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# The Truth

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A Few Words to the People of New Westminster.

One word to the wise is sufficient I think,
If you want to be happy from dust to drink.
Do you suffer from headache and cold,
When here you'll get Hunt's the best that is sold.
Do you suffer from Catarrh and Earache,
Consumption, Constipation, or even Toothache,
Then a dozen cures will see on our repository,
And the cause of them all is having not first,
There was years ago, and a prominent church,
Few when they were useful were laid under earth,
Death deals with the poor as well as Rich,
And the cause of all was having not first,
There is not a cache in the whole of this town,
But Hunt's remedy is the best and cheap than,
In spite of course Rocks will have not the first,
In whose they're warm, and they are cure, are not first.

New Goods Arriving Every Week. Removed Next Door to Kelly's Bakery.

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In thinking of the Exhibition.

Don't forget that one of the best places in the City to buy

Family Groceries,

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Columbia Street.

Just to hand 1 car of Spalding's Flour, 50 cases Canned Goods, such as Tomatoes, Corn, and Peas, which will be sold very cheap. Call and get prices even if you don't buy. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

## DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

*A CITY IN HOLLAND SUFFERS A GREAT LOSS IN LIFE AND PROPERTY.*

*The Explosion Causes a Fire which is still Raging—Over 300 People Killed and 1000 More Injured.*

ANTWERP, September 6.—A large quantity of dynamite exploded in a cartridge factory here today, totally demolishing the building in which explosives were kept and killing 200 men, according to late estimate, and injuring about 500 more. The factory was located in the vicinity of the Bourse, which at the time of the explosion was crowded. The burning portions of the factory were hurled against the Bourse, setting it on fire and creating a panic among the members, several of whom were injured. The factory was situated immediately back of docks upon which millions of cartridges were being unloaded, and large petroleum stores stood adjacent to the factory. These were set on fire by burning fragments, and are now burning fiercely and the city is enveloped in smoke. Fortunately, the cartridges on the docks were not affected by the explosion.

80,000 barrels of petroleum are burning. The majority of the victims are workmen, but the number includes several soldiers. The damage to property will reach many millions. The fire is still burning fiercely and the last the firemen hope for is to extinguish it in 24 hours. The heat from burning masses of petroleum is intense and it is impossible to approach within 100 yards. Several vessels have been burned at the docks and others were only saved through the prompt out action of officers in towing them out of danger. The fire is not now spreading and it is hoped if the wind does not rise during the night that the flames can be confined to their present limits. A strong west wind would, however, set the whole city in a blaze.

The explosion occurred in a workshop where a large number of old cartridges had been taken to pieces. Many men and women were employed in this shop and they were actively engaged in breaking up old cartridges. There were fully 25,000,000 of them in and about the premises, part of them already broken up. The flames covered 2 acres of ground and rose to an immense height. Amidst the terrific roar of the flames were heard from time to time loud reports of explosions to which there seems to be no end. The explosions are supposed to be of packages of cartridges stored in buildings which seem to remain intact until hot tongues of flames were actually upon them. Shipping at African docks and at American docks is in serious danger, and all facilities for removing vessels from the immediate vicinity of the conflagration are being pressed into service.

ANTWERP, September 7.—At an early hour this morning the fire is still raging with undiminished fury, and the military are assisting the firemen in preventing the spread of the conflagration. It is now certain that fully 300 people have perished, and no less than 1000 injured. The rooms at hospitals where the wounded have been conveyed are heartrending. The ships at the American docks were saved, the wind being favorable. Explosions at the burning cartridge factory still continue at frequent intervals, and flying shell render the work of the firemen and soldiers extremely perilous.

### Another Good Christian Goes Wrong.

BOSTON, September 6.—It is stated on the authority of president Perkins of the Douglas Axe company, that that concern will go into tomfoolery in the morning. There are, it is said, irregularities in the accounts of treasurer Dennison B. Dunn. Dunn has not been seen by the other officers of the company for several days and his whereabouts cannot be learned. The company has a large factory at East Douglas employing 300 hands. Experts are at work on the books and have already found that the deficit extended over many years, though the accounts were audited by auditors appointed by the stockholders. Only last month Dunn's salary was raised from $2000 to $3000 a year. He had an elegant residence in Brookline, and is said to not have had any bad habits. A gentleman familiar with the case says the liabilities of the company will exceed $300,000, but it is hoped they will not reach $1,000,000. A criminal prosecution will be begun against Dunn. He is supposed to be in Canada. He raised about $10,000 before leaving. Dunn is a deacon in the Harvard Congregational church of Brookline, and a teacher in the Sunday school. He has a wife and 3 children.

### An Ex-Convict Killed.

DENVER, Colorado, September 6.—Timothy Stocking, a faro dealer, shot and killed Billy Murphy, ex-convict, early this morning. Murphy was prowling around Stocking's premises, evidently intending to kill Stocking, as he afterwards threatened to do. His enmity to Stocking dated from 1883, when both men were rivals for the hand of a young lady in Chicago, where both then lived, Stocking being a detective and Murphy a plunder. When the girl married Stocking Murphy became disrupted and was finally caught robbing a house. Stocking was the principal witness against him. He served a term in Joliet for the crime and swore he would kill both me, and sure, Stocking when he regained his liberty. After his release he followed the couple all over the country renewing his threats, to which little attention was paid. He had been driven from Stocking's premises several times by the police.

### The Irreconcilable Conflict.

NEW ORLEANS, September 6.—A letter from Lafourche county says that around negroes are now scattered in squads in swamps, and are being pursued by 300 armed white men. The negroes being refused ammunition at Jamieson's store on Tallahatchie River, burned the buildings. A posse pursued them and about 40 negroes were killed. Many negroes were killed at the other end of the parish. Governor Lowry is severely denounced by the white people of Lafourche for not sending Cromwell back to them. They charge that colonel Jonas Hamilton, Lowry of the state penitentiary used his influence to save Cromwell, who is an ex-convict.

### A Well-Known Butler Suicides.

AURORA, Illinois, September 6.—Dr. David Tilton Brown, a wealthy and retired farmer, hanged himself on his farm near Batavia on Wednesday night. Dr. Brown was at one time chief of the famous Bloomingdale asylum of New York, and was regarded as an authority on the treatment of insanity. In 1875 he became insane and went to Europe for treatment, where it was supposed he died in an Edinburgh asylum. During all this time however he has been living in comparative seclusion on his beautiful farm near Batavia. He was, no doubt, suffering from insanity when he hanged himself.

### Her Identity Established.

BINGHAMTON, New York, September 6.—The young woman who committed suicide at Niagara Falls yesterday morning is believed to be Anna Meade of this city. She left home Wednesday morning and her parents yesterday received a letter in her handwriting, postmarked Niagara Falls, in which she said she intended going over the falls and expressed hope her body would not be found. Miss Meade is 25 years old and well connected. No reason can be given for her act.

### Trying to Prevent Strikes by Legislation.

BERLIN, September 6.—Various parties in reichstag are preparing independent bills upon the labor question in addition to the government measures for direction and prevention of strikes. The indications are that this will occupy much of the time of the coming session.

### Will Not Get His Corn.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—The treasury department has received a request from Richard Baylies of Rhinelard, Manitoba, for release of a yoke of oxen and wagons seized in Dakota for violation of custom laws of the United States. The department submitted the matter to the collector of customs at St. Paul, in whose district the offence was committed. He reports it has been ascertained that Bayliss has been in continuous violation of the law, and on the occasion when the oxen and wagon were seized he had brought articles into the United States without any permission from the custom officers and had loaded the wagon with timber cut from land in the United States with the view of stealing timber and carrying it into Canada. The collector concludes his report with a recommendation that the petition be denied. The department approves of this recommendation and refuses to authorize the release of the property.

### FROM THE TWO CAPITALS.

*The Wimbledon Team Selected—Two More Sealing Vessels Arrive at Victoria.*

OTTAWA, September 6.—The shooting at Rideau range closed to-day. The Wimbledon team consists of corporal Norris of the 13th, sergeant Leggie of the Newfoundland battalion, sergeant Hall of the 79th, private Burns of the 3rd Victorias, staff-sergeant Mitchell of the 90th of Winnipeg, private Hutchison of the 43rd, staff-sergeant Mitchell of the Royal Grenadiers, sergeant Gowlwin of the 13th, captain Rexland of the 13th, captain Ross of the 13th, private Simpson of the Royal Grenadiers, lieutenant Doularts of the 3rd Victorias, lieutenant Hopper of the 82nd, sergeant Mitchell of the 13th, captain Silver of the 63rd, color-sergeant Henderson of the 62nd, private Wingate of the 45th, private Blair of the 78th, lieutenant Hare of the 14th, and sergeant Hersey of the 43th.

Postmasters throughout the country have been instructed by the dominion government to weigh all newspapers mailed to subscribers from the various publishing offices in Canada for one week. It is believed that this is preliminary to the reimposition of the old system taxing newspapers by weight, though some officials say the object is to obtain information as to the amount of work done at the various postoffices.

VICTORIA, September 6.—[Special to Truth.]—Sealing schooners continue to arrive. The schooner Lilly arrived late last night. In coming to Victoria, the Lilly went ashore on the west coast, but got off without damage. She was undoubtedly the vessel reported as wrecked there. The schooner Kate arrived tonight with a good catch.

George Macaulay, barkeeper at the Pacific Telegraph hotel, was fined $50 and costs in court today for supplying liquor to a Chinaman, knowing the same was intended for Indians.

Alex Tod, second son of the late John Tod, died at St. Joseph's hospital Thursday night of consumption. Aged 40.

### White Caps in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, September 6.—A gang of lawless men numbering about 30 visited Dexter, Stoddard county, last Thursday with the design of enforcing a threat to drive from that town and county the recent settlement of negroes. The marauders entered the town about midday, mounted and armed, and rode boldly through the streets. They were not disguised and several were recognized. The marshal of the town summoned a posse and ordered them to leave town. The scene was intensely exciting, the gang fleeing down the streets and the marshal's posse pursuing them and firing every instant. 1 of the white caps was captured. He is seriously injured. The marshal's posse wounded and captured 3 others. The gang is said to be part of the white caps organization numbering 150 men, which has existed for several months in Stoddard county.

### A Hint to the Clergy.

PARIS, September 6.—M. Trouchet, minister of justice, sent a circular to the bishops of France, reminding them that the clergy are prohibited by law from taking part in the elections. The government circular says he will unhesitatingly and vigorously proceed against all ecclesiastics who may overstep the lines enjoined under all governments. They concluded it was violation of this law which caused the difficulties between civil powers and the religious authorities at the beginning of the present regime. M. Trouchet has also instructed public prosecutors to take measures to punish severely connivances by clergy against common law.

### A Doctor Disfigured.

BOURBON, Indiana, September 6.—Mrs. Myers, the wife of a blacksmith here, on Wednesday night threw vitriol in the face of dr. T. N. Lionel, prominent physician, destroying his sight. Her brother then assaulted the doctor, giving him a terrible whipping. It is thought that the doctor took advantage of professional calls to betray the woman, and her husband finding it out coerdated with his brother-in-law this plot to punish the doctor. The wife invited the doctor to the house, and when he arrived the assault was made. The victim is in a critical condition. No arrests have been made.

### Railroad Meeting.

BOSTON, September 6.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe today the resignation of W. F. Strong as president was accepted, and Allan Manvel, late vice-president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, chosen instead. The report of the general committee indicates that the consolidation of the Atchison with the California roads will go into effect forthwith.

### Thrown Out of Court.

CHICAGO, September 6.—In the Times case judge Jameson this afternoon decided in regard to the original bill filed by J. J. West that he had no power or jurisdiction to decide whether or not Louis Kemp was properly elected director. Having no jurisdiction in the matter of original ballot he could not allow an amended bill to be filed; the proceedings therefore were thrown out of court for want of equity.

### A Millionaire Sues for Divorce.

TROY, September 6.—Clinton C. Ferry, whose domestic troubles have been the cause of comment in both this country and in France for the past 4 months, yesterday filed an application in the district court for a divorce from his wife, Helen F. Ferry. He alleged cruelty and adultery, and prays for the custody of their children, also for release of all claims of the defendant to his real and personal property.

