Tried
By the test of public opinion and found "all right."
Second Year
And increased success of the people's paper, the
Nanaimo Mail. 25c. a month by carrier.

The Nanaimo Semi-Weekly Mail.

Librarian Victoria

Printing
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. 12.—NO. 18. NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1896. WHOLE NO. 77.

Now is the Time

TO KILL
ALL INSECT PESTS

Infesting Trees, Shrubs, Flowers and Vegetables. o o o o o o o:—

You want something that will do the business effectually, yet will not injure the most delicate flower or plant.

The SAN JOSE TREE WASH

Does the trick. Try a tin.

We also have in stock Whale Oil Soap, used by all Fruit Growers.

We have a small stock of Fruit Jars—Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons.

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.

Sterilized Cream from the Delta Creamery, very choice, in Pint Jars.

We have a full line of the best Groceries at the Bottom Prices. Quality Guaranteed.

We have just opened out a large consignment of Boots and Shoes. Prices are right.

Call and See our Stock and Get our Figures. It will pay you.

The People's Store, Victoria Crescent.

LADIES!

As the New Spring Season is now upon us ..... **Do Not Fail**

to come and inspect our stock of

Ladies' AND Children's Millinery

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.

J. S. STANNARD & CO.,

Crescent Store, Nanaimo, B. C.

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To know that the Best and Purest Preserves made } **IN BRITISH COLUMBIA** { Are those prepared by

OKELL & MORRIS.

We only make the best. Try them. { Black Currant, Strawberry, Red Currant and Gooseberry Preserves now ready.

Broken Bicycles

—SHOULD BE—

Repaired in Good Shape

to avoid danger of accidents.

Repairing Bikes a Specialty

—AT—

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See the HYSLOP.

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Wholesale and Retail Butchers

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DON'T LOSE THE OPPORTUNITY.

If you haven't had unfortunate experiences with shoes you are to be congratulated. Perhaps you cannot tell the right side of leather from the wrong side, but that's no reason why you shouldn't get what you pay for to the last cent's worth. When you can buy a pair of shoes from us you will know just what to expect from them and you won't be disappointed, for we tell you the exact truth and nothing but the truth.

ORR & RENDELL.

LORD RUSSELL.

Chief Justice of England delivers an Address before the American Bar A o ...iation.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Over 4,500 people assembled to listen to the address of Lord Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, on "International Arbitration," before the American Bar Association. It was one of the most distinguished audiences ever gathered here. Lord Russell was greeted with hearty applause. Beside Lord Russell there were grouped on the platform United States Supreme Judge Rufus W. Peckham, United States Attorney-General Harmon, Judge Bartlett, of the New York court of appeals; Courtland T. Parker, of the New Jersey United States district court; Judge Coxe, J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia; Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis; William Butler Allen, of New York; Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont; James C. Carter, of New York; Nathan L. Shipman, of Connecticut; Bishop John P. Newman, Sir Francis Lockwood and Montague Crickenthorpe.

President Moorefield Storey, of Boston, in presenting Lord Russell, said: "I have now the very great pleasure of not introducing, for he needs no introduction to any English-speaking lawyer, but of presenting to you, Lord Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, who will deliver the annual address on the subject of 'International Arbitration.'"

Lord Russell prefaced his words by a modest but handsome acknowledgment of the hearty welcome with which he was honored. Speaking of the movement for arbitration, Lord Russell said in part:

"In 1890 the senate and house of representatives of the United States adopted a concurrent resolution requesting the president to make use of any fit occasion to enter into negotiations with other governments, to the end that any differences or disputes which could not be adjusted by diplomatic agency might be referred to arbitration and peacefully adjusted by such means. The British house of commons responded in 1893 by passing unanimously a resolution expressive of the satisfaction it felt with the action of congress and of the hope that the government of the Queen would lend its ready co-operation to give effect to it. The parliaments of Denmark and Switzerland and the French chamber of deputies have followed suit. It seemed eminently desirable that there should be an agency by which members of the great representative and executive bodies of the world interested in this far reaching question should meet on common ground and discuss the basis for common action. With this object there has recently been founded 'The Permanent Parliamentary Committee in Favor of Arbitration and Peace,' or, as it is sometimes called, 'The Inter-Parliamentary Union.' This union has a permanent organization. Its officers and members are not vain idealists; they are men of the world. They do not claim to be regenerators of mankind, nor do they promise the millenium, they are doing honest and useful work in making straighter and less difficult the path of intelligent progress. Speaking in this place I need only refer in passing to the remarkable Pan-American congress held in your states in 1890 at the instance of the late Mr. Blaine, directed to the same peaceful object.

"It is obvious, therefore, that the sentiment for peace and in favor of arbitration as the alternative for war is growing apace. How has that sentiment told on the direct action of nations? How far have they shaped their policy according to its methods? The answers to these questions are peaceful and encouraging. Experience has shown that over a large area international differences may honorably, practicably and usefully be dealt with by peaceful arbitrament. To thirty-two of these the United States has been a party, and Great Britain to some twenty of them.

"There are many instances, also, of the introduction of arbitration into treaties. Here again, the United States appears in the van, but are we thence to conclude that the millenium of peace has arrived—that the dove has returned to the ark, a sure sign that the waters of international strife have permanently subsided? I am not sanguine enough to lay this flattering unction to my soul. Unbridled ambition, thirst for wide dominion, pride of power still holds sway, although with lessened force and in some sort under the restraint of the healthier opinion of the world.

"But further, friend as I am of peace, I would yet affirm that there may be even greater calamities than war—the dishonor of a nation, the triumph of an unrighteous cause, the perpetuation of hopeless and debasing tyranny. It behooves, then, all who are friends of peace and advocates of arbitration to recognize the difficulties and to discriminate betwen the causes in which friendly arbitration is and in which it may not be practically possible. Arbitration will not cover the whole field of international controversy, and until the great powers of the world bind themselves in league to coerce a recalcitrant member of the family of nations, we have still to face the more than possible disregard by powerful states of the obligations of good faith and of justice. The scheme of such a combination has been advocated, but the signs of its accomplishment are absent. I doubt whether in any case a permanent tribunal, the members of which shall be priorily designated, is practicable or desirable. In the first place the character of the best tribunal must largely depend on what is to be arbitrated. The interests involved are commonly so enormous and the forces of national sympathy, pride and prejudice are so searching, so great and so subtle, that I doubt whether a tribunal, the membership of which has a character of permanence, even if solely composed of men accustomed to exercise the judicial faculty, would long retain general confidence, and I fear it might gradually assume intolerable pretensions. There is danger, too, to be guarded against from another quarter. So long as war remains the sole court wherein to try international quarrels, the risk of failure are so tremendous and the mere rumor of war so paralyzes commercial and industrial life, that pretensions wholly unfounded would rarely be advanced by any nation and the strenuous efforts of statesmen, whether immediately concerned or not, will be directed to prevent war. But if there be a standing court of nations to which any power may resort, with little cost and no risk, the temptation may be strong to put forward unfounded claims and pretentions in support of which there may readily be found in some countries (Can we except even Great Britain and the United States?) busybody jingoes only too ready to air their spurious and inflammatory patriotism.

