

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14, 1892.

THE TIMES AS A FINANCIER.

The organ of the Opposition in this city could not hear of the Government making a successful financial operation in England without making an effort to belittle the transaction and to disparage the credit of the province. Is not this carrying party warfare too far? Our contemporary, however, does not work blunderingly and unadvisedly, not in showing that British Columbia stock is less valuable than it is represented to be by one of the best financial authorities in Great Britain, but in demonstrating its complete ignorance of money transactions and its utter inability to judge of the comparative value of stocks and bonds.

In an article on "Stock and Bond Prices," it said:

There is so great an amount of capital waiting for investment opportunities and the demand for gilt-edged securities is so keen, that British Columbia stock should be found climbing to a higher price than it now brings. Recently a sale of City of Toronto 4 per cent. bonds was made at 96, while 3 per cent. bonds of the same city brought 89. A Toronto paper expresses great satisfaction over the fact that these 3 per cent. bonds brought 1 per cent. more than Vancouver's 4 per cent. bonds, which were marketed at 88. Perhaps it would feel even more jubilant if it compared the Toronto 3 1/2 per cent. bonds at 89, with British Columbia's 3 per cent. bonds at 82 1/2. But a more striking instance of the good position of substantial securities in the money markets is furnished by Hamilton City, which has received from a New York syndicate an offer to purchase at par its proposed \$2,000,000 of new 30-year debentures bearing 4 per cent. interest.

The italics are ours. The passage underlined shows that in the estimation of the Times, 3 per cent. at 89, is a better bargain for the borrower than 3 per cent. at 88 1/2. It is hard to understand how such an egregious blunder as this could be made. Our contemporary will no doubt be surprised to learn that if Toronto had sold its 3 per cent. bonds at 103 it would have made no better bargain than does British Columbia when it gets for three per cent. 88 1/2. Toronto would indeed have cause to be proud if it sold its 3 per cent. bonds at 3 above par. If the City of Toronto floated its four per cent. bonds at 118 it would have done no better than British Columbia does in getting 88 1/2 for its three per cent. bonds. Perhaps the Times' financier now sees that the offer of the New York syndicate to purchase \$2,000,000 Hamilton City four per cent. bonds at par was not so very generous from the borrower's point of view as he too hastily concluded. Hamilton would have to pay considerably more than one-half of one per cent. more for the cash actually received than will British Columbia. It was thought that the City of Victoria did well to get 104 for five per cent. debentures, but if the Corporation had done as well as the Hon. Mr. Turner did in London they would have sold their debentures for 147. This the Times would, no doubt, look upon as almost a miracle in financing, but it would be no better than was done when the British Columbia loan, of which our contemporary seems to think so little, was floated.

The financier of the Times evidently thinks that it is the easiest thing in the world to float three per cent. stocks in the English money market, but he entirely overlooks that part of the Financial News article which points out that very few colonies have succeeded in issuing at so low a figure as three per cent., and that Australia failed in its attempt to do so a year ago.

THE NET RESULT.

We are told by the Mayor's organ that the "net result" of the correspondence between the Premier and the Mayor is that the former gentleman abandons the position which he assumed. This is a very dishonest way of describing the situation. The Attorney-General has not abandoned his position. He made the Council an offer; that offer, as the public report shows, and as accepted by the City Council, was accepted by the City Council. The offer is still open. The Mayor completely ignored the action of the City Council. In his letter of October 7 the Hon. Mr. Davie, after mentioning the fact that the Mayor ignored the resolution reported to have been arrived at by the Council on the 28th ult., proceeds on the assumption that His Worship was dealing with the Council fairly and constitutionally, and as his suggestions had not been adopted there was no necessity to submit the first and second questions. But if, as is represented by persons present at the meeting of the 28th September, the suggestions of the Premier were adopted, and if the Mayor is pursuing a high-handed and unconstitutional course in acting as though no such resolution had been passed, then the whole question is precisely where it was on the 28th of last month; and the Premier is, no doubt, prepared to do all he promised and to pursue the course which he in his letters pointed out. This is in our opinion the net result. The whole matter resolves itself into the question: Is the Mayor carrying out the decision which the Council came to on the evening of the 28th ult? The Premier has not abandoned his position.

