

Strange, But True.

Some folks scrape and pinch and deny themselves necessities in order to economize. But when it comes to buying groceries they buy on credit and pay from fifteen to twenty-five cents more on nearly every single dollar than they ought to pay.

COOPER & LEVY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS 100 FIRST AVE. SOUTH, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF VESLER AVE.

Gunther's Delicious Chocolates And Bonbons. Just received from Chicago—Burnt Almonds, Cream Almonds and Fine French Truffles. All prices from 15c up. Mail orders for both Lowrey's and Gunther's Candies receive immediate attention.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO., No. 703 First Avenue

Correct Styles in Ladies' Fall and Winter Footwear ARRIVING DAILY L. A. TREEN & CO.'S, 707 First Avenue

CHAS. G. SCOTT, Receiver. THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Victoria, B.C. Under the management of Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, M. A. (Cantab.) John W. Lang, Esq., M. A., Christ Church, Oxford, F. R. G. S.

No. 2 TEA Our No. 2 Tea is an extra fine quality Basket Fined Tea. For the price it is the best tea ever offered on this market. We are selling tons of it on account of its superiority.

Watch Us! Watch Us! LOUGH, AUGUSTINE & CO., 815 and 817 First Ave.

"IMPERIAL" On Hams, Bacon or Lard means a home product that cannot be beat. Fancy Rolled Oats. SEATTLE CEREAL CO.

DR. TEMPLE... European quartette will sing.

McKINLEY'S BUSY DAY.

Four Hundred Crowded Cars Booked to Canton.

FORTY SPECIAL TRAINS.

The Visitors to McKinley's Home Yesterday Included Fifty Bishops, Representing, It Was Said, Nearly a Million Voters—There Were Also Democrats From Kentucky and Maryland, Commercial Travelers, Iron Workers, Men of Other Vocations and Veterans—The Candidate Made a Score of Speeches and Addresses.

Canton, O., Oct. 10.—Each day is outdoing all records of enthusiasm and numbers in Canton. Forty special train loads of people came here today. At 7 o'clock this evening more delegations were coming. They began coming at 4:30 this morning. They came in greater numbers than ever before. The paraphernalia of parade was outside. Merchants, workmen, hardware men, commercial traveling men, bishops, preachers, miners, evangelists, potters, bankers, railroad men, Southern iron operatives, molders, and many other trades and professions, each had special parties and processions. They came from Iowa, New York, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland and Ohio in large delegations. They came in

LATEST FROM EUROPE

Complications That May Arise From the Czar's Visit.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND AT ODDS

The Zanzibar Incident Likely to Much Widen the Breach.

Souls Especially Honored by the Music Lovers of Berlin—Queen Victoria and the Pope Exchange Congratulations—Movement to Erect a Monument to the Three Men Identified With the Atlantic Cable Project—Bayard Declines to Speak at This Junction—The Czar Enters Germany.

Copyrighted 1896 by the Associated Press. Berlin, Oct. 10.—The reception of the czar in France during the past week has engendered public attention in Germany to the exclusion of anything else. The views expressed on the subject differ greatly. The preponderance of opinion, however, is that it bodes no good to European peace. The official press has been very cautious, but this was not the case with the independent press. The Tagblatt says: "If the dreadnought pursues the aims of revanche of the patriots of the Parisian boulevards, it

