More Than Four Hundred

Prohibition Granted Preventing Names Going on Nelson Voters Lists.

An Appeal to Full Court Allowed By Mr Justice Drake.

Mr. Justice Drake, sitting at Nelson, has granted a writ of prohibition to prevent the collector of votes from adding a certain list of 489 names to the voters' list. Permission is given to appeal to the full court to be held at Vancouver on May 28. In part Mr. Justice Drake's judgment is as follows:

The facts, as they appear by the affidavits are as follows:

On the 30th of April and 1st of May, 1906, objections in writing were handed in to Mr. Wright, collector of votes in and for the Nelson Riding of West Kootenay in the West Kootenay Electoral District.

These objections number several hundred, and all in the same form. Though the names of the objectors vary, three cases were brought up and one was argued as decisive of all the rest.

The matter first came up before me on motion of the 8th day of May, and, after a partial hearing, was adjourned at Mr. Taylor's request on the understanding of Mr. Taylor, counsel for the collector of votes, that Wright should proceed no further with the settlement of the list until the matter was disposed of.

After the above undertaking was given, namely May 10th, an affidavit was filed by Harry Wright in which he alleged that at the court of revision held by him on the 7th May he had considered the objections under instructions from the attorney-general, and as the objectors did not appear and the objections did not appear to him to be legal objections, he threw them out and entered the names on the register of votes prior to being served with the notice of proceedings. The collector was present when the undertaking was given that the list had been completed, if such was the case in fact.

"The collector's duties are defined by section II of the Elections Act, cap. 67, of revised statutes, as amended by cap. 25 of 1899. After the name of another person has been inserted for two weeks in the list of persons claiming to vote, without any written objection thereto, as thereinafter proved, the collector is to enter such name in the register of votes for the riding or polling division.

According to the evidence, the collector posted up on the 18th or 19th of April, the list of persons claiming to be entered on the list of voters. This was in pursuance of subsection 60, section 11.

The objections were lodged in writing, some on the 30th of April, and some on the 1st of May with the collector of votes within the two weeks required by the act.

On the first Monday in May, the collector is to hold a court of revision, of which two months' notice has to be given in the Gazette, and at that court the collector is to hear and determine any and all objections to the retention of any names on the register of voters.

This court appears to be a distinct court held for the purpose of deciding on objections as to the retention of all voters on the existing list, and not for the purpose of hearing objections against the insertion in the list of the names of those who had not previously been placed on the list of voters.

With regard to the latter clause of objections, the statute is very specific as to notice to the persons objected to, which should be considered by the collector as a court of revision.

Subsection D thus defines the collector on receiving notice of objection: He is to forward a notice to the person objected to, either through the post office or in such manner as he should deem advisable, but he has to name the time and place in the notice given when the objections will be heard, and such notice shall be posted not less than 30 days before the time fixed for the hearing of such claim and objection.

The objections were lodged with the collector, as before stated, on the 30th of April, and could not possibly be considered until the lapse of 30 days after the collector's notice to the persons objected to: Instead of giving 30 days notice he proposed to dispose of all these objections on the 7th of May.

It is a condition precedent to the collector's jurisdiction to hear and determine objections of this character that 30 days at least shall elapse after the collector has given notice to the person objected to.

"The collector does not state in his affidavits that any notice at all was given to the persons objected to, and the presumption is that no notice is given. He therefore acted without any jurisdiction.

"Prohibition is a writ of right, but is not issued as of course. There must be a clear want of jurisdiction. The want of exercise of jurisdiction is clearly shown here. If a judge decided without hearing evidence, or if he assumes jurisdiction by a wrong decision, the court will interfere.

It is laid down "that the court should not be chary of exercising the power of prohibition at the present date, and that whenever the legislature entrusted to any body of persons other than the superior court the power of imposing an obligation upon individuals, the courts ought to exercise as widely as they can the power of controlling those bodies of persons admittedly attempting to exercise powers beyond the powers given to them by act of parliament."

I think this is a proper case for the exercise of the power of the court and I direct a writ of prohibition to issue to restrain the inclusion of the objected names in the list of voters until these objections have been properly considered. As the parties may wish to appeal, I give leave to set the appeal down for hearing at the court held at Vancouver on the 28th of May.

The Nelson Miner states that the collector of Votes Wright has received instructions from the provincial secretary, Hon. J. Stuart Yates, to add no names to the voters' list, by transfer or otherwise which were not duly entered prior to May 7th. After quoting subsection J of section 11 of the Provincial Election Act the instructions read: "The above section clearly provides that the register of the voters revised on May 7, and printed by he Queen's printer are the only registers that are allowed to be used at the elections to be held on the ninth day of June, 1900." The effect of the instructions as above will be to keep off the list all those whose names have been transferred to this riding since May 7. It was at first understood that transfers would be permitted up to within a day or two of election and many have deferred action with the result that they will not be able to vote.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, May 16 to 23, 1899.

