

GREAT POLITICAL STRUGGLES.

During the present year there is every likelihood that the greater part of the English-speaking world will select rulers for the term of years which governments usually hold power. There is little doubt of the present governments in Canada, the United States and Great Britain being confirmed in their places for another term. The questions at issue are curiously alike in all three countries, and it is expected that in all cases the voice of the electorate will be emphatic enough to warn the politicians of the future against the raising of such issues. The administration at present in power in Great Britain could constitutionally hold on for a while longer if it were so inclined, but it is a curious fact that parliaments there seldom run to the end of their allotted span of life. A peculiar form of unrest seems to take possession of the members after the lapse of about five years, and nothing but an appeal to the people will cure it. After the pulse of the people has been felt the House settles down to work in a satisfied frame of mind as though its conscience had been assured that those assembled within its precincts were duly authorized to attend to the business of the country. That the Salisbury government will be returned to power with a majority over its Liberal and Home Rule opponents seems to be little reason to doubt. There may possibly in the course of years be things revealed which will change the current of public opinion, but at the present time the country is with the government. It is felt that the Colonial Secretary did all in his power to avert war and only resorted to the last dread recourse when the fact had been enforced on the minds of all that Oom Paul considered himself strong enough to drive the British out of the country. In spite of differences of opinion over minor matters, there is no doubt that many of the Liberals are of the same mind as Mr. Chamberlain. The spirit of Imperialism is in the air; not the vain-glorious, arrogant type of expansion known as Jingoism, but the patriotic feeling that looks forward to the day when the Empire shall be essentially, as it is now practically, a unit. Its radical section in times like these is a great source of weakness to the Liberal party. Mr. Labouchere, with the assistance of his journal, Truth, has devoted his life to the exposure of social humbugs. Probably there never sat in the House of Commons a greater political humbug than he. He has been in communication with and has been tendering advice to men whose object was the pulling down of the Empire which it is the burning desire of the soul of every patriotic man to see built up. The electors may deal with him in the coming contest, but that is by no means certain. He is a political showman after the heart of the late P. T. Barnum, and his constituents seem to delight in being "fooled." A party with men in its following who are avowedly in favor of casting all the colonies and dependencies of the Empire adrift and thus stripped leaving the Mother of Nations in these days of great national combinations all alone in her glories of the past, with no future before her, will never meet with a great measure of success in the battles at the polls. The Liberals of Great Britain have misread the signs of the times just as have the Conservatives of Canada. According to Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too Imperialistic for him. The Conservative leader is mean enough to accept of the protection of the Empire, but if he attained to power he would at once abolish the small preference to British goods; he would make a demand on Britain to tax her food supplies for the benefit of Canada, but he is agitated at the thought of Canada doing anything in a practical way to show her appreciation of the sacrifices that have been made on her behalf. The old gentleman has reached the stage at which his son had arrived when he said some years ago that Britain had been driven from the civilized markets of the world and was forcing her goods on the heathen nations at the point of the bayonet.

OBJECTIONABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Our provincial legislatures have devoted a great deal of time during the course of the session which closes to-day to discussing measures affecting immigration into British Columbia. The feeling of the people is undoubtedly hostile to Orientals, and their representatives, knowing this, will not rest until they have discovered some means of satisfying the desires of their constituents. We cannot prevent the entry of these immigrants from foreign countries, but we can convince the Dominion government that we are in earnest in this matter by excluding them from all works over which we have control. Some of the gentlemen learned in the law are inclined to place a very elastic interpretation on the section of the British North American Act defining the powers of the provinces regarding immigration. It reads as follows:

"In each province the Legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province and to immigration into the province; and it is hereby declared that the parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces; and any law of the legislature of a province relative to agriculture or to immigration shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any act of the parliament of Canada."