### Will Stick to Their Jobs.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—The acting postmaster-general has received a telegram from Spokane Falls, Washington, today conveying the information that the majority of the clerks in the postoffice there have concluded to remain at their posts of duty and not go on a strike on account of alleged inadequate allowances for salaries, as they threatened to do yesterday.

### Killed by Lightning.

MACON, Georgia, September 6.—H. H. Rogers, J. W. Shivers, and John Shivers were killed by lightning near Albany, Georgia, this morning. They were on their way to market with cotton, and took refuge under a tree from a heavy shower. Near by was a railway bridge, and six men who had sought shelter under it were also killed. Their names are not reported.

### Will Pay No Attention to the Demand.

PARIS, September 6.—There is no likelihood that the government will grant the request of general Boulanger to be brought before court martial to answer charges upon which he was recently convicted by the high court of impeachment of senate, and the Temps says that Tirard will pay no attention whatever to the demand.

## BROUGHT TO TERMS.

*CONFERENCE BETWEEN LEADING MEN AND DOCK DIRECTORS.*

*The Latter Practically Concede the Laborers' Demands, and Work on the Docks is Resumed—Parade of the Strikers' Wives and Daughters.*

LONDON, September 6.—The conference today between dock directors and shippers on one side and cardinal Manning, the lord mayor, bishop of London and sir John Lubbock on the other, lasted 4 hours. The gentlemen named exhausted all power of persuasion upon the dock directors in their effort to induce them to grant the strikers' demands unconditionally. In this they were not successful, the dock directors proving inexorable. They did, however, obtain an important concession and one which must sooner or later result in virtual triumph for the strikers. Mr. Norwood, chairman of the dock directors, consented to allow shippers and vessel owners to load and discharge their own vessels, making any arrangement they see fit with the laborers. Up to this time dock companies have persistently refused this permission on the plea that it will be virtually surrendering, as owners and shippers were prepared to hire men on their own terms. This concession clears away the last obstruction to resumption of work on all the docks and it is expected that by tomorrow every dock laborer in London will be employed, and this at figures for which the men have made such determined fights. Lighermen are also willing to go to work for shipowners and it looks as though the net result of the strike would be, besides a marked advance in men's wages, material alteration in the methods which cannot fail to result also to the advantage of the men. It is likely the dock companies will hereafter confine their business to the legitimate function of renting dock facilities, and that the work of handling cargoes will be in charge of their owners or of owners of vessels on which they are carried. So it comes about, as strike leaders today point out, that their victory is made all the more complete through the obstinacy of the dock managers in refusing to grant their demands. Had they yielded, although men for a time would have received the wages for which they struck, the rotten system, by which shippers were compelled to pay more than a man received would have been perpetuated, and ultimately burdens of this sweating system must have driven shippers to seek relief by cutting down dock companies' charges. This would, of course, have been followed by attempts to cut down the wages of the men, and the whole fight would have had to be fought once more. The strike committee tonight express themselves highly gratified with the outcome of the struggle.

A curious sight was witnessed at Greenwich this morning, when a thousand women, wives and daughters of striking dock laborers, paraded the streets, carrying banners upon which were emblazoned "No rent while strike lasts." After marching through the streets, they planted their banners in open square and left them there when disbanded.

LIVERPOOL, September 6.—The strike committee has consented to allow the men to coal steamers at the West India docks.

### CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Henry W. Genet, "Prince Hal," of the "Tweed ring" of New York, died at his residence in London today after a long illness.

John Burns, the leader of the strikers, has been invited to contest a seat in the commons for Dundee as an advanced labor candidate. He has accepted the invitation.

Grading has been commenced on the extension of the Manitoba & N.W. railway at Saltcoats, Manitoba. The Crofters who came out in the spring will be employed on the work. The mileage to be constructed this year will not be large.

Mr. Powers, it seems, has about failed in carrying out his reduction work project at Rat Portage. Either the bonus given is not sufficient to induce capitalists to take an interest therein or not. Powers is not the man in the right place to work up and organize a company.

At a meeting of Ottawa Orangemen it was decided to give an invitation to all district lodges to participate in a monster demonstration there on the 5th of November. John Charlton, and Colonel O'Brien, 2 members of parliament, are to be asked to be the principal speakers.

The house of A. K. McDonald, of Port Arthur, Ontario, was burned down Saturday night. Mr. McDonald and wife were spending the night in the police court for assault and the fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as the pair are considered a great nuisance in the neighborhood.

The highest law officers of Great Britain, sir Richard Webster and sir Richard Clarke, have reported that the course taken by the governor-general in not interfering with the operations of the Jesuits' estate act was a proper one; that the act was clearly within the powers of the legislature of Quebec; and that there is no case to refer to the judicial committee of the privy council.

### Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6.—The steamer Australia, which arrived from Honolulu this afternoon, brings news of the wreck of the British flagship Garnet on Starbuck island, while on her voyage from Sydney to San Francisco. The crew were saved, and news is also brought that the Hemyfreys islands have been placed under British protection.

### Lord Randolph.

LONDON, September 6.—Lord Randolph Churchill spoke at Newton tonight, and dwelt at some length upon the pending strike. Strikers, he said, were the natural outcome of the excesses into which employers had fallen in their efforts to extort undue profits by giving labor inadequate wages.

### A Telephone Lineman Injured.

SEATTLE, September 6.—This afternoon John Nelson, a telephone lineman, came in contact with the electric railway wire and fell 30 feet off the pole on to a brick pile. The index finger of his left hand was nearly severed in two. He also sustained other injuries and cuts, but will probably recover.

### Gave In.

LONDON, September 6.—The Steam Navigation Company has conceded the terms of the strikers. An increased number of wharf laborers are at work today. Shipwrights in employ of the Williamsons at Workington, Cumberland, have struck for an advance of 4 shillings per week.

### An Ex-Fireman Killed.

OAKLAND, California, September 6.—Michael Geary, a driver for a local express company, was thrown from his wagon last night and received injuries from which he died. Geary was a veteran of the late war and leaves a wife and 6 children.

### Recruits Soldiers Sunstruck.

MENTON, September 6.—In course of forced march during concentration near here today 135 men in one battalion were sunstruck and had to be cared for at the hospital, 2 of them since died and others are in a critical condition.

### Coast Movements.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6.—Arrived—Bark Seminole from Tacoma. Cleared—Steamer Umatilla and Empire for Nanaimo; State of California for Portland.

### Statistics of Interest.

A GERMAN statistician says: There are at present 3064 languages spoken by the inhabitants of our globe, whose religious convictions are divided between 1000 different confessions of faith. The number of males is nearly equal to that of the female. The average duration of life is 33 years. One-fourth of the population of the earth dies before attaining the fifth year. Of 1000 persons only 1 reaches 100 years, and not more than 6 that of 65 years. The entire population of the globe is upward of 1,200,000,000, of whom 35,214,000 die every year, 96,480 every day, 4020 every hour, 67 every minute, and 1 and a fraction every second; on the other hand the births amount to 36,792,000 every year, 100,800 every day, 4200 every hour, 70 every minute, 1 and a fraction every second. Married people live longer than the unmarried, the temperate and industrious longer than the gluttons and idle, and civilized nations longer than the uncivilized. Tall persons enjoy a greater longevity than small ones. Women have a more favorable chance of life before reaching their fiftieth year than men, but a less favorable one after that period. The proportion of married persons to single ones is as 75 to 1000. Persons born in spring have a more robust constitution than those born at other seasons. Births and deaths occur more frequently at night than in the day time. It may finally be added that only one-fourth of the male inhabitants of the globe grow up to carry arms or perform a military service.

### STATE OF TRADE.

*An Improvement Reported in Every Department of Business.*

NEW YORK, September 6.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade will say: Real improvement is seen in almost every department of business. With each week it becomes more certain that the crops of the year will be large, and, of late, news from abroad has clearly indications of a larger foreign demand, while such speculation as might exist an outward movement of grain and provisions has thus far been prevented in Gotham. On the other hand, the present scarcity rules the price in spite of the bright prospects as to the coming crops. The effect of heavy bond purchases by the treasury has been great in the stock market, and now felt in much better demand for commercial paper, while prevailing opinion in Wall street is that all danger of monetary stringency is over for this year, nor can good reason be seen for disturbing this impression, unless speculation is pushed so far as to cause mischief. Meanwhile unfavorable effects of recent dry goods and manufacturing factories is gradually wearing off as no further disasters have followed. The reports from other cities is unusually satisfactory, indicating at every point either improvement or continuance of previous activity where the expansion of trade had been greatest. At Omaha and St. Paul heavy business continues and at Kansas City there is an increase. With money at all these points is fair, supply and collections fair. Improvement in iron and steel is general at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, but large buyers hesitate here and No. 1 pig is still quoted at $17 to $18, with rails at $28 to $28.50, the demand for bar iron heavy and prices advanced. The coal trade does not improve, however, and the vote to restrict September production has failed as yet to bring the desired increase of orders. Copper is weaker abroad; apathetic here. Tin has been weaker at 20½c. for spot, and lead stronger at 4c.

Wheat has declined 1½ cents for week with sales of only 7,000,000 bushels. That Europe will want more wheat than it did last year is obvious, but this country has a great deal more to sell. Corn also fell a little with sales of 7,000,000 bushels and continued exports reaching 3,000,000 bushels, for four weeks of August here an important bearing on the probable price of wheat. Oats also are a shade lower, and oil declined 1½ cents, with small transactions.

Sugar has gone still lower, but as decline some increased demand appears. Pork has been steady and hogs higher, while speculators in coffee have raised the price to 19½c. Distribution of groceries generally liberal; and in dry goods, the jobbing trade has been very large.

The business failures during the last 7 days as reported to R. G. Dun & Co. number for the United States 175, and for Canada 27, or total of 210 as compared with total of 211 last week and 206 the week previous to last. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 224, representing 194 failures in the United States and 30 in Canada.

### A Black and White Belt.

If the statement is true that 15,000 negroes have left the state of North Carolina since last November, and that the heads of families representing 100,000 more intended to follow them northward during the coming fall, it looks as if in a short time some of the Gulf states might contain such a large proportion of colored people as not only to outnumber, but practically drive out the white population, and create a black belt for that section of the country. It has been frequently noted since the war that the tendency of the negroes is to revert more to the purely African type. This means that the colored people will follow their racial instincts, and that the tendency of negroes all through the middle section of the country will be to withdraw themselves into communities where the climate is warmer, and where they can develop freely their peculiar ways of life. At the same time it is noted that the white population at the south is gradually shifting northward. There seems to be no reason for believing that the white domination of the negro is having anything to do with the formation of this black belt. It appears to be due entirely to the natural and reasonable desire of the black race to be massed together in a climate which is more congenial to them than the northern part of the southern states; but, whatever reason may lead to this migration southward, the fact cannot fail to have great political significance in the development of the south.

### Arguments Against Establishing Free Libraries.

An English physician advances 2 arguments against the establishment of free libraries, 1 at least of which certainly has the merit of novelty. The first plea urged is that the germs of disease are apt to be conveyed in books that are circulated without restriction. This possibility will, of course, be granted, though the probability of such danger therefrom is another question. But the second argument is a singular one. It is that free libraries encourage men who have been working all day to pass their evenings indoors, where the atmosphere is gas heated and proverbially vitiated. From this it is evident that the founders of many free libraries have been mistaken in their ideas, and that instead of furnishing the means for spending evenings profitably and pleasantly they have been storrying those whom they wish to benefit to the grave.

### Free Libraries in Ireland.

Whatever may be said for or against the Irish people, there is certainly 1 respect in which they only challenge the admiration of the world, namely the matrimonial fidelity. In the recently issued tables giving statistics on the subject of divorce, our own country leads in having granted nearly half a million divorces during the 20 years past, but there has been 11 divorces throughout the length and breadth of Erin during that period. Protestant or Catholic, in high places or in slums, the Irish continue the partnership until it is dissolved by death.

