"Patent Excellent"
If you see that on your sack of
Pastry Flour
You can be sure that you have the best, for there can be no better.
W. T. HEDDLE & CO., GROCERS.

The Nanaimo Semi-Weekly Mail.

FROM—
"DECKAJULIE"
TEZPUR,
ASSAM,
Comes the best Tea offered to discriminating buyers in British Columbia.
Garden Manager, FORSTER HEDDLE. } Sole Agents B. C.
W. T. HEDDLE & CO.

VOL. II.—NO. 26. NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1896. WHOLE NO. 85.

Boots:Shoes:Boots

We Have Just Received Several Large Consignments From the Best Makers, and Consepuently are in a Position to Offer Exceptional Value.

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Etc.
We have a large stock, constantly being added to. We guarantee stock and workmanship equal to the best in the market, while prices are as low, at least, as the lowest.

No, We Are Not Neglecting Our
Grocery Stock.
That Is Up to Date in Every Particular.
We carry Duncans and Delta Creamery Butter, a very choice stock of Selected Dairy and Eastern Creamery in Tubs, and regular supplies of choice Ranch Butter.

Our Coffee Stock
Has been supplemented by a supply of SCHILLING'S BEST, put up in 1 lb packets, which we grind for you while you wait. Our Empress Brand is still, as always, equal to anything in the market for the money.

Our "Special" Tea
Is still the Prime Favorite and easily retains its place as the BEST TEA in the country for the price. 25c. ℔ lb. We carry a very large stock, including the best brands of all sorts, and we are sole agents for the famous Salada Tea.

Our Automatic Oil Can
Is giving unbounded satisfaction, and as we are supplying them FREE, you should get one. There is no waste, no oil spilling over anything, and the oil is supplied 25c. tin lower than the regular cans.

Give Us a Trial Order. You Will Find Us All Right.

The People's Store, Victoria Crescent.

The Cash Boot and Shoe Store

Nos. 17 and 19 Commercial Street.

NEW GOODS IN EVERY LINE

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

All Goods From the Leading Houses of Canada

Men's, Women's, Misses', Children's and Infants' Footwear,
Ladies' Over-Gaiters,
Ladies', Misses', Children's and Infants' Leggings
Ladies' Kid Slippers in All Styles.

E. E. C. JOHNSON, Manager.

New Millinery
New Jackets
New Dress Goods

We are showing a Very Choice Selection of each of the above of the Very Latest Styles.

Our Ladies' and Children's Hats

Are the Most Fashionable of the Season.

J. S. STANNARD & CO.
CRESCENT STORE. Nanaimo, B. C.

The New Vancouver COAL MINING AND LAND CO. Limited.

THE NEW VANCOUVER COAL COMPANY mine at their Collieries at and near Nanaimo the following Coals:

NANAIMO COAL,
SOUTHFIELD COAL,
NEW WELLINGTON COAL,
PROTECTION ISLAND COAL.

The above are supplied in the followfng Grades, viz: Double Screened, Screened, Run of the Mine, Washed Nuts and Washed Screenings.

Prompt Delivery at the Company's Wharves at Nanaimo and Protection Island.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent

If it's OKELL & MORRIS' PRESERVES you're using
They ARE ALL RIGHT. They are absolutely
THE PUREST AND BEST.
Made from Select Fruit and Cane Sugar. The greatest care is exercised in their preparation and exquisite cleanliness observed. We only make one quality—the best—the same as supplied to the order of His Excellency Lord Aberdeen.
WHY BUY CHEAP JAMS? BUY OKELL & MORRIS'. They are the Purest and Best

Broken Bicycles
—SHOULD BE—
Repaired in Good Shape
to avoid danger of accidents.
Repairing Bikes a Specialty
—AT—
R. J. WENBORN'S.
See the HYSLOP.

City Market
HEMANS & WAMSLEY
Wholesale and Retail Butchers
COMMERCIAL STREET
P. O. Box 227 Telephone 7-8

DON'T LOSE THE OPPORTUNITY.

If you haven't had unfortunate experiences with shoes you are to be congratulaied. 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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
—AND—
General Steamship Agency

Parties going to the Old Country or sending for friends will

SAVE MONEY

By purchasing Tickets from

W. B. DENNISON,
General Agent.

Trespass Notice.

WHEREAS, Certain evil-disposed persons have been killing stock on Valdez Island, Nanaimo District, it is
RESOLVED in future that all persons found trespassing on the Wake Estate of 760 acres and Indian Reserve of 1700 adjoining will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
(Signed) BALDWIN H. WAKE.
Sept. 15, 1896. JOHN BASIL.

Do You Want to Borrow?

$500, repayable monthly in 8 years, at $7.50
$1,000 repayable monthly in 8 years, at $15.00
$2,000, repayable monthly in 8 years, at $30.00
Other amounts in proportion. Loans made only on First Mortgage on Improved Town or City Property. EQUITABLE SAVINGS, LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 24 Toronto St., Toronto.
GEO. L. SCHETKY, Agent,
Room No. 14, Johnston Block.

HUGHES FOR SHOES.
Commercial Street.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

J. A. CALDWEL, the Tailor
Has changed his quarters, and can now be found up stairs in the
Williams Block,
Where he will be pleased to receive his patrons.
☞ Anyone requiring a Fall Suit should leave the order early.

L. H. HILLS
The Manufacturing Jeweler
Is again open for business at the old stand on
COMMERCIAL STREET
Opposite the Doon Hotel. Jewelry made to order and repaired. All work guaranteed.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.

Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity—8 a. m. Holy Communion. 11 a. m. matins, Litany and sermon. 2.30 p. m. Sunday school. 7 p. m. Evensong and sermon. Rev. Mr. Bosanquet, preacher.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Sunday XVII. after Trinity—11 a. m., matins, Litany and sermon; 2 p. m., Sunday school; 7 p. m., Evensong and sermon.

WALLACE STREET METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. T. W. Hall, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. All are welcome.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. W. A. Gunton, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class 2:30 p.m.

SPIRITUALISM.

Spiritualists meet in the Oddfellow's Hall, new block, on Sunday evening next at 7:30 p.m. Subject; sociable and facts. All are welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Clyde, a former pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m,

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

RALPH SMITH'S ANTI-CHINESE RESOLUTION CARRIES.