"There is one influence which, by the law of the nations, may be legitimately exercised by the powers in the interests of peace—I mean mediation. I began by speaking of the two general divisions—American and British—of that English-speaking world which you and I represent, and with one more reference to them I end. We cannot doubt the influence they possess for insuring the healthy progress and the peace of mankind, but if this influence is to be fully felt they must work together in cordial friendship, each people in its own sphere of action. If they have great power they have also great responsibility. No cause they espouse can but triumph. The future is in large part theirs. They have the making of history in the times that are to come. The greatest calamity that could befall them would be strife, should it divide them. Let us pray that this never shall be. Let us pray that they will always be self-respecting, each in honor upholding its own flag, safeguarding its own heritage of right and respecting the rights of others, that each in its own way fulfilling its national destiny, they shall yet work in harmony for the progress and peace of the world."

At the close of Lord Russell's address the audience rose, applauded and cheered him to the echo. The demonstration lasted fully fifteen minutes. A number of persons shook hands with him, heartily congratulating him on the masterly address. On motion of Edward J. Phelps, seconded by James C. Carter, the thanks of the association were extended to Lord Russell for his luminous and eloquent address. Gen. F. F. Bullard, of New York, offered the following, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the American Bar Association concur with the principles enunciated in the eloquent address of Lord Russell; and, be it further

"Resolved, That it be referred to the committee on international law, to recommend such further action as shall be deemed proper to forward the great cause of international arbitration."

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—To-day being Ottawa's civic holiday there was an immense crowd who turned out to witness the formal opening of the new Liberal parliament, yesterday being devoted to the constitutional preliminaries of the swearing-in of members and the installing of speakers of both houses. At 3 o'clock the jam was so great that a very large number failed to get admission to the precincts of the house to hear Lord Aberdeen deliver the speech from the throne, which was as follows:

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"The necessity of making provision for public service has compelled me to summon you together at this somewhat inconvenient season.

"It is impossible to lay before you at this session the public accounts for the past year, or indeed any of the reports usually submitted to parliament. Under these circumstances and in view of the fact that you will be required to reassemble early in the ensuing year, it does not appear expedient to invite your attention to any measures beyond the passage of the supplies. The operation of the tariff will be made a subject of careful enquiry during the recess, with a view to the preparation of such a measure as may, without doing injustice to any interest, materially lighten the burdens of the people. Immediate steps will be taken to effect a settlement of the Manitoba school question, and I have every confidence that when parliament next assembles this important controversy will have been adjusted satisfactorily.

"Gentlemen of House of Commons: The estimates for the current year will be laid before you forthwith.

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I hope that when you will have given the necessary attention to the consideration of the year's supplies, I may be allowed to relieve you from duty of further attendance at this session of parliament."

At the request of Sir Charles Tupper consideration of the address in reply to the speech from the throne was deferred until Monday next.

All the Liberal members from British Columbia and Northwest Territories and Manitoba, along with Senator McInnes, waited on Hon. Mr. Laurier to-day in regard to the vacant portfolio of the interior. The Manitoba members and the Northwest members of course asked that it should go to them, while some of the British Columbia members said that it ought to go to that province. There were others who agreed that the interior was a department which rightly belonged to Manitoba and the Territories, but at the same time they urged that cabinet representation be given to British Columbia as soon as it was possible to do so. Mr. Morrison, while strongly advocating the province having cabinet representation as soon as possible, said that he did not wish to embarass the leader of the government at the present time. Hon. Mr. Laurier recognized the necessity of the province getting cabinet representation and said that the matter would have his careful attention.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Labor troubles in England.—Political Prisoner Released.

London, Aug. 22.—Albert George Whitehead, an Irish political prisoner, was released from Portland prison this morning. Whitehead is an American citizen. Before coming to this country he resided in New Jersey. He will probably sail for the United States on Monday next. Whitehead, whose real name is Murphy, was convicted with Dr. Thomas Gallagher, John Curtis Kent and Henry Hamomnd Wilson in London thirteen years ago, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Late reports from confidential sources on the other side to men working for the amnesty association in this country say Whitehead is mentally unbalanced in consequence of the severe treatment he received in prison.

Patrick J. O'Brien had a long interview with the secretary of the United States embassy, James R. Roosevelt today, and it is believed that it had some connection with the steps to be taken to transport the released Irish prisoners to America. The greatest secrecy prevails regarding the departure of Dr. Thomas Gallagher. It is probable that he will start early next week.

The past week has been the quietest of the year, politically, socially and in every way. The main features of interest have been the silver question in the West and the Cretan insurrection in the East. The dull season has brought the usual disturbances among the laborers and artisans, and the long threatened dockers' strike seems coming to a head. The men at several of the naval torpedo works are already out and trouble is brewing among the Nottingham lace workers; the East End tailors' strike has begun against the large tailoring firms, and the men will be withdrawn from the other concerns shortly. The strike is prompted by the middlemen, who get contracts from the big houses and then distribute them to journeymen. The middlemen claim that they have 35,000 journeymen behind them. A London Cabbies' strike against the privileged cabs at the railway stations is being discussed.

News of the great success of the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Babylonia has been received here. The most notable result of the excavations is that the history of the Babylonian people as recorded in cuneiform wrting on tablets is carried back at least 2,250 years further than yet known. There is now abundant written evidence that the Babylonian people existed and were civilized enough to be able to write at least 7,000 years before Christ. Prof. Hilprecht is at present at Constantinople arranging for the classification of inscriptions on objects of priceless value.

The second report of the select committee of the house of lords on Sunday observance has just been published. It contains a memorial signed by 734 members of the dramatic and musical profession, expressing the hope that the law prohibiting the opening of places of amusement for pay on Sunday will be upheld in order to protect a half million persons against Sunday labor. The experience of Western cities of the United States is quoted as evidence in support of upholding the law.

The recent reports of William Waldorf Astor's desire to marry Princess Victoria of Wales are declared by an intimate friend of Mr. Astor to be entirely without foundation. Mr. Astor has been travelling upon the continent since Henley week, and he will not return to England until the latter part of September, when he will at once proceed to Cliveden.

The French newspapers are making things very unpleasant for President Faure, whom they accuse of coercion. They say the people are seriously discussing a consulate or a directory. During his recent tour of France he assumed the airs of a sovereign, insisting upon triumphal arches and salutes, and that the garrisons be turned out to receive him. Now, for the czar's reception, the president has decided to adopt the Napoleonic costume after the portrait of Greuze, a black velvet coat embroidered with gold thread, a waistcoat with wide lapels, high boots, and a belt carrying a gold-hilted sword.

