

THE WAR.

Hunter and Baden-Powell have made fine progress through the western part of the Transvaal. The latter reached Pretoria and went back again over his route to continue the work of pacification. The former was at Krugersdorp on Monday, and this town is only about 25 miles west of Johannesburg. Hunter has come up from the southwest, and Baden-Powell directly from the west. They have each received the surrender of many men and a great store of the munitions of war. Very little difficulty need be anticipated in any portion of the late possession of the Boer lying west of the Midland railway. The scene of active hostilities is confined to the north-east part of the Orange River Colony and the central part of the eastern portion of the Transvaal. Roberts is pressing the Transvaal force to the eastward along the Netherlands railway, that is, the line to Delagoa Bay. Buller is between Kruger's and Steyn's forces, and the report that Steyn will seek to break through to the south of Buller's divisions in order to escape our men coming against him from the north may be due to a movement on Buller's part in that direction. Roberts does not really need Buller's help in the Transvaal, while the pacification of the Orange River Colony at an early day is desirable, and this cannot be brought about while Steyn is in the field. Methuen seems to be making satisfactory progress in the way of driving the enemy from the vicinity of the Midlands railway, but there is a wide extent of territory to cover, and the marauding hands of the enemy may give trouble for some time to come.

The settled and business-like conditions prevailing in those parts of the country which our forces have occupied will have an excellent effect upon the rest. Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Pretoria are rapidly assuming their normal business condition, and a British soldier, who was reported to be such a monster, is found to be orderly and a source of profit to the burghers, who have had sense enough to know when they were beaten. The example of these centres of population and influence will be contagious; although it will doubtless be some time before peace is fully restored.

TRUMPET OF THE CONSTITUTION.

When nearly two years ago the Colonist took up the battle for constitutional government, many people thought we were impractical. Some indeed went so far as to say that it was all waste labor, because the people of British Columbia could not be aroused to an interest in constitutional questions. Contemporary journals professed to make very merry over it. When they were at a loss for anything else they used to print articles complaining of or ridiculing the Colonist's attitude on this question, its persistence in pressing it to the front, and the constant hammering at it for month after month. Other issues were pushed forward, but we declined to permit them to obscure this, which we believed was the only real question before the people. From the very outset we insisted that this must be settled by the people, and that, until it was disposed of, satisfactory conditions could not be restored. The dismissed members of the Thorne ministry placed their grievance before the federal government. We said at the time that this was not the proper quarter in which to lodge an appeal, but that it should be made directly to the people of British Columbia. When a coalition was proposed with the Semlin party, we opposed it, because we wished first of all to see the constitutional question determined and the people of British Columbia to say whether or not they claimed to enjoy the rights possessed by the people of every other self-governing portion of the British Empire. We have no hesitation in acknowledging that from the day Lieutenant-Governor McInnes stretched his authority and anticipated the verdict of the people's representatives, down to the date of the late election, every other question in British Columbia politics occupied in the mind of the Colonist an exceedingly subordinate place, and that more personal considerations did not concern us at all. At last the people were aroused. The manner in which Mr. Martin filled his cabinet showed them that the province was drifting swiftly upon the rocks of personal government, and the result was first seen in the election and afterwards in the resolution of the Vancouver caucus, at which a large majority of the members-elect were present, declaring for the removal of the Lieutenant-Governor, because his conduct had been "contrary to the principles, usages and customs of constitutional government." This action has been followed by the removal of the Lieutenant-Governor, and thus the views of the people have been given effect.

The battle for Responsible Government has been fought and won. A precedent has been established for the guidance of future governments in British Columbia for all time to come, a precedent that will occupy a conspicuous place in the annals of colonial government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to be congratulated upon the prompt manner in which he has acted. We can understand that to a gentleman of his kindly disposition it was a painful act to remove Mr. McInnes from office; but it was his plain duty. To have allowed him to continue would have been to create an insupportable condition in provincial affairs. Instead of this, we have a strong govern-

ment and a united province. A battle fought on principle has placed our local politics on the highest plane that they have occupied since Confederation.

THE MINISTERS JUSTIFIED.