CHEERING JUDGE BURKE

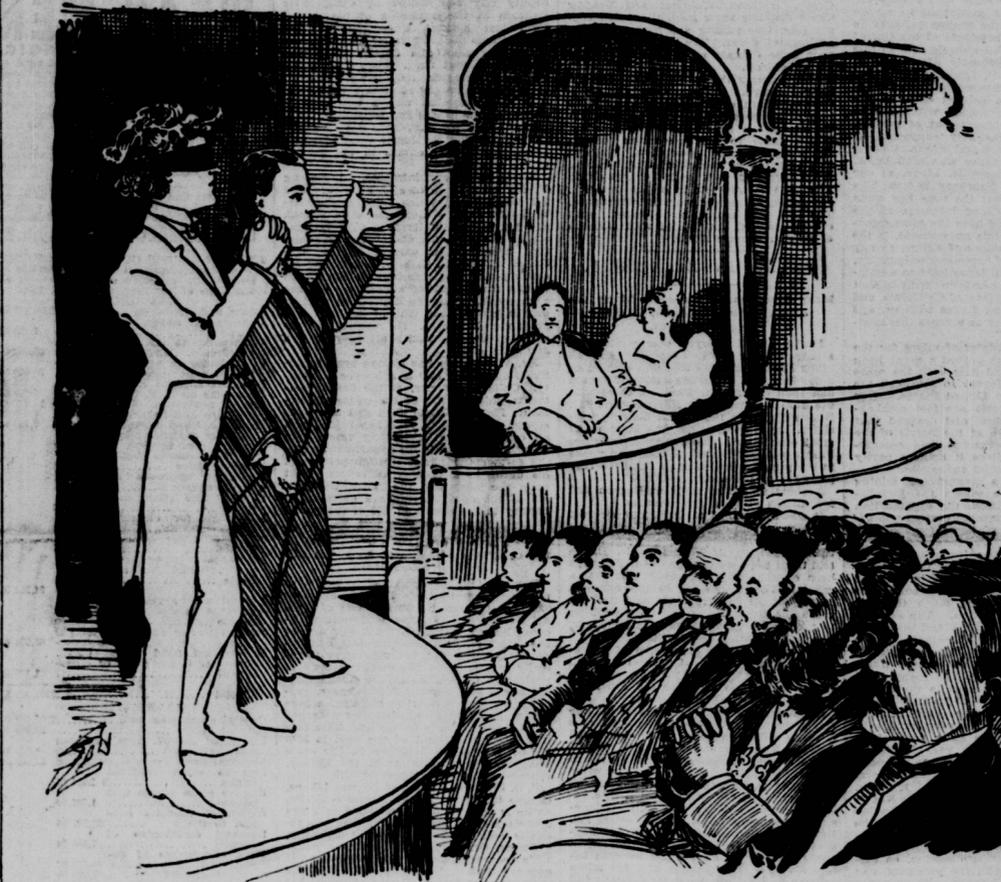
And the Sound Money Club From Seattle.

ALL THE WAY TO WHATCOM.

Their Enthusiastic Reception on the Shores of Bellingham Bay.

Four Hundred Leading Non-Partisan Business Men on a Special Train: Half as Many More Left Behind—The Crowds That Cheered Along the Route—Whatcom's City Hall Jammed With People—The Torchlight Parade—Judge Burke's Able Argument Against National Repudiation and Dishonor—He Speaks for Two Hours and Receives an Ovation.

Copyrighted 1896 by the Associated Press. Whatcom, Oct. 10.—The great excursion of the Business Men's Sound Money Club, to Seattle, to this city this afternoon was one of the most striking features of the political campaign in this state. A special Great Northern train of seven coaches, bearing 600 representative Seattle citizens wearing the golden badge of the club, arrived a few minutes before 7 o'clock this evening, an almost deafening chorus of cheers and yells from the thousands of enthusiastic sound money supporters greeting it as it came to a stop at the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia depot. Owing to the lateness of the train, the crowd in the city hall, altogether about 700 in line, of whom 400 carried torches. Scores of sky-rockets were fired all along the line, and the noise of anvils and hammers was almost deafening. It was one of the most brilliant sights ever seen in Whatcom. President Goldsmith, of the Seattle club, says that over 150 people who had tickets were unable to get on the train at Seattle. One hundred were turned away at Everett, fifty at Marysville and fifty at Mount Vernon.



"Gentlemen: The professor will, blindfolded, pass through the audience and pick out a candidate who is running for office and who will be defeated."

small parties from a dozen other states. They crowded Canton's wide streets for miles as they were crowded before. They marched and counter-marched with sounds of music galore. They uttered the wondrous yell of yesterday, the famous rebel yell from the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, that kept the echoes booming all yesterday afternoon and evening. They surged about the McKinley home and crowded over porches and reviewing stands until women fainted and men paled, fearful of panic and the ush that kills.