"Him With the Nose."

Owen Sound, Aug. 21.—What will probably be remembered as one of the hottest political campaigns ever held in Canada is now proceeding in the constituency of North Grey. The riding is fairly deluged with Tory ward heelers and pushers imported from far and near. The Conservatives are spending much money and have brought down "him with the nose," Hugh John McDonald, in the hope that the electors may be overwhelmed by the striking resemblance of that much-exhibited individual to his illustrious father. Mr. James McLauchlin has at his back a large number of Conservative speakers; among them are Hon. Clarke Wallace and Messrs. Sproule and McNeill and W. F. McLean, M.P.'s. The Tories have arranged a "mass meeting" for Friday evenig next, on which occasion Hon. Hugh John is billed to show his nose to the audience.

Becoming Suspicious of American Money.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 22.—The banks of Toronto are daily becoming more suspicious of American money. Not one of them will accept any form of American money at par to any great extent. Yesterday the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, refused to take United States bills or silver from any one. The merchants' bank is the only bank in Hamilton that receives bills at par from customers in small amounts.

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Mr. Rufus Pope, M.P., has received a cablegram from London saying that a block of 120,000 shares of Big Three mine were sold yesterday and that other large sales will no doubt follow.

London, Aug. 21.—There was a slight flurry of snow here on Wednesday and a heavy frost.

NO. 3586

Is the Lucky Number.—Mr. Merrifield wins the Bike.

Stevenson & Co., who have the faculty of keeping their business prominently before the public, and are always introducing something new, Monday evening weighed the coal that has been in their window for the past two months and excited no little interest among those who were of a speculative nature.

The coal weighed 1196 lbs. Mr. Merrifield within 6oz. i. e., 1196lbs. 6oz. The following were the next nearest the right number:

We put in one paragraph all those who guess was the same.

1195:—Peter Black, E. W. Freur, A. Waddington, N. 6562.

1198:—Peter Black.

1199½:—Florence Docoulli.

1200:—Jas. Bradley, G. Mayne, S. H. E. Peck, Edith Wright, Wm. Paterson, Rose Hilbert, D. A. Galbraith, A. E. Buxton, Jas. Rickson, Mrs. Bucklev, W. Frawnce, Mr. P. Smith, F. Cook, A. Macdougall, T. H. James, Jno. Eastman, Mrs. A. C. Wilson, Geo. Hurst.

Upon the Shining Wheel.

At 7:30 o'clock Monday morning Rev. Canon Good united in marriage Mr. Chas. Charlton and Miss R. G. King. Mr. Charlton was supported by Mr Gus. Bate and the bride was given away by Mr A. G. King, Jr. After the ceremony and breakfast the newly married couple started out for Victoria on bicycles. Apropos to this wedding we reprint the following lines by Jennie E. T. Dowe:

We wheeled away the morning,
And we waltzed away the night,
Sweet Nellie was my darling,
She was my heart's delight;
We flirted! oh, so freely, and neither thought it wrong,
For life is but a little spin, nor flirting time is long:
But my heart was all my own, nor love did ever feel,
Until I saw my saucy Nell upon her shining wheel.

We boated on the summer sea,
We bowled a giddy game.
We laughed away the happy hours,
We flirted Cupid's flame:
We kissed each other kindly, and neither thought it wrong,
For life is but a little spin nor kissing time is long:
But my heart was all my own, nor love did ever feel,
Until I saw my saucy Nell upon her shining wheel.

I said, "Sweet Nell, O marry me!
The summer flyeth fast,
The winter winds will weary,
But love will ever last!"
And Nell and I were married, and neither thought it wrong,
For life is but a little spin, nor wedding time is long:
And we wheeled away together, nor never fear did feel,
For life is all a honeymoon upon the shining wheel.

An Ottawa despatch dated Aug. 24 says that W. W. B. McInnes moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. It says: "Mr. McInnes made an excellent speech. He spoke at length on the great capabilities of the country, especially British Columbia, at the same time pointing to the fact that notwithstanding all these capibilities, richness of the soil and the great mineral wealth of the west prosperity did not exist there now nor in the Dominion, and this was largely due to the policy of the late government, which fostered monopolies and prevented that distribution of wealth which would otherwise have followed a tariff for revenue policy. If a department of mines was created in the Dominion government that portfolio, he was satisfied, would go to British Columbia, and then that province would get what it was entitled to and which the late government had practically recognized. He gave a terrible denunciation of Sir Charles Tupper for first pursuing a policy on the school question with the view of capturing Quebec and after having lost the election was now crying out against the French. In conclusion he paid a compliment to the strong government which Premier Laurier had formed. Mr. Lemieux followed in French.

Enthusiasm Over Kootenay.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—Thomas Kelly and W. J. Christie, two prominent Winnipegers, returned to-day from the Kootenay mining district. Like all others who visit that region they are most enthusiastic over its bright prospects. Mr. Kelly is so convinced that the history of mining in the western states is going to be repeated in Kootenay that he has decided to take up his residence there for the next few months. He has become financially interested in some valuable properties.

Notes From Federal Capital.

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—A petition from Chinese merchants of Victoria for a consul at that port has reached the department, and Mr. Parmalee will present it to Li Hung Chang.

The government intend opening a mining bureau in Montreal shortly. A skilled mining expert from British Columbia will be placed in charge.

Four officials of the secretary's branch and four of the architect's branch of the public works department were discharged yesterday.

Mr. Sifton left for Winnipeg yesterday afternoon.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Some Pertinent Questions Propounded to the Sanitary Committee and Medical Health Officer.

EDITOR MAIL:—One of the charges made by the Rev. D. A. McRae against Chief of Police Crossan reads thus: "That on several occasions during the past six months he has failed to carry out the instructions of the judicial health officer, and in this way has endangered the health and lives of the citizens." I don't know what particular instructions of the Medical Health officer he has refused to obey, but one thing is very certain, that some clauses of the Health By-law has not been enforced Whether the fault lay with the Chief or a part falls on the Sanitary Committee and the Medical Health officer is an open question. Possibly a little discussion in your valuable columns would throw a little light on the subject. The clauses in the Health By-law to which I refer is the prohibi ion of the use of privy pits within the limits of the Municipality. Now what I want to know is did the Sanatary Committee of the City Council go around or make any enquiry if such pits were in use in the City? If so what did they do about it, or what report did they make to the council, if any?

Does the Medical Health Officer know that such pits are in use within the City limits and if so what did he do about it?

Does the Sanatary Committee and Medical Health officer know that hogs in large numbers has been kept penned up at Chinatown, and if so what did they do about it?

An answer to the above questions by the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee and the Medical Health officer would be in order.—ENQUIRER.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Geo. B. McAuley Held up and Relieved of $11,000 in Gold Bullion.

