a great province which they could not deceive and had failed to conquer. Their cry now was French domination. He declared that the Liberals had been successful because they had the support of the young element of the country, and closed with a peroration expressing confidence in the new administration.

Mr. Lemieux delivered an eloquent and charming speech in seconding the motion.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—In the house to-day Mr. Prior asked the government if it was the intention to erect lighthouses and fog alarms at six or seven different points in British Columbia. Hon. Mr. Davies said that the British Columbia Liberal members had been pressing these works on the attention of the government, and there was also a memorial from Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne on these matters; when the supplementary estimates are brought down the heart of Mr. Prior would, he thought, be gladdened in regard to some of these works. In answer to other questions of Col. Prior, Hon. Mr. Davies said the government was looking for sites on the Fraser and Skeena for lighthouses.

French Canadians resident in Worcester, United States, have sent a committee to Ottawa to ask Hon. Mr. Laurier to attend a banquet to be given in his behalf there. He has accepted, but the date is not yet fixed.

In the house to-day Hon. Mr. Laurier said it was the intention of the government to take a plebescite as to prohibition.

The premier states that nothing definite has been settled with regard to his visit to England.

Mr. Maxwell interviewed the premier and Mr. Tarte and secured a definite promise of $10,000 for a drill hall in Vancouver. Mr. Davies also promised to give immediate orders for the erection of a lighthouse at the entrance to the Vancouver Narrows.

One hundred and thirty-six acres of land, originally held by Andrew Onderdonk under timber lease, have been added to the Chehalis Indian reserve.

Aulay Morrison's maiden speech has attracted considerable attention. It was a most creditable effort.

Lord Russell of Killowen and party arrived at 8 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and were met at the station by one of Lord Aberdeen's aides with carriages and driven to Government House. There is a large influx of riflemen from all parts this afternoon.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—The late government was paying $6 per hour for dredges, being short of the number required. Notwithstanding this they gave a dredge to the Montreal Cotton Co., for to work at Valleyfield, for nothing. This was how the monopolists stood in with Tupper and company. It has now been stopped.

The figures for the Manitoba census, taken recently, have all reached the Dominion statistician here. They show the population to be 193,425, an increase of 84,785 in ten years. The result of the census will be that the province will get over $32,000 more of a subsidy.

Premier Laurier is being strongly urged to visit England during the parliamentary recess, and will probably do so with Sir Richard Cartwright when the latter goes over to attend the Pacific cable conference.

It is asserted that during the North Grey and Queen's-Sunbury campaigns the Conservatives were guilty of the most open corruption, both in promises and actual boodle, and that the North Grey campaign was of such a character that Mr. McLaughlin might fairly be expected to decline to take the seat if elected. Here a perfect orgy was entered upon. The riding was over-run with heelers, chief among them being recently discharged officials. Never before has there been an election in Canada in which the electors have been so sorely beset by the peculiar Tupper influences which sought to undermine their independence. To crown this outrageous work threats were added to open and flagrant bribes.

The debate on the address was concluded last night, and the address adopted without division. Sir Charles Tupper made a very good speech, from his standpoint. The government, being anxious to go on with business, no speakers were put up in reply.

The selection of Sir Charles Tupper as leader of the opposition was the only possible one under the circumstances. To appoint anyone else would have hurt the party badly. It is not thought that Sir Charles Tupper will remain leader very long, as it is believed it is his intention to return to England and spend the remainder of his years.

Clarke Wallace and Ross Robertson declined to attend the Conservative caucus. Invitations were sent to every Patron and Independent, but none went.

Hon. Mr. Blair and D. C. Fraser have arrived, and were accorded a warm reception.

In the house to-day the speaker announced that he had issued his warrant for the writ for Saskatchewan. Mr. Davin introduced a bill to amend the N.W.T. representation act. He said it was the same as was introduced last session and was on all points the same as Hon. Joseph Martin's bill, which was introduced last session and read a second time.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—The estimates for the current fiscal year have been brought down. It had been officially announced that the government would accept the estimates prepared by Hon. Mr. Foster, and the Fielding series shows this to be the case approximately. A comparison of the two sets show the increases in pensions to be $4500; superannuation, $5000; subsidies to provinces $3500; redemption of debt, $500,000, for debentures falling due on December 1. There are decreases under the headings of public works to the amount of $80,000. The Fraser river vote was increased from $10,000 to $25,000. The Victoria postoffice appropriation, $100,000, stands.

The following changes are announced in connection with the 5th British Columbia regiment. Provisional Second Lieutenant John A. Forin retires. To be second lieutenant provisionally Kenneth Burnet vice Godden, retired.

Mr. McInnes is to inquire if the government are aware that Chief Justice Davie was engaged in canvassing during the last election; if so, does the government intend to inquire into the matter.

Sir Oliver Mowat made an important speech in the senate. He referred at some length to the constitution of the upper house, and stated that at the Quebec conference Hon. Wm. McDougall and himself were the only two representatives who favored an elective senate. He intimated that he hoped to secure the co-operation of the present senate in trying to make the house acceptable to the whole country. The inference drawn from this remark is that before long a measure will be introduced to reform the senate.

Lord Russell of Killowen will be entertained at dinner by the government on Monday night. All the privy councillors and legal gentlemen of the house will be invited.

The Toronto Trades and Labor council petition for an increase of the capitation tax on Chinese to $500, has been presented.

Mr. Gibson gives notice of a bill to amend the railway act by providing that all wages due and materials supplied in the construction of a railway in Canada, whether it be steam or electric, shall be a first lien on the company.

About 30 members of parliament were present in the railway room when Mr. Porter of London, unfolded his abattoir scheme to Hon. Messrs. Laurier, Fisher, Dobell and other members of the government. Mr. Choquette read letters from English members of parliament testifying to Porter's bona fides. Porter explained that a subsidy of $125,000 was asked, for this sum $1,000,000 would be spent in buildings, with a capacity of 2000 tons of perishable goods per week, a special line of 14-knot steamers to be put on to carry the goods to market, the sum of $250,000 to be deposited with the government as a guarantee. Messrs. McMillan, Lister, Oliver, Cargill, Morrison, Somerville, Talbot and others strongly opposed the project, Lister showing that the company could put up buildings for about $4000 a year, the balance going into the company's pocket. Premier Laurier said the great problem of to-day was how to best develop the meat market in England. The government had that under consideration. With regard to Porter's scheme the government would be careful. He offered no opinion as to its merits to-day.

Maclean, of York, and Lariviere, of Provencher, had a passage-of-arms over the Manitoba school question in the Conservative caucus. Maclean remarked that the party had nothing more to do with the question, it was in the hands of the Liberal party. Lariviere objected. He wanted it understood that remedial legislation would become a plank in the platform later on, if necessary. The subject was abandoned after a few minutes' discussion.

Mr. Morrison had an interview with Hon. Mr. Tarte and went thoroughly into the question of the Fraser river conservation with him.

Mr. Maxwell had an interview with Laurier on the subject of Chinese tax, and will put a question on the order paper respecting the government's intentions in this matter.

The correspondence which took place between Lord Aberdeen and his late ministers a few days before the Tupper ministry resigned has been presented to parliament.

The Governor-General contended that as the Tupper ministry was formed when no parliament existed, its acts were in an unusual degree provisional. The fact that the government failed to secure support at the polls in his judgment increased the limitations of the situation. He lays it down as a principle that a government should avoid all acts which may embarrass a succeeding government. For this and other reasons he withholds his consent to the appointments of senators, judges and public officials generally. With regard to senators, he points out that in a house of 78 members there are only five Liberals, and that if the Tupper government had appointed more of their friends it might have led to friction between the two branches of parliament. As to the judicial appointments His Excellency contends that the current deduction that the judges would be in sympathy politically with the government appointing them is not unnatural.