During this period the weather was cool throughout the province, particularly along the Coast, accompanied by fresh to strong southwest and west winds. These conditions were caused by the barometer remaining high off the coasts of Vancouver Island and the adjoining States, while further north, a series of ocean low barometer areas were crossing Cariboo to the Canadian Territories. Owing to the barometer remaining high in this vicinity the rainfall was small on Vancouver Island, moderate on the Lower Mainland, and phenomenally great in the Cariboo and North Thompson districts. There have also been numerous showers and thunder storms in the Territories east of the Rockies.

At Victoria there were 57 hours and 42 minutes bright sunshine, and only .04 inch of rain; the highest temperature, 66, occurred on the 18th; and the lowest, 40, on the same day.

At Kamloops .48 inch of rain fell; the highest temperature, 70, occurred on the 20th and the lowest, 46, on the 21st and 22nd.

At Barkerville there was .60 inch of rain; the highest temperature recorded was 62, on the 16th, and the lowest, 30, on the 17th.

CEDAR MEETING.

Mr. Dunsmuir Meets McAllan's Accusations and Wins the Audience.

South Wellington, May 23.—The meeting called by Mr. James Dunsmuir at the Cedar Institute hall this evening was well attended, the friends of both the candidates in that section turning out in good strength. Mr. Dunsmuir made a short speech in his own behalf, which was well received. He was followed by Mr. Eberts, who made a strong appeal against the Martin government. Upon this point, however, it turned out that all were at one, as Mr. Radcliffe subsequently declared that he too was down on Joe Martin. Mr. Barker, of Nanaimo, and Mr. W. J. McAllan were both present in Mr. Radcliffe's interests, but owing to the many questions and humorous interruptions, there was not time for the former to address the meeting.

The feature of the evening was McAllan's dismal failure to establish his charge that Mr. Dunsmuir's promises in the former fight at Comox, in which he (McAllan) had been the defeated candidate, had not been kept. One by one matters were brought up, and so well met were they by Mr. Dunsmuir that the audience declared that the accusations were both false and foul. To crown it all, McAllan, who had played upon the anti-Mongolian prejudices, was shown himself to have made a dollar a day by employing a yellow helper. There is little doubt but that the Cedar ranchers will oppose Mr. Radcliffe's candidature to a man.

THE DANUBE ASHORE.

The Well Filled Skagway Liner Fast on a Rock Near Hospital Point.

Steamer Danube, which sailed from Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf about midnight for Skagway, with close on 600 tons of groceries, feed, lumber and various supplies for Dawson, in her hold, is ashore in the harbor, and all last night her crew were engaged in lightering her cargo on to scows, preparatory to the endeavor to float her at high tide at noon to-day. She struck a rock after having proceeded scarcely two hundred yards on her voyage, located a very short distance from Hospital Point, and marked by a small black pole buoy. The rock has been long known as a menace to navigation, and several attempts have been made to blast it away. Shipping men all avoided it, and Capt. Foote as much as any of them. Last night, though, was a black, dismal night, the gloomy clouds, from which showers of rain came periodically, making the darkness most intense, and this, together with the wind, which blew in heavy squalls at intervals, made the night a bad one in every sense of the word. The steamer was swinging around to make the passage between Sehl's and Hospital points, and the wind and tide seemingly set her too close to the latter point and on to the little rock. When she struck her engines were reversed and efforts made to back her into the deep water, but she was hard and fast, hanging on the little pinnacle of stone. As the tide fell her stern was lifted out of the water, and at 2 o'clock this morning, when the work of lighterage began, she was two feet out of water, drawing but 13 feet 7 inches, whereas when she left the wharf she was drawing over 15 feet. She had, too, quite a list to starboard.

The steamer Princess Louise, which started for Wrangel soon after the Danube sailed, was signalled by the stranded vessel, and she put her hawsers on board and endeavored to tow the steamer afloat, but she was held as tight as though in a vice, and did not budge an inch. The Islander got up steam and was to have gone to the rescue, but as the tide was falling fast it was useless to send steamers to endeavor to tow her from the position.

She will probably be floated at noon to-day, when the tide will be again at the flood, for considerable cargo was taken out of her last night, thus lightening her considerably. The passengers of the Danube were taken off by the Princess Louise. When they were landed several of them began a systematic search for a Jonah. These were some of those who had intended going North by the City of Seattle, but circumstances intervened. There were quite a number of Victorians who were victims of the undiscovered Jonah. They were to have gone by the Seattle steamer, but the Victorian broke down, and there was no means of getting to her before she sailed, and then when they started on the Danube she met with an accident.

Politics In North Ward

Four Opposition Candidates Explain Their Position to Spring Ridge Voters.

Mr Turner Again Elucidates W. W. B. McInnes' Peculiar Action.