It has always been conceded that the Dominion has complete control of the

coasts and frontiers of the country, and has power to decide as to the manner of persons who shall come in and share the fortunes of Canadians. The governments of the provinces have never taken a great deal of interest nor questioned the prerogative of the Federal government in this matter, and it is not likely British Columbia is going to create a precedent. But it can do no harm to let our sentiments be known. Hitherto all sorts and conditions of people have been welcomed to our shores and told that there was room and to spare for all. Of late, however, it has dawned upon those in authority that the indiscriminate dumping of miscellaneous collections of humanity upon our docks was not an unmitigated blessing and steps have been taken to make a selection; to winnow out the wheat and blow back the chaff to the place from whence it came. This process was commenced on the eastern coast, and we see no reasons why it should not be extended to the western one also. The law which has been brought into operation was passed by a Conservative government some years ago, but the order-in-council necessary to bring it into operation was never promulgated, and it remained in obscurity until recently. Under the idle and the vicious and the criminal and the diseased may be refused a landing and their evil influences prevented from contaminating those with whom they would be brought into contact. Europe is not the only continent containing criminals and paupers, nor are the ports on the east coast of America the only ones where such persons are seeking admission. We want bona fide settlers in all parts of Canada, and very few of the Asiatics are such. We have, unfortunately, too many vices of our own, and have no desire to add to them those of the Orientals. It is but too true that some of our people fall into the degrading practices of their heathen neighbors. Even in the East, where they are so few in numbers, the influence of the Chinese, as the records show, has been for evil and not for good. It may be said that the hundred dollar head tax will prevent the entry of all those whom it is proposed to exclude in the East by other means, but that is not by any means sure, as the commission which is to be appointed to go into all phases of the question will surely find out.

Looking at this immigration question from the standpoint of workmen, are their demands for protection so unreasonable after all? The mechanics have their unions for the purpose of maintaining wages and securing to themselves certain rights which they might not be in possession of if they acted as individuals; the lawyers and the doctors have their societies, ostensibly for the protection of the public, but many are inclined to think the protection of their members also receives some consideration; our merchants and our farmers are guarded by the tariff against the competition of foreigners, and the profitable markets of the mining regions of the north and of our own province as far as possible preserved to them. After all, why shouldn't our workmen have some share of the protection that seems to be extended on all sides save one, apart altogether from the one great problem of filling our province with white men and permanent settlers?

NATURALLY NOT SATISFIED.

The Conservatives in session at New Westminster have not astonished anybody by expressing disapproval of the Laurier government and all its works. The convention has observed many things, denounced others, and condemned all, in the most emphatic manner. It is filled with indignation generally, but its chief source of worry appears to be over the refusal of the government to grant subsidies to railways in British Columbia. It is also said both members for Victoria are very much incensed because Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not introduced and passed into law a prohibition measure. Surely, like Mr. Foster, these gentlemen must have been overtaken by a moment of weakness. Perhaps the denouncing was done after dinner. The government was severely censured for subsidizing railways in other provinces and extending no aid to those of British Columbia. Surely the other provinces are entitled to some assistance. They have not been fully developed yet and the Dominion can never attain to its full stature as a coming power in the world unless it is opened up to commerce. No application for a subsidy to a railway in British Columbia, made in the regular way, has been refused by the government, so that portion of the denunciation, in keeping with all the others, is merely humbug. The government recognizes that it pays to assist railways in British Columbia, as the revenue returns from the territory opened up more than pay the interest on the capital expended, and no bona fide application for assistance has been refused. But for the action of the friends of these gentlemen in convention assembled British Columbia would have been in direct communication by rail with the Klondike country and we should not only have been free from the bullying operations of our friendly neighbors to the south, but an important and rich section of the country would have been opened up and trade made tributary to our cities. The government is also denounced for not spending the necessary amount of money on the public works of the province, when the fact is that very much more has been devoted to such purposes than was the case when the Conservatives were in power and every representative from this pro-