We give below a report of the speech made by Mr. Ralph Smith before the Dominion Trades and Labor Council at Quebec on Sept. 16th:

Mr. Smith said that as the matter in one form or other had previously come before the congress, he felt he was right in assuming that most of the delegates had some acquaintance with the question. He would speak first of the petition of the people of British Columbia which was to be presented to parliament. That petition had received its origin in the trades unions of that province; but the spirit and meaning it breathed did not commend itself alone to unionists. The evil which the petition sought to correct was one which affected and afflicted all classes of the community, and the petition, therefore, received the approval and attention of almost the entire population in the cities and rural districts. There was, indeed, a small portion of the population, but no more than two per cent, who were opposed to it, and their opposition would be readily understood when it was known that their pecuniary interests were involved with and depended on the continuance of the evil it opposed. These people were willing to sacrifice for the monetary gain accruing to them the interests and happiness of a whole country. The people of Eastern Canada were to understand that it was not to the importation of the intelligent and moral classes of the Chinese that the people of British Columbia were objecting; it was to the importation of the lowest, most ignorant and most depraved of the population of China; the debased scum of the larger cities. They opposed the bringing into Canada of great crowds of Coolies, who were under contract, the conditions of which meant absolute and direct slavery, out of which the contractors reaped a rich harvest. The strongest presentation he could make of his case was from the economic aspect of the question. Anyone who had lived in British Columbia or knew the conditions which existed there would understand that it was impossible for a man to live and maintain a family under an income of $3 per day. But the Chinese coolie was willing to perform all kinds of manual labor for from 80 cents to $1 a day. This being so, if capital continued, for its own advantage, to bring in this labor, one of two things had inevitably to result: either the Government must pass a restrictive law which would meet the requirements of the case, or labor must completely abandon the field. Then, again, the Chinese coolie was able to live on less than 20 cents a day, and the difference between what he received and what he spent was proportionately greater, if it was not actually greater, than the savings of the white man. This difference the Chinaman had no intention whatsoever of leaving in this country or of investing in any way. It was saved with miserly closeness and taken back to China. Not only did these people expend nothing in the country beyond what was absolutely necessary for their bare maintenance, but they would not deal with white tradesmen or patronize any industry if they could in any manner obtain what they needed from their own countrymen. Everything they did was with the object of Chinese advancement and advantage. This in itself was sufficient to make them the most undesirable kind of residents, for citizens they would never become, and, while it might be important to bring population to that vast territory, what was more important still was the class of people that was brought. From the economic aspect of the question alone there was every reason why the influx of this people should be checked, and why the white people should protect themselves against the imposition of such a class upon them.

Then, as regarded the increase of the tax, some contended, that it would not be constitutional. It seemed to him, however, that if it were constitutional to put on a $50 tax it was equally constitutional to put on a $500 tax. He did not think that a tax of $500 would by any means fully meet the necessities of the cases; nothing but absolute exclusion would do that. It was necessary, however, to proceed slowly, as it was not what they wanted but what they could get that they should strive after. It was not to be forgotten that their ideals were ahead of their possibilities, The people of British Columbia were not disposed to go to extremes and prejudice lukewarm members of Parliament against them. There were in British Columbia about 11,000 Chinese laborers and 24,000 white laborers. There were also about 1,000 Japanese laborers, and these were were almost as great an evil as the Chinese. There was however, this difference between those from Japan and those from China, that the Chinese had no idea whatever of appropriating any higher civilization than their own and had their faces continually towards their own country. They cherished all their national customs, prejudices and superstitions, and refused to assimilate with the whites. It was different with the Japanese. They were eager to pick up all the civilized ideas, customs and manners they could. It was, however, desirable that the term of their residence in the country should have continued for five years before they could be naturalized.

What he was present as a delegate to ask was that the Executive Committee of this Congress should meet with the deputation from the Province of British Columbia, and in conjunction with it wait upon the Government at the next session of Parliament to press for the measure they sought. The Executive of the Congress would go as the representatives of Dominion labor, thus showing that Dominion labor is in sympathy with the views of the people of the Pacific Province. The object of this measure meant bread and butter to every poor man in British Columbia, and they wanted to obtain this needed measure of reform without appealing to any question of petty politics. It was one of those questions so humanitarian and cosmopolitan that they should stand by it in opposition to any party or Government. He thought the Government at Ottawa would do them justice, and he mentioned that Mr. Laurier had promised if he came into power that the views of the Liberal members on the question would prevail with him. Many of the members of the House of Commons were entirely ignorant of the disabilities under which they suffered, and there was much room for discussion among them on this question. His presence at the Congress was an earnest of the intense feeling of the people of British Columbia in regard to this question.

RIOT AT LEADVILLE!

Coronado Shaft House and a Number of Dwellings Destroyed by Fire.

Desperate Miners Attack the Firemen and a Number of Men are Killed.

Leadville, Col., Sept. 21.—The bloody phase of the great miners' strike had come. Three men are known to be dead and two others are dying. The Coronado shaft house was destroyed and four innocent householders rendered homeless, as a result of an attack by parties unknown upon the Coronado in the dark hours of the early morning. This was the first attack made upon the Coronado, which is in the city, being only half a dozen blocks from the postoffice and surrounded by residences. The Coronada shaft house was built upon a large embankment enclosed by logs and machinery 50 feet above the street level. A heavy plank barracade was built around the machinery and shaft house when the mine resumed operations last month, and the house was well stocked with provisions, Winchesters and ammunition. Beyond assaults on workingmen seen coming from the mine on different occasions, no overt act of violence was attempted against the mine untill 1 o'clock this morning, when a few bullets struch the barracade and the men on guard prepared for action. It was a night attact upon the property. Judging from the sounds the firing came from the east. Suddenly, after 25 minutes' firing, a sheet of flame burst out followed by a terrible detonation, the attacking using dynamite. The fire then seemed to slack up slightly. Occasionally a bullet went through the air and then a sheet of flame was seen from Eight or Ninth streets, and it was evident an attempt was being made to fire the property at the east engine house, and several tanks of fuel oil, and the attack was concentrated at this point. There was a sheet of flame and a sputtering as though of powder, and the engine room was in flames. A few moments later and the clang of fire engines was heard coming up the street, but it was not for them to save the Coronado, which was marked for destruction, and armed men held them at bay. When the hose cart reached the corner, the hose being unreeled and the marshal and men getting ready for action, three men appeared from around a corner and compelled the firemen with levelled rifles, to stop work. Meanwhile the flames grew fiercer and fiercer at the shaft house and they were finally driven from the fort, but fought to the last. They then ran over a high trestle work. A dozen shots were fired, but the men reached the dump in safety and escaped.

By this time a large crowd had gathered. Hundreds were ready to assist, but they were held at bay by the rioters and firebungs who were concealed near the building. But, presently, as the sheets of flame rolled over the building it was apparent that unless timely action was taken buildings in the vicinity were doomed. The firemen rallied, for by this time hundreds of citizens armed with rifles appeared and guarded the fire department and volunteers, and all attention was devoted to saving the houses in the vicinity. But in spite of every effort four dwellings on East Eighth street were destroyed. But more terrible even than the holocust of flames was the loss of lives. Jerry O'Keefe, the foreman, was turning on water when a bullet entered his side. He was mortally wounded, dying in the hospital. An unknown man was taken to 612 East Eighth street dead, having been blown to pieces by dynamite. Another unknown man was mortally wounded by dynamite. John Mahoney, who was near the Emmet washout, died in the arms of his companion.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. 1st Saturday night popular entertainment Sept. 26th. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Piano Solo.....Mrs. Taylor
2. Pecitation.....Miss E. Smith
3. Duett...Mrs Davison and Miss Hartt
4. Reading..... Mrs. R. Smith
5. Piano Duett....Mrs. Taylor and Miss Coburn

PART II.