Geo. B. McCauley, secretary of the Cariboo Mining Company, was returning from Camp McKinney, B. C., to Spokane on Tuesday, Aug. 18. with nearly $11,000 worth of gold bullion, when he was held up and robbed by a masked man. McCauley tells his story as follows:

"Tuesday morning, I started alone from the Cariboo mine at Camp McKinney, in a buggy, with three gold bricks weighing 656½ ounces. About two and a half miles from the mine, on a little hill in the woods, I heard a voice saying: 'Give us your money.' I looked up to the left, and on the bank of the road, about thirty feet distant, I saw a masked man. He was pointing a short-barreled carbine at me. He them told me to hold up my hands. I told him I had no arms with me, but he insisted on my holding up my hands. He said to me: 'Throw out the money.' I got out of the buggy, went to the back part, and took out the saddlebags which contained the bricks. He ordered me to throw them on the bank, which I did. He then asked me if I had any money. I replied that I had a few dollars, and said: 'Surely you don't want that.' He again savagely said: 'Throw it out.' In my right pants pocket I had a $5 bill, $1 in silver, and a little small change, and a knife. I turned the pocket inside out, and threw the contents on the bank. Then I returned to the buggy, and he ordered me to drive in front of him. I turned my head around to see what he was doing. He immediately dropped the saddlebags, took up his rifle, and pointed it at me. He told me to drive on, and not turn back. That was the last I saw of him. I had some money in another pocket, which he could have had for the asking."

Bryan's Definition of Free Silver.

In a speech at Pittsburg, recently, Wm. J. Bryan, Democratic nominee for for presidency, gave a lucid definition of "free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1." He said: "Sixteen to one simply means that according to law the debt-paying power of one ounce of gold, when coined, shall be equal to the debt-paying power of 16 ounces of silver, when coined. It simply means that the silver dollar is sixteen times as heavy as the gold dollar. When we say that we are in favor of the present ratio of 16 to 1, we simply mean that we are in favor of having the silver dollar remain the size it is now, and in favor of having the gold dollar remain the size it is now. That is what we mean. That has been the ratio since the days of Andrew Jackson, and that shall be the ratio at which the mints shall be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"It means this: That if you have a debt you can go into the market and buy silver and have it coined, and use that silver ty pay your debts. Already you can go out into the market and buy gold and have it coined to pay your debts; and when you have the right to use either one of them, if they attempt to corner one metal, you can use the other. But, if you have but one metal which you can convert into money, and that metal is cornered, you are at the mercy of those who are managing the corner.

"Now, just one word more. I have heard people talk about going out and buying silver for 50 cents, having it coined ints 100 cents, and profiting to the extent of the difference. I have known men spend time in speculating upon how much could be ma e under such a system. I cannot for the life of me see where the profit is going to be. I cannot see who is going to sell silver for less than it would be worth coined. But there are people speculating as to the amount that can be made at buying it at half price."

A Voice—"Wouldn't the silver mine owners have a monopoly?"

"The silver, when produced, is of no use to the man who produces it until he either exchanges it for money or converts it into money for his own use. And the moment he brings that silver from the mine and converts it into money, that money is in use to buy commodities produced by the toilers of this country. And until that money is brought into existence, there is no money to buy the things which people produce. Therefore, when we legislate to prevent money coming into existence, we legislate against those who have muscle to sell, or products to sell, and cannot sell them until there is money to buy them.

"This is conclusive enough to say one who is not wilfully blind or naturally an idiot. A thing is valuable according to i s demand in use. Demonetize gold and forbid its use in the arts and manufactures by law, and it would at command a dollar a pound. Make silver the only money of redemption, an I it will soon take the place of gold among the the precious metals. It is largely a matter of legislation. Our silver dollars are at par, although only worth about 55 cents as bullion (owing to adverse silver legislation), and yet they are not and never were redeemable in gold. If the "silver of the world" were "dumped on the United States" in consequence of free silver legislation. it would only result in giving as prosperous times, as it would give us only about $60 per capita; whereas the most flourishing and progressive time we ever had was when there was $90 per capita of money in circulation—mostly paper. But other countries need all the silver they have, and are constantly buying from this. They buy it now at 31 to 1, and coin it at 15½ to 1—a palpable robbery of our miners.

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THE PROVINCE

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Revier House

SKINNER STREET,

MRS. JAS. HAWKING, (late of the Temperance House) desires to express her thanks to the public for former patronage, and now begs to state that the Revier House has been comfortably arranged for the accommodation of boarders, steady or transient. Single or double rooms with hot or cold water baths, and electric light in each room. Everything strictly first-class and charges moderate. Remember the house, a half-minute's walk from the old stand north.

RE-OPENING

The Globe Hotel

FRONT STREET,

Has been renovated and re-furnished, and is now conducted as a first-class hotel.

MR. ALBERT RAUCH can be found as mixologist.

Superior accommodation is provided for the public.

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MR. J. A. THOMPSON

Having completed the erection of the Arlington Hotel at NANOOSE BAY, this handsome and commodious hotel is now prepared to receive and comfortably entertain travelers and others.

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...URDAY, - - - - - - AUGUST 15, 1896

Erratum.

...n our article of last issue on the ...ard of Police Commissioners in ...eaking of the charges preferred ...ainst Chief Crossan and Constable ...ompson we said that the matter ...s "now sub judice," but by some ...accountable freak of the composi..., we were made to say "now sub ...stice." Equally strange is the ...t that the error escaped the vig...nt eyes of the proof-reader.

What is the Remedy?

In our last issue we pointed out our readers what was regarded ...us as a very high-handed piece ...one-man rule, as exemplified by ...e late Police Commissioners' ac...n.

The majority is every large that ...ndorses our opinion, for on every ...de the cry is going forth, "Can't ...e people do something to put an ...d to this state of thing?" and ...is demand reasonably makes us ...k the question: What is the ...medy? By a strange law the ...ople of this city are compelled to ...ay the police officers and yet their ...ppointment to such office is made ...y a majority of the Commissioners, ...ppointed by the Government. ...his, in our judgment, is a very ...rong proceeding, for the people, ...ho are daily observers of its men ...f office, ought to be most capable ...f making appointments to suit the ...ecessities of their case. We are ...minded of the wisdom of this ...urse in the present difficulty, as ...e appointment made by the Gov...nment of one of the members of ...at Board, this year, has lent him...lf to an influence sufficient...strong to change his de...sion in less than 24 hours, and ...hus postpone without a reason the ...vestigation that ought, in fairness ...o the gentleman who made the ...harges, to have been made in the ...rst instance, and would have been ...ade, we believe, if the petitioners' ...emand in the filling of such office ...ad been granted.