Owing to the plethora of other matters occupying public attention in the way of active committee work for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, there was but a small attendance at the Odd Fellows' hall, Spring Ridge, last evening, to meet the four opposition candidates, but what was lacking in numbers was made up in enthusiasm. The meeting had been arranged for last Friday evening, but the good news from Mafeking and the attendant jubiliation had caused its cancellation. A new speaker in the political firmament was Mr. Ryan, who spoke as a workingman, and who, in the course of his remarks, proved himself a speaker of unusual ability. Lack of space and the lateness of the hour prevented full justice being done Mr. Ryan's oratorical effort.

Ex-Councillor Bragg was voted to the chair and introduced the first speaker, Hon. J. H. Turner, who was received with applause. The speaker, while regretting the smallness of the audience, knew that a large number had been kept away by celebration work. He was glad to note that they had present to-night a convert (Mr. Alex. Wilson) (laughter), one whom all knew and who carried much weight in the community. (Cheers.) Mr. Turner then referred to a report in the Times of a meeting held at Wellington last Saturday evening. Mr. Bryden had been the first speaker, and, as all knew, he was a most gentlemanly speaker and never made personal remarks. He had said that the treatment of the Turner government by the Governor was very unfair, and this was the only reference to the matter. Mr. Bryden had been followed by Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, who used very exaggerated language. Mr. McInnes stated that "Mr. Turner and his myrmidons" had solicited him to take a position in the government. He (Mr. Turner) felt astonished at this remark, and had gone to Mr. McInnes and the chairman and stated that Mr. McInnes' remark was false. He had been so astonished at the nerve of the man when he had witnesses to prove that he (McInnes) had come down to his (Turner's) office to make arrangements to get into the government, and to bring over two supporters to Mr. Turner. Mr. Turner then related the circumstance in connection with the Private Secretary's visit to him at the finance department in connection with the effort to get his brother into the government. He had asked Mr. Turner, "Have you had a letter from the Governor?"

"Yes; I am just reading it again to get to the bottom of it," said Mr. Turner.

"I wrote it," was the reply of the Private Secretary, "I am the Governor's adviser in such matters, and there is a way out of the difficulty." Mr. McInnes then went on to make the offer of his brother's support, and went on: "My brother would like to see you about it and arrange it. I would like you to have a meeting and discuss the situation." Mr. Turner, in order to make sure that he would have witnesses, proposed a meeting in town and said:

"I would like him to call at my office in town," and on going to town he had made arrangements with his book-keeper to be present. This was a witness which Mr. Turner could produce at any time. During the conversation Mr. McInnes proposed that he should run for Cowichan, and Mr. Turner had said to him:

"Mr. McInnes, we have a certain line of policy; will you accept this?" and at the same time had asked for the names of the supporters who he was to bring over. This Mr. McInnes would not do, and was told by Mr. Turner that they should at least write or call and see him, and Mr. McInnes then withdrew, promising to see his friends and call again. A few days later he called and said that he could not give any names, but thought that he could in a few more days give the names required. The next day the letter of dismissal was received from the Governor.

Turning to the report of the Nanaimo meeting, Mr. Turner said that as the remarks attributed to Mr. Dunsmuir were not made in connection with this incident, but referred to some private matters between Mr. McInnes and the former. There could be no objection that that young man, in a sense of duty to his father, the Lieutenant-Governor, in order to save the latter's neck, should resign at Ottawa and try to help Mr. Martin in his contest with the people of the province.

Referring to Mr. McInnes' criticism of the Turner government's railway policy, Mr. Turner said that 9,000,000 acres had been alienated in the construction of 654 miles, which were built and running. Of this 1,500,000 had been granted in early days to secure the construction of the Island railway. Under the Clements (or original) bill, passed by Hon. Mr. Beaven, this grant was somewhat larger. This left 7,500,000 acres which caused the building of 654 miles of railway in British Columbia. With one or two small exceptions, all these had been built by land grants. At that time British Columbia could not afford to subsidize the companies, and to get these lines in exchange for land which could not be sold at $1 an acre was a very good bargain. If nearly $40,000 a mile had been paid for these lines, as they would cost to build as Mr. Martin proposes, the country would have had to pay $22,800,000, and the annual cost of $1,140,000 for interest and sinking fund for 50 years would have been assumed by the province. It should be remembered that the land is still there and can be taxed, and settlers can take it up at the same rate as the government had sold other lands. There could be no two opinions as to the relative merits of the two policies.