1. Piano Solo.....Miss Pollock
2. Reading.....Mrs. R. Smith
3. Solo.....Miss Bulman
4. Duett.....Miss Hall and Elford
5. Trio.....Mesdames Davison, Taylor and Miss Hartt

Accompanist ....Mrs. Taylor

Admission 10 cts. Proceeds to go towards Free Reading Room and Library.

SPIRITUALISM.

Spiritualists Hall, 1. O. O. F., (new block. Sunday evening next at 7:30 p.m., subject, Trance and inspirational speaking.

The rumor that Jos. Martim was to be appointed to a B. C. judgeship has not yet been confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

This column is open to the public and we heartily invite the citizens to make use of it for discussing public questions.

EDITOR MAIL:—What is the matter with the editor of the Free Press, he seems all at once to want a statement of the city's finances and at the same time wishes to make the public believe that he knows all about it. About twelve months ago he did not want the public to know anything about the civic management and tried his best to throw a wet blanket on the inquiry that was going on. But now it is Mayor Davison that he is after. I think the readers of his paper would like to get some news instead of abuse on every one that does not believe as he does. But I have heard it said several times that he cannot let up on any one that does not work for his Tammany ring; and again his policy has always been, and still is, that the municipal machinery cannot run without him. I do not wonder at that as his ring has been bleeding the city treasury for many years, and now that they have to halt, it does not come natural. But I for one would like to know where he gets his figures from, Has he got a special permit to examine the city's books or has he got some one in the pay of the city that is carrying the news to him? Things work strange in this city and should be inquired into, or else we had better elect the editor of the Free Press Mayor, city clerk, treasurer, police commissioner, chief of police, dog-catcher and scavenger then he could catch all the surplus cash, and I really think he has an idea that he could run it very well. I do not know what would become of the city if he were to peg out. I suppose everything would stop, even the mines could not run without him, I am told. So it would be a serious matter if he were not here to help things along. Think of it! !

Yours respectfully,
MOSSBACK.

SAN FRANCISCO COAL MARKET.

Harrison's circular says:—"The engaged list of coal carried from Australia (45 vessels in all) now afloat and to load shows a carrying capacity of over 126,000 tons. This is quite a formidable list, and latterly it is being added to very fast, showing conclusively that Colonial coal will be a leadeng factor in the coming season as a fuel for steam purposes. There are 16 vessels (one in ballast) now en route from Newcastle and six from Sydney, with about 57,000 tons of coal. all of this should come here within the next 60 days. The market is entirely bare of the better grades, such as Wallsend, etc., still the asking price for cargoes nearly due indicate that other grades of fuel are being substituted, or better quotations would rule. Second grades of Newcastle and Sydney are finding favor with large consumers, and contracts are now being freely made for delivery into next year at prices heretofore unknown here. The quotations named must leave a very meager margin for the coal and for the carriers, yet importers are eagerly seeking orders. Next year Swansea shipments will be materially diminished by our increased imports of Australian, as at quoted values the latter is much more economical, there being at present over $1 per ton in its favor."

Prevailing prices are as follows:

	PER TON.
Wellington	$8 00
New Wellington	8 00
Southfield	7 50
Seattle	$5 00@5 50
Bryant	5 00
Coos Bay	4 50
Wallsend	7 00
Scotch	7 50
Brymbo	7 50
Cumberland—In bulk	13 50
sacks	15 00
Pennsylvania Anthracite Egg	11 00
Welsh Anthracite	9 00
Cannel	7 50
Rock Springs, Castle Gate and Pleasant Valley	7 60
Coke—In bulk	$11@12 00
sacks	13 00

Arbitration and Workingman.

The question of a permanent tribunal of arbitration between the United States and Great Britian has a deep practical interest to the workingmen of both countries. There is a general indorsement of arbitration by the English and Canadian trade-unions, and a strong sentiment in its favor among American labor organizations also, particularly in the Eastern States. Shortly after the issue of the President's Venezula Message, the Central Labor Union of Boston formally protested against war, indorsed arbitration, and appointed a committee to act concurrently with the Parliamentary Committee of Labor Unions in Great Britain. Other American labor unions also took similar action, and the British Parliamentary Committee of Labor Unions has repeatedly done so. On July 26 last the Congress of Trades-Unions of the world officially endorsed international arbitration, and entered its protest against war. The struggle for higher wages is the strongest possible bond of union. National differences are largely obliterated by it, and the resulting solidarity is a great economic feature of the time. As the labor movement has passed from local and national to international porportions, we may justly expect it to become a much stronger preventive of war than it has been in the recent past. Its aims, its methods, and the product for a larger share of which it is struggling so earnestly are all more or less divested of purely local or restricted influences by the interlacings of the world's commerce. The workingmen, or rather their leaders, have not been uninstructed observers of the initial successes of arbitration, and they naturally forcast the influence of still further successes upon their own lot and prospects. They look upon war as the delay or destruction of their hopes, see clearly that those who gain by it are the few favored capitalists, and fear its disorganizing effect upon those laws of production and exchange whose operation must be both general and regular if labor is to reap enduring benefits War breaks in upon the tenor and consistency of these laws. Even the wildness of Anarchistic labor unions is moderated by the perception of this. The Socialist who wishes to see government the exclusive regulator of industry is deeply concerned in securing international arbitration, for war by or against a government thus constituted would be most disastrous to his hopes. The position and influence gained by labor organization thus far cannot, it seems to us, retrograde, because they have not been secured by blind experiment or abstract theory. They have fought their way through progressive stages, each of which presented an issue acutely practical, therefore affording a tested leverage for further advancement. We do not anticipate that extreme opinions will rule in the councils of labor. During the past twenty-five years the instances of such control have been only temporary. And the present support of international arbitration is a proof of sanity and intelligent self-interest reassuring to the hopes of mankind.—N. Y. Outlook.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Hon. Edward Blake a Guest at Government House—The E. & N. Railway Subsidy.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—Hon. Edward Blake is a guest at the government house. He refuses to be interviewed, but looks well. He occupied a seat on the floor of the house yesterday.

Frederick W. Hebauch, secretary of the Western Canadian Immigration Association, is in the city. He is here on business with the government.

Hon. Mr. Davies in answer to Mr. McInnes said that application was made on the 24th of February, 1896, for a subsidy to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, but no provision was made in the matter.

Dr. Milne, Senator McInnes and Mr. McInnes, M.P., have been invited to dine with Hon. Mr. Laurier to-night.

The Citizen (opposition) this morning has a leading article on the "Constitutional question," in which it opposes the action of Sir Charles Tupper and supports Lord Aberdeen. It concludes as follows: "In the light of these considerations it seems to us undoubted that His Excellency was within his plain constitutional rights in refusing to sign the disputed orders-in-council.