It is very singular that the Mayor's organ does not say one word about the attitude which the Mayor has assumed towards the City Council. Has that body been elected merely to register the Mayor's decrees and to obey his orders, or is he in duty bound to carry out its decisions constitutionally arrived at?

Indigestion, Disinfect, take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

BOLD CORRUPTIONISTS.

Electoral corruption is carried on in San Francisco in the boldest way imaginable. The register is being stuffed with hardly an attempt at concealment. The Bulletin of the 5th instant says: "The number of registrations recorded in the City Hall yesterday was 1,417, making a total of 30,442. Two years ago the corresponding number of days yielded 20,988, showing an excess this year of 9,454. It is estimated, however, by those who are in a position to form accurate opinions that of this number fully 3,600 are fraudulent registrations procured by heeled and criminals in the employ of the Republican bosses, Kelly and Crimmins." The stuffers are in constant attendance at the City Hall, ready to get in their bogus votes whenever they see a chance. And they have had their opportunity, for the supervisors of elections and others engaged to watch the registration while the Democratic convention was in session deserted their posts, and then the heeled had everything pretty much their own way. There is also a mode of election fraud, which goes by the name of colonization, which is extensively practised. A few days ago, the same paper tells us, the agents of two candidates went through the Thirty-first Assembly District and rented every vacant house in it. Into these houses they placed their stuffer without bed or furniture. The city had been scoured for men to register in these places, and it is calculated that between 250 and 300 votes have been colonized in this way. San Francisco must be a nice place to run an election in. It is no wonder that decent men are reluctant to go into politics in California; but will it do to leave the management of public affairs in city and State in the hands of the stuffers, the heeled, and the colonizers?

THE RIGHT TITLE.

We see that the "Ottawa Liar" has been trying to harrow up the feelings of the newspaper readers of the Dominion and the United States by the announcement that "war is imminent between England and Russia, owing to the Behring Sea seizures; and that the United States will be drawn in and that the possible consequences to Canada will be very serious." We think that a better name for this unprincipled newspaper monger would be the Ottawa Fool. The man must be an unmitigated fool to send from Ottawa news which is contradicted authoritatively as soon as it is read. Not only does he throw discredit on his own telegrams from Ottawa, but his outrageous lies have caused almost all telegraphic news coming from the capital to be received with suspicion and incredulity. The Ottawa press, for its own sake, should find out who the liar is and take measures to convince him by the only means by which his mind and his feelings can be reached that when he circulates false news he is doing what is injurious to his own interest.

THE DRINK CURE.

Habitual indulgence to excess in strong drink, which, in the days of our plain-speaking fathers, went by the name of drunkenness and was considered a deadly sin, is, in these days of euphemisms, called "alcoholism," or "dipsomania," and is regarded as a disease. It follows, then, that the man who drinks until he is drunk is no longer a sinner to be punished, but a patient to be tenderly treated. It also follows that remedies for drunkenness, or dipsomania, have been invented, and, as a matter of course, they have effected wonderful cures. The inventors of such of these specifics as have become popular have made fortunes by their skill in prevailing on those who have submitted to their treatment to believe that the appetite for strong drink has been dosed out of them.

There is one cure for drunkenness which, because it is old-fashioned and because the use of it requires self-restraint and self-sacrifice on the part of the patient, has fallen into contempt, yet it has been found that thousands of persons—some of the cases of long standing and considered even by the patients themselves "desperate"—have been completely restored to health, both of body and mind, by it. That wonderful, simple and inexpensive cure is—leave off drinking. There is no deception about the cure; that this remedy cures. The patient is not hypnotized. He is not subjected to any deceptive influence; he is not fooled in any way. His constitution is put into a normal condition, and as long as he takes the medicine he is safe, and the longer he takes it the safer he becomes. This can be said of no other remedy that we know of. But the believers in the gold cure have no faith in it. It is too simple for them, but if they only could be brought to believe it is the only part of the Keeley treatment that is efficacious. The preparation of gold—bi-chloride, or whatever the inventor chooses to call it—is mere home-pocure which adds mystery and chemistry to the working of the only true remedy—total abstinence. The Popular Science Monthly, which is an admirable publication, has a word to say about these cures for drunkenness. It says:—

These specifics for the cure of inebriety are without any practical interest except as phases of the psychology of the drink disease. Their existence depends on a psychological subterfuge which would favor the growth and culture of any remedy involved in mystery and promising marvellous cures in a short time. The subterfuge is, simply the expectant credulity of a large number of persons who recognize the possibility of disease in inebriety. Without this all specific, no matter how wisely and shrewdly presented, would fail.