Mr. Turner then took up the Martinite charge that the Turner government was an extravagant one. He would remind his hearers that owing to the policy of the Turner government the result was such that the revenue of the province had increased enormously. In the year 1886-87 the revenue had been $537,000. Deducting the Dominion subsidy left $325,184 actually raised. Turn to 1897-98 and it would be found that $1,420,299, and again deducting the Dominion subsidy left $1,177,110. Here was an increase fourfold, and that, too, without the slightest increase in taxation. (Applause.) There was no other province that could show a lower rate of taxation, as many municipalities in Ontario paid as high as 4 per cent., and although this did not go to the government, still it affected the people just the same. It was only by increased prosperity of the province that could make such a showing as that given. The remedies suggested by the various platform makers were all deduced from the platform of the old government. It was impossible to open up the country and carry on improvements until the good name of the province had again been placed in the high position which it occupied previous to 1898. With respect to the Chinese question, Mr. McInnes had advocated the reenactment year after year of the laws disallowed by the Dominion government. The trouble was finally settled by a compromise. He had stated that he had introduced at Ottawa and worked for the Natal Act, and stated that if that act had been secured it would have put a stop to the inrush. He also said that Ottawa was the only place where effective legislation could be secured, and yet that same gentleman had left Ottawa and had come out to British Columbia and now proposed to sidetrack the matter for four years, or until for four successive sessions the exclusion act had been re-enacted by the local government. This advocacy of Mr. McInnes was mere clap-trap and intended to catch votes. The whole opposition candidates should be returned by Victoria by such a majority as would show the province that they were against the carrying on of an arbitrary government—people throughout the province were against an arbitrary government.

No less than fifteen acts had been disallowed by the Dominion government of those passed at one session of the local house, which was a crying disgrace to the man who had charge of the legislation of the country. In closing, Mr. Turner referred to the unanimity with which all the towns he had visited had displayed in celebrating the victory of the British arms. And he could not understand how anyone in Victoria could go so far as to work in sympathy with the Boers. Yet he was informed that he had a prominent man in the city who actually forbid his children from standing up when "God Save the Queen" was sung. (Sensation and cry of "Names.") Mr. Turner would not give names, but said that it was a most strange thing that anyone would refuse to do so small an honor to one of the noblest women who had ever lived—Her Majesty Queen Victoria. (Applause.)

Mr. McPhillips was the next to take the platform, and in reference to the claim sometimes made that Mr. Martin was a man of his word, he thought that Mr. Martin's career in Manitoba would disprove this.

If ever there were a time when Mr. Martin could have carried out his present policy it was when the charter was secured for the Northern Pacific & Manitoba. Mr. Martin was also inimical to the bests interests of Manitoba in respect to the defeat of the Hudson Bay railway. This railway had a guaranteed act of $4,500,000 and had made arrangements to build the road, when Mr. Martin cut down the bonus to $2,000 per mile and cut out the guarantee, which rendered the project one utterly unfit to be financed. This was another sample of Mr. Martin's railway policy.

One would have thought that Mr. Martin would have gone back to his Manitoba policy of immigration.

Mr. Martin now said that he had been instrumental in bringing in the opposition line to the C. P. R. against the wishes of the Dominion, and that he would adopt the Chinese question in the same manner. The two propositions were entirely different, and no one knew this better than Mr. Martin.

Mr. Martin now prated of the sanctity of contracts, but what was the Railways' Aid Repeal Act of Mr. Martin? He had amply proven that the Lakehurst railway had been financed and all was ready for active construction when the whole thing was wiped out by Mr. Martin's repeal bill. Mr. McPhillips referred to the action of Mr. Martin in connection with the Winnipeg Free Press and how Mr. Martin had gloated when he had thought (Martin) had ruined Mr. Luxton, all because Mr. Luxton, although a Liberal, had not fallen in with Mr. Martin. Mr. Luxton had had a contract with the Manitoba government for certain works and Mr. Martin had simply brought in an act abrogating the contract, and containing a clause that Mr. Luxton should not be at liberty to bring an action against the government. (Shame) In closing, Mr. McPhillips said that he had attended the meeting at Wellington on Saturday, and never heard a more inflammatory speech than that of Mr. McInnes, and it seemed that it was a great prostitution of a man's talents for anyone being a member of a learned profession and education, to use the language he had.

Mr. R. Hall was then called on by the chairman, and in opening, thought that while the frequency with which his colleagues had had to appear before the electors, seeking their suffrage, might have a tendancy to keep the political pot boiling; it also seemed to show that there was political unrest. Unrest and uneasiness was not good for the province as was patent to everybody. It had had the effect of stopping capital from coming into the province and it kept out the workingman and the settlers. While all agreed that the arrival of Chinese and Japanese in such numbers was not good for the country, at the same time it was foolish to say that it could be checked by simply re-enacting and firing back at Ottawa laws, as they were disallowed. It was well and good to have the legal day eight hours for the metalliferous and coal mines, but all the metalliferous mines were not dividend payers, and it would be fatal to fetter them too much. The miners should be at liberty to work overtime if they so desired, and all these matters should be adjusted amicably.