vince supported them. But all this denouncing and condemning is not worthy of consideration. The convention was called for the purpose of finding fault with the present government and eulogizing the Tories. Everybody knows that, and because of it the denunciations and condemnations will be of no avail. No real fault can be found with the government; not a single case can be cited of crooked work or malfeasance, which were common enough under a former administration; the country is more prosperous than at any time in its history, and the people are better satisfied and are determined that the ministers who were responsible for the condition of affairs which set the whole English-speaking world jeering at us shall never again hold power in the Dominion. They are condemned to wander in the wilderness of opposition until the men who connived at Canada's shame have passed away—until comments like the following from the British press shall have been forgotten:

London Times: "Here in the Mother Country there can be only one feeling, that of deep regret for the wrong done to the fair name of the eldest of her daughters."

London Telegraph: "Enough, unfortunately, is already known in England to make it clear that only the most resolute and drastic purification can redeem public life in Canada from the taint of corruption, the like of which we have not seen in our own country for hundreds of years."

Birmingham Gazette: "Rascals out of office defraud the public in order to bribe rascals in office, and rascals in office prostitute themselves, sacrifice their honor and forsake their trust in order to keep on good terms with the rascals out of office."

The Westminster convention is evidently of the same opinion as one of the organs of the party, which said lately that it was not that the Liberals have been guilty of any particular form of iniquity; but they are an organized gang of hypocrites and must be turned out. To be sure: to let the Tories in.

The sports of the East did not at first take the New Westminster lacrosse club seriously. Now they know that the young men from the West are not to be despised. Exhibition games in any kind of sport do not draw well, and it is possible the teams the western men have met so far have not been the strongest their opponents could have selected if the matches had been for blood. But the recognized champions of the East this year, the Capitals, of Ottawa, cannot afford to allow themselves to be beaten, and when they meet the men from the coast we shall get an idea of the true form of western lacrosse as compared with that put up in the affete East.

Our esteemed morning contemporary is very severe in its denunciations of the member for North Nanaimo. His youth is an offence in its eyes beyond the reach of forgiveness. Is it not possible that if the Colonist were to examine the speeches and the professions of the majority of the members of the House, enunciated before the election, it would find that to be consistent they should have supported Mr. McInnes's labor bill?

Kruger and his staff have arrived at Saints' Rest. It would be just like Roberts to hurry along and drive them into the wilderness to the north, giving the old patriarch an opportunity to say there is no rest for the sole of his foot, and that the wicked in this world never cease from troubling.

Wouldn't it have been more sensible as well as more healthful for the members of the Legislature had adjourned at a reasonable hour last night and completed the business this morning? The ways of parliamentary bodies are sometimes past finding out.

Certainly the Canadians will stay and help Lord Roberts to complete his job. Now that Sam Hughes has returned to the peaceful pursuits of journalism we know of no other way to bring the campaign to a speedy end.

Our Eastern friends are daily receiving evidence that British Columbians can shoot and hit almost anything in sight, from goals to targets.

The latest Westminster confession of faith in Tupper will not make the election of Conservatives in British Columbia sure.

A SAD CASE.

Quebec, Aug. 30.—Sergeant Englefield, R. C. A., has just returned from Dartmouth, N. B., having taken to the insane asylum there Private F. B. Strong, one of the Canadian invalids from South Africa, who returned to the Parisian about six weeks ago suffering from severe sunstroke received during the battle of Paardeberg. In England and here he was troubled with hallucinations that he must return to the front. He remained in the hospital here for some time in the hope that he would recover, but unfortunately he grew worse and the authorities had to send him to Dartmouth, where it is understood he belongs. The case is one of the saddest of the war.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Belleville, Ont., Aug. 30.—Miss Tillie McCruden, while returning to her home here from Toronto on an early Grand Trunk train, was fatally crushed between the station platform and cars this morning, dying a few hours afterwards. The young lady appears to have been asleep when the train arrived and did not awake till it had started again. In attempting to alight from the moving car she fell with the above result.