Sir Charles Tupper, in a lengthy memorandum replies to Lord Aberdeen's communication. He cites May, Todd and other constitutional authorities to show that the defeated government continued in full possession of its official authorities and functions as long as it retained the seals of office. He defends the judges from the charge of partizanship, and says the governor's information on this point is exceedingly untrustworthy. In Canada, as in England, the judges are neither Liberals nor Conservatives. He reproves Lord Aberdeen for seeking information directly through the clerk of the privy council instead of through the premier or minister in charge of that department. In conclusion he says: "Under the British constitutional system, which Canada has the happiness to enjoy, the Queen's representative, like Her Majesty, is the accepted head of the country, removed from the arena of political controversy, however fierce the conflict of parties may be, and in my judgment no more fatal mistake could be made than any interposition in the management of public affairs, which would cause the Governor-General to be identified with either one party or the other." Holding these views, Sir Charles Tupper said no recourse was left to him than to tender the resignations of himself and his colleagues.

At the annual meeting of the press gallery to-day, W. Mackenzie, president, in the chair, the following officers were elected: President, J. A. Phillips, Montreal Gazette; vice-president, Geo. Simpson, Toronto Globe; secretary, A. Oliver, La Minerve. The executive committe is as follows: Atkinson, Globe; Macleod, Citizen; Mackenzie, Herald; and Wallis, Mail and Empire.

A. D. Provand, M.P., of Glasgow, who is advocating the Chignecto railway scheme, met the cabinet to-day and presented his case to the ministers. He also laid before the council a pamphlet containing the history of the whole scheme.

Messrs. Macdonald and Tupper, of Winnipeg, have applied for incorporation for the Columbia Mining Co., of Canada, with the head office at Winnipeg.

Solicitor General Fitzpatrick has been made a Q. C.

Montreal, Aug. 28.—The members of the Montreal bar at a meeting this morning approved of the proposed formation of a Canadian Bar Association and empowered the council to act as a committee to make arrangements with the other provinces and sections for a general meeting of Canadian barristers.

According to present arrangements it will be impossible for Li Hung Chang to visit Montreal. He is due to sail from Vancouver by the Empress of China on the 14th prox., just giving him time for a stop over of a few hours in Toronto.

Mr. Grandin, of the Northwest, who has been in the hospital here for some time, is worse and his condition is critical.

Winnipeg, Aug. 28.—Mr. J. B. Ferguson, one of the city's most widely known citizens has left for Rossland in the Kootenay mining district, and he intends to make that district his future home.

An Edmonton despatch says: "Alex. Harper died at the hospital this morning from injuries received on Saturday while returning to town with a young lady. The horse bolted going down the hill to Mill Creek and Harper and the lady were thrown out. The lady recovered and found Harper unconscious. He was taken to the hospital but never recovered consciousness.

Brakeman McLeod, of Regina, fell from a C.P.R. freight train and was seriously injured.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—A Rosland, B.C., special to the World says: The difficulty of the coal supply for mining purposes in this district has been solved by the discovery of immense deposits of coal midway between Rossland and the coast. The location has been kept secret by the discoverers pending the result of their application for a grant. Tacoma capitalists have just bought out the Lord Rosebery group on Red Mountain. For the three claims they have paid $18,000. Big strikes are reported from the Young America and Rainy Day claims. In the Le Roi they have struck quartz which assays $700 in gold to the ton.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

London, Aug. 29.—Politically, the past week has been the liveliest in a long time. The bombardment of the palace of the sultan of Zanzibar, the rioting in and about Constantinople, the settlement of the trouble in Rhodesia, the beginning of the Czar's tour of Europe and the advance of the British expedition to the Nile, have provided columns of interesting news daily. The Zanzibar incident and the Constantinople massacres came up like a couple of tornadoes. The Britsih press is unanimous in expressing the opinion that the attack upon the Ottoman bank has done immeasurable harm to the Armenian cause, and news of fresh massacres of Armenians in the provinces as reprisals is hourly expected. The Liberal newspapers, however, express the gravest doubts at he genuineness of the bank affair. They believe it was got up by agents.

The Spectator says to-day: "The official account ascribing the affair to the Armenian agitators is stamped in every way as a falsehood, and there is certain proof that it is a tissue of lies in that the assailants of the bank, after their capture, were removed on board Sir Edward Vincent's yacht. This is not the way the sultan deals with rebels caught redhanded. If these prisoners really revolted against the sultan they would not have lived ten minutes after their surrender, and the irresistible conclusion is that the men were secretly acting under palace orders, and that the riot was prompted in order to afford an excuse for another massacre."

The Westminster Gazette publishes a letter appealing to the English money lenders to treat the American farmers in the same spirit as the English landlords treat their tenants in time of agricultural depression, and declares for substantial reductions of the present rates of interest both in their own interest and in the interests of international harmony.

Constantinople, Aug. 28.—The riots which yesterday caused so much excitement through Constantinople are apparently at an end. The leaders of the mob which attacked the officers of the Ottoman bank and the tobacco syndicate surrendered to Governor Vincent, of the Ottoman bank, and will be expelled from Turkey. The official account of the troubles attributes the riots to an organized effort on the part of the central committee of Armenian revolutionists to stir up a revolution.

Berlin, Aug. 28.—A dispatch to the says there was a general fusillade and massacre. At the conclusion of the riots many hundred dead bodies were lying at Psamathia, at the head of the Stamboul bridge. A Turkish mob, armed with knives and sticks, invaded the quarters of the Armenians, attacked Armenian houses and tossed the butchered victims out of the windows. The police and militia stood idly by where wagon loads of human bodies were lying scattered in all directions.

Philipopolis, Aug. 28.—Travelers who have arrived here from Constantinople say that the state of anarchy continues at the Turkish capital and that the number of persons massacred in the streets reaches into the thousands.

Constantinople, Aug. 28.—The minister of police has appointed a commission consisting of eight Christians and Mussulmans to enquire into the revolutionary rioting which occurred here.

London, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says: It is announced from Vienna that the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph and the statesmen who attended the recent political conference held there have arrived at an agreement which will probably settle the Armenian trouble without a disturbance of the existing Turkish frontier. Prince Lobanof is reported to have said "We have enough to do with our own Armenians and don't want to have their number increased."

The Single Tax Idea.

We publish the following extract from a letter appearing in the San Francisco Call, of Aug. 21st, by Geo. W. Loehr on the Single Tax question:—

To the ordinary thinker it must stand to reason that the more a thing be taxed the more tendency there is to discourage it. The natural tendency of everything, animal and vegetable, is to grow in perfect freedom. This is a divine law of the Creator and an unanswerable argument. By putting an iron band around a young tree you retard its progress. It is a well-known fact that the Chinese women retard the development of their feet by compression. Even the human mind, that grand faculty that distinguishes us from the animal and makes the nearest approach to our Maker, develops in a ratio to the amount of education it receives. Therefore it follows that in freedom, and in freedom only, can anything develop and attain its highest perfection. The prosperity of any people is measured by their intelligence and their means and facilities of production. Therefore, to tax or fine that which tends to prosperity is to discourage production, and to discourage production is to lower wages and to increase the price of commodities and the necessaries of life.

This is the policy the world has been following since time immemorial, and the only reason to-day that political economy is being given the attention that it is is because we have gone to the end of our rope, and if we don't retrace our steps, we will hang ourselves.

We stand on the brink of our civilized world; the next step westward takes us to the pagan world that we ran away from thousands of yeare ago. Surely no one can be so foolish as to think that this world could not support a larger population than it at present has.

The cry of overproduction is sometimes raised, and yet we see hundreds, aye, thousands, of people whose hunger and wants are not appeased. There must be some inconsistency here. Surely there can be no overproduction when people have not enough food to eat and enough clothes to wear. I should rather call it underconsumption.

We have now come to that point in our investigation where we must seek the reason why, in a country of such large area, with a nominal population, and ground able to produce nearly everything the world desires, men are to-day seeking for something to do in order to earn their daily bread, and not finding it; and when they do, receiving such wages as will hardly support themselves, to say nothing of their wives and families.

A great fault of the human family to-day, when starting out on reform measures, is to battle with effects and neglect the primary causes of the evil. What man, be he the most uneducated tiller of the soil, would start out to eradicate weeds by cutting them off at the surface of the ground, would he not dig down and remove the roots; and yet all the great reformer parties, temperance people and labor organizations, are all fighting effects, all claiming to be right, while the "ignis fatuus" is luring them on to their own destruction.