Mr. Helmcken was the next speaker. He took up the "glittering" programme as put forward by those who want to retain power, and which he thought the audience would agree, had already been flayed alive. One of the local measures, on which the government expected to gain votes was their stand on the Mongolian question. This was simply this: "Leave the question to us and we will secure a remedy." This was all very well, but he said he and his colleagues could say the same thing. Mr. Helmcken then gave some particulars of the provisions of the Natal Act, showing those who were exempt from and those who came under its operation. The Chinese have here to deposit $50, while the Natal Act made provision for £100 to be so deposited, and one way of dealing with this question was to raise the deposit or tax from $50 to $500. Another remedy was for the people not to employ that kind of labor, and here it was the people had not done what they might. The question must be tackled in the homes. Mr. Dunsmuir has set an example (applause) and in his address promised to do away with Chinese in his employ just as soon as he could get white men to take their places. Even the Japanese consul at Vancouver now saw that public opinion would soon force the Dominion government to pass a law dealing with the Japanese in a similar manner, and it was by agitation and not by aggravation that the co-operation of the Dominion government was to be secured. Of what earthly use will it be to re-enact an act as soon as it is disallowed. It will probably call attention, but there would be nothing like dumping these aliens right in amongst people in the East. He was in favor of approaching the British government in a threatening manner, as other more effective steps could and should be taken. The Chinese question had been treated fairly in Australia, and there was no reason why we should not succeed in a similar manner. In closing, Mr. Helmcken reminded the electors that it was not so much a question of policy as between the government and the opposition, but as to whether the people were going to have constitutional government. (Applause.)

In deference to many calls, Mr. R. Ryan came forward. He for one was not misled by the seeming enthusiasm of some of the supporters of Mr. Martin; it did not count when it came to a vote. The same crowd who would follow a band because it played a certain tune, generally were not on hand when a scrap started. The position that the workingmen had was through no works of those who were always saying what they would do for the workingman. Good honest laws which protected the moneyed men as well as the workers was what was wanted, as then money was plentiful and wages were good. The closing of the mines and the troubles in the Kootenay country had caused much hardship and given the country a black reference between the workmen and mine owners and the politicians had no part in it; and if they were always let alone they would get on better than by any unsought eight hour law. Govern the country in such a manner that capital will come in and workingmen will settle their little difficulties with the bosses without the interference of politicians.

A man must be treated as he acts, and those who said that the members in walking out of the house had insulted the Queen were not correct. Mr. Ryan, amid laughter, related the incident in connection with the blackguard Dawson City "boy" who wrapped the Stars and Stripes around him and requested some one to kick him. As well might it be said that the man who accommodated him and gave him a rousing boost had insulted the American flag as to say that the members had insulted Her Majesty in treating Mr. McInnes as they had done.

The Queen never broke a constitutional precedent, and Mr. McInnes had. He had been careful not to break any constitutional law, but there were laws stronger than any in the statute books, and Mr. McInnes had broken one of these. (Applause.)

With a vote of thanks to the chairman and three cheers for the Queen the meeting came to a close.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE FACSIMILE SIGNATURE

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Mill Man Arrested on Account of an Exodus of Machinery.

Vancouver, May 23.—R. Mahoney, a well known mill man, was arrested last night on a warrant sworn to by Mrs. Muller, whose husband was a member of the firm of Muller & Olsen, proprietors of the Buse mill, in the east end of the city. Mahoney is held in connection with the sending of a large part of the machinery and equipment of the mill to Olsen's mill at Whatcom. The shipments were made suddenly last Saturday and Sunday. Olsen is now being looked for by the police, and will be arrested should he come back from Whatcom. The provincial officers had a long chase across the Gulf on Saturday in the hopes of intercepting a scowload of shingles from the Buse mill to Whatcom, but upon returning found that the thousand-dollar load of shingles they were after had never left the harbor.

The local Orangemen met in Knox Presbyterian church yesterday and presented the Rev. Mr. Hinson with a gold-headed cane and an address, which set forth the appreciation of Orangemen for Mr. Hinson's defence of their order whenever occasion called for it. The Rev. John Reid, jr., a member of the order, was also presented with an address and official collar.

The Eagles have continued to arrive since yesterday morning, and there are now about 600 in the city. Yesterday a number of Vancouver citizens were initiated. A social session was held in the evening, which was a great success; the Alhambra theatre, where the convention is being held, was crowded to the doors.

Empire Day was celebrated in good style by the school children to-day. In the morning the schools were thrown open to the public. Short compositions were read by the pupils on the life of the Queen; the vastness and resources of Great Britain, and on Britain's great men and women. In the afternoon the different school children assembled in the city hall and opera house and listened to a programme prepared in honor of the day.

Canners report the spring run of salmon very good. Word has been received that the canners on the Columbia river have commenced to pack.

Tom Johnston, the thief, has been sentenced to six months on one count, and is still to be tried for other crimes. It was so evident that Johnston was lying when placed in the witness box that the police magistrate told him that he might be a very good burglar, but he was a blamed poor liar.