This matter, however, if traced ...ack to its original source, must, in ...he most of cases, be the blame of ...he people themselves, for, as a ...atter of fact, we may be said to ...ave an indirect chance of making ...hese appointments and placing the ...ight men in the right place. After ...ll it reduces itself back to the bal...ot box, for just as surely as the ...overnment appoints our civic of...icers so the members of the civic ...ommunity appoint the Govern...ment. Of course it is just as easy ...or the Government to make mis...takes in appointment as it is for in...dividual voters to do in making the ...Government, the nearest approach ...o correctness in these matters is to ...determine appointments of any ...kind on the ground of individual ...character. This is one of the faults ...of party politics that it seldom takes ...the men into consideration, and ...until we judge of fitness from this ...basis we ought not to blame the ...Government but ourselves. These ...matters of social and moral value ...ought to be the demand of every ...respectable community and after...wards a choice of party political ...principle. When the individual ...members of Governments, muni...cipal councils and boards of police ...commissioners are appointed from ...this basis, it will be easy to get the ...direct officers of the law to do their ...duty. Let these men know once ...for all that the men above them are ...a terror to evil doers and no in...vestigation will be necessary, or if ...necessary in any single case, will ...be prosecuted with such vigilance ...as to reduce the possibility of them ...down to a minnimum. We would ...reduce this principle down to ...the affairs of British Columbia, for ...it is the only sound method of cer...tifying ourselves of the possibility ...of getting good laws and getting good men who would enforce them. We are driven to the far-reaching and mighty importance of the ballot box, that is looked upon so lightly by many, as the only remedy for the evils that afflict us, but until the people who complain make these demands from their officers, even the officers themselves are not to blame, the moral claims of the commmunity must be presented before we can legitimately complain of the want of its operation. However, we claim that character (and by that we do not mean that superstitious, supercilious expression of men that blows its trumpet of religiousity) but the intelligent, solid, clean and strong moral manhood that shudders at the existence of these damning institutions, and whose life is a rebuke to the existence of all such influences. The remedy, then, is that the nature of what we seek to exist around us must be contained in every individual that makes and administers the laws under which we live. This is no more than a reasonable demand and must appear to all as being a needed remedy.

The Masses and the Classes.

Never in the history of the United States has political feeling reached such absorbing intensity as that felt in the present presidential campaign in that country. Not even in the dark days when slavery was the burning question, when North and South were arrayed against each other in deadly hostility was there such a disturbing, uneasy uncertainty of what the future will bring footh. For once sectional and party lines are practically eliminated, and the issue is now a trial for supremacy squarely waged between the classes and the masses. On the one side we find bankers and brokers, money lenders and speculators, railroad kings and coal barons, land grabbers and monopolists, trusts and combines and all that horde of parisites that have grown rich through special privileges granted by corrupt legislators. They, naturally enough, dread any change that would have a tendency to upset their regime of plunder.

Opposed to this formidable array of wealth, power and organized effort, we find the toiling, sweating mass of humanity, known as the common people. It did not require a very keen observer to see that the climax now before the people of the United States was but a question of time. We doubt if ever there was a period in any country since the disruption of the Roman Empire, when wholesale theft and plunder of the popular earnings was so rife as in the last decade in the United States. At the present time the United States is absolutely and irredeemobly steeped in debt—national debt, state debt, county debt, city debt, township debt and school district debt. The railroads of the country are mortgaged for more than their actual value. A very large portion of the chattel property is mortgaged or pledged for promissory notes, book accounts, judgments and other forms of unsatisfied obligations. With such an object lesson before the people it is not to be wondered at that part affiliations should be cast aside and a united effort of the common people to uproot the upas tree of corruption and special privileges which brought forth such deadly fruit. We sincerely hope that the people to the south of us will be true to their own best interest and follow the good example set by the people of this country—in sweeping Tupperism out of exsstence—that they will likewise relegate McKinleyism, and all that word implies, to the shades of eternal oblivion on the 3rd of next November.

Chief Crossan's Subititute

We understond that to Mr. Charlton H. Pearson has been assigned the onerous duty of drawing Chief Crossan's salary during that gentleman's absence from the city. If a substitute was necessary we have have no doubt but what Mr. Pearson would fill the bill to a nicety. We say if necessary. On this point we are positive, that for the enforcement of law and order and the preservation of the peace, a substitute for Chief Crossan was about as necessary as the fifth wheel for a wagon. But how was Mr. Pearson appointed? According to the Municipal Act, all appointments to the police force must be made by the Board of Police Commissioners. In this case, if we are rightly informed, Mr. Pearson was appointed and sworn into office by Police Magistrate Simpson. It is now in order for Mayor Davison and Mr. Johnston to resign from the Board of Police Commissioners as their presence on the Board is perfectly superfluous. Dictator Simpson is a whole Board in himself.

Editorial Notes.

We understand that Mr. Robert Duggan is about to "carry the war into China" in other words he is going into competition with "John in the vegetable business. The spasmodic and utterly unsystematic trial of those, who in the past went into this business, in itself presignified failure. We trust Mr. Duggan will profit by the mistakes of his predecessors and adopt some system in his business whereby his customers can rely on him for a supply of their needs at regular and stated periods. If so, we have no doubt but what he will not only build up a large and remunerative business but also prove that the good people of Nanaimo would prefer to patronize one of their own race than the moon-eyed Mongolian.

Police Constable Thompson is still on duty and the charges recently made against him, and formally laid before the Board of Police Commissioners by the Rev. D. A. McRae remain unanswered and undenied. Will the moral loving people of Nanaimo tamely submit to such an indignity? In writing the above we don't necessarily imply that Thompson is guily. Under the law, and in common justice, every man should be considered innocent until proven guilty, and Constable Thompson's case is no exception to the rule, but the question naturally arises, would a man—any man with a knowledge of innocence on his part and ability through such knowledge to successfully refute the charges made against him—be prepared to drift with the tide and burke investigation for a period of eight weeks, without a formal—or informal denial of guilt. We think not. Such being our opinion we reiterate, with added emphasis, what we said in a former article. That Constable Thompson should demand an immediate investigation, or else retire from the police force.

"The Rev. D. A. McRae, until recently pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyteriam Church, and well-known throughout the city by his PECULIAR stand on municipal politices, leaves the city tomorrow morning en route to his new field of labor in Los Angeles." The above we take from our evening contemporary of the 21st inst. The small caps are ours, and we call attention to the word to show that any of our citizens having the termity to hold or express opinions not in consonance with the editor of that paper are qualified as "peculiar."

Single Tax Ticks.

Under present conditions men's first great object is to secure themselves and those dependent on them, against want, or the fear of want. No matter how much of this world's goods they may accumulate, they are not secure against want. We frequently read in the daily press of former millionaires dying in poverty, But with opportunities open to all on equal terms—with conditions so that if a man spent all he earned to-day he would be certain of employment at natural wages, i. e., all he produced, tomorrow, that fear would vanish. Then man's next great desire—to appear well in the eyes of his fellows would predominate. Dishonesty would be the exception instead of the rule.