### Inspector Mowat's New Steam Launch.

About a week ago the department of fisheries at Ottawa forwarded to inspector Mowat of this city a steam launch, to be used on the Fraser River in connection with the department. The boat is 30 feet keel by 5 feet beam and beautifully modelled. She made a trial trip yesterday afternoon, running up as far as Sapey. The machinery in the little craft worked to perfection, and she seemed to "walk the water like a thing of life."

### Is Against Gas.

LONDON, September 6.—The trades union congress is sitting at Dundee. It rejected a resolution this morning forming a working standard of 8 hours a day. The vote was 88 to 63.

### Drowned.

BALTIMORE, September 6.—Mr. and mrs. Jeff Gunning were drowned last night in Middle Branch. They were boating, and lost upset.

THE TRUTH is printed every morning except Monday, and will be sent to mail subscribers at the following yearly in advance rates: 1 month 75 cents, 3 months $2, 6 months $3, 1 year $5. Delivered by carrier in New Westminster, 25 cents a week. The weekly edition is printed every Saturday, and will be mailed 3 months for 75 cents, 6 months $1.25, 1 year $2.

CLUB RATES: The weekly edition will be mailed to clubs of ten for three months for $5 for a year each, the names to be sent in at one time.

REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the daily edition at the following monthly rates, payable on 1st day of each month: Per inch down the column $1.50, position advertisements $1.75. In the weekly at $1.50 per inch per month. No patent medicine advertisements inserted in either edition.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS 50 cents per inch for each additional insertion, payable in advance.

LOCAL NOTICES 25 cents a line, each insertion; in daily—Weekly rate 25 cents a line each insertion.

BIRTH NOTICES (simply to encourage a home industry) will be printed free, provided the child weighs 7 pounds or over; if over a twelve of $5 will be paid the parents. Marriage notices free.

JOB PRINTING (such as letter, note, statement, and bill heads, envelopes, circulars, dodgers, posters, cards, tickets, etc.) in good style and at reasonable rates. Orders from mountain business men will receive prompt attention.

ADDRESS: THE TRUTH, New Westminster, B. C.

# The Truth

*Daily Edition.*

"A gentleman who has just returned from up "country informs the Vancouver World that he "was told at Revelstoke that the people were going "to organize a turnpike trust to build a hard gravel "road, well ditched, to cost $40,000, between "Spraat's Landing and the Trail Mountain mines. "Bonds are to be issued on the security of the "tolls, the interest to be guaranteed by the gov-"ernment. 3 gentlemen are said to be willing to "make the road and to take the bonds in pay-"ment." The above is taken from the Victoria Colonist of yesterday, and, probably, amounts to something more than words. There is no question of the pressing need of a road to connect the navigable waters of the Columbia river with those of Kootenay lake. It is badly needed, and its construction should have been commenced a year ago by the government. Between $7,000 and $8,000 have already been expended in that locality on trails—some of them leading nowhere—that are of no practical use in opening up a mining camp. A good, serviceable wagon road can be built from Spraat's Landing to Nelson, a distance of 30 miles, for $1000 a mile. There is no necessity for gravelling and ditching it, no part of the route being soft ground. The road must be built and the government should build it at once, and by contract at that; and not guarantee interest on an extravagantly large sum of money, so as to benefit a ring of speculators with a political "pull."

That the water ways of a country are of great commercial importance is an undisputed fact. In the United States the men interested in water transportation meet annually in convention, to consult and make recommendations to congress for needed legislation to improve the navigable rivers of the country. The convention this year was held at Cincinnati, the proceedings of which were printed in yesterday's TRUTH. If the water ways of a country whose navigable streams are paralelled with railways are of so much importance, how much more important must they be in a country where railway systems are limited in number and in extent of mileage. Canada has but 7 systems of railway, but in her lakes and rivers her people have great transportation routes if needed improvements were only made. The Dominion government, each year, makes appropriations for the purpose, but the amounts are so small that their expenditure does little practical good.

The Fraser and Columbia rivers are both navigable, but the people of the province do not get the full benefit they should derive from them as transportation routes. The mouth of the Fraser requires dredging and other improvements to make it navigable at all times for ocean going vessels; while the Columbia, both above Golden and below Revelstoke, can not be navigated during the spring and fall on account of rapids and bars that could easily be removed if sufficiently large appropriations were made to do the work in one season. Some public action should be taken by the people interested, in that our representatives in the Dominion house could back up their demands with a full knowledge that they had the support of their constituents.

No set of men in a town like New Westminster are more deserving of aid in their undertakings than the young men of the fire department. Their labor is for the benefit of all the people, and not for the few; but it seems that when they make a reasonable request for aid, it is the few who respond, and generally not those who have property at stake. Give the boys what they ask.

The London Pastime of August 14 said: "Searle "the Australian and champion sculler of the world, "is to meet O'Connor the American champion, on "the Thames, Putney to Mortlake course, on Sep-"tember 9. Within a month of the race such an "important aquatic fixture ought to attract a con-"siderable amount of notice, but so far very little "interest has been taken in the doings of these "colonial champions. No one seems exactly to "know why they should come to the Thames to "settle their differences. There is much more "money to be made either in Yankee land or Aus-"tralia, and, as there is no Englishman at all likely "to take on even the laurel, future match making "cannot have anything to do with it. The whole "thing is a mystery, and this probably why the "match excites such startling amount of interest in "this country." Yet there are people right enough who wonder why so many Canadians are in favor of independence or annexation! The people of the old country care little for, and know less of, the "colonies," and will reciprocating "colonists" are beginning to have the same indifferent feeling for those of the mother country.

### PERSONALITIES.

Captain J. G. Shepard, commander of the revenue cutter Rush, whose seizure of Canadian sealing vessels has brought him into prominence, has been in the revenue marine service since 1866, and has served through all the grades from third officer to captain. He is a native of Maine, married, and is regarded as a cool and brave officer.

Society in Munich, Bavaria, is at present excited over the determination of a young Japanese woman who has played a social role in the Bavarian capital. Miss Yuki Murdera, the daughter of one of the highest families in the empire of the Mikado, has decided to take veil, and next month will enter the convent of the Sisters of Charitable. This is said to be the first instance of this kind on record.

Dr. Brown-Sequard is an American. His father, captain Edward Brown, of the American navy, was a Philadelphian, and married a French woman on the Island of Mauritius named Sequard. He and his descendants took the name of Brown-Sequard. The distinguished scientist, whose elixir of youth is making a sensation, was their eldest child. He was educated in France, but was afterwards a professor at Harvard and practiced medicine in New York for some years subsequent to 1873. He married twice, his first wife being miss Fletcher of Boston, a relative of Daniel Webster.

There are some interesting items on England's civil pension list. Sir Richard Owen has had $1000 a year since 1842 and Lord Tennyson the same since 1845. The widow of Kitto, the biblical encyclopedist, gets $250, and the widow of Haydn (of the "Dictionary of Dates") $500. The daughter of Douglas Jerrold gets $250. Gerald Massey, because he is a lyric poet sprung from the people, gets $100 a year; the same sum is awarded to William Allingham, mrs. Oliphant, Robert Buchanan, the widow of George Cattermole, and the rev. dr. George Macdonald. Faraday's niece gets $750, mr. Tupper $500, the widow of Charles Kingsley $1000, 2 ladies directly descended from Defoe $375 each, the widow of Richard A. Proctor $500, the sister of Keats $400, Philip James Bailey $400 and the daughter of Nelson's adopted daughter, $1,500.

Felix Pyat is dead. It was he who conceived, planned, and incited the destruction of the Vendome column and the destruction of Thiers's house. He wanted all the foreign newspaper correspondents in Paris shot, or at least locked up. He urged the slaughter of all prisoners and hostages. He finally advocated the utter burning of the city, and the scheme would have been fulfilled to the letter had not the Versailles troops got in in time to stop it. But amid it all he kept himself out of danger. He was, too, a fastidious fellow in dress; almost a dandy. All of Felix Pyat's fighting, then, was done with tongue and pen. But it had its penalty. "If," said he, "I had suffered all that was passed upon me, I would have paid a quarter of a million francs ($50,000) in fines, been under police surveillance 5 years, been in confinement 10 years, been imprisoned in a dungeon 20 years, been killed for life, and been put to death!" He managed, however, always to get across the frontier just before the police caught up with him. Some 15 years were spent by him in exile in Brussels, London, and Geneva. He was in London when he wrote his famous "Ode to a Bullet," in which he urged the assassination of Napoleon III.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is now in his eighty-eighth year, and is in the best of health and the enjoyment of all his mental powers. He lives in the suburbs of Turin, Italy, in a picturesque villa, surrounded by handsome gardens, which he planted himself, and which he cultivates with the greatest care. Kossuth is devoted to the study of botany, but being too old to study it in the Alps, he finds his pleasure in the plants at his door, of which he has over 4,000 varieties. Miss Rosika, the sister of the patriot, is with him. For a number of years she made her home at Scotch Plains, New Jersey.

Theodore N. Vail, who is backed so strongly as the man who is to represent the interests of electricity in the World's Fair committees, is a man of stalwart and imposing presence, with waving hair, straight eyebrows, and a mustache which curls slightly at the ends. He stands about 6 feet high, and is polished and courteous in manner. He is president of several telephone companies, a potent force in the world of electricity, and, by all odds, the most conspicuous figure of any of the men who deal most largely in the newly-discovered force. There is no doubt in the minds of the best electricians that mr. Vail will be chosen to represent them.

Mr. Gladstone's habits of life are very simple, although busy. He rises about half past 6 o'clock, breakfasts on bacon and eggs or a little fish and tea, and then goes to his library to skim over the newspapers. From 9 to 1 o'clock he receives callers. A light lunch follows, and then he is driven directly to parliament. He usually dines quietly at home at half past 7 in the evening, the food being simple and the wines light, and then he returns to the house. Unless there is to be an important division, he is at home and in bed by 11 o'clock. Mr. Gladstone has a fondness for his old clothes, and when new ones are bought for him, his wife has to resort to diplomacy to make him wear them. When he speaks in the house he loosens his collar, turns up his wristbands, and unbuttons his waistcoat, his gestures becoming exceedingly vigorous as he warms up.

### CANADIAN NEWS CONDENSED.

William McMillan, a magistrate of Brucefield, Ontario, dropped dead on last Monday.

Dr. Church of Aylmer died early Monday morning. He was 53 years of age and exceedingly popular.

Mrs. W. H. Gardiner of Thurlow, Ontario, who committed a fire fiend on Friday last, died on Monday.

Frank Peterson was committed for trial at Toronto for shooting mr. Rudigan at Island Sand Bar while shooting plover.

Rev. father Joseph Flemmen died at Galt, Ontario, this week, of a complication of diseases. He was 35 years of age.

At Orangeville, Ontario, the Dufferin Tarpaulin Company's building and stock is burnt. Loss $4,000, partially insured.

One of the best crops that Manitoba ever produced will be garnered this fall, the quality of the wheat would be exceptionally fine.

Many parts of Essex county, Ontario, are suffering from water famine on account of prolonged dry weather. Farmers have to draw water 4 miles.

Alfred Jones, a Grand Trunk brakeman, while walking on top of a train fell between the cars and was completely cut in two at Port Hope, Ontario. He belonged to Belleville.

John Paterson, a prominent farmer, was instantly killed at Elmvale, Ontario, while attempting to stop his own team, which was running away with a thresher loaded on a wagon.

The monthly bulletin of crops for the month of August and returns from the various agricultural societies of Quebec are very encouraging and the yield is fully up to the average.

A young man named John Emerson, awaiting trial in the Colony, Ontario, jail on a charge of uttering forgery, succeeded by hanging. He left a farewell letter to his wife and children.

A fire at Teeville, Ontario, destroyed Shields & Whitney's grocery, mrs. Nott's boarding house, Spur & Vivian's butcher shop, Endress Bros. furniture room and Martin's boot and shoe store.

James Bolton, senior, a farmer living near Strathroy, Ontario, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, which he was carrying in a wagon with him. He was a pioneer settler of North Adelaide.