The Winnipeg delegation which was here seeing Hon. Mr. Laurier about Mr. Martin entering the cabinet has left for home. Hon. Mr. Laurier told them that nothing had yet been done in the matter and it would take some time before it was settled. The delegation left greatly pleased with Hon. Mr. Laurier and his manner of receiving them.

Hon Mr. Davies stated that the owners of the Willie McGowan and Ariel, vessels seized by the Russians, had been notified that there had been delay in the settlement of the claims due to the law officers of the crown making the investigation. Her Majesty's government hoped that no further delay would take place.

Hon. Mr. Costigan returned from Ireland yesterday.

Lord Aberdeen leaves for British Columbia on Octocer 10.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—The Globe says: All right-minded Canadians will sympathise with the efforts of the Quebec Liberals toward a separation of their church from their political affairs. The French Liberals are desirous that the active participation in political contests by clergy of their church shall be restricted or prevented by the highest church authorities. To that end they have secured the assistance of Abbe Proulx, who has left for Rome to lay the matter before the head of the church. No doubt many French Conservatives hope Abbe Proulx will secure a decision that will prevent a repetition of the experience of the past election, but the movement is due in the main to the Liberals. The opinion is general that when the real situation is explained, when the ecclesiastical authorities are made fully aware of the temper of the French Canadian people and the actual political conditions of the Dominion, they will see wisdom in restraining those under their authority from taking a prominent part in the periodical contests of the political parties.

Something of a mild sensation has been created by the editorial in this morning's Citizen condemning Sir Charles Tupper for criticising the action of Lord Aberdeen in connection with the crisis which preceded the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper. The Citizen says Lord Aberdeen acted with undoubted right in taking the action he did.

Members of the house who are interested in pressing upon the government the necessity of looking after the interests of the farmers met this morning to hear the report of the sub-committee appointed to prepare a memorial for the government on the question. Dalton McCarthy, who wrote the report, presented it to the members and it was approved. It was exhaustive. The first position taken was that cheap implements were necessary and the duty must be removed. Hitherto the farmers had been imposed upon by the policy of the late government and this policy must be reversed. Farmers, who form the major portion of the population, must not be asked to bear more than their proportion of taxation. Their report condemned the protective tariff vigorously, and said it had caused ten fold more of an injury than a benefit to the country. The report then sets out the remedy that should be applied, and unless it is applied the outlook is most gloomy for agriculturalists. Firstly, the British market should be secured, if possible, and the best way would be by establishing a system of cold storage all over the Dominion, as well as rapid transit in refrigerator cars and steamers. Secondly, the government must devise some means to reduce freight rates, at present so exorbitant as to absorb all the profits. The reports suggests the appointment of a commission similar in power to the inter-state commerce commission. Mr. McCarthy thinks, personally, that a new arrangement should be made with the C.P.R. whereby the government should have control of the rates. The report advocates the establishment of more creameries for Western Assiniboia and also suggests the improvement of quarantine regulations, whereby stock can be imported without delay and upon furnishing a certificate of health.

Another dead Chinamen has been found in an old shack on Dupont street, used by the Celestials of Vancouver as a place in which to abandon the dying. A post mortem will be held. Three dead Chinamen in the space of about four months have been found in this shack. No evidence can be found as to who placed them there. The last one was brought from Nanaimo in a dying condition.

Korean Protectorate.

London, Sept. 22.—The Times expresses the belief that Russia and Japan have agreed to a joint protectorate in Korea, and Russia virtually takes the position there that China held before the war. The King of Korea will quit the Russian legation, where he has been since the assassination of the pro-Japanese ministers, and will return in triumph to the palace. This arrangement, the Times asserts, will be carried out simultaneously with the Japanese evacuation of Korea. The Times editorially regards the arrangement as a great diplomatic victory for Russia, "who," says the Times, "thereby obtain virtual ascendency in Korean affairs, leaving Japan only nominal share in the control with the bare satisfaction of saving appearances and of gaining time for a final hit in the future. Japan has missed one of the main objects of her ambition by impatience and by an incapacity to deal with the situation."

It is said that certain coal mines at Knob Run would be opened if it were not for the free silver scare. We venture the suggestion that they would be opened anyhow, if the land monopolizers, who arbitrarily say they shall not be opened, were so taxed on the value of the unopened mines, and exempted from taxes on mining, that it would pay better to work the mines than to keep them closed. Why should power be vested by law in any individual or corporation to lock up the inches which the creator has deposited in the earth for the use of all?—Cleveland Recorder.

THE PUBLIC SHOULD REMEMBER
—THAT—
AUCTIONEER GOOD
Keeps by far the Largest, Heaviest and Cheapest Stock of
STOVES AND RANGES
In this City.
ALL CASTINGS KEPT ON HAND.

To the People of Nanaimo.

I BEG TO CONTRADICT THE MALicious story that has been circulated that it was I who was influencing Rev. Mr. McRae and telling him stories that has been the cause of all the commotion that has been going on in the past. I was never acquainted with the rev. gentleman, nor would I know him if I was to see him. Should he return, as I am informed he will, I am willing to face him with anyone. I do not belong to his church, and I did not know there was such a gentleman until the last few days. The story is grossly untrue and without foundation. I am yours respectfully,

MRS. JOHN GREEN.

Wanted.

A SITUATION BY MIDDLE-AGED Lady as Housekeeper. For particulars apply at this office.

People who Appreciate——
PURE DRUGS
Have their prescriptions dispensed at
PIMBURY'S DRUG STORE.
Their Prices are Right. Telephone 3.

FISH AND GAME.
MARKET, BASTION STREET.
Steamers and Shipping supplied on short notice at Wholesale Prices.

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.

FRED. WAGSTAFF, Sec.

For a Cool Drink
Ask for -:- Lawrence's { CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SODA WATER, GINGER ALE, SARSAPARILLA
EUREKA SODA WORKS,
Manufacturer of Temperance Drinks, Syrups, &c. Delivered free to all parts of city and vicinity. Prompt attention paid to shipping orders. Telephone 2-4. P. O. Box 79. NANAIMO.

NANIMO MEAT MARKET
D. H. BECKLEY & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Butchers
VICTORIA CRESCENT,
Telephone 7-9. NANAIMO, C. C.
Meats delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

An Industrious Official.

The Pound Keeper, besides putting in a good portion of his time on street work and other odd jobs, has, since his appointment to noon 23rd inst., impounded 159 animals. Sixty dogs which are included in the above figures have been destroyed, leaving a balance of 99 animals whose owners have contributed to the City Treasury.

THOMAS KITCHIN
MINING BROKER

I WANT
20 MEN
TO JOIN ME IN A
Mining Deal
COST
$100 Each Only
PAYABLE
$25 Down
25 in 1 Month
25 in 2 Months
25 in 3 Months
I would do my best to make this a big success.
Call and see me.