Calm and cool among all this wonder of official demonstrations. Major McKinley was in the midst of it all day. To have given every caller a handshake would have been a physical impossibility. He made more than a score of addresses and numerous short replies besides. His riders who were with him on his memorable campaign of 1894, from the Lakes to the Gulf and from Maine to Kansas, when he made nearly 500 speeches in four months, say the campaign then did not compare with that he is now going through. He was today accessible to everyone. He only stopped handshaking with the thousands to make addresses and then personally greet other delegations. The voice rang out clear and strong. Wherever his eyes turned today, from early morning until late tonight, he looked into the eyes of a sea of faces. His friends were wonderful at his endurance. His visitors today marveled at it.

The first speech of the day was to the Republican club of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and Lansing, Mich. Scarcely had the first crowd reached the grounds when shouts of applause coming from the streets were heard. This was a honor of the Hardware Men's Sound Money Club of Reading, Pa., for which Maj. J. B. Kenny was spokesman, and the railroad men from Rock island, Ill., for whom D. E. Sweeney spoke. Maj. McKinley's third address was to a delegation from Louisville, Ky., which came in a special train of nine coaches. The party was mostly made up of the gold standard Democratic clubs, Mayor George V. Tosi spokesman.

The final battle of the ballots, which ended triumphantly for the cause for which he stood, and the cause for which all of us stand as a national party this year. To Republicans, therefore, the question would seem to be closed, for it can hardly be doubted that the verdict which she rendered in that memorable campaign will be repeated this year with even greater and more signal force. "You are to be congratulated that you have in the great secretary of the treasury a distinguished citizen of your state, the Hon. John G. Carlisle, an illustrious whose devotion to sound money has been demonstrated by his courage, and whose sound for the credit and honor of the government commands almost universal praise.

It is a singular fact, gentlemen, that the Chicago Democratic convention makes its chief assault, not against the Republican party, but against its own administration. They make no assault against the Republican doctrine of protection which Henry Clay set on foot and so ably supported, and in none of his speeches do they suggest how they would make the necessary revenue to run the government. They assail the administration for issuing bonds to the service of the country's credit. They unilaterally assert issuing any more bonds, and give no sign of how, with the deficient revenues existing, they will provide the necessary money to pay the interest on the government. As they will not borrow money, it will be interesting to the electors of this country to know how they intend to get it, whether by increasing the internal taxation by direct tax upon the people, or an advance of duties upon foreign goods coming into the United States. It would seem the people ought to be enlightened upon this subject.

"They say they will not seriously consider this question, much less discuss it, until the money to pay the interest on the issue of the free and independent college of the silver of the world shall be settled. They must approach it if they have given the subject any study, that the reduction of the dollar to 50 cents, or less, would put gold or silver into the hands of the people to help pay the government bills. There is no other way but to resort to taxation, and it seems to me that frankness would require of them that we should have some information as to their purpose." (Applause.)

may easily happen that France will have to decorate other statues on the Place de la Concorde with mourning symbols. "Russia, in the double game she is playing between France and Germany, is perpetrating a gigantic fraud." It is evident that the mass of Frenchmen desire Russian friendship in the hope only that Russia will help them win back Alsace-Lorraine. A resident diplomat, representing one of the dreadnought powers, in conversation with the correspondent of the Associated Press, dwelt upon the fact that the czar carefully avoided using the word "Alliance." But, it is thought that, nevertheless, Russia and France will henceforth, at least for a time, go together. He added that the element of insecurity was in the fact that the aims of the dreadnought were studiously concealed. If they were purely defensive, he continued, why should Europe be kept in the dark? Continuing, this diplomat said: "In the meanwhile the dreadnought will continue to strengthen its hands by agreements with other friendly powers. One thing is certain—the double-dealing and cunning of Russian diplomacy has gained a great triumph."