The special dispatch published at Niagara to the effect that Graham had passed over the Horseshoe falls in his barrel boat is regarded as a "fake," created for the purpose of gaining notoriety for Graham.

The Catholic cathedral at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, is burned to the ground. The loss is placed at $120,000, on which there is no insurance. Great sympathy is expressed for bishop McDonald.

The government at Ottawa is advised that Chinese going home from British Columbia sell their certificates in China, and the buyers come into Canada on them without paying the poll tax to the customs.

Further remains of a "mammoth" are being found in Armagh township, Grey county, Ontario. They include pieces of his bones, 14 inches across and a tusk weighing 40½ pounds. 9 men are at work unearthing the remains.

The German barque Doris Bruderson is at Victoria and has only eleven cases of salmon to take in in order to complete her cargo. She will be the first ship away, and will probably sail for England about the middle of next week.

The large tank contract at the mounted police barracks at Regina, N. W. T., has been given to Stewart of Ottawa. The tank will contain 50,000 gallons and is to be erected on a structure 50 feet high and constructed for fire projection. Plans for the foundation are ready and the architects are now preparing the plans for the frame structure. The tank will be made at Galt, Ontario.

The family of M. F. Beach, a prominent miller of Iroquois, and several neighbors, 13 persons in all, were badly poisoned; it is supposed by vanilla flavoring contained in ice cream, of which they had partaken too freely. It was feared 1 case would prove fatal, but now all are out of danger.

Rev. dr. Blaikie, the well-known professor of Edinburgh, Scotland, is at present in Toronto. He will make a few preliminary arrangements for the meeting of the Pan Presbyterian council there in 1892. Dr. Blaikie preached Sunday to large congregations at Knox and Central Presbyterian churches.

Miss Aggie Nicholson of Hamilton, Ontario, who displayed such bravery at the St. George bridge railway accident, is to be tendered a complimentary concert and a purse at Woodstock. She has also entered a suit against the Grand Trunk Railway Company for $5,000 damages as the result of the accident.

Some magnificent samples of new Manitoba wheat are being exhibited in Toronto, and grain men are much pleased with it, and it is pronounced among the best grain shown there this season. If the wheat offered is up to the sample, there should be no difficulty in maintaining the price of Manitoba grain in eastern Canada.

A welcome rain has extinguished the prairie fires around Regina, N. W. T., after a great amount of destruction has resulted. Captain McKay lost a considerable portion of his crop. Scarcely any hay remains in the southern district, and a large quantity is burnt north also, besides which many have sustained losses of portions of their grain crop. Numerous buildings were also consumed.

The Ottawa river has found 2 more victims, the result of a sad boating accident Sunday evening near St. Joseph's village. It seems that a family named Parsons, farmers, were picnicking on 1 of the islands near the village, when 2 of the sons, 1 aged 17, 1 a couple of years older, and a man whose name could not be ascertained, went out in a boat to fish. In some way the boat upset and the 2 boys were drowned. The man held on to the boat till assistance arrived.

A son of Smith Copeman of Galt, Ontario, employed at Kenneth McDonald's near Branchton, went to the stable to attend to the horses; 1 of them became frightened by some means and stepped on his stomach. He was able to make his way to the house and medical aid was summoned from Galt. The next morning it was thought advisable to remove him to his home in Galt; where death took place during the day. A post mortem was held, when it was found that the bowels were so badly ruptured that nothing could have saved his life.

Labor day was celebrated at Montreal with much enthusiasm. The day was fine, and many places of business were closed, including the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific shops. 12,000 knights marched through the principal streets of the city. Acting mayor Perrault, who was supported by premier Mercier and secretary of state Chapleau, Curran, M. P., David, M. P. P., McShane, M. P. P., Champagne, M. P. P., and others took part. There is a big demonstration in the exhibition grounds this afternoon. At the labor congress to-morrow, the questions to be discussed are the 8 hour movement, technical education and employment of children in factories.

The position of the moulders' strike at Galt, Ontario, remains unchanged. Cowan & Co. have all the men they require, but Goldie & McCulloch and MacGregor & Gourlay are still shorthanded, necessitating half time in some of the departments. 3 of the strikers have been bound over to appear in the Quarter Sessions to answer to the charge of unlawfully preventing 1 of their number from returning to work at Goldie & McCulloch's. The action of the mayor in appointing special constables to afford the manufacturers reasonable protection was questioned at the last meeting of the council, and the strikers and their sympathizers threaten to make the matter an issue at the municipal elections in January.

A fire at Gananoque, Ontario, Monday morning, destroyed W. N. Rogers buggy, piano and organ factory, loss $6000, insurance unknown; C. H. Rogers' block, loss $8000, insurance $3000; Taylor & Green, general dry goods, loss $20,000, insurance $15,000; L. A. Outerbout, clothier, loss $8000, insurance $5000; A. M. Purvis, dry goods and millinery, loss $5000, insurance $3000; D. J. Darling, general groceries, loss $4000, insurance $2000; Stephen White, loss $12,000, insurance $10,000; five buildings valued at $6500 were also destroyed. The London & Lancashire, Royal, Queen's, Lancashire Caledonia, Atlas, Mercantile & British American companies are interested.

### Imperial Federation.

EDITOR OF TRUTH: Would it not be well, considering the importance of the above question to Canada in general and to British Columbia in particular, to secure a lecture from principal Grant while he is here, and also from the rev. mr. Lucas? Mr. Grant is in favor of the question; what mr. Lucas's views may be I know not, but whether for or against it will be equally well. We should stir the question up and make ourselves fully conversant with this the greatest and most live question of the immediate future. I would suggest that the lectures should be free, and that a committee be formed to make arrangements to pay expenses. Towards the latter I will give $5, or more if necessary.

PHIL.

September 6th, 1889.

### NOTICE

is hereby given that the inspector of penitentiaries is now making his annual visit to the British Columbia penitentiary. During his stay here he will be ready to hear and make strict enquiry into any complaints that may be made against the administration or officers of the institution. Any one having charges to make can confer or correspond with the inspector at the penitentiary.

ARTHUR H. McBRIDE, warden.

British Columbia Penitentiary, New Westminster.

September 6th, 1889.

## New Westminster Brewery.

This old-established brewery has been put in thorough working condition, and is turning out a first-class quantity of beer. Families supplied. All orders left at McDonough's store on Front street will have prompt attention. Brewery located at Sapperton. Telephone 70.

WRIGHT & JAMESON, Proprietors.

## A CONCERT

Will be given by the

## Holy Trinity Church Choir

In aid of the CHOIR FUND in the

## TEMPERANCE HALL.

Columbia Street.

TUESDAY EVENING, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1889,

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

Songs by Mrs. Silliton, Mrs. Moresby, Miss McBride, Messrs. Rickman, Hamber and Duckrill.

Admission, one dollar. Tickets may be had of any member of the choir, and at the Book Stores.

# GLOBE HOUSE

## Importers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Millinery.

We lead the trade in Millinery and always have the Newest Styles. Our stock of Ribbons and Braids are well assorted. Ladies' and Children's Underwear a Specialty. Hosiery, Gloves, and Corsets in great variety. We keep all the newest shades in Plushes and Velvets.

The Globe House is the Emporium for Millinery and Ladies' Goods!

We always have fashionable Dress Trimmings and Buttons to match the Material, and keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of useful Goods for Dresses and Mantles.

New Goods arriving EVERY DAY. We will be glad to see you.

Mrs. WM. RAE, Columbia st., New Westminster.

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## T. J. TRAPP & CO.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE RETAIL

SHIP CHANDLERY BLOCKS AND ROPE WALL PAPER HOUSE FURNISHINGS

PAINTS SEE OUR HANGING LAMPS OILS

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, SHINGLES, SHAKES, LATHS, AND PICKETS.

Salmon Boxes, Net Floats, Trays, and all kinds of Wood Furnishings for Canneries. Doors, Frames, Windows, Mouldings, Blinds, Railings, Balusters, Brackets, Newels, and all kinds of Plain and Fancy Turned Work.

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First-Class in Every Respect.

Fire-Proof Building.

Center of City.

Headquarters for Travelers and Commercial Men.

Sample Rooms.

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## J. A. McDOUGALL, Artistic Cutter and Tailor

Successor to CONSIDINE & McDOUGALL. Columbia Street, East of Colonial Hotel.

Has just received a complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, and is prepared to make, in GOOD STYLE, Clothes for all that favor him with their patronage. FIT GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. Prices to suit the times. CALL.

Soft-Roll OVERCOATS and Nice-Fitting PANTS a Specialty

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DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Also GRAIN, SEEDS, POTATOES, LIME, and GENERAL STORES.

GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE

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MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS.

Also a GREAT VARIETY OF HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES constantly on hand.

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OPPOSITE TELEGRAPH OFFICE

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Best variety of Rolled Plate and Charms, also Solid Gold Lockets and Rings. Great bargains in Gentlemen's and Ladies' Chains and a large variety of American 8 Day Striking Clocks, also German Cuckoo Clocks Imported direct. Fine Watch Repairing a specialty. Nine stars Columbia street.

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The Fine First-Class

**Steamer WILLIAM IRVING**

Will leave the C. P. N. Co's Wharf Every

**Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday**

AT 7 A. M. FOR

**Chilliwhack and Way Ports,**

RETURNING EVERY

**Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.**

When sufficient inducement offers she will proceed to HOPE, and on such occasions will leave her wharf at 4 p. m. Connects with C. P. N. Co's steamer for Victoria.

**Steamer R. P. RITHET**

Leaves New Westminster as follows:

FOR LADNER'S LANDING, PLUMPER'S PASS AND VICTORIA

**On MONDAYS at 2 P. M.**

For the Same Points on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 7 A. M.

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AT

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During Provincial Agricultural Exhibition

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**October 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1889**

Six Brass Bands in Attendance.

**Three Days Sports!**

**$7,000** For Sports and Exhibits **IN PRIZES**

SPORTS TO CONSIST OF

Horse Racing, Yacht Racing, Boat and Canoe Racing, Athletic Sports,

Lacrosse, Base-Ball, Foot-Ball, Hose Reel Contest, and Rifle Matches.

*SCOTTISH GAMES*

Under the Auspices of the

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Grand Trades and Societies Procession

ON

Thursday Morning, October 3rd.

**Three Magnificent Arches!**

Representing the Great Industries of Our Country.

Grand Ball

ON

Wednesday, Evening, October 2nd.

Celebration to end with an Immense

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Excursion Rates From all Points.

For full information and Prize Lists are small bills.

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J. S. C. FRASER, Treasurer.
S. T. MACKINTOSH, Secretary.

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Leave orders at H. T. Read & Co's Hardware Store.

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Front street, opposite Ferry Landing.

Board and Lodging $6 per week; Single Meal 25 cents; Beds 25 cents. The Bar is Supplied with the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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Silver Lead, Copper, Silver or Gold, each $1; Silver and Lead, Silver and Copper, Silver and Gold, each $2; Silver, Lead and Gold, $2.50; Silver, Lead, Gold and Copper, $3.00; Iron, Zinc, Sulphur, Antimony or Tin, $1. Assaying of coal cap. $20 upwards. Sealed samples double above rates. Results by return mail. Surveys maps of mines. 20 years experience. Days and nite bulletin. All work guaranteed.

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H. W. Armstrong. L. S. Eckstein.

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**W. NORMAN BOLE, Q. C.,**

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**ANDREW LEAMY,**

Barrister, Solicitor, &c., McKenzie Street, New Westminster.

**CLOW & MACLURE,**

Architects. Office—Room F, over Bank of British Columbia, Columbia Street, New Westminster.

**W. THIBAUDEAU,**

Land Surveyor and Draughtsman. Hamley Block, New Westminster.


## NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that it is my intention to make application to the chief commissioner of lands and works, on behalf of the Crow's Nest Coal and Mineral Company, Limited Liability, for purchase of the following lots of land, situated on the north bank of Coal creek, about 21 miles above the bridge in the Crow's Nest Pass, Kootenay district, B. C.:

Lot 1—Starting from my initial S. E. post, thence running west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains.