What then is the primary cause of the evil that is today filling jails and our insane asylums, making prostitutes of women and placing a premium on drunkenness and suicide, while the products of industry are taxed to their utmost to keep up this damnable retrograde movement of our civilization? Are these the results of man's development in freedom, or are they the results of present conditions over which he has, or thinks he has no control? Cannot this entire brood of evils be laid at the door of poverty and want, the result of bad laws? Anything, therefore, that will better man's condition will certainly lessen crime. Such a state of affairs is what the single tax will bring about. It has already been shown that taxing a thing has a tendency to discourage it, hence we are going to stop taxing industry and production, because these are the mainstays of existence, and to discourage them is to say that we have no right to that which nature decreed should be ours, but our entire revenue, for all community purposes, we propose to take from land values created by reason of the presence of the community.

This will be a direct tax on land values as a location. The reason we claim this to be no tax is that the sum required by the community must be equal to the value which they give to land by reason of their prescence and industry. By thus letting the land values furnish the entire revenue as before shown, we naturally tend to discourage land speculation, which has been the curse of mankind in all ages, the worst of all gambles. It will also have the effect of throwing thousands of acres of good land at present held out of use for speculative purposes on the market at the annual rental value, according to its location, for when by taxation you destroy speculative value in land no one will hold land except for its best use, in doing which he must employ labor and use materials, both of which will assist in solving the labor problem.

Regarding the wages of labor I would say this, that the natural tendency of man is to work for himself in preference to working for some one else. With the land open to production, and every man able and willing to apply his labor to natural opportunities, labor would, as a consequence, become scarce. Capital, unable to corner land, would be compelled to employ labor in the production of those things which supply man's wants, at once becoming a benefit to humanity instead of a curse, and labor becoming scarce on account of natural opportunities being open to all, labor would at once fix the price of wages, instead of capital, as under present conditions. Here then you have the solution of the labor problem by the true and only science of political economy.

Gambling.

REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES, M.A

It is very gratifying that so much public attention is now being directed to gambling. It was once an almost exclusively aristocratic vice, but within the last quarter of a century it has pervaded the entire community.

If we are to judge an evil from its fruits there can be no question that gambling is full of the gravest peril. It is supremely dangerous because it is so easy to form the habit of gambling. The opportunities are so numerous and it can begin on so small a scale as to be scarcely perceptible. Moreover, even our religious teachers are so ignorant and infatuated upon the subject that some of them are disposed to regard gambling as not an evil in itself, but that it becomes one when the gambler risks more than he can conveniently afford to lose.

Until we clearly understand the essential wickedness of gambling we can never take a firm stand against it. It is a singular fact that the only moral teacher who has as yet given us anything like a scientific description of the essential evil of gambling is Mr. Herbert Spencer, who points out that all gambling is to be condemned as anti-social, on the twofold ground that it invariably means gain without merit and gain through another's loss. The secret charm of gambling indeed consists in the prospect of getting money without deserving it. The coarsest spirit of mammonism underlies every form of gambling. The love of money is the root of all evil, and the main peril of gambling arises from the fact that that dreaded passion for money is found in nearly every human heart and there is no apparent way of getting it so easily as by indulging in some form of gambling.

Every possible temptation and facility is provided by a certain class of brokers, and young fools are tempted to believe that by running a little risk they may suddenly become possessed of great wealth. Undoubtedly this turns out to be correct sometimes. They purchase stock or shares, and through some accident the value of the property rises in the market, and they are able to sell out to great advantage, But ill-gained wealth has a great habit of taking wings to itself and flying away. Easily won is easily lost, and once money has been obtained in this dishonest fashion the temptation to try again is almost irresistible, and as a general rule the ultimate issue is degeneracy and ruin. No vicious habit causes such rapid moral degeneration as gambling. All the serious concerns of life quickly lose their interest. The gambler lives in a condition of unnatural and morbid excitability, real happiness becomes impossible, and the disease soon assumes the form of moral mania. Temptations to gamble are presented in almost every column of the public press and at every corner of the street. The ramifications of this vile system extend to the humblest scenes of life.

We shall never succeed in eradicating this vice until we prove how dishonest and how contemptible it is. There is no really honorable way of obtaining money except by the sweat of our brow; by honest, hard, intellectual or physical work. The man who gets money without merit and without effort is a thief, living upon the toil of others, a disgrace to himself and a pest to society whoever he is. The Apostle Paul said that he who will not work shall not eat; and Carlisle was quite right in declaring that the human race consisted of only two classes, workers and thieves.

Vancouver Carnival.

We publish below a brief programme of the carnival which is being held in Vancouver this week. Great crowds are expected from far and near, and everything points to a successful issue:

Monday—9:30 a. m., yacht races; 10, grand trades procession; 11, cricket, Oregon vs. Vancouver; 3 p. m., lacrosse, Vancouver vs. Westminster.

Tuesday—North Pacific Association Amateur Oarsmen regatta; 2 p. m., Vancouver Jockey Club race meeting; 11 a. m., cricket, Oregon vs. Vancouver.

Wednesday—11 a. m., military and naval review; N. P. A. A. regatta concluded; 1 p. m., cricket, Fifth Regiment vs. Vancouver; 2 p. m., second day of jockey club meet.

Thursday—Caledonian sports all day. 11 a. m., log-chopping contest; 11:30 rock-drilling contest; 11, cricket, Vancouver vs. Navy.

Friday—Fishermen's sailing and rowing races. 3 p. m., lacrosse, Victoria vs. winner of Monday's game; evening, Boys' Brigade concert in Market Hall.

Saturday—Excursion of M. & M. L. P. A. from Nanaimo. Provincial championship wheelmen's meet; illuminations and fireworks in the evening.

A meeting of delegates of the Reading Room committee of the Y. M. C. A. will be held on Thursday evening at 8:30. All are urgently requested to be present.

MR. McINNES' SPEECH.

The following criticism from a Conservative standpoint we reprint from the Montreal Daily Star, of Aug. 25th. Our "boy" member, as he has been termed, has already gained a reputation as an aggressive and fearless exponent of the principles which he pledged himself to support, and his constituents may expect great things in the future from the "fresh" young man whose utterances Sir Chas. Tupper describes as eratic;

Routine proceedings and questions being disposed of, the Speaker called the orders of the day, the consideration of the speech from the throne and the address in reply thereto.

The order stood in the name of the leader of the House, and Mr. Laurier turned in his seat and nodded to Mr. McInness, who occupied a seat in the centre of the Government side of the House. The young member for Vancouver rose and proceeded to move the address in reply to the speech of His Excellency.

Mr. McInnes may be called the boy member. He certainly looks young, and the Conservative side of the House thought him rather "fresh." In criticising the speech Sir Charles Tupper called it erratic. It certainly was aggressive and unlike the maiden efforts of new and young members, it struck straight out at his opponents. Mr. McInnes certainly does not lack courage; he may lack taste and parliamentary discretion: that comes of experience. Dressed in a black frock coat and with beardless face he stood behind his desk, seeminly quite at home.

There was no trace of nervousness, and he spoke fluently and in ringing tones. At the outset he referred the honor done the Pacific province by the selection of its youngest member to move the address. Then he told of the grievances of British Columbia. She had not been properly treated by the late Government. Her contribution of taxes was heavy, the return in the form of public expenditure was small. If the province had made progress it was because of the enterprise of her people rather than any assistance received from the Federal authorities.

During the last five years the province had contributed to the Federal treasury two millions of dollars a year, while all told they had received from the same treasury $1,200,000. The people of British Columbia paid in taxes three times as much per head as the people of any other province.

Then Mr. McInnes waxed eloquent over the resources of British Columbia, her boundless forests, her rivers teeming with fish, her fertile lands, her rich deposits of coal, and her hills and mountains honeycombed with silver and gold. But with all this the Conservative party had neglected the country, and one thing he insisted upon, and that was the restriction of Chinese immigration. Of course there was nothing in the speech from the throne about the Chinese, but McInnes brought the matter up as his own policy, respecting which the House will hear more at a future day.