The reconciliation of Emperor William and his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, is now effected. The prince will reside during the coming winter at the royal castle of Kiel. Commissioner Macchie, of the Nashville exposition of 1897, is here making efforts to secure exhibits for the exposition. John Philip Sousa, the composer and conductor, who is now in the city, has been invited to conduct the great Philharmonic orchestra of Berlin, at a special concert to be given in the exposition building in the Thiergarten tomorrow evening. All the great conductors have led this orchestra at times, notably Von Bulow. Mr. Sousa has accepted the invitation, which is a notable compliment and recognition of his high standing in the American musical world. Henry Villard is at present in this city.

ENGLAND AGAINST GERMANY. The Feeling Between the Two Countries Growing Very Bitter. Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press. London, Oct. 10.—The dispatch of British naval reinforcements to Zanzibar has renewed interest in the situation there, and is universally interpreted as a demonstration against Germany, as the condition of affairs in Zanzibar does not justify such measures. It is admitted here that Germany had the technical right to renege Khaili from her consulate at Zanzibar, but the ostentatious method adopted and the crowing tone of the German press in connection with the affair, openly declaring that the measure was a slap in the face for Great Britain, has acted like a belows to the anti-German fire burning in this country. The Spectator urges the government to immediately annex Zanzibar as an answer to Germany's unfriendly act. The queen and the pope have exchanged cordial letters upon the occasion of the

De San Donato and aunt of Prince Napoleon Victor Bonaparte, head of the Bonaparte family. The presence of the Princess Mathilda alone saved the party from being distinctly an Orleanist demonstration. The Duchess De Luynes represented the czarina with a bouquet from the Duc D'Orleans, the pretender to the throne of France, and her majesty sent him her warmest congratulations. The whole affair was most cleverly managed, and even the fiercest radicals have not dared to protest against it. All sorts of interpretations are being placed upon the incident, but the fact remains that the czar behaved in a most conservative and diplomatic manner, pleasing almost everybody while offending but very few people.

The czar, previous to leaving Balmoral castle after his visit to Queen Victoria, gave \$50 for distribution among the artisans in the Thiergarten during the week held a spirited meeting, and were most cordially treated by all denominations, including a town reception by the mayor, etc. At a meeting of the International Submarine Telegraph Company during the week with Lord Selbourne in the chair, it was determined to inaugurate a submarine telegraph company memorial throughout the civilized world, to honor three men, Cyrus W. Field, who first conceived the submarine cable; Sir John Pender, who risked his capital, and Sir James Anderson, who captained the Great Eastern. Lord Selbourne announced that the scheme had received the sanction and encouragement of the queen. The form of the memorial was not decided upon, but it will be a scholarship and a home for engineers.

The United States and Germany. Thomas F. Bayard, returns to the embassy on Tuesday from a visit to Sir Richard Webster at Gifford, and leaves again on Wednesday for Scotland, whence he will return at the end of October. Mr. Bayard was asked to speak at an Armenian meeting, but he wrote declining the invitation on the ground that it was not wise to interfere in a political movement in the country to which he was accredited.

The Czar in Germany. Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press. Darmstadt, Oct. 10.—The imperial Russian train, with the czar and czarina and immediate suite, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. Their majesties were met by the duke of Saxe-Coburg, head of the German families of Hesse, headed by the Grand Duke Ernest of Hesse, brother of the czarina. The imperial couple were driven to the new palace amid great enthusiasm, though gaily decorated streets. The czar looked somewhat fatigued, but was in good spirits and apparently pleased with his visit to France. The czarina was smilingly happy as ever, and received the greetings of her relatives with tears in her eyes.

But he proceeded to show that since the passage of that "immemorial" act the money in circulation had really doubled. "In order to determine," he said, "whether there had been a decrease or increase in the amount of money in circulation since 1871, we must know just how much money there was in circulation that year, and how much there is in circulation now; how much there was in circulation per capita then and how much now. This we may get a clearer view of the situation. Let us start back of 1871; let us begin with 1850. The amount of money in circulation in this country in 1850 was \$35,072,321; in 1871 it was \$78,909,563, while in July, 1896, it had reached the sum of

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