This is a roundabout way of saying that the efficacy of the drink cure depends upon the gullibility of the patient. And this is no doubt the right way to look at the matter. It is possible that a tendency

to indulge in excess in stimulants may lie dormant in some constitutions and this tendency may be called a disease. But how is it that this disease—if it is a disease—is greatly more prevalent among men than among women. The female human being is susceptible of diseases which become epidemic as in the male. She is not exempt from influenza, diphtheria, smallpox, cholera, typhoid, and most other ailments to which flesh is heir. How is it that so few women are stricken with or inherit dipsomania? The explanation, it appears to us, is on the surface. Women do not drink as much or as habitually as men do. Their bodies are therefore not demoralized by stimulants—do not get into that state in which they imagine alcohol is a necessity.

The fact that dipsomania is rare among women goes to show that it is not a disease, but that it is a condition of body and mind brought on by excessive drinking. What is commonly called intemperance brings on many other ills besides the uncontrollable, or apparently uncontrollable, craving for alcoholic stimulants from which women are nearly free. Are we not, then, justified in concluding that this evil, which is brought on by excessive drinking, is not what is rightly called a disease, and that the proper medicine for it, both preventive and curative, is not the gold cure or any other specific, but abstinence. The man who never drinks will never suffer from dipsomania, and the only cure for the man who is so weak and so unfortunate as to allow his appetite for strong drink to master him is to leave off drinking altogether. And this, after all, is the gold cure with the humbug eliminated.

THE NEW WORLD.

To-day is the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. Four hundred years ago this continent, from the Arctic circle to Cape Horn, was the abode of tribes more or less barbarous.

It is hard for us in these days to imagine what this world would be like without America. The influence of this continent is now felt in every part of the civilized world, and what is done on it influences, to a very considerable extent, the governments of the whole family of nations.

Since America has been discovered new nations have sprung into existence in the Western hemisphere. These are offshoots of the nations of the Old World. It is true, but each of them has a distinctive character, and its difference from its mother country can be easily discerned. It is unnecessary to speak of the changes which civilization has made on this continent since it was discovered by Christopher Columbus. It soon became the home of the most enterprising citizens of the most enterprising nations of the world, and it is therefore no wonder that the growth of the communities that settled in different parts of it has been rapid and that the work they have done is truly marvellous. The successors of the discoverers of America have spread over the continent until now it is feared by some timid souls that there is no room left for fresh accessions to its population from over the sea.

Race problems, social problems, and political problems, of surpassing interest have been worked out and are being worked out on this continent of America. It is here that the Anglo-Saxon race has proved itself to be the greatest colonizer that the world has ever seen. The men of that race and the men who have Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins have more readily than the men of any other race adapted themselves to the circumstances of the new country. They have, too, shown a capacity for self-government that has surprised the whole civilized world.

The first settlers in the New World were perforce obliged to govern themselves. The Anglo-Saxon is almost instinctively the enemy of lawlessness, and the early settlers soon learned to exercise civic virtues and to administer justice in a rude but effective manner. In process of time these virtues, in the wilderness, without any of the aids that were considered necessary to stable, well-ordered government in the nations from which they sprang, formed themselves into organized communities, in which law was supreme. And they in process of time, without kings and courts, without a hereditary nobility, without a standing army, and without an established Church, grew into a great nation and into an immense self-governing colony. In America the people have proved their ability and vindicated the right of the people to govern themselves. We question if in the whole of Europe, with its centuries of experience and training, there are five millions of people better governed, exercising greater freedom, and enjoying life more than the inhabitants of this Dominion of Canada, rude, rough and democratic, though they are said to be. As to the sixty odd millions of United States citizens who are their nearest neighbors, they require no one to speak for them. They can with very pardonable pride point to what they have accomplished, and direct attention to what they have become, and confidently expect to be regarded by the nations of the Old World with envy and admiration.

The men of the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent have not attained perfection either social or political. There is much in the body politic and much in the social structure to improve, but notwithstanding the blunders they have made and their many imperfections, they have the satisfaction of knowing that the experiment that they have tried, and are still trying, has been beneficial to mankind, and that people everywhere are the better for the measure of success they have attained.