The youthful member did not think the Canadian West had gone ahead fast enough, and he referred to the prophecies of Tupper and called him the "Great Stretcher." The speaker waxed vehement in his denunciations of monopolies and the iniquities of the protective system. Land, trade and transportation were all in the hands of monopolies, but the people were determined upon redress. He was no Socialist: nor did he wear a red shirt; but he believed if wrongs were not redressed in the halls of the legislature relief would be enacted in the streets.

The Opposition laughed but this did not disconcert the young member from Vancouver. He kept right on and finally reached the speech from the throne. He was pleased to learn that the school question was to be settled. It had been brought into politics by the Conservatives in bad faith for the purpose of diverting attention from their corruption and from the failure of the protective system.

In conclusion he assured the House that the Government had his confidence; he approved of the speech of his excellency, and then he moved that an address be passed by the House.

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Lodge Notices.

Inkerman Lodge, No. 325, Sons of St. George.—Regular weekly meeting is held in Hilbert's Hall, Wharf street, on SATURDAY evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

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The Nanaimo Mail

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SATURDAY, - - - - - - AUGUST 29, 1896

That Commission of One.

We cordially endorse the sentiments contained in a well-written editorial of the Wellington "Enterprise" of the 28th ult., entitled "The Revision of the Statutes." The article refers to the appointment of Chief Justice Davie as the sole and only commissioner to revise the statutes of the Province at a salary of $7,500 a year, the work to be completed according to estimate in about three years—that is to say about five years. Nothing probably could show the contemptibly weak and time-serving nature of the Turner-Eberts combination than the fact that they countenanced or perhaps had not the manhood to resist this unprecedented grasping of power by one man to alter, consense, vary and in some cases enlarge the existing law of the Province. We have heard of the Institutes of Justinian and the code of Napoleon, but both these codes were the combined work of the best lawyers of the period and country to which they respectively belonged. Our own Canadian Criminal Code was based on the work of Imperial commissioners and submitted to every judge and leading counsel in Canada for suggestion and approval. But the Institutes of Davie apparently are to be the sole and undivided work of Davie without consultation with or assistance or advice from any other legal light of the Province. That Mr. Davie under proper restraint and in conjunction with other lawyers could render valuable assistance in the consolidation of the statutes no one will deny. But that it is not safe to trust him alone with such work was well shown by the insolent though indirect interference which he attempted with the divorce law of the province, and which came to light when the first part of his work was being reviewed at the last session of the Legislature. Now, as the Wellington Enterprise says, Premier Turner promised at the last session to hand over the work to three commissioners, He has not done so. Is he still so much under the thumb of his former master that he dare not divide that $7,500? And must the people of this province submit as meekly and tamely as the Turner-Eberts combination the man who practically appointed himself and appropriated his own salary for the work. Our readers perhaps do not known that he was BEFORE Mr. Davie was sworn in as Chief Justice of the Province and while his influence was still paramount in the Government of which he was the head that he was appointed sole and only commissioner at $7,500 a year—as gross and outrageous an abuse of the power entrusted to him by the people as could well be imagined. None knew better than Mr. Davie that the ethics of the profession and the invariable practice require that any important alteration or codification of existing law. Such work is never entrusted to one man. And for this reason even if we could assume that he were not privy to his own appointment his conduct is open to severe condemnation. The work is certainly badly needed, but let it be done according to precedent and practice. A commission composed of two judges and three leading counsel should be able to complete the work easily in two years and their work would be received with more confidence and satisfaction by the people generally than that of the Chief Justice, even though he were to labor ten years at $7,500 a year.

The Ward System.

The proposal before the Victoria City Council to re-divide the city into four wards with two aldermen each instead of three wards with three aldermen each, as at present, is, in our opinion, a step in the wrong direction. If the experience of the people of Victoria is anything like what we have in Nanaimo they must know that any addition to the number of wards would increase the unwholesome feeling of sectionalism so very noticeable in our council proceedings. We are strongly in favor of the abolition of the ward system for election purposes and believe the Council should be elected by the city as a whole. This would be a nearer approach to the only just method of electing representatives, "proportional representation."

Explanation Extraordinary.

In Saturday evening's Free Press we noticed a communication over the signature of the Rev. W. A. Gunton purporting to be an explanation of his stand on the recent police scandal in this city, but in reality, a plea on behalf of Constable Thompson. We have no desire to be harsh in our criticism, but we must say that the communication referred to, coming from the pen of a clergyman is indeed extraordinary.

He says, "that he is satisfied that Constable Thompson can clear himself when the trial comes off," and adds, "Will 'they' not wait until he is condemned by his proper judges before passing judgment? Will the public not wait until they at least hear the evidence?"

We are not aware that "they" or the public have passed judgment on Mr. Thompson, but if they did they would be guilty only of the same indiscretion which the reverend gentleman admits to, with this slight difference, that Mr. Gunton accuses "they" and the public of bringing in a verdict of guilty, while his own is one of acquital. We hold that it is equally wrong for the public or the Rev. W. A. Gunton to pass judgment in the absence of evidence. But why is the evidence that would establish the innocence or guilt of Constable Thompson not before the public?

We believe Constable Thompson wholly responsible for this, therefore on himself lays the blame for the very unenviable position which he finds himself in before the public. He has—through his apparently paid advocate, Commissioner Simpson—taken advantage of every possible technical objection as a means to burke investigation and suppress the evidence against him. He knew that his accuser, the Rev. D. A. McRae, was on the eve of departure for his home in California, yet he denied Mr McRae the opportunity of proving his charges before leaving. Charles Read, the English novelist, selected as a title for one of his works, "Put yourself in his place," a motto we would recommend the Rev. W. A. Gunton to adopt in the Thompson case, and then seriously ask himself the question would he, similarly situated, act as Constable Thompson did? If so would he expect "they" and the public generally to look upon him as an immaculate martyr of private persecution?

We may be included in Mr. Gunton's indefinite "they", who have already passed judgment on Mr. Thompson. If so, we may be pardoned for taking this opportunity to deny the mild insinuation. Unlike the Rev. Mr. Gunton we hold our judgment in reserve until we hear the evidence. But we have said, and again repeat, that Constable Thompson should at once demand an investigation of the charges made against him, or else retire from the police force.

Special to Our Readers.

For the balance of this year we will send any subscriber, in or out of the city, the SEMI-WEEKLY MAIL and Toronto Weekly Globe for 65c. The Globe may be had along with the MAIL from now till the end of 1897 for $2.50. THE MAIL will be increased to seven-column paper in two weeks, and the Globe is increasing in size, commencing Sept. 1st, to 16 pages per issue, so subscribers will get the worth of their money. Commencing this week, we publish the MAIL on Tuesday and Friday.

We also wish to inform our patrons in general that, commencing Sept 1st, Mr. E. B. Irving will act as agent for the Mail Job Printing and Publishing Co., to whom all accounts may be paid. We trust that our efforts to publish a live newspaper and turn out all kinds of first-class jobwork will be rewarded by a continued share of public patronage.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Pro Bono Publico Taken to Task.

EDITOR MAIL:—Although it is frequently stated that the unexpected habitually happens, let me assure you that "Pro Bono Publico's" letter in last Tuesday's issue of the Free Press only serves to confirm the correctness of my expectations, which were to the effect that no sooner would the train bearing the Rev. D. A. McRae from Nanaimo be well under way than some cowardly, tagless and mangy cur would be heard yelping after his heels. Those who have resided in this city for a number of years will not have failed to observe that when the editor of the Free Press lacks the courage (and such occasions are not rare) to express an honest opinion on a public question—such as the recent police inquiry—he invariably presses into his service the scurrilous pen of his trusty henchmen "Qualicum Tom" or "Pro Bono Publico." It will be remembered that in the early part of the year, when an effort was being made to remove Constable Thompson from the police force, "Qualicum Tom." assisted the frail and foot-sore old man to the foot-lights, and lent him his support at the commencement of his (the editor's) crafty and spiteful crusade against Mayor Davison, through the medium of his paper, meantime holding up to the public gaze as a paragon of virtue and integrity, that same Constable Thompson, who, at the present juncture, rests under the disgraceful charge of being an habitue of Fraser street brothels and of drinking intoxicating liquors therein, for which money was paid in his presence contrary to law.