THOMAS KITCHIN.
Johnston's Block, Nanaimo.

The Most Complete Stock
—OF—
Gents' Furnishings
IN THE CITY, AT
Jas. McGregor's
Victoria Crescent.

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FRIDAY - - - SEPTEMBER 25, 1896.

The Nigger in the Wood Pile.

DILIGENT research in the different branches of learning has unfolded to our knowledge many things that were formerly considered mysterious, medical science especially, has been very progressive in this respect. Many of our wayward brethren who in the past were punished as criminals would at present, with the world's added knowledge, be treated as patients. Only on a hypothesis of this kind can we reconcile ourselves to the wild and exaggerated editorial on the Municipal finances which appeared in the Free Press last Monday evening. The usual newspaper method of contradicting such utterances would be by declaring it a a deliberate fabrication, but veiwed from the standpoint of our last diagnosis of the case under consideration, we are impelled to pronounce it the periodical overflow from the surcharged reservoir of a diseased imagination. Unfortunately, acts perpetrated, whether prompted by pure cussedness or constitutional frailty, have the same results, otherwise we would not feel obliged to disprove the extraordinary assertions contained in the editorial referred to. The supposed "Nigger in the Woodpile," which our contemporary gives the public a peep at is contained in the following extract which we quote.

"It is an open secret that the Council is to-day several months in arrears in nearly every branch of the Municipal service." By turning on an X ray it will be found that this statement is not borne out by facts. On Sept. 9th the Council received the Auditors report for the previous month, which, after giving the usual statement of receipts and expenditures, has the following foot note. "Bills passed and unpaid, $1,429.39; cash in hand and bank, $796.21." This would leave on Sept. 1st unpaid liabilities of $633.18, without available cash to meet them. When it is borne in mind that the fixed charges of the City, exclusive of schools, amounts to about $1,200 per month it will be seen that our contemporary's several months arrears vanishes into thin air. To make assurance doubly sure that the report we quote from was a correct record of the financial standing of the city we interviewed City Clerk Thompson and had his positive assurance that the Auditors report was correct in every respect. Our query of, were there many people clamoring for payments of their accounts, elicted the emphatic retort of, "Not a single one." "Perhaps," we added, "the Free Press has been unfortunate in collecting its bills." A few lightning passes through a ponderous ledger and Mr. Thompson pointed to the following item in the August accounts: "To Free Press for printing, $72.-19." An old account we suggested? "Up to date," was the laconic reply. We have a strong suspicion that the article under review was written twelve months ago and that the editor took a "Rip Van Winkle" siesta and woke up last Monday and published it, as it accuratly describes the financial condition of the city at that time. The citizens last year had the humiliation of knowing that they appeared, in their corporate body, a deliquent in the small debts court. The present Mayor and Council may not be ideal financiers, but so far their efforts will compare very favorably with the past years, when the financial as well as other branches of Municipal service were conducted under Norrisonian inspiration, (we are indebted to our contemporary for the phrase) and until the finances of the City are in a worse condition—if such is possible—it is in exceedingly bad taste for the Free Press to be the first to criticise. It is well within the memory of the citizens the hopeless hunt the members of the Council had at the beginning of last year to locate the whereabouts of the "Coon." Neither is it forgotten that they finally had to spend about $500 of City funds for the services of an expert to find out "where they were at" in matters financial. Perhaps our contemporary considers the services of the expert a valuable asset in justification of the expenditure. Be that as it may there is a deep-rooted conviction in the mind of a number of our people that the "Gentleman of color," so earnestly sought for both by Council and expert is still in concealment, not in the traditional wood-pile but in the achives of the Municipality. Whether there is good grounds for such an impression or not, we are unable to say.

Fire Alarm.

The little "kick" that the firemen made a short time ago, has, no doubt, worked just in the way it was intended—in spurring the Council up to a sense of their duty in reference to better fire protection that is so evidently needed in this city.

We congratulate the "boys" on their success, but would strongly advise them not to repeat the experiment, should they have occasion to require any further assistance from the Council. Not that we imagine they would lose anything materially. But that such action might work disasterously among those of our citizens who have to depend to a large extent upon the status of the fire department of our city for their commercial existence. What would have happened if the rupture between the firemen and Council, had not been settled as promptly, as it fortunately was settled, is not difficult to conceive. We venture the opinion that within forty-eight hours after it had become definitely known that the fire company had become a thing of the past, that at least $50,000 worth of insurance would have been cancelled. This would have meant financial ruin to those unfortunate enough to be caught in such a position in case of fire.

And this is why we saw fit to condemn the move "as unwise, and ill advised," but let that pass. We notice that the ratepayers will be called upon on Saturday the 3rd day of October, to vote upon the "Fire Alarm By-law," we sincerally hope that our citizens will look with favor upon this forward movement, and give it the support which is necessary, to carry it through. An alarm system consisting of fifteen boxes, which we are informed is proposed to be placed in different parts of the City, would be most advantageous in case of a fire. The horses and hose waggon will be a decided improvement upon the present style of dragging a hose cart by hand, with no definate knowledge as to destination. To save time is the watchward, in matters pertaining to fire departments, and anyone who has the misfortune to find his property on fire, will realize very clearly, while waiting for a hose cart to be propelled along by half a dozen exhausted firemen, the truthfulness of the old adage, that "time is money." We do not think it necessary to produce argument, that one class of our citizens will be as much benefited as another. We believe there can be no two opinions on that question. And with the addition of the apparatus, that the passage of this By-law will give, along with the present arrangement entered into between the Council and the firemen, will answer all the requirements of Nanaimo for some time to come.

On Thursday next, the Wallace Street Methodist Sunday school will hold their Quarterly Review service in the church at 2:30 p. m. Rev. T. W. Hall assisted by J. W. Galloway, will conduct the review service, to which the parents and friends of the children are invited. Special hymns will be sung.

Mrs. Gilmore, who has been visiting Mrs. Patterson, Victoria Cresent, returned to Vancouver on Thursday's boat.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Despite the almost universal belief that the Sultan is personally responsible for the recent massacres in Constantinople, and the equally universal admission that something radical must be done to prevent further outrages, nothing actually has been done, and it is more than doubtful whether anything effective will be done. Rumors that the Powers had agreed to remove the Sultan have been cnrrent, but have, it is now thought, nothing substantial behind them. The almost official statement that Great Britian would pursue an independent course has had as its outcome only the presentation of a separate remonstrance to the Porte by Sir Philip Currie. Of mere remonstrance Mr. Gladstone says:

"Remonstrance with him whom I always wish to call the Great Assassin would not be of the smallest value unless it were known to include a firm intention to resort to measures of coercion in case of need. The remonstrances of the Six Powers during the last twelve months have not been mere failures or simple mockery, but a great instrument of mischief, for they all along implied that such a matter can be disposed of by discussion."