The Times makes a rather extraordinary error in its article condemning the three new ministers for recommending the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes. It says that "they took the oath to loyally guard the interests of the Crown and its representative." It seems that our contemporary must be taught a little more constitutional law. A lieutenant-governor's tenure of office is purely a personal matter, and the members of his Executive Council do not take an oath to guard his personal interests, either loyally or in any other way. Mr. Dunsmuir and his colleagues took a political risk when they joined in the recommendation to the Governor-General; for if it had not been acted upon they might have been compelled at once to resign. But that they violated any constitutional usage or official obligation, we most emphatically deny.

"The safety of the state is the supreme law." This is one of the cardinal maxims of government. The safety of the state led the ministers of George III to declare him unfit to act as sovereign and proclaim a regency; the safety of the state led to the dethronement of James II and the calling in of William of Orange. When the safety of the state is imperilled those in authority must act; they must take risks if it is necessary. If this is true in the United Kingdom, where loyalty to the person of the sovereign is required of all, how much more true is it in a province where it is perfectly idle to talk about personal loyalty to a lieutenant-governor?

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The Japanese government has given orders that no more than five persons shall emigrate from each prefecture to the United States in a month and no more than ten to Canada. There are forty-six prefectural divisions in Japan, so that under this arrangement 490 persons may emigrate from that country to this every month, or 5,920 each year. If this rule is acted upon rigidly, it is probable that the emigration will fall short of this, because it is not likely that each prefecture will send out its quota monthly with unvarying regularity, but the number is too great, and we can see no good reason why it should be any greater than in the case of the United States. The Japanese government has given express instructions that the people shall be informed as to the law in this matter. The reason given for the promulgation of this measure is alleged to be the fear of the Japanese government that the influx of the lower class of Japanese will create a prejudice in America against the country and its better citizens. With this there is coupled a feeling of uneasiness at the slow increase of the population of the kingdom. In twenty-six years the population of Japan has only increased by one per cent, which is not satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that Formosa, and possibly in the future some part of the Asiatic mainland, offer a home for Japanese.

There is no doubt that the outflow of Japanese to America was largely worked up by the transportation companies, who found no difficulty in persuading the ignorant natives that this continent was a veritable mine of wealth to all who chose to come here. Already much disappointment has been experienced by the new comers, and in the natural order of things, the tide would be decreased in volume. When the Marquis Ito was in British Columbia, a few years ago, he expressed himself very strongly against a large immigration from Japan. He said that the country needed all the natural increase of its population for many years to come. We are not without a hope that the danger from a large influx of Japanese will be removed without difficulty.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR JOLY.

There will be a general disposition in British Columbia to welcome Lieutenant-Governor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere. He is a gentleman of high standing, and personally is admirably fitted to adorn any position to which he may be named. We are not specially in favor of the importation of Lieutenant-Governors, but apparently irreconcilable differences in the Liberal party in this province made it necessary to look elsewhere for a successor to Lieutenant-Governor McInnes. Since it was necessary to send us a man from abroad, we congratulate both the federal government and the province upon the selection that has been made. We are confident that Sir Henri will prove himself a thoroughly constitutional governor. He takes office at an auspicious time.

THE VACANT PORTFOLIO.

The acceptance of the Lieutenant-Governorship of British Columbia by Sir Henri Joly renders the portfolio of Minister of Inland Revenue vacant. We submit that this ought to be filled from this province. British Columbia is entitled to a representative in the cabinet, and although the Inland Revenue is not the department most in keeping with the needs of the province, it would be better than nothing. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be advised by the Colonist, which he probably will not, he would give Sir Richard Cartwright the portfolio of Inland Revenue and select a British Columbia man for Minister of Commerce. There is great work to be done in connection with the development of commerce on the Pacific, and we submit it to be in the interest of the whole of Canada that the minister in charge of that department