It would be quite in order now, Mr. Editor, for the Free Press to follow your laudable example, and publicly point out to the mild-mannered Constable Thompson, that if he is innocent of the charges preferred against him, his first duty to the public, himself, and the religious body of which he is said to be a prominent member, is to call for an immediate and thorough investigation; but if guilty of the charges, he should lose no time in divesting himself of the blue cloth and brass buttons generously provided for the members of the police force by the citizens, who naturally expect that such uniform shall be worn on our streets only by men whose character entitles them to the fullest confidence of the people.

One can easily understand the "old man's" clam-like silence on all matters pertaining to the "police inquiry" when one considers the bond of sympathy existing between himself, the accused, and the little tyrant of Nanaimo's little court. I can also readily imagine the editor of the Free Press, perched on his accustomed seat—astride of the topmost rail of the fence—waiting, as of old, to see which way the cat will jump, but I fail to see how any man possessing one lingering, latent spark of the principles by which a genuine journalist is generally gauged, could publish such a letter as that, written in condemnation of Mr. McRae and the methods he adopted in bringing about the inquiry into the action of Crossan and Thompson. It was penned by "Pro Bono Publico" immediately on the latter knowing for a certainty that the Rev. D. A. McRae had left Nanaimo for his future home in California. The letter in question was intended to discredit Mr. McRae and that the writer and publisher are contemptible cravens, is evidenced by the fact that they metaphorically stabbed their would-be victim in the back, when leaving the city wherein he has labored so faithfully during the past six years.

"Pro Bono Publico," in the beginning of his laments over the error he claims to have committed last January in assisting to elect new blood into the City Council. I question the truth of that statement. The man who can publicly defend the unwarrantable action of J. H. Simpson, who tried to burke inquiry into the actions of the police, the man who is eager and willing to pose as a champion of tyranny, and seeks to conceal from the public the fact that the liquor law and the Sunday observance by-law have been frequently and flagrantly violated; the man who endeavors to make martyrs out of public officials, who have as yet offered no defence to the charges which have brought ignominy upon their names could NEVER have been in the most infantismal degree instrumental in electing Mayor Davison or one of his worthy colleagues in the present city council.

Pro Bono also informs the public that "experience makes fools wise" and that he feels himself a changed man, and no longer the fool he was in the early part of the present year. I doubt it. The transmutation is altogether too sudden to be genuine, as the following quotation from his letter will preve: "The majority of the Council have proved themselves utterly incapacle of governing the city, and have made such a disgraceful mess of things generally that we will be only too glad to profit by this year's experience." The public did not fail to notice that he did not instance a solitary case wherein the city had been misgoverned, nor could he truthfully do so, even were he as wise as he would have us believe. So the above unsubstantiated allegation will only serve to convince the ever wary public that the fool of January was still a fool in June, and that he has at the present time added knavery to his folly.

"Pro Bono" took Mr. McRae to task for blaming Mr. Quennell who was Mayor in 1895, for the unlimited license which was given to immorality whilst he was chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners. Now I should like to know where the blame should lie if not on the broad shoulders of the burly butcher for the disgraceful state of affairs in the city at that time? Was he not the man who was mainly instrumental in appointing Crossan to the position of Chief of Police? Certainly he was, and such being the case it was his duty as the people's representative to impress upon the mind of his colleague Mr. Simpson the urgent necessity of compelling the police to rigidly enforce the by-laws of the city, but contrary to this the public well remember that during his term of office a very numerously signed petition having for its object the betterment of the city's moral status, was submitted to the Council by the Rev. D. A. McRae and other paominent citizens.

The petition was read and Mr. McRae in rising to make a few explanatory remarks was insultingly ordered to "sit down" "sit down" by the chairman, Mr. Quennell, and had not the present mayor, toen an alderman, demanded for Mr. McRae or any other person presenting a petition, a citizen's right of Free Speech, the Reverend gentleman would not have been allowed to speak. However the petition was referred to the Police Commissioners (the Board then consisted of Messrs. Quennell and Simpson) weth a strong recommendation from the Council that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, but true to their usual custom Messrs. Quennell and Simpson utterly ignored the wishes of the people and their representatives.

"Pro Bono" states that the Police Magistrate did quite right not to countenance any illegality on the Mayor's part while sitting on the Board. I was present that evening and am ready to prove that nothing illegal was attempted by Mayor Davison, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Johnson however carried the motion to postpone the investigation in an illegal manner as the resolution passed at a previous meeting of the Board to proceed with the investigation immediately had never been rescinded.

"Pro Bono" exhibits his ignorance because he knows how when he avers Mr. Simpson would be held responsible for an irregularity of the Board owing to the fact of him being a lawyer.

Pro Bono taxes you with handling the truth very carelessly, Mr. Editor, but when he states that the Board was unanimous in their decision to exclude the public from the meeting and that Mayor Davison did not offer strong opposition to such decision, let me affirm that Mayor Davison before ascending the stairs leading to the Council chambers, remarked to me that it was his intention if possible to have the meeting in the Y. M.C.A. Hall, on the ground floor of the building, that the public might be accommodated and in conversation with him after the meeting he referred me to the minutes which prove that the motion to exclude the public was carried by Simpson and Johnson only. (In the Free Press report the names of those voting for the motion were withheld to convey the idea that the vote was unanimous) and that owing to their unalterable determination to have a closed meeting he was unable to carry out his intention of holding the meeting in the lower hall. The last paragragh of Pro Bono's letter charges Mr McRae with not having the good government of the city at heart because he did not have the saloon keepers "pulled" for selling liquor during prohibited hours, and for permitting the Fraser street houses to sell liquor without a license. In this connection I am reliably informed that Mr Simpson, who seems to have a decided aversion to issuing summonses in certain cases, true to his usual custom, would not grant a warrant for the last named offence. Pro Bono's pen in this his last paragraph once more advertises the emptyness of his head. Does he not know that the only effectual way to remedy an existing evil is to carefully diagnose the case, find out where the fault lies, and strike there, Sir, instead of bungling in the manner suggested by Pro Bone. Mr McRae being fully convinced that the police were very largely responsible for the license given to immorality and violation of the law in the city, laid his charge against Crossan and Thompson and came before the Board fully armed with proofs, witnesses and all necessary evidence to substantiate every charge, and also to prove that Crossan and Thompson not only connived at the infraction of the law, but were numbered among its habitual transgressors.

It is most unfortunte that Mr. Johnston, whom I believe has the city's best interests, both morally and otherwise, at heart, did not adhere to his original decision to support Mayor Davison in his effort to have the accused suspended until they were prepared to prove their innocence. Such charges are altogether too serious to admit of any unnecessary delay, but if Mr. Johnston's word can be relied upon, I am glad that he freely exprsssed his entire willingness to proceed with the case in eight weeks' time, and also that he had not the slightest desire to shield an unworthy member of the police force.

FREE LANCE.

Anti-Mongolian.

Commenting on the Anti-Chinese meeting held in Victroia on Friday evening last, the Evening Times says:

Last evening's meeting undoubtedly pronounced the opinion of the majority in Victoria when it approved the petitions to Parliament asking for further restrictions on Asiatic immigration. It is reasonable to expect that these petitions will be largely signed here, and that the sentiment of the public will thus be emphatically made known to the legislators at Ottawa. The latter can hardly refuse the request for restriction if it is joined in by the large majority of the people of this province, who have every right to ask for so reasonable a measure of self-protection. The people the other provinces have no practical experience to tell them the extent of the evil which threatens; therefore the greater is the need for an earnest and emphatic expression of opinion from British Columbia. The steps necessary toward this are not simple; all that is needed is to give every facility for the attachment of signatures to the petitions and doubtless the citizens will give their attention to the matter.

Alberni Notes.

George Smith has finished the survey for the tramway and road to Alberni from the mouth of Mineral Creek. Mr. Going has just finished the survey of the Last Chance, part of the Quadra company's property. Mr. Brown sent down some fine quartz from Mr. Rithet's claim.

On the Yellowstone rich quartz has been struck in the Alberni tunnel. The Ace of Spades still continues to improve and shows up a fine ledge.

