

THE CITY'S MORALS

The Second Sermon on this Subject Preached by the Rev. Ralph W. Trotter

A Plea for the Enforcement of the Law—Replies to Some Criticisms.

Calvary Baptist church was crowded last night, many having to be turned away. Rev. Ralph Trotter preached. He said: Text, Luke 20:25, "And He said unto them, render therefore unto Caesar the things which be Caesar's, and unto God the things which be God's." John 8:7, "He that is without sin among you let him first cast a stone at her." I cannot take one step to-night without thanking the friends of righteousness and pure government for the kindly words written and spoken to me in reference to the efforts that are being put forth to enforce the laws of our land. From all classes and creeds have come warm support and encouragement. I want also to thank my critics for saying what they thought ought to be said. I am glad that all criticism so far, has not been directed against the character of the reforms we are trying to forward, but solely against the methods adopted. No sane man can object to hearty criticism of either himself or his work. A great deal has been said and written which taken in its totality amounts to this: that the pulpit is the wrong place to discuss matters of good government. I have shown no disposition to crowd my opinions in this matter upon the acceptance of others; but, having arrived at a definite conviction of my own, I have acted accordingly. Let me say that no one is under any compulsion to attend this church, or to either publish or read any articles made in it. Surely no one will question my right, if they do my wisdom, to speak on any subject I may see fit, so long as I have the sanction of the members of this church. There is no one who would for a moment question my right to assail evil in the individual; will anyone dare to question my right to strike at wrongdoing in the aggregation of individuals? Wherever human beings touch each other in human relations the pulpit has something to say. Moreover that is the fairest kind of modesty which can be supinely on its back while on nearly every street drunkenness staggers, and shame winks, and beastliness wallows; and the moment a plain appeal is made to the public that the laws on our statute book against such vice be enforced; their moral sensitiveness is outraged. Let it be known that the condition of this city is not a secret to the present in this community, and I ask which course of action is most calculated to corrupt the imagination of the young? To let vice flaunt its skirts and show its brazen face on our streets without a protest, saying, "so some have endeavored to say in public, "it is a necessary evil," to make public war against it, showing it to be a destroyer of the body and a damner of the soul, and that it brings into discredit all who have any connection whatsoever with the vice. And I want to say further to those of hyper-sensitive conscience, that it was by the noblest women of this city that my attention was first called to the social evil existent here, and asked in the name of God to do something to save the young from moral rottenness. And to those who think the saloon a better place in which to preach than this church, on account of the wrong people being there, I would say that, from the evidence left in the pews in the form of lottery tickets and tobacco juice, at least a few of the right parties were among the people present in this church last Sunday night. It has been also objected to the methods pursued that I "did not avail myself of my rights as a citizen to make the usual complaints required by the law for the abolition of such evils." We have had during the past two years a board of police commissioners and a force of some 25 policemen. The latter are paid to enforce the laws of this community, and, moreover, are under oath to do so. They have been conversant with the evils referred to, they have not enforced the law against them. The commissioners are appointed to see that these officers do their duty. These commissioners have been furnished with information and have apparently treated it with indifference. Let no one fear; I will use my "rights," but I prefer to have public opinion back my "rights" and that those in power demand that their rights, which are theirs as well as mine, be granted. Regarding the two policemen whom I saw enter the house referred to last Sunday, it is said that I did them an injustice. Now I stated clearly that my purpose in making the statement, was that while they were cognizant of the existence of these places no efforts were made by them for their removal. I did not contend "that under no circumstances would they be justified in making such a stay in such a house." Nor do I now, but I do say that they were flaunted in our streets from open doors and made no attempt to stop it. And further, in reference to the young man who won the \$1175 in Chinese lottery, I am not at present, nor have I as yet, discussed his action. I saw that particular piece of evidence for the sole purpose of showing that when facts and evidence were furnished our chief of police by him, which might have led to the closing out of two or three lottery companies, nothing came of it on the part of the police force. But enough for criticism and things of a personal nature. There are graver matters upon which the best elements of the community are looking for light to be thrown, and that from this pulpit. I have tried to state the case clearly, and make the object plain; and yet there are those who do not see just the point at which we have taken aim, or exactly where this crusade leads us. Let it be understood that in this whole discussion it forms no part of our task to deal with the problems which are involved in gambling. But there is a law

on the statutes of this community which prohibits gambling and makes those who are found practicing it law-breakers and liable to punishment. The fact is that for months such places have been allowed to run practically unmolested, and have even dared to advertise themselves on our public streets. The attention of the chief and the commissioners was called to this fact, and the names and numbers of the places furnished in the Province of last spring, and still, the thing went on, no notice being taken of it. I demand as a citizen that this law be enforced. Shall we be law-abiding citizens, or shall we allow British law to be broken every day and night without even trying to enforce it? That is the question.