Toryism—in its analysis, the struggle to sustain unfair advantage—which, perforce, is almost universal to-day would vanish with dishonesty. Single-taxers do not propose to change human nature. They admit that is beyond their power, but they do propose to make conditions such that the best in human natnre will come to the surface instead of the worst characteristics, as at present. In addition to this stimulation to morality, the single-tax being the only tax, the eyes of all would be upon it.

Included in the reform would be the publication of the assessment rolls. Every tax payer would know how his neighbor was assessed. Being a tax exclusively on privilege, and in proportion to the privelege enjoyed instead of upon production, exchange, distribution, consumption, or possession, no honest man could object to paying his share, particularly as its benefits would return to him in public improvements. Single-taxers would confine government to its proper function—that of preserving equal freedom. They would issue no bonds whatever, as that would be absolutely unnecessary, besides being a perversion of the law of equal freedom. Without equal rights to nature's bounties there can be no equality or fraternity. Some would pre-empt claims on Broadway, while others would have to satisfy themselves on the staked plains. Present conditions come too near to that kind of liberty to suit single-taxers. —Texas State Labor Journal.

O'CONNELL AND BIDDY MORIARTY.

A Vigorous Use of Euclid's Terms Silences a Loud-Mouthed Woman.

A correspondent wishes to read the story of O'Connell's victory over Biddy Moriarty. The story is as follows:

One of the drollest scenes of vituperation that O'Connell ever figured in took place in the early part of his life. Not long after he was called to the bar his character and peculiar talents received rapid recognition from all who were even casually acquainted with him. His talents for vituperative language were by some, even in those days, considered great, and he was matchless as a scold. There was, however, at that time in Dublin a certain woman, Biddy Moriarty, who had a huckster's stall on one of the quays nearly opposite the Four Courts. She was a virago of the first water, very able with her fist, and still more formidable with her tongue.

From one end of Dublin to the other she was notorious for her powers of abuse, and even in the provinces Mrs. Moriarty's language passed into currency. The dictionary of Dublin slang had been considerably enlarged by her, and her voluble impudence had almost become proverbial. Some of O'Connell's friends, however, thought that he could beat her at the use of her own weapons.

Of this, however, he had some doubt himself when he had listened once or twice to some minor specimens of her Billingsgate.

It was mooted once whether the young Kerry barrister could encounter her, and some one of the company, in O'Connell's presence, rather too freely ridiculed the idea of his being able to meet the famous Madame Moriarty. O'Connell never liked the idea of being put down, and he profesed his readiness to encounter her, and even backed himself for the match. Bets were offered and taken, and it was decided the matter should come off at once.

The party adjourned to the huckster's stall, and there was the owner herself superintending the sale of small wares. A few loungers and ragged idlers were hanging round her stall, for Biddy was a "character," and, in a way, was one of the sights of Dublin.

O'Connell was very confident of success. He had laid an ingenious plan for overcoming her, and, with all the anxiety of an ardent experimentalist, waited to put it into practice.

He resolved to open the attack. At this time O'Connell's own party and the loungers about the place formed an audience quite sufficient to rouse Mrs. Moriarty, on public provocation, to a due exhibition of her powers. O'Connell commenced the attack.

"What's the price of this walking stick, Mrs. What's-your-name?"

"Moriarty, sir, is my name, and a good one it is; and what have you to say agen it? and one and sixpence is the price of the stick. Troth, its chape as dirt—so it is."

"One and sixpence for a walking stick—phew? Why you are no better than an imposter to ask eighteenpence for what cost you twopence."

"Twopence your grandmother," replied Mrs. Biddy. "Do you mane to say its chating the people I am? Imposter, indeed!"

"Aye, imposter, and that's what I call you to your teeth," rejoined O'Connell.

"Come, cut your stick, you cantankerous jackanapes."

"Keep a civil tongue in your head, you old diagonal," cried O'Connell, calmly.

"Stop your jaw, you pug-nosed badger, or by this and that," cried Mrs. Moriarty, "I'll make you go quicker than you came."

"Don't be in a passion, my old radius — anger will only wrinkle beauty."

"By the hokey, if you say another word of impudence I'll tan your hide, your bastely common scrub; and sorry I'd be to soil my fists with your carcase."

"Whew, boys, what a passion old Biddy is in! I protest as I am a gentleman——"

"Jintleman! Jintleman!—the likes of you a jintleman! Wisha! by gor, that bangs Banagher! Why, you potato-faced pippin sneezer, when did a Madagascar monkey like you pick enough of common Christian dacency to hide your Kerry brogue?"

"Easy now—easy now," cried O'Connell, with imperturable good humor: "don't choke yourself with your fine language, you old whiskey-drinking parallelogram!"

"What's that you call me, you murderin' villain?" roared Mrs. Moriarty, stung into fury.

"I call you," answered O'Connell, "a parallelogram, and a Dublin judge and jury will say that it's no libel to call you so."

"Oh, tare an' 'ouns! holy Biddy! that an honest woman like me should be called a parrybellygrum to her face. I'm none of your parrybellygrums, you rascally gallowsbird, you cowardly, sneaking, plate-licking bliggard!"

"Oh! not you, indeed!" retorted O'Connell. "Why, I suppose you'll deny that you keep hypothenuse in your house?"

"It's a lie for you, you dirty robber; I never had such a thing in my house. you swindling thafe!"

"Why, sure, all the neighbors know very well that you keep not only a hypothenuse, but that you have two diameters locked up in your garret, and that you go out to walk with them every Sunday, you heartless old heptagon!"

"Oh! hear that, ye saints in glory! Oh! there's bad language for a fellow that wants to pass for a jintleman. May the divil fly away wid you, mitcher from Munster, and make celery sauce of your limbs, you mealy-mouthed tub of pomposity."

"Ah! you can't deny the charge, you miserable submultiple of a duplicate ratio!"

"Go, rinse your mouth in the Liffey, you nasty tickle pitcher, after all the bad words you spake. It ought to be filthier than your face, you dirty chicken of Belzabub!"

"Rinse your own mouth, you wicked-minded old polygon—to the deuce I pitch you, you blustering intersection of a superficies."

"You saucy tinker's apprentice, if you don't cease your jaw I'll——" But here she gasped for breath, unable to think of any more words, for the last volley of O'Connell had nearly knocked the wind out of her.

"While I have tongue I'll abuse you, you most inimitable periphery. Look at her, boys! There she stands—a convicted perpendicular in petticoats. There's contamination in her circumference, and she trembles with guilt down to the extremities of her corollaries. Ah! you're found out, you rectilineal antecedent and equiangular old hag! 'Tis with you the devil will fly away, you porter-swiping similitude of the bisection of a vortex!"

Overwhelmed with the torrent of language, Mrs. Moriarty was silenced. Catching up a saucepan, she was aiming at O'Connell's head when he prudently made a timely retreat. "You have won the wager, O'Connel, here's your bet," cried the gentleman who proposed the contest.