George Brown and George A. Kirk are applying for a crown grant on the Missing Link and Champion claims. Over 100 men are working in the vicinity of Mineral Creek.

The new hotel at Mineral Creek is crowded.

The Quadra arrived here Saturday.

Texada Island.

Saturday Mr. William Blewitt, superintendent of the Van Anda mine, and F. McCrady returned from Texada island by the Joan. Mr. Blewitt brought down some of the ore that has been taken from the drift which is being run from the bottom of the Van Anda shaft, and magnificent ore it is. It is peacock copper ore very rich in gold, the precious metal showing in patches that are distinctly visible to the naked eye and need no glass to discover. The ore is exactly similar to the samples that have assayed high up in the thousands and prove beyond the shadow of doubt the immense richness of the gold deposits in the mine. The drift is now in some twenty-five feet with the rich pay streak eighteen inches wide and the vein averaging over two feet in width. Besides this an exceedingly rich streak of ore comes in on one side of the drift, and it is intended to crosscut this drift to exploit this streak. Fifteen men are now employed on the Van Anda, and several more are to be put to work at once. Arrangements will also be made to erect hoisting machinery to facilitate development work. The shaft which is now seventy feet deep will be sunk twenty feet further and another drift run to the right of the vein.

On the Lorne Dale claim, a mile and a half away, Mr. Johnson is doing development work, the ore being free milling and highly promising. Mr. Raper is down 25 feet on the Victoria, another promising free milling claim, and the ore looks very well there also.

Mr. McCrady baought down some fine samples of ore with him, and altogether the outlook at Texada is highly satisfactory.—Colonist.

THE CITY AND PROVINCE.

An entertainment will be given by Mrs Worthington at the Methodist Church Wallace St., on Friday evening, 4th inst. at 8 o'clock. "The Story of Reuben Heath" exemplified by steroptican views is the subject to be presented. The well known ability of Mrs. Worthington as an elocutionist should draw a large audience.

The Nanaimo delegates to the W. C. T. U. convention, to be held in Westminster commencing Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in the Presbyterian church, were Mesdames Hall, Lister, Priestly and Bryant. They left by the Louise on Monday morning.

In the provincial police court yesterday morning, Mr. M. Bate, presiding justice, gave his decision in the Hodgson case, and committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the next assizes. Mr. Bate said this course was rendered necessary owing to the nature of some of the evidence. Hodgson, in reply to the usual question, said he had nothing to say.

The Danube arrived at Victoria Sunday morning after a somewhat protracted trip down. She reports that the upper country has suffered from exceptionally dry weather this summer, and a number of bush fires are raging. Sawmills which are driven by water-power have come to a complete standstill, and are thus unable to complete orders for boxes for the canneries. The Danube brought down 100 bales of furs, valued at $50,000. The following is a list of shipping from the different canneries: Inverness, 350 cases; North Pacific, 2000; B. A. Pacco, 3000; Carlisle Co., 3000; Balmoral, 19 cases; all from Skeena river. From Rivers Inlet—Aberdeen, 550 cases; Namu Harbor, 1250; Good Hope, 1100; R. T. C. Co., 5400; also 2000 empty tins for the Fraser river.

By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the Creek Nation at Perry, O.T., 1700 negroes have been stricken from the roll of citizenship of the Nation on the ground that the action of the Indian Council in admitting the negroes to tribal relations was unconstitutional.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

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	Daily ex. Sun.	
Wellington, Northfield and East Wellington	A.M. 11.25	A.M. 8.50
Victoria, Southern States and places along line of E. & N. Railway	Daily ex. Sun. 8.26	Sun. 11.50
BY STEAMER.		
VANCOUVER ROUTE.		
British and foreign, Eastern Provinces, Eastern States, Vancouver and other places on Mainland of B. C.	Daily ex. Sun. P.M. 6.30	P.M. 5.00
COMOX ROUTE.		
Comox, Union, Union Bay, Sandwock, Courtenay, Grantham, Qualicum, Hornby Island and Denman Island	Tues. P.M. 8.20	Fri. P.M. 3.00
VICTORIA ROUTE.		
Salt Spring Island, Burgoyne Bay, Fulford Harbor, North Salt Spring Island and Gabriola Island	Fri. P.M. 8.20	Tues P.M. 3.30
BY STAGE.	Tues. Fri.	Mon. Thur.
Alberni, Parksville, French Creek and Errington	P.M. 12.30	P.M. 6.00
Nanoose Bay	Fri. 12.30	Thur. 6.00
	P.M.	A.M.
Departure Bay, daily ex. Sun	12.45	10.30
Cedar (South), Saturday	2.00	11 00

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This long-established Hotel is comfortably fitted up with superior accommodations for travelers and others.
T. O'CONNEL, Prop.

TURKEY AND ARMENIA.

Renewal of Disturbances Throughout Asia Minor.

London, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Post from Constantinople says: Members of the Armenian revolutionary societies threw a bomb on the premises of the Credit Lyonnais and tobacco syndicate on Saturday night. The amount of damage is not reported.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople gives a personal interview with Frank Barker, who was left in place of Sir Edgar Vincent as hostage during the negotiations between Armenian leaders in the Ottoman bank raid, and Turkish officials. The dispatch says: "Mr Frank Barker stated the invaders told thim they intended to seize the Credit Lionnais' officers and explode a bomb there. It was part of their plan to raid the Voivoida police station at the same time. Bombs were to be exploded at the police station simultaneously with the attack upon Credit Lyonnaise. However, the men detailed for the attack on the Credit Lyonnais at Constantinople had nothing to do with the killing of Armenians. The mobs consisted entirely of the lowest classes in Constantinople and suburbs, Lazzaroni, the Kurea and men who work along the wharves of the city. It is now estimated that over 4,000 persons were killed. Stamboul has been covered with revolutionary placards, evidently posted by the Young Turkey party. Serious trouble is expected on Monday, the anniversary of the sultan's accession.

A dispatch to the Standard from Madrid says the Spanish government has approved of the conduct of Captain-General Weyler and his issuance of the orders prohibiting the people of Cuba and foreigners resident in Cuba from having any intercourse with foreigners outside the Island of Cuba, also the much discussed decree prohibiting the gathering of sugar and coffee crops.

The commission appointed on Friday last by the minister of police to enquire into the revolutionary rioting, consisting of eight Christians and Mussulmans, are sitting. Four hundred Mussulmans, accused of excesses have already been arrested.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—The main subject for discussion between the Russian minister of foreign affairs, Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, and Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, and betwen the Czar and Emperor William, the correspondent of the Associated Press is informed, will be the eastern question, especially its Armenian and Cretan features. A thorough entente between Russia and Germany is probable, and it is expected that Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky will arrive at Goerlitz with the entente of Austria on this subject in his pocket.

During last week there was a lively exchange of notes between Berlin, St. Petersburg and Vienna, and on Thursday, when the alarming news of the uprising in Constantinople was received, Price Hohenlohe was communicated with on his estate. The opinion prevails in diplomatic circles here that the Eastern question has now reached a point requiring vigorus and concerted action on the part of the European powers, and that such action is imperative.

Constantinople, Aug. 29.—Great uneasines prevails among British residents in villages on the shores of the Bosphorus, where Armenians have sought refuge. It is feared that the houses will be attacked. Michael Herbert, British charge d'affaires, has ordered the British guardship Dryad to remove families desiring protection, and any British vessel in port may be requisitioned in case of necessity. There is also much anxiety in the suburbs, where many Europeans have Armenian servants. The American college at Hissar and the Bible house at Stamboul are guarded by troops. United States Minister Terrell visited Hissar to ascertain if the Americans were safe. The chief of police of Hissar told Terrell that measures had been taken to preserve order. The Galata quarter is quieter. All the shops are closed; and no Armenians are seen in the streets. There was a fresh panic yesterday, owing to a bomb being thrown while soldiers were returning from Selamilk. Nobody was hurt. The bomb thrower was arrested. Although several Armenian districts were the scene on Thursday evening of massacres and pillage, the city is quieter and the authorities now appear determined to maintain order.