Lot 2—Starting from the S. W. post of lot 1, thence running west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains.

Lot 3—Starting from the S. W. post of lot 2, thence running west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains.

C. D. FERRIERS, Vice-president.

42 Fort street, Victoria, 17th July, 1889.

## THE WAGE OF TREASON.

*A Wild Story of a Circassian Hero and a German Lover, Translated From the French.*

This, as on every other evening, Professor Alexis Ivanovitch, scientist and director of the Imperial Gymnasium at St. Petersburg, pressed a kiss, half tender, half mechanical, upon the fair white forehead of Dounia, and stole away from the conjugal domicile, while Dounia remained alone and reflected. Where did Alexis Ivanovitch's nocturnal excursions take him? The professor was no longer a young man—he had passed his 50th year—and science and his absorbing duties as director of the Imperial Gymnasium, where 500 pupils studied under him, left him no time to devote to amorous intrigues. And then, was not Dounia young, robust, and beautiful, with her luxuriant auburn hair, her steel-covered eyes, and her perverse, enigmatical smile? She was poor, obscure, and ignorant when he married her; he rich, a grand dignitary of the Sivv University, and councillor to his majesty, the Czar. But love had conquered all obstacles, and Dounia, daughter of a shepherd of the Caucasus, became the idolized wife of the director of the gymnasium. The seductive Circassian had indeed often triumphed in the heart of the savant over despotic duty. How frequently he sat by her, admiring her, and listened as she babbled in French, gently criticising her linguistic errors. Was not her naive conversation worth a hundred times as much as the subtle literary and philosophical discussions in which he engaged with the lettered men of St. Petersburg? Since several months, however, Alexis Ivanovitch's interest in Dounia's French lessons had flagged. He permitted her to confound the the tenses, to ignore gender, and to forget the elementary rules of syntax without correcting her, as formerly. Moreover, he left the house regularly every evening and did not return until late at night. Was Alexis Ivanovitch deceiving her? She had discarded that supposition long ago. Dounia was too sure of herself, too proud of her extraordinary beauty, to suppose she had a rival. Still, how should she explain Elexis's absence every night? He did not gamble, for the money in the safe was never disturbed, and it is not usual to visit the gamen with empty pockets. Once only a person of unprepossessing aspect and poorly attired presented himself at the door with a letter. Alexis, having read it, handed the bearer a note of 500 roubles without the least remark, the stranger accepting the same without even giving thanks. Gambling debts are not paid in such a manner, and when Alexis was asked about the incident he merely answered, "I am helping along a good cause," and Dounia did not dare to question further.

She was patient and waited, hoping the inexplicable absence of her husband would cease soon; the thought to follow and spy his actions never occurred to her. This evening, however, he hardly crossed the threshold, when, enveloped in heavy furs, her face hidden by a hood, and her feet encased in stout boots, Dounia followed rapidly in his footsteps. She shadowed him through the snow-covered streets, oppressed and anxious, the blood mounting to her temples, and her heart beating violently.

This conjugal pursuit, in the night and through the snow, did not have jealousy for its only motive. In fact, Dounia had not the right to be jealous. Dounia was guilty. A young instructor of the gymnasium, a German named Karl Strueber, profiting by the director's occupation and the isolation of his wife, had won her. And it was the thought of this that tortured her—that perhaps she alone was guilty, and that Alexis was not deceiving her; that he loved her still, and might be able to justify his nightly absence and convict her of treason, ignoble and unpardonable. Ah, could she but establish his faithlessness! She would then be excusable for her own.

This is why Dounia followed her husband, on that clear and frosty night, though a strange and labyrinthine quarter of the city, whose narrow streets were scarcely illuminated by the mysterious moonlight.

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Alexis, having arrived at his destination, was about to rap on the door of a house, within which all seemed silent and dark, when he paused. Retreating nattily, he hid behind the angle of the house and listened. Light footsteps were coming in all direction. "I am being followed." Coolly and resolutely he drew a revolver from his pocket, cocked it, and waited. Some moments later, a dark form showed plainly against the bright moonlight at the entrance of the alley. Alexis raised his pistol ready to fire. Just then Dounia, surprised at seeing no one, and believing she had been outwitted, threw back her hood in order to get a better view of the locality. The moonlight revealed her features plainly, and Alexis, rushing along her, ran from his hiding place.

"Dounia," he cried, "what are you doing here, unfortunate woman?"

"I was following you, Alexis Ivanovitch," she answered, with a trembling voice; "it was wrong, I know, but I could not resist the desire. I wanted to know where you spent your evenings."

"Curiosity is very often a bad counsellor, Dounia," said the professor gravely, after few minutes reflection; "heaven grant you may not regret wanting to know that which I had determined to hide from you. But, perhaps, I am wrong after all. The wife should hide nothing from her husband, and the husband have no secret from his wife. I love you, Dounia; my love alone caused me to let you remain ignorant of certain things, a knowledge of which might prove dangerous to you. Do you know, by the way, that not knowing who you were, I was about to kill you?"

"What kill us unknown! one who has never harmed you! You must be engaged in some very grave undertaking to harbour such a resolution."

"Very grave, indeed. But you wished to see and know; come with me and you shall be satisfied." And Alexis Ivanovitch drew Dounia, still surprised and frightened, toward the low door of the mysterious house, which opened silently after he had knocked in a peculiar and measured manner.

A regular meeting of the nihilistic committee was being held within, and they were discussing a circular to be sent out which was to inform the affiliated of an important attempt to be made by the revolutionary party against the life of the Czar. Alexis Ivanovitch introduced Dounia as a sympathizer, and, two or three women approaching her, gave her instructions. She was given pamphlets to distribute, the names of prisoners and sick persons whom she was expected to visit and bring food to, and other duties to perform. The affiliation of the wife of Alexis Ivanovitch, one of the leaders of the society, and the author of numerous pamphlets secretly published by the Nihilistic press, seemed quite natural and aroused no suspicion. Ways and means were next considered, and were discussed quite freely before Dounia, who listened, as if in a dream, to the different plans for carrying out their tragic purpose. The meeting then adjourned.

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The following day, while Alexis was at the gymnasium inspecting the classes, listening to the complaints of students, and attending to his daily routine work, Karl Strueber, the handsome German professor, visited Dounia, who had not yet recovered from the shock the terrible experience of the night had given her. So, then, her husband was a conspirator! He was the associate, the accomplice, of those savage men who terrorized the empire, and whose audacity neither Siberia nor the gallows could arrest. Alexis wished to assassinate the czar! Ah, he filled her with horror now, she was so sure ashamed of her fault, and it even seemed to her that, in deceiving him, she punished him for the crime he meditated.

So she abandoned herself to the embraces of her lover with a frenzied passion that savored of the primitive ardor of the dwellers in her mountain home. But Karl Strueber appeared preoccupied. The dull German! to be meditative at such a time. But he had a mission to perform, and waited for an opportunity, although he was for a time disconcerted by Dounia's savage voluptuousness. At last he succeeded in putting the following questions to Dounia: "Does your husband receive many visits from men of peculiar aspect, who, upon entering, hand the doorporter a ticket?"

"No, never," replied Dounia, surprised.

"Well, then, does he go out often?"

"Every evening," she answered promptly, paling immediately thereafter as she thought of the terrible meeting which she had attended. In the meantime, a light dawned upon her. Why did her lover ask her these questions? Who was this German, concerning whom vague rumors had reached her ears? Go to a number of Germans were employed in the police—could Karl Strueber be a spy?

Strueber, not noticing her abstraction and carried away by his desire to obtain more information concerning Ivanovitch's movements, continued to interrogate Dounia eagerly, thus exposing himself. Dounia, a prey to conflicting emotions, had answered half mechanically, and now realized that she had betrayed the secret of her husband—consigned to the prison, the knout, Siberia, or even to the gibbet, the man whose honor she had already sullied. A gust of pride and revolt swept through her, and the wild nature of the mountain girl manifested itself within her. She had, indeed, moments ago betray the husband, but she would not betray the conspirator. The Circassian never gives another to a spy. Her resolution was taken immediately. No, she would not deliver Alexis over to the executioner. She arose, trembling but superb. Strueber sought to detain her. "Remain," she murmured with a bewitching and provoking smile; "I shall return! I go thine forever." In the neighboring room she wrote a few words, called the mujick, and commanded him to take the note to his master.

Ten minutes later, Alexis Ivanovitch arrived at the threshold of the chamber where Karl Strueber was tenderly embracing Dounia, while endeavoring to obtain further information concerning the vast conspiracy of which the police already had an inkling. The next moment the bloody form of Strueber, felled by a crushing blow of a battle-axe which Alexis had torn from the wall on his library, lay stretched at Dounia's feet, while Alexis, with fiery enthusiasm, cried: "Rise, Dounia, wife of my bosom! Thou hast aided us to punish a treacherous spy. Thou art a second Judith, my beloved!"

### The Amateur Photographer Nuisance.

Blakely Hall writes: "One of the terrible visitations of the summer season is the amateur photographer. He infests the suburban resorts in a fashion that lifts him into active rivalry with Jack the Pieper, and Jack the Ripper. Some time since I heard of the case of 1 of these amateur photographers which would justify police interference. He was one of those remorseless and tiresome creatures, a village busy-body, and he had purchased for a few dollars a camera, which he could carry around in a small box, and with which he took views of his unconscious victims. If a lady happened to be lying in a hammock, and showing half an inch of her stocking above her slipper, the chances are a hundred to 1 that Jack the Photographer would approach the house on some pretext or other and procure a chance photograph of its mistress on the sly. This photograph is subsequently finished and shown to most of the members of a club at Sea Bright, of which the busy-body is a member. He has a wonderfully irrigated assortment. The most aggravating instance of his assurance, however, occurred on Sunday morning. One of the residents of the place has a private beach on his grounds which runs down to the water, and he was in bathing with his family, utterly indifferent to the presence of a man in a row boat just off the beach. The man wore a big straw hat which obscured his features, and pretended to be fishing. There are 3 daughters in the family, and the only man in the water was the father, an amiable and portly old gentleman who is still quoted as authority on athletics. He has for some time been teaching the girls to dive. As the beach was absolutely secluded and private, and the girls all young in their teens, almost freedom was indulged in. They were diving off the float, and ended by Saviage's long swimming match from the shore out around the float and then to the shore again. They were the old fashioned, long-skirted bathing suit, and, before the race, 2 of the young girls, with the permission of their mother, took off the heavy clinging skirts and swam in suits that were proper enough but unconventional. Then they dived for half an hour or more, and finally left the water. After this, the fisherman, who was Jack the Photographer, rowed away, but a few days later he had 16 or 18 well finished photographs of the girls who had been in bathing, and was circulating them liberally round among his acquaintances. This is only one of the 1000 performances of the Paul Pry of the camera."

### Trial of the Man Who Killed Judge Terry.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—Among the witnesses examined in the Nagle case today was T. T. Williams, journalist, who testified that he had an interview with judge Terry while the latter was in the Alameda county jail, and that Terry threatened the life of Fields, and claimed he would be pleased to have Fields attempt to use a weapon on him.

M. M. Estee said he had known judge Terry for over 30 years, and that the fact that he carried a weapon was known to all his acquaintances.

P. D. Wiggington testified that he visited Terry in jail and Terry said he would kill judge Sawyer if it became necessary.

A letter from attorney-general Miller to marshal Franks, directing the latter to provide proper protection for justice Field and judge Sawyer was also submitted in evidence.

Marshall Franks testified that justice Sawyer in San Francisco on June 17 last appointed David Nagle and 2 other deputies to protect Field from assault. He gave general instructions to these men to look out for Field when the latter left for Los Angeles, and also instructed Nagle to accompany him and watch Terry's friends and to prevent them from doing any bodily violence. He called Nagle's attention to the fact that Terry was not an ordinary man and if he met Field it would be difficult to control him. He told Nagle that in his opinion Terry would attack Field, and if he did, Nagle would have to act quickly. Witness said that although Terry might intend only to insult Field when he saw him, he did not believe Terry could control his temper and would probably immediately draw a knife. He warned Nagle to take no chances, but to protect Field at all hazards. The case was continued until tomorrow.