So long as any revolutionary outbreak or pretense of outbreak can be found to serve as excuse, the organized massacre of innocent Armenians continues. The actual perpetrators of the Ottoman Bank seizure were let go unharmed, while hundreds of Armenians who had nothing to do with it were murdered in the streets and in their houses without any attempt being made to arrest or try them. Two met caught red handed near the Embassies in the murder of Armenians were discharged in the face of direct evidence. The deportation of Armenians from Constantinople continues without regard to the objections made by the foreign Ambassadors. In short, the Sultan seems to feel himself master of the situation, and is doing as he pleases. A British fleet lies off the coast of Salonica, but no one believes that Great Britain will use force without the consent of Russia, France and Germany, and a concert of the Powers for anything but inertia is as far off as ever. Public sentiment in England has been expressed energetically by almost all the papers—the "Times" is lukewarm, however—by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Asquith, and others; even in Germany the press has been aroused to denounce Abdul Hamid. Yet nothing is done, and no practical plan is proposed to deal with what Lord Rosebury rightly calls a question of common Christianity, humanity, and civilization. The world has before it the wretched fact that a homicidal maniac is defying repeatedly and with impunity all Europe.

Spain's difficulties increase in number and in gravity. Her financial situation is wretched; the political trouble arising out of the unpopular Railway Subvention Bill may precipitate a Cabinet crises at any time; the attempts to put down the Cuban insurrection are making no headway; and now, finally, she has to deal with another insurrection in her only other important colony, that of the Philippine Islands. These islands comprise several groups, and in all number over four hundred. They lie in a northerly direction from Formosa to Borneo. The natives are mainly Malays. The trade of the islands is chiefly in tobacco and sugar, and the total revenue of the islands is estimated at about $11,000,000. The Spanish Government keeps an army of about twenty thousand men at different posts throughout the islands, the most important of which is Luzon. The revolt in the Philippine Islands is, doubtless, of much the same character as that which exists in Cuba. It is said that it is being conducted through a vast secret society which hopes to bring independence to the islands. The movement is said to be spreading rapidly. The Spanish Government holds a monopoly of the tobacco product, taxes the islanders very heavily, and in all possible ways uses this colony simply as a source of wealth, and with no regard for the comfort and civilization of the people. Meanwhile there is little news from Cuba. All accounts agree, however, that the insurgents are holding their own. Havana correspondent of the London "Times" has recently written to that paper that even Havana itself is honeycombed with intrigues of the revolutionists, and that it is too late now to compromise by granting reforms. There have been no military operations of consequence, as far as we can learn, for some time. Some 40,000 new troops are to be sent from Spain before long.

Emperor William's relations with his Cabinet ministers have for some time been arbitrary and capricious. A short time ago the Minister of Commerce resigned, and he has been followed by the Minister of War. It is also reported that the Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Hohenlohe, has resigned, but the report as yet lacks confirmation. The result is a ministerial crisis, in the discussion of which the German press is vigorously enraged. The cause of the crisis is a conflict between responsible and irresponsible advisers, and the immediate occasion of it is a dispute as to the publicity of proceedings in military courts. The Minister of War is said to have resigned because he anticipated the opposition of the Emperor to a measure establishing the public character of such courts. The Minister, as the responsible official of the people, was successfully opposed by the Military Cabinet, which deems itself responsible to the Emperor. The question is thus broadly suggested as to which set of advisers are to be listened to in the future. If the Empeaor intends to have advisers who simply eche his own notions and prejudices, there is sure to be prolonged friction until one principle displaces the other. The German people. and especially the party of constitutional development, will not rest content without knowing in which Ministers the real power inheres. Most of the difficulties thus far have arisen in regard to matters of army adminisrration, and the Emperor is said to be quite determined to retain an exclusive control over such matters of army administration, and the Emperor is said to be quite determined to retain an exclusive control over such matters, deeming the army of paramount importance. The Military Cabinet is the embodiment of his views on this point.

The Congress of the British Trade Unions held in Edinburgh last week adopted an exceptionally conservative programme. It practically rescinded its Norwich resolution in favor of the nationalization of land, and at one time seemed inclined to declare against further participation in the international Congress, where the revolutionary element has made itself so prominent. Upon this point, however, the Congress finally adopted a resolution to the effect that all future international Congresses should be composed only of representatives of bona-fide labor organizations. In a Congress thus constituted it is believed that comparatively few irresponsible visionaries could be elected. The most important resolutions adopted relative to the condition of wage-earners were a declaration in favor of an eight-hour day, on the ground that it would increase "the health, strength, and intelligence of the workers," and a declaration in favor of an employers' liability act which would make employers responsible for all injuries to working people not caused by the latters neligence. This last resolution particularly declared that an employee's prior knowledge of a defect in the machinery or any other exceptional peril in his position should not lesson his right to damages, but that the responsibility for such defects and dangers should rest upon those having the power to remove them.

The question of German competition with the trade and manufacturing interests of Great Britain has aroused much exciting controversy in the latter country. Ever since the publication of a book entitled "Made in Germany" a certain class of English manufactures have been anticipating ruin to their interests, and many statistical returns have been published for the purpose of showing the inroads made on British trade by the cheeper goods of Germany. It is pointed out that there is a brisk demand in England for certain lines of goods in which the home manufacturer was supposed to have an undisputed superiority; while German exports to Switzerland, Russia, South America, and even to some of the British colonies have very largely increased during the past few years. These facts have caused a vigorour restatement of the views of English free traders and fair traders. The party with protectionist sympathies have adopted the latter name, and urge some concession to the English manufacturer in his single-handed struggle against the world. On the other hand, the free-trade disciples of Cobden profess to find cause of congratulation in the increased sale of German products in England, alleging the expensive nature of the export bounty system to the German people, and the resulting cheapness of many lines of imported products. Some of these have been used in building up new English industries of great profit, giving employment to a large number of workmen, and creating a valuable export trade. Some free-traders are inclined to be alarmed at the prospect; but, generally speaking, there does not seem to be any weakening of the free-trade principles which rule the English commercial world. Much stress has been laid upon German superiority in industrial education; numerous instances are given to factories where trained chemists are employed in securing the best industrial processes. The one immediately practical lesson of the situation seems to be the need of the British manufacturer and trader to adopt improved methods, so as to place himself on the same plane of competition as his more accommodating and better informed rival.

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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. P.M.	Mon. Thur. P.M.
Alberni, Parksville, French Creek and Errington	12.30	6.00
	Fri.	Thur.
Nanoose Bay	12.30	6.00
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Cedar (South), Saturday	2.00	11.00

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Corner Commercial and Bastion Sts.
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T. O'CONNEL, Prop.

The ship Wilna, arrived here Wednesday night to load coal for San Francisco.

The ship Cambusdoon has completed discharging ballast and is at the loading wharf.

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WHITE LABOR

PRODUCES ALL THE EXHIBITS AT NANAIMO'S FAIR.