O'Connell knew well the use of sound in vituperation, and having to deal with an ignorant scold, determined to overcome her in volubility by using all the sesquipedalia verba which occur in Euclid. With these and a few significant epithets, and a scoffing, impudent demeanor, he had for once imposed silence on Biddy Moriarty.

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MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A full board was present at the regular meeting of the Municipal Council on Monday evening. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted and the following business transacted:

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

From Philip Fewster, secretary of the Vancouver Horticultural Association, stating that it was the intention, if possible, to hold a horticultural show in that city on Sept. 3rd, and 4th, and asking the co-operation of Nanaimo district and in the event of sending an exhibit, what space would be required: Also stating that the steamship company would only charge freight one way.

Ald Planta thought it was a matter that should be looked into to ascertain what exhibits could be sent, and moved that the Mayor appoint a committee of three to act with himself to investigate and repors upon the matter.

Ald. Wilson objected to taking up the matter at this hour with the limited funds at the disposal of the Council He thought it best to refer the communication to Ald. Morton, the secretary of the local Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and made an amendment to that effect.

Ald. Morton and Westwood coincided with the views of Ald. Planta as the best course to take under the circumstances.

The motion being put, was carried, Ald. Wilson voting no, and the following committee appointed: Ald. Planta, Morton and Westwood.

From Sabiston and Wilcox, asking permission to re-shingle the Commercial Hotel.

Ald. Wilson moved permission be granted under the usual conditions.

Ald. Bradley asked what were the "usual conditions," and thought that, if old buildings were allowed to be re-shingled, new ones should be also.

Ald. Wilson replied that the First Limit By-law allowed repairs not exceeding 25 per cent of valuation, and that contractors were required to deposit $20 as a guarantee of compliance with the law.

REPORTS.

The report of the road foreman, stating that one man had been employed in placing gravel on Comox road, was received and filed.

Ald. Wilson, as chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that since the previous report, which showed a balance of $1,396, the bill for drain pipes had been received, amounting to $535, which would leave a balance of only $861 for the remainder of the year for street purposes, and out of this the road fireman's wages of $460 would have to be paid.

In answer to Ald. Planta, the clerk stated that the only other bills outstanding were the wages of two men working on the streets.

BY-LAWS.

On motion of Ald. Morton, the Bicycle By-law was affirmed and ordered published.

On motion of Ald. Wilson, the Council went into committee on the Real Estate Tax Sale By-law, which was agreed to without amendment, and the committee rose and reported the by-law complete. On a plea of urgency, the by-law was then read a third time and passed.

Ald. Planta presented the by-law to aid the Union Steamship Company by way of a bonus of $30,000, and asked that it be read twice at that meeting and referred to a committee to report at the next meeting. Upon motion, the by-law was then read, and passed its first and second readings, and referred to a committee consisting of Ald. Planta, Westwood and Foreman, who will interview the officers of the Union Steamship Company and submit a report at the next meeting of the Council.

The by-law provides for a bonus of $30,000 to be given the Union Steamship Company for the equipment of the Cutch as a first-class passenger and freight steamer to run between Nanaimo and Vancouver, the Company agreeing not to raise the present rates and to furnish a speed of 13 miles an hour. The bonus is to be provided for by the issuance of debentures to be paid by a special rate levied on assessable property, which, at the valuation of 1896, would require an assessment of one and 39-50th mills on the dollar for 20 years, which would include $2,496 for interest at 6 per cent.

NEW BUSINESS.

Ald. Planta asked what had been done with the petition for fire protection in Chinatown. If Chinamen were good enough for the city to receive taxes from their property were also entitled to protection.

Ald. McDonald, as chairman of the Fire Wardens, stated that he had been unable, so far to get the committee together to discuss the matter; Ald Planta replying that he hoped the committee would get together and report at next meeting.

Ald. Planta also drew attention to the bad condition of several drains—especially one on Nicol street—that could not be flushed through the absence of water.

Ald. Foreman said the drain referred to had not been reported, and Ald. replied that he would now report it.

The Council then adjourned.

Anti-Chinese Meeting.

Anti-Chinese meeting was held in the Council chambers on Saturday night with Mayor Davison in the chair. There were present, Mayor Davison, Ralph Smith, A. Wilcox, James Bradley, W. Jones, M. Woodburn, Dr. McKechnie, C. Wilson, T. Boyce, James McGregor, M.P.P., H. Carrol.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted,

A communication was read from one of the members of the Finance committee forwarding his resignation on account of not having time at his disposal to put to the work.

The Chairman selected M. Woodburn to fill the vacancy on that committee.

The Secretary then read the petition on the Chinese question when it was moved and seconded that it be discussed clause by clause. After some amount of discussion it was sanctioned and adopted with one very small amendment.

The Secretary then read the Japanese petition and it was presented for discussion clause by clause. This also after a lengthy discussion was adopted with one amendment namely, extending the naturalization clause from 5 years residence in the country as specified by the petition to 10 years.

A committee to attend to the circulation of the petitions was appointed by the Chairman with power to add to their number. Members appointed were:—Dr. McKechnie, T. Boyce and H. Carrol.

It was moved and seconded that the Secretary request the Vancouver committee in getting the petitions printed [illegible]

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Your nerves will be strong, and your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why so many thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health, prevent sickness and suffering. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

to specify the name, occupation and residence for each petitioner.

This being the whole of the business the meeting adjourned to await the call of the Chairman.

THE CITY AND PROVINCE.

Judge Harrison goes to Winnipeg to attend a meeting in connection with the Canadian Episcopal Church.

Dr. Wm. Mason is advertising reduced prices in all branches of Dental work. It will pay you to consult his prices.

Rav. D. A. McRae, returned from Vancouver Monday evening, and went down to Victorla Tuesday morning, en route to Los Angeles.

We publish this week the By-law to regulate the use of bicycles in this city. It would be well for bicyclists to read this by-law, as ignorance of its conients will be no excuse for violation.

Mr. G. Marsh has just received a reviseb copy of the Game Protection Act of B. C., from the Provincial Police Department, Victoria. It is got up in a neat tabulated form, and gives full information on the Game Laws.

Rev. C. E. Cooper, and bride, who recently returned from England, were tendered a reception on Friday last, in the Masonic Hall, Wellington. Every denomination was represented in paying this tribute to the worthy pastor of S. Matthew's Church.

Chief Scales is in receipt of a communication from the Seattle fire Department stating that a Chemical engine for which that city paid $3-000, and which had only been used a few times, was for disposal for $1-600. Such an engine would be of great service to the business portion of Nanaimo, and such bargains are not met with every day. In this connection it might be stated that Chief Scales and several firemen were present at the Council Meeting Monday evening in anticipation of the by-law for the equipment of the fire department being brought up, but were disappointed.

THE OBJECTIONS

To the Protest filed against W. W. B. McInnes.