Great Britain, and particularly Old England, should look with complacency on the

growth and progress of the great North American communities. If it were only that she has given a language to the people dwelling between the uninhabitable regions of the northern part of the Continent and the Gulf of Mexico, she has good reason to be proud. This, when we come to think of it, is a wonderful thing for so small a country to do. But she has done more than this on this Continent and elsewhere. Not only do millions in distant countries speak her language, but they adopt her laws and her institutions with hardly sufficient modifications to suit the circumstances of the new life in the new country. They inherit from her, too, their unquenchable love of liberty and their capacity for self-government.

Other races besides the Anglo-Saxon planted colonies in America, but their progress, though great and cheering, has not been so wonderful as that of the Anglo-Saxon communities. Men of the Latin nations have not proved to be as good colonists as the British but they have founded nations both in North and South America which have attained a high degree of prosperity. The chief want of these South and Central American settlements has been the capacity to govern themselves. But partial though the success of some of them has been they have far outgrown the nations to which they owe their origin.

Columbus was a great man and a far-seeing man, but he could have no conception of what the wild country which he discovered would become in a very few centuries. He regarded the New World chiefly as tributary to the greatness and wealth of a few countries of the Old World. He probably did not imagine that the land he had discovered would in process of time be the home of nations far greater in numbers and in wealth than those which in his days were considered great and powerful. Like many another, Columbus worked far better than he knew.

A GREAT UNDERTAKING.

The committee appointed by the National Nicaragua Canal Convention has issued an address to the American people, giving them information as to the feasibility of the Nicaragua Canal and its commercial and other advantages. The Americans will be very dull or very inattentive if they are not convinced by this address that it is to their interest to make every effort to have the canal finished at the earliest possible day.

The committee shows first that the canal is by no means a gigantic work. It will be 1631 miles long, it is true, but by far the greater part of the length is a natural waterway. There will be only 262 miles of excavation. The real canal work is this short cutting and a number of locks where the natural waterway begins and where it ends. Vessels entering the so-called canal will sail on the Nicaragua Lake and the San Juan river for 1423 miles. If the whole 1631 miles had to be cut through it would be fully to speak of the canal at all, but the river and lake are so situated that the continent can be crossed almost altogether by their means, and it is really to utilize them that the canal is cut.

One consequence of there being so much river and lake and so little canal is that the cost of the canal when completed, harbor works, locks and all, will be only one hundred millions of dollars. This is a comparatively small sum to complete so great a work as connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific by a ship canal, for it must be remembered it is intended to float the largest ships fully laden through this canal.

The committee shows what great distances this canal will save. San Francisco, for instance, is now, by way of Cape Horn, 15,000 miles distant from New York. When the Nicaragua Canal is constructed it will be only 4,907 miles. Any man who is acquainted with the resources of the Pacific Coast states and provinces and who has any idea of the possibilities of commerce, can see what this saving of distance means to every town, village and settlement on this side of the continent. When that canal is opened, as it is certain to be before very long, the whole commerce of the Pacific Coast will be revolutionized. Every resource the region possesses will be doubled and more than doubled in value.

From New York to Puget Sound by way of Magellan is 13,985 miles; through the Nicaragua Canal it will be 5,065 miles. The consideration of this fact must open up to every reflecting British Columbian, a bright prospect. Another fact still more significant and, if possible, of greater importance to British Columbia, is that the distance from Liverpool to San Francisco will be lessened by the canal from 15,020 miles to 7,627 miles. A canal that reduces the distance between Victoria and Great Britain to one half of what it is now will be a boon of immense value to its inhabitants. The consequences of the change are difficult to imagine, but they will, without doubt, be very great and far-reaching.

The committee calculates that the revenue of the canal will be \$12,000,000 a year, and this, at the moderate charge of two dollars a ton measurement. The probability is that the revenue will far exceed this. The income of the Suez canal but a very few years after it was opened was far more than the most sanguine estimate of its projectors. The expense of operating and maintaining the canal is calculated to be \$1,000,000 a year, so that if the traffic turn out to be what the committee believe it will be, the canal will clear \$11,000,000 a year. This seems too good to be true, but it is well known that facilities of trade create trade, and this will no doubt be the case with the Nicaragua Canal.