The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil will build you up, will make you fat and healthy. Especially beneficial to those who are "all run down." Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Mr. McInnes' "Famous" Speech

Advised the People to Take the Law Into Their Own Hands.

Did Not Carry Out His "Intention" to Resign From the Dominion House.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, who resigned his seat in the Dominion house in the hope that he would secure a place in the provincial legislature, and who is running against Mr. John Bryden, for many years representative at North Nanaimo delivered a short speech at Nanaimo on Labor Day last year, when he advised the people to take the law into their own hands. An extract from that speech will make interesting reading at the present time. It was referring to the failure of the Liberal government at Ottawa to carry out their promise to introduce restrictive legislation against Oriental immigration, and said:

"We have resorted to every device to compel the government to redeem its promises, and they have absolutely refused to do so. It may serve a purpose to send a man East, but there has already been too much talk and too little action. The time has now come for action, and I think there could be an opportunity for the entire province to pronounce on the question. But I intend to give you the chance to so announce. I intend to resign and see if the united voice of 5,000 electors on Vancouver Island will not be listened to at Ottawa. If that fails, what are we to do?"

A Voice—"Turn them out."

Mr. McInnes—"Turn them out nothing! If that should fail, act yourselves. What is the use of turning out one lot of political tricksters to put in another lot? Go back to first principles. We are the people, and the people rule. If those in power are too cowardly to act, take the law into your own hands. You are the fountain of all authority, and there comes a time when nothing but action, firm and deliberate will avail. I know what I am saying, and to whom I am saying it. It may be right to advise the people on such occasions to take the law into their own hands. I may be dangerous to advise violence and law breaking; still more dangerous it is for the idea to prevail that the sovereign people will submit to political tricksters. The time has come to act, and why in this province hesitate—why should we weaken?"

The speaker then recalled the pretty fable of William Tell, and his refusal to bow to the legendary cap as showing that the men who are sometimes branded as rebels are not always bad men. For years, he said, our friends south of the line pleaded with Washington for relief, but nothing was done, and they acted for themselves. We are of the same blood as the people below the line, and we shall be untrue to our racial traditions if we do not now take action. What is to be the outcome of this? he asked. How long are you going to be deceived? You have the majority on the ballot list. Why don't you control the affairs of the country? When election time comes, assert your power; stand by your interests, and when you speak out, labor will be made king in British Columbia.

FIVE DAYS TO DAWSON.

Greatly Improved Service of the Canadian Development Co.—Yukoner on Fire.

This summer it will be possible to make the trip to Dawson from Victoria in five days, if good connections are made. It will be easy to make the journey inside a week. This reduction of the time is made by the improved service of the Canadian Development Co., in conjunction with the White Pass & Yukon railway. The line has now no less than five steamers in commission, and negotiations are being made for the purchase of three more, thus increasing the fleet to twelve palatial stern-wheel steamers. When the schedule is arranged—Manager Elliott left last night by the Danube to arrange the details—a daily service will be given. Some of the big steamers of the company are above the White Horse rapids, and with the extension of the railway to White Horse, their occupation there is gone. The Bailey, one of these, will be taken down the famous canyon and rapids—a trip that is not without danger. As the Bailey, which was bought by the company from Steve Bailey last season, is a vessel 120 feet long—about two-thirds the size of the R. P. Rithet—her voyage down the rapids will be watched with no small interest. The Australian, too, will in all probability be taken down the rapids, unless it is decided to place her on the Atlin run.

Already some of the steamers of the company are on their way up the river. The Sybil, Capt. Clarence Cox, left Hootalinqua for Dawson and was to come up again as soon as she had landed her passengers. The Columbian and Canadian, respectively commanded by Captains Sanborn and McMasters, which spent the winter at Dawson and were overhauled this spring at the company's shipyard there, left for White Horse soon after the opening of navigation, and are now on the way up, if they have not already made the passage. The steamers Victorian and Anglian are below White Horse, ready to go down as soon as Lake Lebarge is thoroughly clear—it was not at last reports.

The Yukoner will not leave Dawson for White Horse until the 1st of June, she having been injured in a fire which occurred on her four weeks ago. Some of her upper works were burned and a number of cabins destroyed. She is being repaired at Dawson.

The steamers of the company usually make the trip from White Horse to Dawson in 33 hours, and when the twelve steamers are in service, should the deal for the others go through, a daily service—or it may be an even better service—will be given. The time occupied in carrying the passengers from Skagway to White Horse is but 6½ hours; thus, if close connections are made, the time occupied from Victoria to Dawson, a distance of about 1,500 miles, will be five days. The fare from Victoria to Dawson has been fixed at $105, including meals—the equal of those received at any Coast hotel—and berth.