The following is the summary of the preliminary objections filed for Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, M. P. elect for Vancouver district, against the protest made by Wm. Avons against his election. The document was filed by Messrs. G. F. Cane of this city, and George E. Powell, of Victoria.

"That the election petition filed herein should be dismissed and taken off the files and that the service thereof should also be set aside upon the following grounds:

1. That the election petition was not served upon the respondent within the time limited—by section 10 of "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act" as amended by Chap. 29, 1891, Statutes of Canada.

2. That if any order of the Court extending the time for service has been granted such order does not extend the time for service of a copy of the deposit receipt as required by section 11 of the said act.

3. That a copy of the deposit receipt has not been served upon the respondent.

4. That the petition says that the election was held on the 23rd day of June, 1896, whereas it was held on the 16th and 23rd of June, 1896, in which the said petitioner is in error.

5. That the petitioner was guilty of corrupt practices before, during, at and after the said election, whereby the petitioner was disqualified from voting at any Dominion election and was not qualified to present the petition herein.

6. That the said petitioner's name was not upon the list of voters for Vancouver district, and that if upon said list the petitioner had not the necessary qualifications entitling him to be a voter.

7. That the copy of the said petition purported to be served is not a copy thereof within the meaning of the act.

8. That the said petition is defective and insufficient in form in that it does not contain any specific charge against the respondent.

9. That the said petition has not been published in the said electoral district as required by law.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—A cross petition has been filed on behalf of the member for East Simcoe, Mr. Bennett, for alleged corruption against Mr. H. H. Cook, the defeated Liberal.

CORPORATION
—OF THE—
CITY OF NANAIMO, B. C.

A BY-LAW

TO REGULATE THE USE OF BICYCLES IN THE CITY OF NANAIMO.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient that the use of bicycles in the city shall be regulated:

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the City of Nanaimo as follows:

1. That no person shall ride or drive a bicycle at a pace exceeding eight miles an hour on the streets or lanes, and at intersections of streets at a pace exceeding six miles an hour.

2. That any person riding or driving a bicycle shall, before the 30th day of September, 1896, have attached to such bicycle, when so ridden or driven, a bell or whistle that when sounded can be distinctly heard at a distance of at least 40 yards from such bicycle when in motion, and such person so riding such bicycle shall sound such bell or whistle when passing or meeting any other person whether walking or driving, when he arrives at a distance of 30 yards of such other person so that the bell or whistle can be distinctly heard.

3 No person shall ride or use a bicycle on any sidewalks in the city.

4. Any person riding a bicycle shall move out of the way of any foot passenger, and at such a distance so that such foot passenger shall not be inconvenienced by such bicycle.

5. All riders of bicycles shall pass any other bicycle or vehicle, when meeting, so that such other bicycle or vehicle shall be on his or her right hand, and, when passing, on his or her left hand; and all drivers of vehicles shall pass all bicycles, when meeting, so that such bicycle shall have ample room to pass on his or her right hand, and, when passing, on his or her left hand.

6. No person shall throw or place on any street, avenue, lane, or public place any tacks, broken glass, or other sharp or obstructive material liable to injure or delay any bicycle propelled thereon, or knowingly permit any such material to remain on any street, lane, or cycle path in front of any premises owned or occupied by him or her.

7. All riders of bicycles shall have a lighted lantern attached to such bicycle, when within the city limits, from sunset to sunrise, and such lantern must be of the kind that is commonly used on bicycles.

8. Any person or persons guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law shall, upon conviction before the Mayor, Police Magistrate, or any Justice or Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the City of Nanaimo, on the oath or affirmation of any credible witness, forfeit and pay, at the discretion of the said Mayor, Police Magistrate, Justice or Justices convicting, a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars and costs for each offence, and in default of payment thereof it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Police Magistrate, Justice or Justices of the Peace convicting as aforesaid to issue a warrant under his hand and seal, or in case the said Mayor, Police Magistrate, Justice or Justices of the Peace, or any two or more of them, acting together therein, then under the hand and seal of one of them, to levy the said penalty with costs, or penalty or costs only, by distress and sale of the offender's or offenders' goods and chattels; and in case of no sufficient distress to satisfy the said penalty and costs, or penalty or costs, it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor, Police Magistrate, Justice or Justices convicting as aforesaid, or any of them, to commit the offender or offenders to the common gaol or any lock-up house in the City of Nanaimo for any period not exceeding two months, unless the said penalty and costs, or penalty or costs, be sooner paid.

9. This By-Law may be cited for all purposes as the "Bicycle Regulation By-law, 1896."

Passed by the Municipal Council on the 17th day of August, 1896.

Affirmed by the Municipal Council on the 24th day of August, 1896.

{L.S.} J. H. DAVISON, *Mayor.*

ADAM THOMPSON, *C. M. C.*

EDITOR MAIL.

Will you kindly state, for the benefit of bicycle riders, which is the side of the road they are expected to keep.

Ans.—Keep to the left. The rule of the road is the same as observed by all other vehicles in this city. In passing another rider pass them on their right side.

A Social takes place in the Baptist Church this evening.

The Season for catching Salmon on the Fraser River has been extended to Sept. 1st.

Mr. John and Lilian Hilbert returned from California by yesterdas's train from Victoria-

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.

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.

[no trash:

He bought him his boots, which of course were
He paid down his money, for we sell only for
To the public he says: "Be not taken in, [cash.
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.

DRUGGISTS.

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.*
F. Todd	5.2
Geo. Ramsay	4.8
J. Aitken	4.4
E. B. Michael	4.1
James Leask	4.0
Ellis Davis	3.9
W. Raines	3.6

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

Nanaimo, B.C., Aug. 20, 1896.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S Office,
15th August, 1896.

HIS HONOUR the Administrator of the Government of British Columbia has been pleased to appoint:—

MARSHAL BRAY, of Nanaimo, Esquire, Government Agent, to be Gold Commissioner for that portion of Vancouver Island described as follows:—

Commencing at the north-east corner of Chemainus District; thence due west to the Alberni Mining Recording District; thence north-westerly on a right line to Cape Scott; thence following the meanderings of the East Coast of Vancouver Island to the place of commencement, excluding all that portion of the Alberni Mining Recording District embraced therein. And also for all the islands lying between the said portion of the East Coast of Vancouver Island and the Mainland of the Province, including Texada Island, but not including the islands in the New Westminster Mining Recording District.

Lively Times

: We are having lively times preparing to move
: and are cutting lines

AWAY BELOW COST.

: It means we lost money for a few days, but we
: are going to have the

MOST UP-TO-DATE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

: To show for Fall ever seen in this city. If you
: want anything in Dry Goods, come to the

SLOAN & SCOTT STAND

: The NEXT TWO DAYS. Look out for Friday
: and Saturday Nights.

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.

P. O. Box 95. D. M. STEWART, Proprietor.