Scores of dead have been thrown into the sea in order to save the trouble of burying the bodies.

The British charge d'affaires has refused the request of the sultan to withsaying he cannot do so until the disorders are thoroughly quelled.

Of the Armenians who seized the Ottoman bank, five were killed and five wounded. They had all come from abroad. Fifteen survivors have been sent to Marseilles, British and French

The Guluare was guarded all night long by the British guardship Imogene and two Turkish gunboats.

It is still impossible to give the exact number of victims of the rioting. In the street between Dolmbagoche and Topanze it resembled a field of battle. Fifty bodies were counted there. The houses of Armenians in various quarters have been pillaged, and Galata and Pera are occupied by the military. Cavalry patrols are to be seen in all the streets; the shops are closed and few people venture out. In addition there are rumors of disturbances at Koumkopac.

The Armenians are greatly alarmed and the outbreak of the revolutionists is generally condemned as criminal madness, but the authorities are censured for permitting the Mussulmans to interfere and attack innocent persons, and the police and troops are blamed for being passive onlookers. To-day, however, several groups of Turks were disarmed.

Madrid, Aug. 28.—The Spanish minister at Constantinople reports that the Mussulmans killed hosts of Armenians during the rioting and dragged their bodies through the streets.

Zanzibar, Aug. 28.—The crisis here is regarded as ended. The new sultan, Hamid Bin Mohammed Bin Said, is expected to follow the peaceful lines of his predecessor, and it is understood that Great Britain does not intend to make any change in the existing form of government. It is expected that Said Khalid will be handed over to the British officials soon as the German consul receives the necessary instructions from Berlin.

Bridgeport, Ont., Aug. 29.—Mrs. O. W. Stickles, wife of a farmer on Clanboard hill, outside of Stratford, gave birth to four children, three girls and a boy. The largest weighs seven pounds, the smallest five. The total weight of the quartette is 24 pounds, all are healthy and will probably live. Mrs. Stickles has given birth to five other children, two of whom are twins.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—It is expected in official quarters that Premier Laurier will visit London late in October, or early in November, when Hon. Joseph Chamberlain will be back from his private visit to his wife and relatives at Salem, Mass.

London, Aug. 29.—The Birmingham Post, Mr. Chamberlain's organ, announces that Hon. Mr. Chamberlain has specially arranged to return in time to meet Hon. Wilfred Laurier at the capital of the empire.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—An Ottawa special to the Star says: The statement which Hon. Mr. Scott, secretary of state, made in the senate yesterday, in speaking on the Manitoba school question lets the cat out of the bag pretty thoroughly with respect to its character and settlement. At least it should satisfy the people of Manitoba that coercion is as dead as a door nail and that the lines of settlement will be almost entirely satisfactory to the majority.

When so stalwart a champion of the separation of the church and state as the Canadian Baptist approves the proposed settlement it is safe to predict there will be little objection raised by any quarter, save the extremists in the hierarchy.

Hon. Mr. Scott, who is the Irish Roman Catholics' representative in the cabinet, frankly admitted that remedial legislation was unworkable and impossible. I hear that one condition of the settlement is that in the districts where the population is mixed and the children cannot speak English, the bi-lingual system be permitted, that is that the teacher must understand both languages so as to impart the knowledge to the children. This may be regretted, but it is difficult to see how it can be avoided, as without it some children would be obliged to do without education altogether.

It is quite evident from the way things are running in the house the session will extend for thirty or forty days. All conceivable questions can be brought up by going into supply, and, as the Conservatives have many rags to chew it may be taken for granted that the session wil be prolonged. For instance, the entire time of the house yesterday was taken up in discussing a side issue raised as to the cutting off the heads of officials who took part in the elections. It was made perfectly clear by the government that no mercy would be shown officials who participted in the elections beyond voting and talking in the ordinary way to friends, etc. The Conservative speakers made a big noise about the action of provincial government officials, but as two wrongs do not make a right, the government will pay no heed to such arguments.

London, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Rome says a private letter just received from Constantinople states that the Turkish government is on the eve of being overturned and a provisional government appointed.

The Daily News this morning publishes a dispatch from Athens to the effect that severe fighting has been going on against Selinos and near Heraklion. The results of the conflicts between the Cretans and the Turks are unknown, but it is known that many wounded soldiers have been brought back to Heraklion.

A dispatch to the Telegraph from Vienna states that on the advice of her court physician, Dr. Hirsch, the Czarina, who is enciente, will return at once to St. Petersburg, while the Czar will continue his journey alone. The Czar, it is stated, will accompany the Czarina on the return journey as far as Reff. They leave on Saturday morning.

A dispatch received from Constantinople says the sultan has sanctioned the scheme of the powers for a settlement of the Cretan question.

The Westminster Gazette this afternoon says the Bank of England is beginning to feel the gold withdrawals and has therefore reduced the price of eagles and raised the price of bar gold, with the object of inducing shippers to take eagles. The paper mentioned adds that it is probable, however, that the bank will be forced to further raise the price of bar gold in order to maintain it, but the newspaper further states it is not likely that enough gold will be withdrawn by the United States to cause a rise in the bank's rate of discount, with gold at the present figure. It is further stated that it is probable the bank will permit a further withdrawal of seven or even ten millions before taking protective measures.

Montreal, Aug. 29.—Joseph Baudreau, about 60 years old, is seriously ill here. He returned lately from British Columbia where he had made a fortune in the mines, and intended to visit his relatives if he could find them. They are supposed to live in the neighborhood of St. Hyacinthe. The old man obstinately refuses medical assistance.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—It is understood to be likely that between 300 and 400 United States scientists will attend the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held here in August next. The gathering promises to be the greatest of the kind ever held in America.

A large number of delegates to the Angelican Synod are en route to Winnipeg.

Edward Smart, Grand Trunk brakeman, died in the hospital yesterday from injuries received while shunting cars yesterday.

The Globe announces the appointment of Hon. J. E. Davis, member of North York, as successor to the late Hon. W. D. Balfour, in the office of provincial secretary.

Yokohama, Aug. 29.—The entire cabinet has resigned. Count Kuroda has been appointed acting premier. The crisis arose on account of a difference of opinion regarding the vacant foreign portfolio.

Woodstock, Aug. 29.—Prof. McCrimmon has been appointed principal of the Woodstock Baptist College, vice Prof. Bate, deceased.

FEED THE NERVES upon pure, rich blood and you will not be nervous. Pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25 cents.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the regular meeting of the Council on Monday evening there were present: Mayor Davison, Ald. Wilson, Morton, Planta, Westwood, Martell Bradley, and Foreman. The minutes of the previous meetingwere read. Objection was taken by Ald. Morton to the wording of motion re printing of Bicycle By-law, claiming that the motion was put and carried that the same should be printed in B. C. Gazette and Daily Free Press which had not been carried out, and said By-law had been published in the Mail. City Clerk Thompson explained that he had understood that the motion was that the same should be published in the B. C. Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the city. After considerable discussion, taken part in by Ald. Wilson, Morton, Westwood and Bradley it was finally decided to amend the minutes to read "THE MAIL."

The minutes were then adopted as amended.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Communication from the Licensed Victuallers of the City asking that the license be reduced from $300 to $200 per annum, was submitted and referred to the proper order of business for discussion.

Ald. Westwood, on behalf of the Hirst estate, applied for permission to erect a scaffold on Victoria Crescent for the purpose of repairing the front of the Oriental Hotel. Permission granted under the usual conditions.

Committee on subsidy to Union SS. Co. reported recommending that the amount be reduced to $25,000, instead of $30,000, and that the time for re-payment be made 30 years, instead of 20 years. Interes on the debentures to be 5 per cent instead of 6 per cent, thus making a levy 1 24-100 of a mill on the dollar. The committee also submitted a draft of the agreement with the company.

Ald. Bradley asked if the City would have any claim on the boat by virtue of the mortgage after the expiration of the five years, as she might be sent to Chili, Peru or Hong Kong, or some other part of the world.

Ald. Planta replied that the mortgage of $25,000 on a ship valued at $60,000 and insured in favor of the mortgagee, would be good security in such a case, even if the boat should be lost.