Neither does our present business in hand involve a solution of the problems which are inherent in the social evil. Nor is it any part of my purpose here to attempt such a solution, and my critics are responsible for any reference to such problems. But without discussion, I want to say that there is in my Gospel a "thou shalt not," as well as a "thou shalt not." And we have not forgotten it. It is not our purpose to bring any fallen creature of God into disgrace. And when we demand that law be enforced and such houses be closed, any woman who wishes to lead a better life and forsake her old one will find a home and a refuge, where she will have done for her all that can be done to secure useful employment and provide a new start in life. Do you ask "who will pay for it"? Why the Christian church will do it, as she always has done when occasion has demanded.

I want to say that there are two such homes in this city, and they are usually full, which are under the care and keeping of as noble a band of women as ever blessed a city. It is to save the fallen, and to cure them, that we demand the enforcement of the law.

This crusade is not to settle the right or wrong of prostitution, but to settle whether we will have the law concerning it carried out. That this law has been and is being broken every day is beyond contradiction. That our police are as well acquainted with it as I am goes without saying. That they have not put a stop to it, and on the contrary that it has been of late on the increase, is a self-evident truth.

The point is, are the citizens of Victoria prepared to pay a number of men to enforce law who ignore their duty? I cannot believe that all our men on that force willfully violate the oath they have taken. Then I say if their work is interfered with by anyone else, superior or what not, we should know it. It is for the public in this city to say whether or not they want law enforced in this community. And if we have men who will not do your bidding, then dismiss them at once and appoint men who will.

I am after the dismissal of no man who will do his duty, but I ask the citizens of Victoria if this unmolested violation of law shall go on?

I have discussed the economic, moral and political arguments which are involved in the liquor question on former occasions in this pulpit. But these do not enter into the problem of this present crusade. We have a law which says liquor shall not be sold on Sunday. Do you want that law enforced? Will you retain men whose duty it is to see that it is obeyed who allow it to be habitually broken before their eyes? I make a plea for British law. I am an Englishman born and have never lived anywhere but under the British flag. As such I protest against this violation of her laws, and I ask the heartiest co-operation of every loyal subject to be true to the land we love. There is life in the old land yet, and virtue in her laws. Remember we have behind us in this struggle the mightiest human power on earth, the British nation. And the British nation is but another name for the British people. I come to ask the people of this nation, as you love your country, as you love your families, as you love your country, as you love your Queen, as you love your God, to rise and fight this compact of evil that has dared defy our laws. Let us load the same old guns that abolished slavery, that swept regal despotism from the earth, and let us belch their thunders into the works of this conniving crew and let their influence into the bottomless pits of the past, only again to be reached by the plummet-line of history. And let the red hot shot we fire be the awakened conscience of the people and its roar be the voice of public sentiment demanding obedience to British law.

But you are asking "where will all this lead us?" Well, it means that we demand through our council an investigation of our police department from the commissioners down. I have made charges; make me prove them, that is all I ask, or show me up to let other than I profess. If the motion for an investigation, notice of which has been given; does not carry, then call a public mass meeting and demand it. Second, we should do well as a city to take a leaf out of our neighbor's book. I refer to the amendment recently passed by the Nanaimo city council relative to public morals in that city. It is a proud thing for that town to have put first on record in this province such a law on city ethics. I say we can assemble meeting petition our council to do this, and have laws which include the men who line their pockets with the gold accruing from vice, who are the men that really protect it. Moreover, we can all sign the petition which is now in circulation; to have our police commissioners made elective instead of appointed by political favor, that the people may say each year who shall have the enforcement of law in charge, and the control of our police officers.

It may be well to remind the electors that although at present our council has not the control of the actions of our police, they have the paying of their salaries and can make it \$5 a month if they so choose. So that if we are so disposed we can demand our rights in spite of political appointment. And then in direct effect it is worth our while to protest against the violation of law. Chinatown is practically locked up, other vices to which we referred have been abandoned or trade is very dull. Under efficient control one half our present force is ample to enforce the laws of this city, of this I am convinced.