should be taken from British Columbia. There is a chance for some one to earn his spurs in developing Canadian trade on the Pacific. This subject has not received at the hands of the Laurier ministry anything like the attention which it deserves. It is perhaps not sufficiently appreciated in the East, but we can assure our Eastern friends that there is no field in which Canada can achieve more than in this one. The effect of a policy in such a connection would be felt from one end of the Dominion to the other. At the present juncture it is specially desirable that Canada should give particular care to the opening of the Asiatic markets for her products. We ought not to be left behind in the great race between the commercial states of the world.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The announcement that the Vancouver caucus has determined to give the governorship to Mr. Dunsmuir is a loyal support that will be received not only in British Columbia, but by all persons interested in the welfare of the province with feelings of unbounded satisfaction. The tenure of the premiership by a gentleman of Mr. Dunsmuir's standing is a guarantee of sober, yet progressive, government, and to this the people have been eagerly looking forward. We think it may be safely said that there is no man whose acceptance of this important and responsible trust would have elicited more general and warmer approval than his has. He has accepted a position to which no salary is attached and the services, which he will give to the province, will have no other reward than the consciousness of having done his duty to the province where his life has been spent and where he has such extensive interests. This is a unique condition, and invests the name of James Dunsmuir with singular honor.

A new political party was born in Vancouver yesterday, and we believe it will have a long and useful life. It is neither a Conservative party, nor a Liberal party, nor a Labor party. There is no Turnerism, nor Semlinism, nor Martinism in it. It is a party united for the advancement of the interests of British Columbia. It is a union of all interests for a common object, of Mainland with Island, for the advancement of the province as a whole. It might well be called a Unionist party. We are confident that under Mr. Dunsmuir's prudent and progressive leadership, the foundations of the party will be strengthened and its scope broadened.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been asked to resign and has declined to do so. We think a pity that His Honor has thought best to take this course, for we assume that the federal government will hardly permit him to remain in office. The Colonist has found itself compelled by a sense of public duty to criticize adversely many of his official acts, but it would have been glad to have seen him retire from office more gracefully than at any time in his career. We are confident that the "odium cum populo" that he will now be compelled to do. The reason why he declines to resign aggravates rather than palliates his refusal. We sincerely wish he had been better advised. Some doubt has been expressed as to the power of the Governor-General-in-Council to remove a lieutenant-governor, but there is no ground for it. He may be dismissed at any time and without notice, but the reasons for his removal must afterwards be communicated to him.

NOME GOLD FIELDS.

There seems to be no doubt that the gold fields at Cape Nome will yield a large amount of the precious metal, but there is also little doubt that their richness and extent have been greatly overstated. In no part of the world where gold has been discovered are the conditions of life more onerous than at Nome. For a very large part of the year the district is cut off from the rest of the world by an impenetrable barrier of ice on the one hand, and the long, desolate and snow-bound wastes of Alaska on the other. The rigors of an Arctic climate are felt in an extreme degree. The winter days are very short. Fuel is scarce, and after a very short time must be wholly imported from southern points. Naturally the district is one of the most inhospitable on earth. Therefore, even if the deposits of gold were all that the most extravagant claim for them, it would be very greatly open to doubt that any man could incur the hardships and risks of residence there for the sake of the possible chance of making a fortune. Now that it seems settled that the wealth of the placers has been greatly overthrown, there appears to be no reason why anything like a continuance of the present year's stampede should take place.

In making these observations we are not unmindful of the fact that the greater mineral wealth of the country around the mouth of the Yukon and in lower Alaska, the better for the Canadian Yukon. If the richness of the Nome gravels was as it is claimed to be, and if there was any likelihood that they would sustain a large permanent camp, it would be the interests of those mining or carrying on a commercial business there to do what they could to establish and maintain a line of transportation down the Yukon. It is a long way from Dawson to Nome, but if it was worth while, money could establish a regular communication between the two points all the year round. The Kuyukuk is likely to become a gold-producing river and there are doubtless other points in interior Alaska that will prove rich. Therefore, if one of the great gold fields in the world lay at the coast, means would be found for providing connection from the interior for the way traffic itself would be large.

In pointing out that to a certain extent Nome has proved a disappointment, we only do what seems to be our duty under the circumstances. We do not wish to be understood as saying that the region will not prove to be a great producer. All we wish is to dispel the visions which have been conjured up by extravagant stories of sands glittering with gold, out of which any man was sure to pick up a fortune. Money will be made at Nome, but only by the few, and at the cost of much toil, privation and sacrifice.

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CAPT. BLANCHARD.