According to Mr. Elliott, an unprecedented amount of freight is going in to Dawson this season, and an unusually large throng of passengers, a great many bound to Nome. The freight, though, is all for Dawson. A large number of horses are being taken in to Dawson, which city this summer will be even more metropolitan than before. The increase of the equines, of course, means periodical big feed shipments.

White Horse will be the centre of population at the Yukon head, and many Victorians are investing heavily there. One hundred town lots there have been purchased by Victorians.

Letters to The Editor

SOOKE MEETING.

Sir: In your report of the political meeting at Sooke on Monday night last, you inform the public—if not expressly, then by implication—that the Premier or his friends from Victoria were rotten-egged on his or their leaving the hall. I was at the meeting and returned with the Premier to Victoria, but I did not see or hear or even feel any of the alleged missiles that your reporter states were hurled at the Premier or his party. Your report is absolutely false in this particular, and is also a reflection on the people of Sooke. I presume it is regretted by your reporter that a few eggs from the lovely hens of Sooke were not thrown at some of the government supporters. For several months past I have been trying to live up to the teaching of your editorial, "Be just and fear not," therefore I hope that you will condemn any suggestion of "egg-otistical" misconduct at political meetings; otherwise the thrower of the eggs may receive as a reward a greater yoke than he can bear. You will please pardon this faux pas, as I am in excellent spirits and the political atmosphere is very bracing, especially at Colwood and in this city of Victoria.

S. PERRY MILLS.

INCONSISTENT.

Sir: I have been very much pleased of late with the attitude of the Times in the coming contest; but its position in supporting Messrs. Brown and Yates seems to be illogical. They may be—no doubt are—very good men, and they may support any good government which secures the reins; but—they stand pledged to endorse Martin and his platform unreservedly. Now, the fight between Martin and the advocates of constitutional government may—probably will—be a close one, and the election of Messrs. Brown and Yates may result in that gentleman retaining the premiership, a calamity which all wise men should strive to avert—as the Times has shown by many excellent arguments. Therefore is its position inconsistent. "Quad erat demonstrandum." The issue at stake is not "Turnerism vs. Martinism," so the chief, indeed only, argument of the Times falls to the ground.

A VOTER.

Somenos, B. C., May 23.

SIR HIBBERT TUPPER

Gives His Views in Montreal on Provincial and Dominion Politics.

In Montreal last week Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was interviewed. He was seen at the Place Viger Hotel by a Star representative, and gave an interesting chat on the public affairs of the day.

"Do you intend to bring up the Yukon mismanagement again?" Sir Hibbert was asked.

"I will have something more to say, and as the government object to long speeches on the subject I will give them homoeopathic doses this time. On going into supply I will take occasion to address the house at various times on the different phases of the Yukon maladministration. I will be able to show—even in the absence of the assistance demanded last year, and without the sworn evidence which I could have obtained before a commission of judges—how fully the government has been guilty of maladministration of affairs in the Yukon."

Speaking of British Columbia affairs, Sir Hibbert said he expected to see Joe Martin defeated.

"Then will the Laurier government recall Lieutenant-Governor McInnes?"

"If Mr. Martin is defeated, it will be impossible to maintain Mr. McInnes in his position. He will necessarily have to be put aside."

"If he should be defeated will there be a Conservative administration?"

"It is not a matter of so much importance what government follows, whether it be Liberal or Conservative, so that Messrs. McInnes and Martin have nothing to do with the formation of these two personages at the head of the administration does more harm to the province than any other government could, whether Liberal or Conservative."

"They have caused the province to lose hundreds of thousands of dollars, have caused British Columbia's capitalists to place their investments outside the province, while strangers are afraid to come and try their fortune. The most influential business men of both parties, as well as the workingmen, are all opposed to Mr. Martin."

"Is British Columbia enjoying prosperity at present?"

"A year or two ago, when I arrived there, everything was flourishing in this privileged corner of Canada, and I do not see why their prosperity could be continued to-day except for the reasons I have mentioned. There is a noticeable depression in business, causing a halt in the development of the province."

"Do you think this state of affairs will last long?"

"No, it is only temporary. With the defeat of Messrs. McInnes and Martin everything will flourish once more. I believe British Columbia is the richest province in Canada in natural resources."

In response to an enquiry about the general elections, Sir Hibbert said the Liberal-Conservatives would be too happy to have them now. "Dame rumor says they will come in August or October."

"What are the chances of the Liberal-Conservative party?"

"I think there will be a sweep such as has never been seen before in Ontario, and on the Pacific Coast. The fact is, in this region, it is hard to find a man who seriously attempts to justify the government."

"Will you be a candidate in Nova Scotia, Sir Hibbert?"

"In Pictou county Mr. Bell and I will again be candidates."

"After what you have seen and from what you hear, then, the Laurier government will be defeated?"

"The government is, in fact, demoralized. There seems to be no cohesion in the ministerial party, which is already sliding to defeat."