It was finally decided that the matter be referred back to the committee, to have power to add to their number, and report next council meeting. Alds. Morton, Martell and Bradley so appointed.

REPORTS.

Road Foreman's report for the past week was read and on motion received and filed.

Ald Planta, on behalf of the committee appointed to arrange to send exhibits, if possible, to the Agricultural and Horticultural show at Vancouver, reported verbally that owing to the lateness and uncertainty of the show the committee had decided to drop the matter.

Ald. Morton reported verbally on behalf of the fire wardens, recommending that two attachments be made in the main at Extinatown. Recommendation adopted.

BY-LAWS.

Moved by Ald. Wilson, seconded by Ald. Morton, that the Tax Sale By-law be now affirmed, corporate seal attached and that the same be published in the B. C. Gazette and the Free Press. Carried.

Ald. McDonald asked permission to introduce a by-law to borrow $3,000 to establish a fire alarm system and improve the Fire department. Request grant.

NEW BUSINESS.

The petition re the hotel license was then taken up. On motion the matter was referred to a committee for report and Ald. Morton, Wilson, and Bradley were appointed as a committee.

Ald. Morton asked permission for the use of the public park on Sept. 18 and 19 for the purpose of the Nanaimo Agriculture and Horticultural Society to hold their exhibition, and further asking for a man to be sent to fix the Park. Requests granted.

Ald. Bradley drew attention to the need of a railing near the B. C. Tannery Co.'s building, and the matter was referred to the Street committee for action.

Ald. Westwood drew attention to the need of sidewalks being kept in repair in various portions of the city.

The Council then adjourned until next Monday evening at 7:30 p. m.

C. E. Stevenson & Co. have just vacated the old stand of Sloan & Scott, having disposed of the old stock by auction; and having had their headquarters enlarged and improved, are now displaying nothing but fresh, up-to-date goods, the millinery department being especially attractive.

Serious Accident to Mr. E. Quennell.

Mr. E. Quennell was the victim of a serious accident between half-past 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was driving a horse attached to a hay rake when the animal became fractious and threw him from his seat, entangling him in the wheels, and before he could be rescued suffered a compound fracture of the left leg and broken collar bone; also serious injury to one of his shoulders. The MAIL tenders its most sincere sympathy to Mr. Quennell and hopes his recovery may be rapid.

Yokohama, Aug. 28.—Premier Ito, who was minister for the interior, and secretary of the cabinet has resigned.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 Years the Standard.

Woman's Work

Is never done, and it is especially wearing and wearisome to those whose blood is impure and unfit properly to tone, sustain, and renew the wasting of nerve, muscle and tissue. It is more because of this condition of the blood that women are run down,

Tired, Weak, Nervous,

Than because of the work itself. Every physician says so, and that the only remedy is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood purifier and vitalizer like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For the troubles *Peculiar to Women* at change of season, climate or life, or resulting from hard work, nervousness, and impure blood, thousands have found relief and cure in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Brian O'Lynn had no boots to wear,
So he came to Nanaimo to buy him a pair;
"I'll have one pair of thick and one pair of thin,
If I can find Whitfield's," says Brian O'Lynn.

He hunted the stores all along the main route,
Says he: "The right one I've not yet found out.
I want Whitfield—I'll buy only from him,
For he sells the cheapest," says Brian O'Lynn.

He stepped a little west of Albert street;
He saw Whitfield's sign—sure 'twas a treat;
He opened the door and George stood within—
"I've found it at last," says Brian O'Lynn.

We showed him our calf boots, kid and cowhide,
The ones we praise most—no seams at the side.
We've boots of all kinds from Quebec and Berlin.
"Sure you've boots for the million," says Brian O'Lynn.

He bought him his boots, which of course were [no trash;
He paid down his money, for we sell only for [cash.
To the public he says: "Be not taken in,
Buy only from Whitfield," says Brian O'Lynn

"If there's a leak in the toe or side of your shoe.
Just take it to Whitfield, that's all you need do;
He will peg it or patch just while you are in,
And the charge seems like nothing," says Brian O'Lynn.

WHITFIELD, the Shoe Man.
VICTORIA CRESCENT, NANAIMO.

DRESSMAKING

Ladies and Children's Sewing done neatly. Prices reasonable. Address
MRS. DE VILBISS,
162 Nicol Street.

Mrs. A. Baldwin.

Offers her services to the Ladies of Nanaimo as an EXPERIENCED NURSE, who has had large experience in and through the Northwest Territories. Address
NURSE BALDWIN,
86 Nicol Street.

Nanaimo Business Directory

BARRISTERS.

BARKER & POTTS, Barristers and Solicitors. Commercial street.

G. F. CANE, Barrister and Solicitor, Room 11, Johnston Block.

MCINNES & MCINNES, Barristers, Room 6, Johnston Block, Commercial street.

YARWOOD & YOUNG, Barristers, corner of Commercial and Bastion streets.

BOTANIST.

T. HARDY, Botanic Druggist, Winfield Crescent. Try Hardy's Pile Ointment.

DENTISTS.

DR. MASON, Dentist Extracting a specialty. Gas and Ether administered. Office, Odd-Fellow's Block, Nanaimo.

W. J. CURRY, D. D. S., Green Block. First-class work guaranteed.

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CRESCENT PHARMACY. HALL & STEARMAN, proprietors. Victoria Crescent. Dispensing and family recipes a specialty.

MCDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON CO., Limited. Medical Hall, corner Commercial and Bastion streets. Telephone 1-3-5.

DYE WORKS.

NANAIMO DYE WORKS.—Dyeing, Cleaning and Repairing 14 Nicol street. C. CHARLTON, Manager.

FISH MARKET.

G. MARSH, Wholesale Dealer in Fish and Game, Bastion Street, Nanaimo.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL—PETER WEIGLE, Proprietor. Victoria Crescent.

INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT

M. WOLFE, Financial and Insurance Agent, Johnston Block.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE.

FOREMAN & HARDY, Real Estate Brokers-Bastion street.

PAINTING, PAPER-HANGING.

A. NASH, House and Sign Painter, Paper-Hanger, etc. Corner of Albert and Milton streets. P. O. box 298.

SECOND-HAND STORE.

D. TAYLOR, Dealer in all kinds of New and Second-Hand Furniture, and Fancy Articles of every description. Next to Quennell's Commercial street.

MILK INSPECTION.

Tested by the Curtis-Babcock Milk-Tester.

Milk Supplied by	*Percentage of Butter Fat.*
James Marshall	7.2
Martin Land	5.6
W. Calverley	5.2
J. Candle	5.1
H. B Calverley	4.4
W. Raines	4.0
J. Calverley	4.0
Stokes & Malpass	3.6

ROBT. E. MCKECHNIE, M.D.,
Health Officer.

Nanaimo, B.C., Aug. 26, 1896.

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We are back to the old stand again but are
MINUS ANY OLD OR UNSEASONABLE LINES OF GOODS
As we either sold at auction or packed and shipped these old-times so you will see nothing but
FRESH, NEW GOODS

See our
Millinery Department
It's up to date.
STEVENSON & CO.'S
Great Cash Dry Goods & Men's Furnishings Store
Commercial St., Nanaimo, B. C.

From Now On
To the End of August
Closing-out Lines
Must be the Order of the Day
THIS MEANS
Exceptional Opportunities in Many Lines

TO-DAY WE BEGIN TO OFFER -:-
Lawns, Prints, Flannelettes, Muslins, Chambrays, Ginghams, and all Summer Goods at a 10 per cent. reduction to clear.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS -:-
Will be Reduced to Very Low Prices

Call and save money here by getting our cash discount, instead of a chance for a bike, etc.—money saved is money made—at the
N.E.P.S. Store

Bicycles. Bicycles.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS
To Bicycles done on our premises at the shortest possible notice.

WM. CRESSEL,
Next to Sloan & Scott's Old Stand.

P. S—A large consignment of bicycle sundries just arrived from the east.

HAVE YOUR
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs
DONE BY THE
Pioneer Steam Laundry
By so doing you will PATRONIZE WHITE LABOR And help to GET RID OF THE CHINESE!
Dye Works in connection.
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