### No Lack of Hop Pickers.

The Puyallup correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, under date of the 3rd, writes: A. G. Matthews commenced picking Tuesday, and several small lots in other yards have already been harvested, but picking will not be general before the 6th. The late rains have aided the crop very much, and the quality will be quite as good as last year.

Growers have no difficulty in securing pickers this season; indeed, there is such a large influx of workers into town that many will be unable to obtain employment. As usual, there is a large number of Indians on the field, and most of the large growers have employed them exclusively, as they make much the better pickers.

Reports from England indicate that the crop will not be any more than an average one. There is a slight downward tendency in the price at this writing, and the indications are that high prices will not be realized this year. From 13 to 14 cents seems to be the general price offered for choice quality. T. Meeker & Co. have received the first samples of Oregon hops of this season.

They are very fine in color and quality and the only fault that can be found with them is the manner in which they have been baled. They have been broken and show at a glance the difference between the old system of "treading" and the new power press where this is done away with.

Fred. S. Meeker is making a two weeks tour of Oregon, purchasing hops for the London market.

### The Dread Unknown.

A patrolman on Rivard street, Detroit, came along to a grocery on his beat about 11 o'clock the other night and found a large watermelon on the platform, while leaning against a post a short distance away was an aged colored man. The street was deserted, and the officer could not understand what kept the melon and the negro apart. "Isn't that a temptation to you?" he asked the man. "I dun reckon it is, boss. I'm just looking at dat mullyun for the last half hour." "And why didn't you take it?" "Be'ause, sah, I'm had some experience wid white folks in my time. Might possibly be dat de grocer dun forgot to take dat mullyun in when he closed up, but it's a good deal more possible dat he poured in a dose of jalap and left it out yere to be walked off wid." "But how are you going to know?" "Dat's what makes my heart ache, boss. If de mullyun are all right, den I'm lost a golden opportunity. If it's big dused, den I hain't been played for a sucker. It's de uncertainty dat keeps me around yere till my knees ache an' I feel like kevin' a chill."

### Forty-Fold Women.

What is called the "sweating committee" of the House of Lords has been for some time investigating the status of laborers in and about London. Recently the female chainmakers attracted their attention and an inquiry followed, showing a terrible state of affairs. Women were found who were obliged to blow 2 pair of bellows 12 and 14 hours at a stretch without cessation. No time was allowed for rest. Some of the women were mothers and even they could not take time to nurse their babes, but were obliged to attend to them and keep the bellows going at the same time. A shilling a day was the wage paid and for this 12 chains must be made. These chains, by the way, sell for 11 shillings each. No remedy except co-operation is suggested for this state of affairs.

## BEEF, BREAD, AND BEER.

*Canadians and Americans May Not Hope for something Better in London.*

An event which should be hailed with delight by all Americans in London who have not grown so intensely English as to prefer English cooking and English food to their own, took place on Tuesday last in the opening of the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant on the Victoria Embankment between Charing Cross and Waterloo Bridge and opposite Cleopatra's Needle. "The mere opening of a new hotel in London is not an occurrence worthy of sufficient note to make it a subject for a letter to the Argonaut," some people will be apt to say. And so it is it. They are quite right. Since the Grand, Metropole, and Victoria were built and exhibited to admiring Chicago, the "new hotel" inaugaration has become even that stale. English people of the best class are not great patronizers of hotels at any time, and rather, when actually forced to stay at one when travelling, take little or no interest in them. No one lives in hotels in London as they do in America. Gentlemen, too, do not frequent the bars and billiard rooms of hotels at night in the same way as Americans do at any the Fifth Avenue or Windsor in New York, the Occidental in Philadelphia, or the Palace or Baldwin in San Francisco. They go to their clubs. But when Americans come to London, unless they belong to the American Club or the International, or are (oh, most rare occurrence) given the temporary entree of an English club, they have nowhere to go except the bar, smoking, and billiard rooms of the hotel they are stopping at. Cillig's American Exchange in the Strand is a great resort; so is the American bar at the Criterion. Outside of these places they have no spot. Therefore it is natural that Americans should bring their American ways and customs with them, and lounge and loaf about the hotels to their heart's content.

But while they can smoke without limit, and regale themselves at the bar with "brandy-cocktails," "sherry-coblers," "julep," "whisky-sours," and such other of the simpler concoctions known in England under the generic term of "American drinks," such a thing as an American dish they must abstain from while on British soil. It is the supply of a want long felt in this direction which marks the opening of the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant as a noteworthy event in the annals of London hostelries, and of especial interest and concern to American ladies and gentlemen sojourning in the English metropolis. For—says the published announcement—"Arrangements are in progress to provide later on the special delicacies of the United States." This is indeed a move in the right direction, and I wonder it was not long ago thought of by some enterprising caterer who "knows how to keep a hotel," for a fortune ought to lie in store for the management from the pockets of Americans, pining for their national canvas backs and green corn, their pumpkin-pie and Vermont maple-syrup.

Not that English people want any delicacies but their own. There are no greater pigheads on the subject of the superiority of their own food and their own cooking (as on their own everything else) than are Englishmen; and for any one to hope to convert them is quite waste of time. They begin with "the Englishman's national food—the three B's—beef, bread, and beer," and never really seem to care to go much beyond that. "Roast beef and plain pudding" is but a sort of variation on this, for bread forms a strong component part of this constitutly national dish—as eaten by the people. Of course there is an immense amount of French cooking in England, as there is everywhere else, and all the swells, nobleman, gentlemen, and male (especially the latter) have French cooks, chefs at enormous salaries, to get up their dinner for them and write out the menu. But I venture to say that nine tenths of these gentle (male included, which is saying a good deal) would, if left to their own natural traits, sooner sit down to a joint of roast beef, well garnished with garnish of horseradish and surrounded by tough, sodden, greasy Yorkshire pudding, boiled carrots and turnips, a slice of plum pudding (or jam roly-poly), Cheddar, Cheshire, or Stilton cheese, half a loaf of sodden bread, a bottle of brown sherry, a tankard of ale, and a couple of glasses of old port to end up with, than all the French dishes that could be laid before them. No Englishman (proper) considers a dinner a dinner without a joint!

"None of your confounded French kickshaws and raggy-ons, your bally-cas and salmons for me," said a fat old fellow in the smoking room of a country-house, one wet afternoon between five o'clock tea and the dressing gong, when the rain caused a lot of us up together and drove us to talk of anything we could think of to avoid dropping asleep in the big leather arm chairs which made a half circle round the blazing logs; "what I say is, give me a joint, beef or mutton—saddle for choice" and his eyes sparkled and his mouth watered; "if a leg, boiled, with caper sauce, melted butter, and boiled turnips, with a dish of black pepper on each. After that, a bit o' Cheddar. What more does a man want?" He greeted complacently, stuck his pipe back in his mouth, and, leaning back in his chair, from which he had lent forward to deliver his oration, puffed away in silence and waited for a reply.

I have said he was a fat man, and so he was. He had a double chin and his cheeks grew straight out of his neck without any division line of jaw, and compelled him to shut his eyes when he laughed. When you looked at him from behind, his neck overhung his collar in a thick roll and the bottom of his ears rested upon his shoulders. His skin—face, hands, neck, and top of head, for he was so bald as a billiard ball—was of one tint. Brick dust, pure and simple—brick dust mixed into a paste with lard or mutton-tallow, and spread over to a thin, coating, glistening coat. He wore no hair on his face, and there was not much left anywhere else. Altogether he was not a particularly prepossessing person, and not knowing who he was (he had arrived during the afternoon), I had put him down as some eccentric, old fashioned country squire of the neighborhood, if not the landagent of the man of the house, asked as a compliment for a day's shooting, and kept over night on account of the weather.

There was no reply for some minutes, and then a young gentleman, with a dainty moustache, a bored expression, and an eye-glass drawled out:

"By Jove! Fancy ordering a dinner like that at one's club!"

"Couldn't get it if you did," said another youth; "sort of thing you'd get at a root soda."

"No it is, young man," exclaimed the old fellow, leaning forward again; "that's where you'll see the prime English fare—none of your gimmick tomfoleries," and he looked at the two young men as if he meant to include them in his last two words.

"Old turnip-top is rather riled about his joints," I remarked to a friend near by.

"Old turnip-tops!" said he; "don't you know who it is? That's lord S——, the biggest land-owner in the county."

His lordship's taste, I am bound to say, is not the rule nowadays, whatever it had been once upon a time among the nobility and gentry—that is to say, so far as outward appearances show it. There is no affectation for French cookery, if there isn't a relishing for it. An American, however, who likes American food, and the American way of cooking it, will have to remain constituted so long as he stays in England. His cakes, except in so far as they are prepared in a very tough and tasteless pancake, are unknown. Waffles are never heard of. Indian corn (called maize), either green on the cob or ground into meal, forms no part of an English dinner or breakfast. There is consequently neither cornbread, Indian pudding, nor mush, on a bill of fare. You never hear of buckwheat cakes for the reason that there is no buckwheat flour. Cracked wheat is another absentee. I never saw or heard of a broiled chicken. Chickens are "fowls," and are either roasted or boiled, and in the latter case, invariably served covered with thick "melted butter," which a famous Frenchman once remarked was the only known English sauce. Broiling as a way of cooking food is seldom, if ever, employed in private houses, whatever there may be done at public eating-houses, the result of which is termed a "grill." Beefsteaks and mutton-chops are invariably fried in a pan. There is but one recognized method of cooking oysters, and that is scalloped. No one ever heard of stewed terrapin, or chicken-salad. Pumpkin and squash pies are unknown. So is maple-syrup. Honey is most commonly eaten strained from the comb. Roast or boiled turkey is, compared with your oungers, a very second dish. Rice and tomato soup would be as great a novelty to the English palate as stewed shark's fins would be to the American. No one knows anything about it. Boston brown bread, codfish balls, and succotash are Greek—aye, Egyptain hieroglyphics—to the British understanding. Grass is always kept until, not infrequently, a chunk of Limburger would become a cake of Pierce and Lubin's soap beside it. I once dined at a country house on the 1st of March, and a pheasant was served and eaten that had been shot on the last day of January! This is a fact. As for venison, well, I don't think many Americans, unless they had colds in their heads, would care to tackle it as eaten in England. I have seen a cucumber brought in warm from the garden to the luncheon-table, there peeled and cut up into thick lozenges, and then covered with oil. Peach pie and peaches and cream are unknown dishes. There is also a painful ignorance of doughnuts, crullers, cookies, milk-toast, dipped toast, squibs, dimmer cakes, brandy peaches, cranberry-pie, watermelons, molasses candy cream-candy, hickory-nuts, tomato-catsup, pepper-sauce, pickled oysters, gumbo-soup, oyster-soup, chowder, noodles, sweep potatoes, lady cake, Virginia biscuit, Saratoga potatoes, shrimp-salad, fried oysters, and strawberry short-cake. Canvas back ducks, soft-shell crabs and clams do not "grow" in England. There is another dish that I have never encountered (as it is in America) and that is corn beef, either hot or cold. Mrs. Rosabb at her Fourth of July receptions has endeavored, with mr. Van Wagner (the "American barrister," practicing in London) as concocter, to introduce egg nog to the English people. Speaking of eggs, it may not be inappropriate to state that in England they are never, when boiled, broken into a glass and mixed up, but are invariably eaten out of the shell. Oranges, too, are never peeled at dessert, but in quarters with the rind on, and the pulp cut away from each quarter and eaten with a fork. You could not do a more pronounceedly vulgar thing than to offer to peel an orange for a lady.