Scale of Fees Established

Regarding Proceedings Before a Special Commissioner in Porcupine District.

Number of Appointments Gazetted—Companies Incorporated.

The Official Gazette, published last evening, contains the notice of the appointments of Mr. Justice Martin special commissioner for the Porcupine district, and Louis Seymour official clerk and stenographer, as announced in these columns some time ago. Other appointments are as follows:

Oliver Johnson Vail, of the City of Vernon, to be sheriff of the County of Yale, vice J. C. Tustan.

James Maitland-Douglass, of Duncan, Vancouver Island, assessor and collector, to be government agent for and within the Cowichan electoral district, and stipendiary magistrate for and within the County of Nahalmo.

Thomas Alexander, M. D., C. M., to be resident physician at Trout Lake, West Kootenay.

The following scale of fees to be paid to the Crown in connection with any proceedings in regard to matters arising under the "Mineral Act" and "Placer Mining Act" and amending acts in the porcupine district, brought before the special commissioner, have been established:

"Upon filing petition, to cover all charges in connection with the hearing of the same, \$25; for any person, other than the petitioner, who is notified by the commissioner, and who is desirous of being heard in connection with any petition, to cover all charges in connection with the same, \$25."

The following school districts have been created: Harrison River and Camp McKinney school districts.

Sealed tenders will be received at the lands and works department up to noon, Thursday, September 20th, for the purchase of lot 176, Cassiar district, containing 101 acres, situated at the junction of Pine Creek with Atlin Lake. Tenders will also be received at the same department up to noon, Wednesday, September 15th, for the purchase of lot 1,296, group 1, New Westminster district, containing 63 acres, situated at Montague Channel Howe Sound.

The following companies have been incorporated: Golden Circle Mining Company of British Columbia, Ltd., of Rossland; capital, \$1,500,000. The Imperial Mines, Ltd., of Kaslo; capital, \$100,000. The Slovan City Mines' Union, No. 62, of the Western Federation of Miners, has made a declaration for incorporation under the provisions of the "Benevolent Societies Act."

John S. Stannard, dry goods dealer of Nanaimo, has assigned to Gilbert McKinnell, of the same city. A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of E. M. Yarwood, in the Johnston block, Commercial street, at 2 p.m., on Wednesday, September 12th.

Courts of Revision will be held on Monday, November 5th, in the various court houses, as follows: North Victoria electoral district at 2 p.m., at Salt Spring Island; Revelstoke Riding, of West Kootenay, at 10 a.m., at Revelstoke; North Riding of East Kootenay at 10 a.m., at Golden, B. C.; Chilliwack Riding at 10 a.m., at Chilliwack; Victoria City and Electoral districts at 10 a.m., at Victoria; Nelson Riding at 1 p.m., at Nelson.

The creditors of the Tangier Mine, Ltd., and of the Goldfields of British Columbia, Ltd., are requested to send their names and addresses, also of their solicitors, if any, to Wilson & Senkler, Vancouver, solicitors for Robert S. Williams, of London, liquidator for the companies, on or before September 24th next, and if required to come and prove their debts and claims at such time and place as shall be specified in the notice.

Alexander Kidd Evans, of Vancouver, B. C., has been appointed the attorney for the Vancouver Agency, Ltd., in place of J. G. H. Crawford.

MANUFACTURERS IN SESSION. Annual Meeting Opens at Toronto—Report of Tariff Committee.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which opened this morning, Mr. Hess presented a report of the tariff committee of some importance. It referred to the resolution passed on the subject of the tariff by the executive committee of the association, based on the replies received to a communication sent to the members on the subject. The resolution had declared that the association did not object to a reasonable preference on British goods, but had objected to the latest increase in preference as injurious to Canadian manufacturers in certain lines, and also urging that preference should only be allowed on goods in which there is at least 50 per cent. of British labor.