Let us be faithful, let us be patient, let us be vigilant, and right shall reign. For the battle is not to be fought alone, but it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave. The government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public

LIBERAL PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE... NATIONAL LIBERAL CONVENTION, OTTAWA, JUNE, 1893.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare: 1.—FREER TRADE—REDUCED TAXATION. That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service; That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations; It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property; It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few; It has checked immigration; It has caused great loss of population; It has discriminated with Great Britain. In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force. That the highest interests of Canada demand the removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people. That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government; That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessities of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States. We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of people who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy. The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined. The government themselves admit of the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make such changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection. We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound, and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors. This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada. 2.—ENLARGED MARKETS—RECIPROCITY. That having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse between them; That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the Empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations; That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies; That the pretext under which the government appealed to the country in 1881 respecting negotiation for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate; That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty; That the first step towards obtaining the end in view, is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries; That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two people would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the governments of both countries, and would promote those friendly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity; And the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view of obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's government, without whose approval no treaty can be made. 3.—PURITY OF ADMINISTRATION—CONDEMN CORRUPTION. That the convention deplora the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought about disgrace upon the fair name of Canada. The government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public



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W. TEMPLEMAN, MANAGER.



Calendar for February 1896 showing days of the week and dates.

JOSHUA DAVIES AUCTIONEER, Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

It was only the other day that a leading member of the opposition inquired of the government the amount of the defalcations of Messrs. Prevost and Falding, the late Victoria and Westminster registrars, and at the same time asked if there were any more defaulters among the government's officials.

Mr. Warwick has confessed to the misappropriation of \$7,500 belonging to the province, and has been locked up in Victoria jail pending an investigation.

It would seem, judging solely from the frequency of this sort of delinquency, that the provincial government official system is rotten to the centre.

A chief of provincial police, a jailer, two registrars, and agents of various kinds, all defaulters within the last half dozen years! The record is a black one, and in any other province would have been the cause of the expulsion of the government from office.

It is probable, therefore, that Mr. Warwick has been led into temptation by his employers.

COMMON GROUND.

The jingoism of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan question, and the "war-scare" which very naturally followed the publication of the famous message in England and Canada, had at least one gratifying result—it made for the rival political parties in Canada a common platform on which they stand in complete accord.

Every man of sense and wisdom in Canada will deplore such a war, will hope that all possible means will be taken which prudence can suggest to prevent it, and will pray that its evils and horrors and evils may be averted.

But what of French Canada? The answer is easy—loyal to the core. French regiments raised in Quebec and officered by French-Canadians would stand side by side with the English regiments of Ontario in defence of the country, and no braver men would march to battle than the pious descendants of heroic and glory-loving France.

As before said, no one in Canada wants war. Many of us like the United States, and most of us desire that the relations between the two countries should be cordial—more cordial than, unfortunately, owing to the utterances of demagogues and enemies of England, they have been.

Sentiments such as these cannot be too widely copied by the Great West press, for it would be a great misfortune if Canadian opinion were misconstrued or misjudged by our neighbors.

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ANOTHER SHORTAGE

Charles Warwick, the Government Agent at New Westminster, Under Arrest.

He is Charged With Taking Seven Thousand Dollars From the Province.

Among those who arrived from the Mainland on Friday evening was Charles Warwick, the provincial government agent at New Westminster, who by his confession misappropriated public funds to the amount of \$7,500.

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Advertisement for B. C. Furniture Co., JACOB SEHL, Manager, Government Street. It Just Amounts To This: Our establishment is the most extensive of its kind in the Province.

RADICALS RAMPANT

Spala Will Soon Not Have to Come to America for a Cuban Uprising.

The Populace Rise Against the Killing of a Citizen by the Police.

New York, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from the Herald from Madrid says: This city was the scene of a demonstration that would have required but very little to have turned it into a serious riot.

After partly venting their anger against the king and his mother, the crowd marched to the residence of Gen. Campos, where a similar demonstration of disapproval was made.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 10.—The Press today publishes an appeal to the American people, signed by President Betancourt, of the provisional government of Cuba, craving recognition for the insurgents.

Do not suffer from a sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

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"READING."

Lecture by Bishop Perrin at the Y. M. C. A.

On Saturday night at the Y. M. C. rooms, Dr. Ernest Hall in the chair, the Lord Bishop of Columbia delivered to an appreciative audience, a most interesting lecture on "Reading."