But to return to our mutton—and our beefs, as well. That English people know nothing about American dishes is an unfortunate fact for the Americans who come to England expecting to get them at the hotels at which they stop. But this new hotel will, it is to be hoped, remedy all that. Of course, the anglomaniacs on their way to order clothes at Poole's will give the Savoy a wide berth, and patronize Long's, so as to pass for Englishmen, over muffins and dry toast at breakfast, and a boiled fowl and a "tart" at dinner. American "delicacies" are about the last thing they want. Why England should for so long a time have persisted in ignoring American articles of food is but another instance of her perverse insularity and want of that genuine feeling of reciprocity with America which United States ministers are so fond of raving about whenever they get a chance to make a speech. In America, there are English mylins, roast beef, plum pudding, Bass's ale, Guinness's porter, and Scotch whisky, as easily to be obtained as in England. Why can not England reciprocate and furnish herself throughout with a lasting supply of buckwheat cakes, clam-chowder, pumpkin pies, Milwaukee lager, and bourbon "corn juice?" It would at once be a graceful compliment to the American travelers who visit her shores, and a benefit to trade in stimulating foreign demand for American products.—(Cuckoigue, in San Francisco Argonaut.)

### Overrun with "Cook Tourists."

A class of American travellers in Europe, says the New York Nation, has under the influence of Cook's tours and the growth of wealth, or rather the spread of wealth, increased enormously during the past 10 years. They pass over the European continent no longer as single spies, but in heavy battalions, sometimes "personally conducted," in squadrons of 50 or 100, by one of Cook's captains, but oftener still in helpless little family or neighborhood groups, going they know not where to see they know not what. They are the only foreigners who now penetrate Italy during the summer months, in happy indifference to heat and malaria, but they swarm everywhere. As a general rule, one might search them in vain for the smallest knowledge not only of foreign languages or laws, manners or customs, but of history, of geography, of art, of literature, of antiquities, of any of the things which are absolutely necessary to make European travel anything more than a change of air and scene and a heavy expenditure of cash. The guide-books, even, do little for them, because every guide-book assumes a certain amount of knowledge in the above fields. The two things, as a general rule, which impress them most are the spectacle of women working in the fields and the absence of baggage-checks. What plagues and bewilders them most is the weighing of their trunks at the railroad stations and the tedious service of dinner in courses at the tables d'hote. It is not surprising that, under these circumstances, the elders at least soon get tired and homesick, and that all love to sit down and talk about "Jim Smith and Bill Jones at home." There is a pathetic story of a certain general from Maine who, "doing" Europe in company with his daughter, a few years ago, met at the great door of St. Peter's at Rome a friend who happened to have about him a copy of the Bangor Whig, which he offered him, and which came to the general, weary with the Eternal City, as manna in the wilderness. He seized it, sat down on the steps to peruse it, and let his "women-folks" inspect St. Peter's alone!

### Newspapers Suppressed.

The Hige News says: The suspension of half a dozen newspapers by the Japanese government within such a short time after the promulgation of a constitution expected to herald greater liberality, has naturally excited considerable adverse comment. However, as the grounds for these stringent measures become known, the authorities will, we think, be very generally exonerated from the charge of oppression so freely made against them. It appears that the offence of the suppressed newspapers consisted in applauding the cowardly assassin that murdered count Mori, and in 1 notable instance suggesting the perpetration of another similar crime. Even the Indian vernacular papers have not yet descended to such infamy, and, while all foreigners must advocate freedom of the press, license to incite to murder will find no support. It appears not improbable that in many instances Japanese journals are deliberately conducted upon lines that necessitate interference, the only alternative left the authorities being suppression or purchase. If the paper is snuffed out the proprietors can pose as martyrs, but they infinitely prefer a round sum, and occasionally—if report can be credited—it suits the government to so treat with them. An explanation of the manner in which a newspaper may be utilized in an attempt upon the treasury was given to a resident of Kobe a few months ago. "Permit your name to be used as a publisher of a paper," said a Japanese to him. "We will find the money and furnish all the matter. You will have no trouble, and get your share when the government buys up the paper. That is what we——did, and he got well paid for the mere use of his name." There may not have been a single word of truth in the story, but at any rate the proposition was made, and would doubtless been carried into effect had the foreigner consented to join in the fraud.


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Westminster, Sept. 2, 1889.

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## EXHIBITION CELEBRATION.

*THE MEMBERS OF ALL THE COMMITTEES MEET AND DISCUSS.*

*Reports Read and Discussed—The Celebration on Assured Success Both Financially and Otherwise.*

A meeting of the executive of the celebration committee was called for 8 o'clock in the city hall last night; and, as a matter of natural consequence, those who were to take part in it, with the exception of the mayor and 1 or 2 others, began to leisurely put in an appearance at all times between the appointed time and 9 o'clock. The secretary was unavoidably detained and made an explanatory apology on his arrival; but he had no reason to hurry, for although arriving 20 minutes after 8, he had time to spare before the meeting was called to order. It is a well-established and incontrovertible statement that that business only will be well done, of which the minor details are particularly attended to; and the gentlemen on public committees will only be doing their duty to themselves and the community at large by appearing at such meetings as that held last night at the hour appointed for the assembly to convene, unless, of course, inevitably delayed, as was the case with the secretary. Laxity in business is a prejudicial habit to contract; tardiness and procrastination have ever been rightly deemed most detrimental to private and public interests, the former is just as foolish as the latter is ridiculous.

Mayor Townsend called the meeting together at 8.25 o'clock and there were then present besides himself and mr. Mackintosh, the secretary, 13 members. After preliminaries had been gone through the chairman called upon the secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting; the minutes were accordingly read, and, after being read upon, confirmed. The secretary then read a communication which he had received from the secretary of the Odd Fellows of New Westminster, stating that it was their intention to be present at and take part in the celebration and to walk in the procession. The letter was laid before the meeting for their consideration and, after a little consultation, ordered to be received and filed.

A communication from the horse-racing committee, of which mr. Raymond is chairman, was next read; it was a protocol of the program of the races arranged by that committee. Some discussion ensued, as it did not appear to be very definite in 1 or 2 particulars. In the hope of elucidating the difficulty, mr. Mackintosh excused himself, and went into the adjoining chamber to interview mr. Trapp, who is a member of the committee. The attempt was futile; mr. Trapp was unable to state whether or not there was to be a second prize offered for the race in question. That would have to be settled later on. The races are to be conducted under the Jockey Club rules; no contest, therefore, will take place in any event unless there are entered the names of at least 3 competitors. A very diffuse and discursive conversation then took place as to the merits and demerits of the various items suggested. It was finally moved and carried that the report be adopted and inserted as part of the program.

The report of the boating committee was the next subject for consideration. There was a short talk about the entry fees, some of which were grossly disproportionate to the amount of money to be awarded as prizes. It was at length agreed that the most advisable course to pursue would be to establish a fixed ratio which the entrance money must bear to the gross sum of cash offered for each competition. The proportion finally agreed upon was 5 per cent, and the report was, in consequence, amended in this particular and adopted as amended. The question of the sculling race was next dealt with, and a good many vague ideas exploded about a sport of which the speakers evidently know but little. This appeared palpably self-demonstrative to mr. Johnson, the chairman of this committee, for he suggestively remarked that it might be as well to have the solution of this Gordian knot to those who thoroughly understood the matter. The force of his speech was fully appreciated and the whole matter was referred left to the unrestricted discrimination of the boating committee. Mr. Johnson pointed out the extreme desirability of advertising the celebration among the neighboring Indians, as it would be advantageous to have a good number at the sports and he felt quite convinced that the greater part of them was entirely ignorant of the fact that any competitions would be open to them.

Mr. Wright, chairman of the Caledonian sports committee, next presented a lengthy recommendation from that body, which was discussed a little, adopted, and ordered to be inserted in the program. Nothing had been received from the sports committee and no prizes fixed. It was decided probable to conclude the program business at once and to have the lists published broadcast without delay. This met with unanimous approval.

The chairman of the fire committee, mr. Reid, next presented the report of the body he represented. He spoke well in favor of an increased subsidy from the general fund to his committee to enable them to offer prizes which would be of sufficient worth to draw good competitors. His syllogisms were so perfect and his language so clear that, although the supply of cash was very small, it was voted that the allowance asked for be made, nem. con. The time of the competition was objected to, and changed from the afternoon of the 3rd day to the morning of the 1st day. His report was attended and so adopted. Many observations, not exactly flattering in their tenor or serious in their import, were made to the late contest in Vancouver.

The most important matter of the whole evening then came up for discussion, the question of funds. The estimated expenditure is put at $4300, and the cash received amounts to over $2000, in addition to which there is the $1000 promised from the council. The confident hope was expressed that sufficient money would be collected. Such was the report of mr. Fraser's report.

The secretary broached the subject of the advisability of procuring badges for the committemen and, after the matter had been zealously discussed for a while it was decided to provide the committees as follows: executive 20, promenade 12, boating 10, sports 25, tent 6, tour rod 12. Tickets are to be procured to participate in the games, entitling them to free admission. After which the most profit and useful discussion of the evening took place; the bone of contention was the grandstand. After about a half hour's talk, the secretary pointed out that the matter had been settled at a previous meeting, and the business was finally left as previously disposed of.

Mr. Mackintosh inquired as to what the arrangements were with regard to invitations. He complained of unnecessary delay, and, after humorously recounting a hapless experience in connection with an appointment made with the council, he asked the mayor to take immediate action. This was done and a list was furnished him.

The meeting then took the form of a smoking social and the meeting adjourned to the call of the secretary. The adjournment was revoked and, after a good deal of consultation and exposition of experiments, a billeting committee was formed to attend to the requirements of visitors. It was composed of messrs. Curtis, Reid and Ross. Mr. Mackintosh was empowered to get out the catalogues without further consultation and at 10.35 the meeting adjourned to call of secretary.

There was a meeting of the Agricultural Association, also last night.

*Hotel Arrivals.*

At the Columbia: George F. Kyle, Vancouver; mr. Paul, Ottawa; E. F. Cassin, Keewatin; J. H. Hargrave, London; mr. Chisholm, Ottawa; J. M. Sparrow, Victoria; mr. McCoy, Ottawa; Jos. Edgar Dewdney, Ottawa; mr. Dewdney, Ottawa; C. H. Green, Montreal; C. F. Gubbe, Montreal; A. Chisholm, Ottawa; W. McCoy, Ottawa.

At the Queens: A. Trapwell, Victoria; L. Burnby, Victoria; J. E. Roy, Montreal; C. R. Webster, Vancouver; Jas. Fraser, Toronto; D. Boddington, Matsqui; A. McGuinis, Vancouver; A. W. Cunningham, Victoria; Jas. H. Draper, Matsqui.

At the Houston: George Robertson, California; George Alexander, Hatchery; John Pleyart, Kamloops; George Irwin, Vancouver; E. Shepard, Maple Ridge; B. Frankman, Chilliwack; John McArthur, Vancouver; John McLeod, Cash Creek; Neil McPhee, Vancouver; John McLeod, Cash Creek; Neil McPhee; Ashcroft; Joseph Chapman, Howe Sound; William Cook, Plumper's Pass; John McDonald, Plumpers Pass.

*The Surrey Dyke.*

The tenders for the construction of the Surrey dyke were opened on Saturday last. There were 20 tenders in all, and ranged from $8000 to $16,000 each. It has not, however, yet been definitely settled to whom the contract will be awarded. The dyke is intended to be about 5 miles in length, and together with a dam and lock on the Serpentine River, will cost in the neighborhood of $10,000. If the operation proves a success, it will reclaim about 8000 acres of rich agricultural lands, which in their present condition are almost useless, being subject to overflow from the Gulf of Georgia and the Serpentine River. If, by the expenditure of $1.25 to the acre these flats can be reclaimed and enhanced in value to say about $50 per acre, the people of Surrey are to be congratulated on the prospects of so valuable an addition to their municipality.

*SMALL CHUNKS OF NEWS.*

Duncan McRae, provincial inspector of timber limits, was in the city yesterday and left today for Harrison river.

T. S. Higginson, crown timber agent, returned yesterday from a tour of inspection to the interior.

The clearing on Ellice street has taken the form of burning the stumps, and the dense smoke makes it a very disagreeable quarter for perambulations.

Snow building is becoming quite an industry here, A firm has built 9 of the vessels since June 9, and has no difficulty in finding plenty of work for them.

At a meeting to be held next month the Young Men's Christian Association intend to go seriously into the question of calling for tenders for a $15,000 building.