In presenting these recommendations, two delegates waited upon the government, together with the committee, to urge their claims in their respective industries. The committee, however, regretted to report that although a promise was received from members of the government of careful attention to this matter, nothing had been done, although in many lines redress asked for could have been got by lowering duties without injuring any other Canadian industry. Nothing, however, had been done by the government, their policy evidently being that they will watch the effect of the tariff for at least a year, without making any change, unless it is found as an actual fact that some industries are being injured.

W. K. McNaught stated that it had been urged upon the government that Canadian manufacturers not only wanted adequate protection against every country, but even against the mother land. While anxious to have trade with Britain increased, the delegation to Ottawa represented that it should not be done at the expense of Canadian manufacturers, but at the expense of those in the United States.

Sainted L. Ouellet, of Montreal, representing an important iron manufac-

ALLISON TOWNSITE

LOTS NOW IN THE MARKET

SITUATED ON THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF THE

Similkameen River,

at the point where the railway leaves the valley for Spence's Bridge and in close proximity to Copper Mountain is the coming business centre for all the mining camps from Twenty-Mile to Otter Valley, and the country west of the railway known as the Hope Mountain, is so situated as to command the trade north to Spence's Bridge, east to Penticton, west to Hope and the Tulameen, and south to Copper and Kennedy mountains.

NOW IS the time to secure the most favorable location before the railway is commenced, and the government establish the head offices for that district. Railway and wagon road are both located through the centre of the town. Handsome bridge just completed over the Similkameen river, connecting with Copper Mountain wagon road.

Stores and hotel now under construction, and sawmill being erected close to townsite. Apply to

J. F. FOULKES & CO.,
35 FORT STREET.

and Room 7, Board of Trade Building. Head office, Dewdney's Canadian Syndicate, Ltd.

tory, said that so far as protection was concerned, he was well satisfied with the tariff.

The report was adopted unanimously after further discussion.

J. M. Taylor brought up a report from the railway and transportation committee. The question of shipping at owner's risk had been taken up by the committee, and a decision obtained from the law section. The department of railways and canal regulation requiring shippers to sign "Owen's risk" upon their shipping bills could only relieve railway companies from liability other than that caused by their own negligence. Railway companies were not enforcing the regulation uniformly nor their alternative of exacting an additional rate of 50 per cent.

During the discussion P. W. Ellis criticized very sharply the excessive rates of the C. P. R. across the continent. Merchants in Vancouver and Victoria often found it more profitable to buy in the United States and pay duty instead of purchasing from manufacturers in Eastern Canada and paying high freight rates. Railway companies, he said, were becoming absolute masters of the Dominion.

Various resolutions were carried, among others one approving the policy of preferential trade as advocated by Sir Charles Tupper.

AGAINST PICKETING.

London, Aug. 30.—A verdict against picketing during strikes was rendered to-day by Justice Farwell, of the High Court of Justice, who joined General Secretary Ball, of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and Organized Secretary Holmes, from watching and besetting the Great Western railroad stations and approaches with the view of inducing non-union men to refrain from taking the places of the Taffvale railroad strikers.

FELL FROM A TRAIN.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 30.—Thos. J. Powers, commissioner of banking for Pennsylvania, was killed last night by falling from a train in the suburbs of this city. When an examination of Powers's body and clothing was made it was learned that two rings set with a diamond and a ruby, which he had worn when last seen alive, were missing and a number of railroad passes, which he was known to carry, could not be found. Only \$8 could be found, and as Powers usually had a large amount of money with him it is believed the body was robbed.

CHARGES OF CRUELTY.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 30.—Acting British Consul Baldwin to-day investigated charges of cruelty against Captain A. Hammond, of the British government's chartered collier Channing, preferred by 16 men of the ship's crew who desired their discharge. The Channing is now at Lambert's Point loading for the British government upwards of 4,000 tons of coal, which is destined for South Africa.