For the benefit of those who were not present at the openingof the agricultural and horticultural exhibition in this city last week we give below a report of Mayor Davison's utterances on that occasion as we think it will be of interest to our readers because of its bearing on the Chinese question:

Mayor Davison said it afforded him much pleasure to be present and to assist at the opening of the Society's third annual exhibition. He was pleased to see so many citizens and residents of the surrounding districts present on the occasion and also to note the ever-increasing desire on the part of the Association and the citizens to make each annual exhibition more successful than the last.

It was also encouraging to observe that amongst the many exhibits within the building there was not an article that was not the product of white labor.

The movement to restrict the immigration of Chinese into Canada —the principles of which were unanimously endorsed at a numerously attended meeting held in Nanaimo a few weeks ago has encouraged one of our citizens to enter into competition with the Chinese market gardeners who for years have been prospering on the liberal patronage extended to them by the people of Nanaimo. It was gratifying to learn that the commendable enterprise of the anti-Chinese dealer was being rewarded by a generous support and he sincerely hoped that his business would continue to increase until the arrival of the time when Mongolian market gardeners would find their occupation gone in this city and they disappeared forever from the streets of Nanaimo.

The produce supplied by Mr. Duggan was entirely the product of white labor and he had no hesitation in saying that the quality was superior to that supplied by the Celestials and that it could be purchased at prices which should not be looked upon as unreasonable by those who were at all partial to the products of white lador.

He said it was a well-known fact that the white farmers and horticulturists in the vicinity of Nanaimo all purchased their requirements for the household and the farm from the white merchants and the white mechanics. He therefore believed it to be the duty of the white miner, the white merchant and the white mechanic to reciprocate and patronize the white farmer and purchase his products exclusively.

If that course were persistently pursued for a time he had no doubt but it would give an impetus to agriculture and encourage many more peopls to engage in agricultural pursuits. It would also enable the people of Nanaimo to build up an exhibition that would be a credit to any city, and one which would bring large numbers of exhibitors and visitors from all parts of the country to Nanaimo on such occasions.

He considered they were most fortunate in having such a beautiful day on which to open the Fair. He said it appeared to him that nature must have entered into league with the officers of the Association in providing holiday weather for the opening, and he felt sure that it would also appear to them, when they entered the building and viewed the magnificent display, that nature had indeed been most bountiful in her gifts to those who had tilled the soil after the most approved methods.

The officers had gone to no end of trouble in making preparations for the present event, and he felt sure that the citizens would fully appreciate their commendable efforts to make the present exhibition eclipse any that had hitherto been held in Nanaimo.

CHINESE LABOR.

THE TORONTO GLOBE COMMENTS ON RALPH SMITH'S PRESENTATION OF THE MONGOLIAN QUESTION.

The Toronto Globe has the following to say on the Chinese question based on the utterances of Mr. Ralph Smith before the labor congress in Quebec:—

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress have passed a resolution favoring the increase of the tax on Chinese immigrants from $50 to $500 per head. There may be varying opinions as to the precise degree of restriction to be established, but no one could expect an assembly of workingmen to come to any other conclusion than that the restriction must be effective. The test which the workingman applies to the question is the standard of living; and it is difficult to answer the argument in its favor. The employment of Chinamen may increase the variety of industries which may be profitably carried on in the country; it may increase the sum of production; but are these the main ends of our civilization? China has had the socalled benefits of cheap labor for thousands of years. Is its civilization a success? Is it a desirable country to live in? Would it be a field for immigration and settlement even if it were sparsely instead of thickly populated? We estimate the condition of a county not solely, not even mainly, by its capacity to produce so many tons of coal, so many bales of cotton, but by the condition of the masses of its people, by their possession of those things for which the bread-winner gives his labor. How are they sheltered, clothed and fed? To what condition of health and intelligence and moral worth have they attained? If the importation of Chinese labor injures us in any of these respects it attacks us at a vital point, and naturally no class of people feel the danger more than those who have to fight hardest to maintain the standard of living. It is easy to say that the man who is giving his labor for far less than it is worth is doing a service to the community at large; but the happiness of the community depends not only upon the sum of the benefits it can command but upon their distribution. Freedom in labor might be a good thing if freedom prevailed in every other respect, but we are very far from having attained to that point, and consequently the workingman feels that his only safety is in combination which restricts, in his case, the free working of the laws of supply and demand.

The indictment against the Chinaman is that he will take no part in the battle for the maintenance of the standard of living, of civilization, of intelligence, in fact that his influence is virtually thrown on the other side. One of the members of the Congress, Mr. Ralph Smith of Nanaimo, said that while the petition for an increase in the tax had received its origin in the trades unions of British Columbia, yet the spirit and meaning it breathed did not commend themselves alone to unionists. The evil which the petition sought to correct was one which affected and afflicted all classes of the community, and the petition, therefore, received the approval and attention of almost the entire population in the cities and rural districts. It was not, he said, to the importation of the intelligent and moral classes of the Chinese that the people of British Columbia were objecting; it was to the importation of the lowest, most ignorant and most depraved of the population of China; the debased scum of the large cities. They opposed the bringing into Canada of great crowds of coolies who were under contract, the conditions of which meant absolute and direct slavery, out of which the contractors reaped a rich harvest.

It is evident that hitherto the immigration of Chinamen must have gone on to a considerable extent, as there are now 11,000 Chinese laborers in British Columbia as against 24,000 whites. It is probable that the matter will soon engage the attention of Parliament. The desire to make this country free to all sorts and conditions of men springs from an excellent motive. But, looking at the matter even from the point of view of a cosmopolitan benevolence it is doubtful whether we benefit the masses of China by allowing them to come here and gather a portion of the fruits of our civilization without assuming any of the responsibilities of citizenship. To the extent that we allow them to lower our standards we diminish our own power of doing good in the world: The missionary spirit, whether in religion or civilization, is a noble one, but the success of our efforts to spread the light depends upon our keeping the light itself burning with undiminished brightness and steadiness. It would be a mistaken generosity to part with or allow to be impaired the very sources of our strength as a nation.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Boiled Down for Busy Readers.

P. J. P. Tynan, the alleged dynamite conspirator now in jail at Boulogne, claims to be a citizan of the United States. His offence, being of a political nature, may save him from being extradited.

Geo. P. Curtis, assistant librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C., was arrested by two detectives at Grinden, 30 miles from Berne, Switzerland. The arrest was the result of police stupidity, Curtis being mistaken for a criminal wanted by the Swiss police. Curtis has lodged a complaint with the Consul who is making a thorough investigation.

A terrific gale swept over London, England, on the 23rd inst. The storm lasted nearly 24 hours, much damage being done to shipping.

The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived at Balmoral Castle on Wednesday. Queen Victoria has been receiving an enormous number of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the world, this being the day her reign becomes the longest on English history.

A delegation from Toronto, headed by Mayor Fleming, waited on the Government Tuesday and asked for $50,000 for the Dominion Exhibition which takes place in Toronto next year.