The McLaren-Ross company's mills should, according to signed contract, be finished and in working order by the 1st of March next. But there seems to be a strange amount of elasticity with regard to contracts in this city.

Pleasure boat building will be quite an industry here next year. Captain Olin, an old timer in these parts, intends to go into boat making and hiring as a business. It is needless to say to anyone who knows anything about the place that he won't be able to build enough.

The diving for gold dust scheme is being resuscitated by some who deem the Fraser River a very. Pactolus.

Brennan, committed for assault on G. W. Baxter at Yale a short time ago, will be tried by jury.

The general meeting of the Presbytery of British Columbia will take place in St. Andrew's church here on Thursday next, at 3 in the afternoon.

Some of the piles which were driven to form a foundation for the Royal City planing mills wharf were driven about 20 feet.

The new road from here to Vancouver is in excellent condition now.

Captain Scoullar of the volunteer force here is back east, to take part in the shooting competitions.

A new organ was received yesterday and deposited in the Methodist church.

Mr. Wise's house will be finished in 3 weeks. The frame is now up.

Another consignment of bricks from Port Haney arrived yesterday. There were four carloads. At this rate there are sh. at 45,000 being shipped every week.

There are two firms of cigarmakers in the city, and, considering the amount of finished articles produced, this city leads in the province. About 1000 cigars are consumed daily.

New Dominion pianos for sale at $275, W. Beatt.

The date of the banquet in honor of mr. Dewdney has been fixed for Monday. He leaves for Vancouver on Tuesday.

Ah Yen, the celestial victim at Ladner's Landing, is convalescent, and has been taken to the provincial jail.

G. W. Grant is calling for tenders for works on the exhibition grounds.

Work on the house of mr. McBride, warden of the penitentiary, is rushing.

On the 1st of October, 1889, the rate of interest on deposits in the postoffice savings bank will be reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent.

A fine opera house is going to be built on the site of the London Arms as soon as the lease expires.

There will be a football match today at 3 o'clock. As it is the first of the season, all are expected to put in an appearance.

The obsequies of mr. William Bryant, (brother of mrs. Rest), a native of St. John, Newfoundland, took place this afternoon. Deceased was 28 years of age.

There was no practice at the fire hall yesterday morning, as a good many men did not turn up.

The telephone service of the city is being improved; there are now 26 wires run on the poles. The staff now at work is to be considerably reinforced on Monday.

For a good driving or riding horse, a nice single or double turnout, a hack, or anything in the livery line, go to Wise's livery stable, Dallas street, New Westminster.

Pleasure boats have at last made their appearance in the Royal City. It has long been held as a reproach to New Westminster that she should have no provision for pleasure-seekers on the river. William Carey has now a fine boat to hire, and, ridiculous as it may seem, it is an addition to the attractions to the city.

The steamer Rithet, due here yesterday, did not leave Victoria until last night. She is expected in by 9 o'clock this morning. The delay was caused by the deckhands knocking off, necessitating the employment of another crew.

The ladies central committee of the Y. M. C. A. will hold a social on the 23rd of this month.

Principal Grant of Kingston, Ontario, who has been visiting the other parts of the province, will be in the city next week and will be the guest of mr. Miller at the Queen's, of whom he is a personal friend.

Mr. Burnett, agent for Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, has been in the city for the last 4 days on important business. It is said that the company are endeavoring to place another regular steamer on this route, and that a slight increase on the traffic will warrant this step.

There is likely to be trouble about the ridiculous bylaws shortly.

The funeral of the late Wm. Ryan took place yesterday afternoon. A large number of friends followed the remains to the Masonic cemetery at Sapperton where they were laid to rest. The rev. Thomas Scoullar performed the final funeral rites.

S. F. McKenzie completed the sale of the steamer Agnes yesterday to captain Babington.

The fire brigade were out again last evening training for the Tacoma tournament. The team consists of 14 athletic young men, and each man seems to enter into the race with great determination and enthusiasm, which with training and practice is sure to figure well in the coming contests.

The latest reported discovery in minerals is a quartz ledge on Bowen Island, Howe Sound. The ledge is said to be well defined and to prospect rich in silver. Be this as it may, all that we can say with respect to the matter is, that if it proves to be anything like a number of its neighboring ledges on Texada Island, it is good for, at least, a number of Irish dividends.

The junior cricket club goes to Hastings today to play the return match with rev. mr. Clinton's Vancouver class.

## VISITED BY AN OLD-TIMER.

*THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR NOW IN NEW WESTMINSTER.*

*At Our Time a Leader of Provincial Traffic, Now a Leading Member of Sir John's Ministry.*

The hon. Edgar Dewdney, minister of the interior, arrived in this city by the Pacific express yesterday. Mr. Dewdney was accompanied by mrs. Dewdney, A. Chisholm, his private secretary, and William McGirr of the Indian department. A number of prominent citizens, including D. Chisholm, M. P., mayor Townsend, ex-mayor Hendry, J. S. Clute, T. S. Higginson, R. Douglas, J. C. Armstrong, alderman Cunningham, and several others met mr. Dewdney at Westminster Junction to welcome him back to the old Royal City. As the train arrived at Westminster a large number of citizens were congregated at the depot, eager to get a glimpse of the distinguished visitor, and evidently there are yet some few remaining in the Royal City to whom the presence of Edgar Dewdney awakens recollections of other years; for as he stepped off the car on to the platform he seemed to be in the midst of old friends. Mr. Dewdney and party were driven from the station to the Colonial hotel, where they will remain during their visit. Mr. Dewdney looks remarkably well after the journey. He expressed himself more than astounded at the progress made by Westminster since his last visit.

Mr. Dewdney is a native of Devonshire, England, and is one of the earliest pioneers of British Columbia, having landed on the spot where Westminster stands in the spring of 1859. Mr. Dewdney was several years in Cariboo and in other mining sections of the province.

Besides being minister of the interior, he is superintendent-general of Indian affairs, and comes here in the interests of both these departments, and during his stay will be consulted on several matters respecting the welfare of the province.

Yesterday afternoon a number of citizens met and completed arrangements for a public banquet to be given at the Colonial hotel on Monday evening.

Mr. Dewdney and party will remain in the city until Tuesday next.

*MARKET QUOTATIONS.*

*Prices Prevailing in New Westminster—General Shipping Notes.*

Following are the reported wholesale rates current in the city: Beef, per 100 lbs., $3.75 @ $4.25; pork, per 100 lbs., $7.50 @ $8.50; mutton, per 100 lbs., $8 @ $9; potatoes, new, per 100 lbs., 75c @ $1; cabbage, per 100 lbs., 50c @ $1; onions, per 100 lbs., $1 @ $1.50; wheat, per 100 lbs., $1.50; oats, per 100 lbs., $1.25; peas, per 100 lbs., $1.50 @ $2; hay, per ton, $9.50 @ $11; butter (rolls), per lb., 25c @ 30c; butter (prints), per lb., 30c @ 35c; eggs, per doz., 30c @ 35c; cordwood (retail), per cord, $3 @ $4; apples, per box, 50c @ $1; hides (green), per 100 lbs., $4 @ $6; hides (dry), per 100 lbs., $8 @ $9; wool, per lb., 6c @ 10c.

The following are current quotations for builders' material in this market: Nails, ₱ cask, 10 penny weight, $4 and up; 8 penny weight, $4.25; 6 do, $4.50; 4 do, $4.75. Judson lath nails, $7.50; cement, ₱ bbl., $3.50; lime, ₱ bbl., $1.40; extra do., for hard finish work, $5; hair, ₱ lb., 4½c; white lead, genuine, $8.50 ₱ 100 lbs; No. 1 white lead, $7.50; priming, 87½; putty, 3c ₱ lb.

Lumber.—We quote common rough @ $9, $11 yard; common sized, $11; common S. 1 S., do., on board cars, $13; 1st flooring, No. 1, $19; do., No. 2, $17; 1st flooring, No. 1, $18 do., No. 2, $16; ceiling, No. 1, $18; do., No. 2, $16; No. 1 S. 4 S. $19; No. 2, do., $17; common rough plank for sidewalks, delivered, $17; common rough cedar we quote at $100 $12 $9; 14th ₱ M, $2; rough cedar we quote at $100 $12 $9; 14th ₱ M, $2; rough cedar, $35 ₱ M; single-dressed, ₱ M; double-dressed cedar, $35 ₱ M; single-dressed, do., $30 ₱ M; shingles, $2 ₱ M; maple, $20 ₱ M; cordwood, $7; pickets, rough, $10 ₱ M feet; dressed do., $20.

The str. Gladys is expected this afternoon with a freight of hay and grain from up-river points. She leaves on Monday morning.

The str. Rainbow will probably bring salmon today for reshipment.

The str. Agnes arrived this morning with a load of grain from across the river.

A large consignment of crackers for W. McCall were brought by the Michigan from Portland, Ore., on her last trip.

Messrs. Mathers & Milligan received a large quantity of flour by the Michigan on Thursday.

The steamer Yosemite came in yesterday afternoon to the C. P. R. wharf. She came light with a small amount of salmon, and will take freight from there to Victoria.

The steamer Rainbow left for Victoria yesterday morning with 28 tons of farm produce, mostly from up country.

The str. William Irving came in at about 2 yesterday afternoon with 35 passengers and about 30 tons of freight consigned to the following: R. Barlow 12, St. Mary's hospital 6, mr. Lyall 1, mrs. Morey 1, Van Volkenburg 78, Goodfellow 1, woolen mill 5, Fraser Bros. 30, T. W. Clark 16, Kwong Man Yung 23, Mathers & Milligan 1, M. Sinclair 1, G. Purcell 2, C. McDonough 1, miss Sinclair 1, D. Ellison 2, mrs. S. Black 2, L. White 1, R. P. Rithet & Co. 1, R. and White 7, S. Fletcher 1, R. Riley 1, A. G. Gamble 1, J. S. Cox 2, H. M. Cunningham 1, J. Reid 3. She left for the north arm with material for the bridge, and will bring a return cargo of salmon.

*OUTDOOR SPORTS.*

*Lawn Tennis and Base Ball—Notes in Lawn-Tennis Players.*

Considering the situation of the courts and the fickleness of the weather, it is not at all surprising that the tennis tournament, which is at present being held in this city, should have been so attractive or that the grounds are such a popular rendezvous for those who take an interest in this game. Yesterday evening there was a large number present, many of whom were ladies who had attended to see one of the best handicaps of the whole tournament—that between Boucher and Westfield. Fraser and Smith commenced to play at about 5, and it was quickly discernible how the game was going to end. Fraser was in good form and played well throughout; Smith appeared to be out of trim and did not do so well as his friends expected. Fraser won by 2 to 1. Gamble and Bell next played; both handled their rackets well, and the game was pretty and exciting. While the two latter were playing, Westfield and Boucher commenced the contest in which so much interest had been centered. The play was excellent, and it was very difficult at the outset to even conjecture who was going to bear the laurels. Both began well and kept the ball traveling in a masterly manner. Then Westfield began to slowly creep ahead in the score, and came off the victor by 6 to 3. Woods and Brymner were now facing each other across the net as antagonists and a lively game followed. The most noticeable feature of this play was Brymner's serving, which was especially good; but Woods played well and returned to some purpose, winning the first set by 6 to 4. The second game proved more even, and when, at length, it was too dark to render the game anything more than one of pure chance, and the contest-ants desisted from playing, the number of games to the credit of each was exactly the same—the score being 3 games each. The play will continue tomorrow.

Those lacrosseists who intend going to Kamloops to take part in the tournament are requested to hand in their names at their earliest convenience to mr. Pelley, so that he may be enabled to take steps to secure the necessary accommodation.

The International league games yesterday resulted: Hamilton-Buffalo game postponed on account of rain; Detroit 5, Toronto 4; London 6, Toledo 3. National: Indianapolis 5, New York 4; Boston 5, Pittsburg 0; Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 4; Washington-Chicago game postponed on account of rain. American association: Baltimore 3, St. Louis 2; Columbus 7, Louisville 3.


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