John O'Rourke, quartermaster, claimed that Captain Hammond threw him overboard while the Channing was in South American waters, and then prevented him from reporting the matter to the South American authorities.

Attorney P. J. Morris, representing the 16 men who desired their discharge from the Channing, threatened to libel the vessel if Capt. Hammond would not come to terms, and the 16 men were paid off and discharged.

ANOTHER SHAMROCK.

London, Aug. 30.—The Daily Telegraph prints an interview with Sir Thomas Lip-ton at Queenstown yesterday, in the course of which he said it was impossible that any fixture for an international race should be made as yet. He declared that he would name his new yacht Shamrock, and denied the report that he intended to make the challenge under the auspices of the Cork club. Nothing, however, he asserted, had yet been decided finally. He felt, however, that he would certainly retire if another challenger appeared in the field. In that event he would give the services of the Shamrock for trials.

McCORMICK WINS AT PARIS.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of Chicago, has been awarded the Grand Prize on Harvesting Machines at the Paris Exposition. This is the highest award. The McCormick company also received the highest award, a gold medal, on binder twine, for the superior quality of its product. Special prize machinery from the celebrated McCormick twine mill was exhibited to the jury and awarded a medal.

The McCormicks have received the largest number of awards, as well as the highest awards made to any American exhibitor. In addition to the Grand Prize on machines and Gold Medal on binder twine, they have received two medals in the department of metallurgy for superiority in forming metals into special parts for machines; in the department of machinery a medal for factory machinery, and also silver and bronze medals in other classes, six medals in all, besides the Grand Prize.

The international juries of the exposition have recognized the great revolution wrought by McCormick machines and this large number of awards is a great triumph for America. In addition to winning these awards, the Gold Medal and 2,000 francs, the single highest award for binders was won easily by the McCormick Binder, at the field trial at Coulommiers on July 19th, against all comers. This is the greatest and most important trial held in France during the Exposition year. Nicholles & Renouf, Limited, of Victoria, are the agents for McCormick machines.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

(Associated Press.) San Diego, Cal., Aug. 31.—Word has been received from Ensenada that Mrs. Ryerson, wife of the late governor, Geo. Ryerson, of Lower California, has been found guilty of manslaughter and is now serving her sentence in the Ensenada jail.

About a year ago a Mexican boy, who had been in the employ of Mrs. Ryerson, was found dead, hanging from a tree near her residence. Mrs. Ryerson was charged with the murder of the boy. The case was appealed to the City of Mexico, but the judgment of the lower court was confirmed. The term of sentence is not known.

PAPAL APPOINTMENT.

New York, Aug. 31.—Pope Leo has appointed as Mgr. and privy chamberlain to himself, the Rev. John Ignatius Barrett, secretary to Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn. The appointment was asked by the pastors of the diocese of Long Island when on their recent pilgrimage to Rome. Mgr. Barrett was born in Brooklyn in 1865.

A NEGRO EXECUTED.

(Associated Press.) Belaire, Md., Aug. 31.—Wm. Black, colored, was hanged here at 8 o'clock this morning. He met death with calmness, although he was nervous on the scaffold. Black died for a criminal assault committed on February 21st on Miss Jessie Bradford, a 15-year-old girl, who lived near Aberdeen, this country.

KANSAS FIREMEN AT WINDSOR.

(Associated Press.) London, Aug. 31.—The detachment of Kansas City firemen, on their way home from the Paris exhibition, visited Windsor this morning and made a tour of the castle. They lunched with the Mayor at the Guildhall.

SIR JOHN B. LAWES DEAD.

(Associated Press.) London, Aug. 31.—The death is announced to-day of Sir John Bennet Lawes, noted for his work in regard to practical and scientific farming. He was born December 28th, 1814.

A CERTAIN METHOD for curing cramps, diarrhoea and dysentery is by using Pain-Killer. This medicine has gained the highest reputation for over 20 years. Avoid substitutes. There is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.