Some readers, enemies of religion, only read what is of an indelible nature, which is manifestly unfair to themselves and their subject.

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Advertisement for F. W. Nolte & Co. The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street. Includes an illustration of eyeglasses.

Advertisement for AUCTION SALES. FARM IN LAKE DISTRICT. Monday, February 24th, at 11 a.m. Re Samuel Ricketts, Deceased.

Advertisement for Dominion Election. OPPOSITION CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 22 BROAD ST.

Advertisement for The Wilson Hotel. McCABE & IRVING, Proprietors.

Advertisement for "LOOK IT UP." Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Advertisement for Wall Paper! The Finest Line of Wall Decorations in the Province.

Advertisement for J. H. BROWNLEE, Financial Agent. Rooms 38 and 39, Board of Trade Building.

Advertisement for self-help. You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case anemia—there is a fat-famine in your blood. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back—your doctor will tell you that.

Advertisement for Weiler Bros., Fort Street. Reception Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, Bedrooms, Kitchens, Offices, Halls, Etc.

Advertisement for Re-Opened Under New Management. THE VICTORIA HOTEL. In now ready for the reception of guests.

Advertisement for Scott & Brown, Belleville, Ont. Do not suffer from a sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you.

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For Business Men.

COTTON DRESS GOODS. In January prepare for June is the suggestion of the large shops as they cover their counters with cotton dress goods at the beginning of the year.

PERFUMED FLOWERS. To artificially perfume flowers is the latest fad in Paris, according to the New York World.

CHANGES IN IRON AND STEEL. The effects of hardening, tempering and annealing, familiar to the world, doubtless for several thousand years, is stated by Sir Benjamin Baker to have only recently been partially lifted out of the class of mysteries.

One Honest Man. Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts.

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FUTURE OF BEE HUNTING. May Be Considered as a Legitimate Sport Some Day. That survival of man's primitive wildness which he termed the sporting instinct exhibits itself in some forms that are not recognized as legitimate by those who arrogate to themselves the title of sportsmen.

—We have just received another line of handsome piano lamps, together with a few wrought iron table lamps. Weller Bros. —Wool door mats in crimson, white and gold at Weller Bros., also a line of sheep and goat skin rugs.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY. Str. JOAN, L. P. LOCKE, Master. Sails as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

POINTS ON PUGET SOUND. SS. "ROSALIE" Leaves Victoria Daily at 8:30 p.m. except Sunday. Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 9 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION. From London For Victoria Direct The Four Masted Bark DRUMROCK 3182 Tons Gross Register.

LONDON TO VICTORIA The Fine British Iron Ship DRUMCLIFF, 2468 Tons Register. Will sail from London about the middle of February.

VICTORIA & SIDNEY R'y Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows: Leave Victoria at 7 am., 4 pm. Leave Sidney at 8:15 am. 5:15 pm.

STEAMER MARY HARE Running in connection with the Victoria & Sidney Railway, will sail, weather permitting and business offering as follows: MONDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Cowichan, Maple Bay, Vancouver Bay and way ports.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Without Change EAST AND SOUTHEAST. Through First-Class Sleepers and Tourist Cars. BOSTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG & ST. PAUL.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED). TIME TABLE NO. 27, Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

ATLANTIC Steamship Agency THROUGH TICKETS TO AND FROM ALL EUROPEAN POINTS. At Lowest Rates.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY. TIME TABLE NO. 25. To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, Oct. 28th, 1895.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry. NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY. ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y Dispatch a Steamer Every 5 days for San Francisco. Carrying Her Majesty's Mails FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

PUGET SOUND POINTS. "City of Kingston" Speed, 18 knots. Tonnage, 1147.

St. Paul, Duluth, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Minneapolis, Fargo, Crookston, Helena.

Seven Days

In the week, "Badger State Express" via "The North-Western Line" leaves Minneapolis 7:30 a.m. St. Paul 8:10 a.m. arriving Chicago 9:45 p.m.

O. R. & N. Steamship Line CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE OCEANIC Steamship Company Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. THROUGH TICKETS To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and All Points East and South.

FOR HONOLULU ONLY S. S. AUSTRALIA (5,000 tons) Saturday, Feb. 15th, 1896, at 10 a.m.

St. Paul, Duluth, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Minneapolis, Fargo, Crookston, Helena.

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