There are some selfish railway men who are trying to throw obstacles in the way of the construction of this great canal, but they will find that their efforts are vain. It has

been proved that the canal is feasible and that its construction will add greatly to the value of the resources of a very large area of the surface of this continent. Means will, therefore, be found to build it. If the American people will not contribute the money to do the work, the capital will be found on the other side of the Atlantic, and the United States will, for want of enterprise and foresight, lose a golden opportunity.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Times yesterday evening took a good deal of trouble to show that its comments on stocks and prices were altogether pointless; that its illustrations had no object, and that its comparisons were without a purpose. We suppose that we must take it at its word and conclude that the financial article was written just to fill up so much space—that and nothing more. The confession is ingenious, but we hardly think that it will raise the Times in the estimation of sensible people. There is one sentence in its explanatory article of yesterday which we would like to see explained. Our contemporary makes an admission and then qualifies it in the queerest way imaginable. It says: "Though 88 1/2 for British Columbia 3 per cent. is a better price, absolutely speaking, than 89 for Toronto 3 per cent., it is not any better relatively—not quite so good in fact." What does this jumble of terms mean?

TO PLY ON COMOX LAKE.

A Pretty Little Steamer that is Soon to Take the Water—The San Jose.

Capt. Copp, of the Vancouver Belle, was in town, yesterday, anxious to hear the latest particulars as to his "prize," the Rosie Olsen. He called upon Collector Milne with the object of finding out if that gentleman had heard anything official on the point, and while stating that no communication had been received from Ottawa, he asked the subject. The Collector expressed his decided opinion that the Rosie Olsen would have to be handed over to her rightful owners. Capt. Copp claims that when he got to Vancouver he forwarded his papers to Ottawa. This was on the 22nd of September, but the receipt of the documents was not acknowledged, nor has he heard anything officially as to the order of the Minister of Marine, the particulars of which were given in the *Colonist* several days ago.

The captain of the San Jose was at the Customs House yesterday pleading for mercy. He admits his guilt on the minor charge, and would not be quite willing to pay the fine and secure the release of his vessel. Collector Milne "laid down the law," and showed the skipper that things were crooked. The Collector was able to give day and date of other visits of the San Jose, and the exact number of Mongolians she took on board on each occasion. This was surprising information to the owner, and he could not deny the impeachment. In the case now stands, the San Jose is under seizure and condemnation, and it lies with the authorities at Ottawa to say, from the evidence forwarded, whether they will confiscate the vessel or allow her to be released on bail.

The little Vancouver steamer Iona leaves for Barclay Sound and other West Coast points to-day, with provisions for the fishermen employed by the British Columbia fishing company, of Vancouver. After completing their work, the Iona will proceed on her way round Vancouver Island, en route to Comox, in the neighborhood of which town a stone quarry is to be opened up by a gang of laborers who took passage on the little steamer. Before returning to port, it is understood those in charge of the boat will visit some of the timber lands owned by them, with an important object in view. The Iona will be a very handsome little steam launch. The vessel is to be ready for the water in about two weeks, when it is to be taken to Comox and thence to its destination where the machinery will be put in. The keel is to be 38 feet, and beam 9 feet. One of the principal features about the boat is her model, which for a steamer of her kind cannot be excelled in this harbor. All the knees used in her construction are of strong oak, which by the use of steam have been bent very gracefully in their proper shape.

A Steamer on the Coast. The steamer Caribou, which has been chartered by the Port & Wharf Co. to fish for Halibut in northern waters. The fish will be delivered at Westminster and there prepared for shipment to the east in refrigerated cars.

The missionary steamer Glad Tidings has returned to Westminster from her cruise round Vancouver Island. All are well on board, and the trip was an enjoyable as well as a successful one.

A Sunday Morning Accident.

Two young gentlemen of Victoria had a startling and somewhat amusing adventure on Sunday. They had taken a small sailing canoe with the intention of going out to Oudor Bay. The sea was running rather high and in turning Finlayson's point the boat turned over. Some one on shore saw the accident and telephoned for assistance. In the meantime the boat, which contains air tight compartments, was easily righted and the two young men climbed in and proceeded with their sail, bailing as they went. When just past Stanley point, they pulled into a cove and "remained" getting outside of a hot today. The two men were driven into town for change of clothing and returned to finish their sail.

The unusual interest displayed by the leader of the life insurance gang of recoverers was explained when it was learned that the young men are carrying policies in his company. The sigh of relief which he heaved when he found them safe could be heard four squares away.