Sir Hibbert related some amusing illustrations of the disintegrating process now going on in the Liberal party, and, in conclusion, replying to a question as to the Maritime provinces, said:

"I have not been able to be there for a long time, but we received good news. The government of Prince Edward Island cannot maintain itself except by force. In Nova Scotia our friends are full of confidence. In New Brunswick, I do not think the Liberals will carry more than two seats."

DIED.

BARNETT—In this city, on the 17th inst., Arthur Wallace Barnett, a native of Tavistock, England, aged 66 years.

RICHARDSON—On the 19th inst., at the family residence, cor. Catherine and Jessie streets, Victoria West, Ralph B. Richardson, aged 75 years, a native of Durham Co., England.

TYSON—On Thursday, the 17th inst., at 42 Henry street, city, Isabelle Mann, widow of the late James Tyson, late of Selkirk, Scotland, aged 67 years.

A LITTLE BOOK FOR FEMININE HOME WORKERS.

It Is Mailed Free to All Who Send for It.

The new illustrated "Diamond Dye Rug Book" can justly claim the largest circulation of any book ever issued in Canada. It tells how to make pretty and useful Hooked Mats and Rugs from old wool or cotton rags, underwear and pieces of cloth. This interesting little book shows handsome colored designs of new Mats and Rugs and tells you how to send for them. Post free to any address. Wells & Richardson Co., 200 Mountain street, Montreal.

FORTY SECOND

Candidates Nomin

Then Be a Ca Every District of Province.

Although Government Be Represented i of Them.

The Premier and Hon Running in Two C stituencies.

The nomination of candida provincial legislature took p day throughout the province arousing very little interest constituencies where there doubt as to either party put dates in the field. There w two surprises, caused chiefly tial success of Premier Mart efforts to bring a representa every district. There are n ment candidates in either South Nanaimo and while it that the other parties will go in Cariboo and Cassair, from tricts the results of the nomin not been received, there is n tion that the Government w those constituencies. Also an who have been placed in the ing list as Government support or two that Mr. Martin can upon following him although dorsed his platform. On the the Opposition and Conserva candidates in every constituen conflicting with each other.

The greatest surprise was th tion of Hon. J. S. Yates as ment candidate in Nanaimo as Victoria and of Mr. McKinnell servative in Nanaimo. The G do not expect to elect their ca Nanaimo but they may so spl eral vote as to permit of Mr. being elected. Another sur the withdrawal of Major M Independent for Cowichan, th sure that Mr. Ford, the Gover didate will lose his deposit. A moment a Government cand secured at Revelstoke, prev election of Mr. Taylor, the Co by acclamation. In Kootenay affairs, Mr. Helgeson drawn from Cariboo and his p Government party ticket tak Jones of Stanley. The G were endeavoring to get ca last reports, but no word wa last evening as to whether the cessful.

In Victoria the nominations very quietly, the citizens being interested in the celebration about elections, Mr. T. Tutma returning officer. The candi their proposers and assentors

J. L. Beckwith, proposed by seconded by D. McMillan; as Teague, R. Dinsdale, J. Coll Brydon, J. Forman; agent Mills.

J. G. Brown, proposed by Gregor, seconded by Alex. senting, A. G. McCandless, H. Catteral, Jas. Tagg, A. agent, S. Perry Mills.

R. Hall, proposed by T. B. onded by Capt. W. Grant; as J. McLellan, L. Goodacre E vin; agent, John Kinsman.

H. D. Helmcken, propo Baker, seconded by D. Spenc ing, A. G. McCandless J. G. Lawson; agent, W. C. Moore

Joseph Hiscox, proposed by Hall, seconded by R. C. Mac senting, John Bell. W. T. H Nicholles. B. Perry Mi George Jay.

A. E. McPhillips, proposed Seabrooke and C. A. Holla ing, S. A. Bantly, M. McTier Cullin, J. H. McDonald.

J. H Turner, proposed by ington, seconded by L. Go senting, John Kinsman. Edw E. V. Bodwell, T. J. Burns S. Byrn.

J. Stuart Yates, proposed Bell, seconded by J. T.McI senting, David Kirkwood. L A. Stewart, R. T. Williams, all; agent, George Jay.

At Esquimalt the same qu vailed as in the city. The nominated are:

George Bizantson, farm Point, proposed by John Jar S. Annette; assenting, George J. Wale, Joseph Atkins.

Donald Fraser, accountan city, proposed by Thos. Adar Williams; assenting, Fra James Donegan, Geo. Skinn

William Henry Haywar Metchosin, proposed by Ro and Geo. F. Bushby; assent Murray, James Phair, John

David Williams Higgins 157 Cadboro Bay road, V posed by Thomas Argyle, Gent; assenting, John F. C bert McN. Jones, Wm. R. S las R. W. Muir, Joseph J. erick McAdam.

Charles Edward Pooley, law, Fernhill, Esquimalt