In the House af Commons on Thursday Hugh John Macdonald spoke in favor of Joseph Martin being given the Interior portfolio. He said Laurier owed his position on the Treasury benches largely to the influence of Martin in raising the school question. Gratitude alone ought to induce Laurier to make the appointment.

The city of Kobe, Japan, was wiped out by a disastrous conflagration on Aug. 26, and flood storms and earthquakes caused the loss of 2,500 lives and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property in northern Japan.

The Grand Old Man of England delivered a speech at Liverpool on Tuesday on the Armenian question. Thousands were unable to gain admittance. His speech was a strong plea for England to do something for this oppressed people. He said: "We have a just title to threaten Turkey with coercion but this does not in itself mean war and I think the first step should be the recall of our ambassador. (Cheers.) And should be followed by the dismissal of the Turkish ambassador from London. Such a course is frequent and would not give the right of complaint to anybody. When diplomatic relations are suspended England should inform the Sultan that she would consider the means of enforcing her just and humane demands. I do not believe that Europe will make war to ensure that continuence of massacres more terrible than has ever been corded in the dismal and deplorable history of human crime. (Loud cheers.)

Montreal, Sept. 23.—Hon. Mr. Tarte appeared in the police court yesterday and laid a charge of crimnal libel against W. A. Greencer, proprietor and publisher of the new weekly, Libre Parole. The article complained of describes Hon Mr Tarte as a "vulgar political acrobat," "traitor and vagabond," "a man whose name is mixed up with shameful acts of all regimes." Hon. Mr. Tarte is also charged with having extracted thousands of dollars from the Montreal Liberals for his paper, Canadien, and with having taken $1,000 subscribed by the president of the Canadien company for L'Islet election to buy the title for the Cultivateur paper for his sons, which enabled him to live at the expense of his victims of to-day's era of boodling which has commenced in the public works department."

Judge Dugas at once granted a warrant for Greencer's arrest.

Hon. Mr. Tarte said: "He (Greencer) called upon me at Ottawa with the first number of his paper and offered to make it my organ; and also offered to undertake the campaign against Mr. Beausoleil, M. P. He added that the government might not like to have an official organ, but it was useful for them to have an officious organ. He asked for $200 as a first instalment, and then pressed very hard for $100. I told him that I would have nothing to do with him. He subsequently telegraphed me from Montreal to do something, but I would not answer him."

THE CITY AND PROVINCE.

"The Bowery Girl" performance at the Opera House last evening drew a good audience, and was worthy of it. The actors went through their various parts with ease and spirit and gave every indication that they were talented and fit for the work. As for the play itself it was of an ordinary character with a few striking situations, and one that needed capable performers to make it "take." Fortunately, however, it was in good hands and all the good there was in it was brought to the fore. The special features introduced during the performance were much appreciated. The singing and acting of a little tot of five or six summers was good, especially the singing in the second act. Everybody seemed to enjoy the performance and it is safe to predict that few went away disappointed.

The anniversary services of the Haliburton street Methodist church will be held on Sunday, Oct. 12th. There will be an entertainment on Monday, Oct. 13th, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid. Rev. Mr. Sutherland, of Wellington will preach the anniversary sermons.

Mr. Philip Nile, has discovered a vein of lead, silver and galena somewhere in the vicinity of Departure Bay.

The City of Nanaimo, on Tuesday last, while coming through the Narrows in a dense fog, touched ground. Thinking it unsafe to proceed she returned to Vancouver. On Wednesday, however, she made the trip safely, although the fog on the gulf was still very heavy.

The ship Elwell arrived in port on Thursday. She is having a new mast put in.

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. [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.

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.

SECOND-HAND STORE.

D. TAYLOR, Dealer in all kinds of New and Second-Hand Furniture, and Fancy Articles of every description. Masonic building.

WATCHMAKER.

JOS. M. BROWN, Watchmaker. Watches and Clocks carefully cleaned and repaired. Corner Church and Chapel streets.

All the vacant shacks on Dupont street, Vancouver, (Chinatown) are being pulled down.

The British tramp steamer Sinlithgow, which left San Francisco for Leith on July 1st, and when last heard of was near the equatoral current, broke her shaft on Aug. 11th. She is now drifting helplessly in mid ocean.. A number of the crew left in a life boat to get assistance and sailed a distance of 960 miles to Acapulco. So far no vessel has been sent to the rescue.

The proposition to erect a cannery at English Bay, Vancouver, is meeting with a good deal of opposition as it is deemed to keep it as a bathing place.

City Solicitor Hammersley has advised the City Council of Vancouver that it would be a bad precedent for them to sign the Anti-Mongolian petition.

The fog on the river was worse to-day than any day this season. The steamer Edgar did not arrive from Steveston until 2 p.m. She reported the str. Yosemite, which left last evening for Victoria, had not left the river at noon. The str. Gladys had not arrived from Chilliwack at a late hour this afternoon, and the fog was coming on thick again. It was reported the str. Charmer had not arrived at Vancouver from Victoria at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the fog on the gulf being just as dense as that on the river.—Columbian

The last stone of the Provincial Parliament buildings, at Victoria, was laid on Saturday by Premier, Hon. J. H. Turner, in the presence of the Chief Justice, local members of the Provincial Legislature, and others. Congratulated speeches were made, and the Premier announced that the Government would give a dinner during the present week to the workmen employed on the buildingf.

EVERY LADY

In Nanaimo and Surrounding Country
Is cordially invited to attend our

Grand Millinery Opening

This will be one of the events of the season. A Magnificent Display of

Paris Pattern Hats

and the Latest Novelties. MISS ARMSTRONG will be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.

STEVENSON & CO.'S

Great Cash Dry Goods & Men's Furnishings Store

Commercial St., Nanaimo, B. C.

The N. E. P. S.
For FALL GOODS

: WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED the Most Complete
: and Best Values in

Fall Hosiery

: Of any house in British Columbia. See our All-
: Wool Socks, black, at 40c. They are fine value.
: Ladies' All-Wool Hose, 25c. and 35c.; good value.
: The Celebrated

Health Brand of Underwear

: We carry in large assortment for Women, Misses
: and Children. Large assortment in

Men's Underwear

: At the best value for the money to be got.

Our Comforters

: Are the best. See the Eider Down Comforter at
: $5.00 and $5.50.

Dress Goods

: In the Newest and Latest Styles. Our Tweed Effects
: at 25c. and 30c. are great value. Our stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

: Waterproof Hats and Caps, Ties, Shirts, Umbrellas,
: etc., is now complete.

Call and See Them Before Buying Elsewhere.

MY FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS

Are now ready for your inspection, the designs, quality and styles being the choicest from the looms in Great Britain. Have also a job line of 100 suits of

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH TWEEDS AND SERGES

Which I will sell for $27, the best value ever shown in Nanaimo. Soliciting your esteemed orders, and thanking you for past patronage, respectfully yours,

THOS. C. MORGAN,
Commercial Street.

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!

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