From the DAILY COLONIST Oct. 11.

THE CITY.

Payne-Wilmut.
Last evening, at 63 Pender avenue, Rev. Dr. Campbell, celebrated the marriage of William R. Payne and Lizzie Wilmut. They intend making their home at Victoria West.

Held Yesterday.
A meeting of the Columbia & Kootenay Tramway Company was held yesterday at Golden, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the company. Other business was also transacted.

"Anticipated Events."
There are rumors afloat of two or three weddings which, the sage hath it, will take place before many moons are gone. Who the fair brides will be is another thing, but the prospective bridegrooms are all said to belong to Her Majesty's navy.

Progressing Rapidly.
Mr. John Watt of the Toronto Milling Co. reports that the first floor of the company's mill at Sidney is up and the remainder is progressing rapidly. Work was commenced August 25, and it is hoped that the mill will be running by the 1st of December. The capacity will be 60,000 feet per day, and as the demands of the market call for it the company propose to make some extensive improvements on the present plant.

All by the Sailor Man.
The members of the crew of H.M.S. Warpite are to give an entertainment in aid of the L. O. G. T. in Victoria West hall, on Thursday, October 20. The programme will consist of songs by Messrs. E. Wilson, J. Staff and H. J. Thomas; a piano solo by Mr. Steff, a stump speech by Mr. S. Martin, and a banjo duet by Messrs. Lord and Thomas. There will also be a laughable farce, "The Area Belle," and a song being taken by Messrs. H. T. Robinson, T. Vince, J. Foreman, H. Neville and A. Brown. A second sketch, entitled "The Lunatic Asylum," and an exhibition of membership will complete the list of attractive numbers.

Street Car Collision.
A nasty street car collision occurred, yesterday afternoon, on Government street at the corner of Yates. The Oak Bay and Esquimaux car was coming from the power house. It rounded the Johnson street corner all right, and came at a rattling pace along Government street. Just then the Douglas street car, coming from the power house, came down Yates street ringing its bell. When it turned on to Government street, the other car was at the angle, and a collision occurred, which knocked the Douglas street car over the side of the road, and smashed the front part of the Esquimaux car, and smashed the passengers. None of the passengers were hurt, but they had a very painful shock. After a couple of hours' labor, the track was again cleared, and traffic resumed.

R. C. B. G. A. Attention!
Orders have been received from headquarters at Ottawa for the performance of annual drill for the current year, drill to be carried out by all units in the district. It must be completed and reported to the Inspector before December 15, all drill performed since last inspection to be allowed to count for current year. The attention of all concerned is called to the importance of answering the questions laid down by the officers and non-coms, in order that as high a percentage of marks may be obtained as possible. The date of the inspection will be given by a subsequent order. It is to be hoped that the members of the brigade will turn out in strength and acquit themselves with credit when the Inspector comes round.

The Infantes Organize.
The members of the Infantes Club met for organization in the rooms over Kerr & Begg's, last evening. New officers were elected and a committee of five named to look after the general interests of the club. Applications for membership were numerous, about forty; and the club looks forward to a very lively and pleasurable season. The series of dances will be entered upon during the first week in November. Harmony Hall having been agreed upon as the place of rendezvous. The present officers of the club are: President, J. R. Kerr, re-elected; Vice-President, J. Hyland; Secretary-Treasurer, Harry Howard; Floor Manager, E. J. Demers; Committee, Messrs. Demers, Cryden, Cerny, Cerny, Weaver and Cullin. The Bantley family will supply the music.

The Caribou Election Protest.
An application was to have been made yesterday, before Mr. Justice Crooks, in Chambers, to dismiss the petition of Mr. W. Morrison, of Alexandria, against the return of Dr. Hugh Watt as member of the Provincial Legislature for Caribou, but it was afterwards decided to abandon the motion and take out a new summons, returnable to day. This is an application made under the Controverted Elections Act, and is in relation to the election of Dr. Watt as member of the Provincial Legislature for Caribou, but it was afterwards decided to abandon the motion and take out a new summons, returnable to day. This is an application made under the Controverted Elections Act, and is in relation to the election of Dr. Watt as member of the Provincial Legislature for Caribou, but it was afterwards decided to abandon the motion and take out a new summons, returnable to day. 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