Universal regret was expressed in Victoria because of the death of Captain Blanchard, lately of the 2nd Mounted Infantry and formerly of the First Canadian Contingent. Capt. Blanchard had many friends in this city before he placed his services at the disposal of his country, and after that they were only in the highest esteem, for his many good qualities became known. His death, following that of Major Arnold, testifies in the plainest way to the manner in which Canadians have done their duty. He died a soldier's death, and his blood will unite with that of many another brave fellow in cementing the Empire.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

It is understood that the caucus of members of the legislature held at Vancouver yesterday unanimously adopted a strong resolution setting forth the several features of the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the Martin administration that have been most frequently protested against in these columns as unconstitutional. We are not advised that the resolution asks in so many words that the Lieutenant-Governor shall be dismissed, but if it receives the approval of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to whom it has been forwarded, it is difficult to see how any other line of action can be taken, unless, indeed, the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates the action of the Governor-General by resigning. The passage of such a resolution at an early date by the body representing the majority of the legislature was to be expected, and it is better for all concerned that matters should be brought to a climax at once.

EVENTS IN CHINA.

No one supposes for a moment that China can resist the European powers acting in concert. It is what will come after the defeat of the Peking government that causes anxiety. No one is wise enough to foresee this. Russia has a preponderating military force available, as far as the European nations go; but, if Japan is to begin to land their troops on the mainland, she could readily offset Russia unmercifully, and, perhaps, man for man, and in point of equipment the Japanese army can match that of the Czar. It is quite true that Russia has an almost unlimited reserve to draw upon, but it is a long way off, and to equip, mobilize, transport and provision a large modern army, that is one which would outrange what Japan can do, would be a work that might well task the best administrative powers of the St. Petersburg government. At present Japan and Russia are apparently acting in harmony. If an early settlement is reached this harmony may not be disturbed. On the other hand, if things are pressed so that the question of partitioning the annexation of Canada to the United States. It wants the Republican party to declare in its forthcoming platform that it is desirable to unite all the English-speaking communities of this continent under one flag, and it has a corps of correspondents who write it letters and send it alleged news despatches on the subject. One of the former class grows very indignant at the blow struck at the Monroe Doctrine by Canada. We venture to say that if ordinary Canadians should guess from now until Christmas they would never hit upon the way in which the Dominion is alleged to have transgressed this elusive political propaganda, so we will take them into the confidence of the Sun without delay, and tell them that the gravamen of their offence against the United States consists of sending Canadian troops to South Africa. If you do not see where the Monroe Doctrine comes in, that surely must be your fault. We do not, either, and therefore cannot help you out. The writer, who propounds this extraordinary dictum, goes on to say that now since Canada has been established as a nation, she fights its battles, there is no longer any reason why Russia, France or any other country should not invade Canada, if they were at war with Great Britain. There never was any reason, and if either of those powers or both of them, should undertake to invade Canada, the United States may rest assured that Canada will not send to Washington for any assistance.

the face of commerce. But it is as well known as if it had already occurred that where Russia, France, and Germany dominate in Asia there is no freedom of trade. Therefore, the whole interests of the United States are bound up with those of Great Britain and Japan in preventing the three nations, which stand for exclusion, from securing supremacy. For this reason we look forward with a good deal of confidence to united action on the parts of our own country, our neighbors and the realm of the Mikado in an effort to prevent Russian supremacy in the north and French supremacy in the south of China. If this is prevented, nothing need be feared from Germany, which will have no wish to enter upon a course of territorial expansion in that part of the world, if not compelled to do so by the logic of events.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

We have a letter from a Vancouver correspondent dealing somewhat severely with the gentleman who is understood to be responsible for the utterances of the News-Advertiser, the occasion of the letter being the very violent and unreasonable editorial in that paper on Saturday last. We do not print the letter, because such an outbreak of temper as was exhibited in the Vancouver paper had better be allowed to pass without serious reply. There is no use in arguing with an angry man, least of all with one who has been temporarily soured by disappointment. The people of Vancouver answered in advance anything of a political nature which the gentleman in question may have to say.

The fate of the Semlin-Cotton combination is not calculated to promote equanimity on the part of those who were its victims. To grasp the sweets of office after a long and dreary waiting in the opposition anti-chamber, only to have the delicious cup dashed from the lips before the flavor of the first sip has passed away, is enough to try the patience of any man; but the vicissitudes of politics are proverbial, and the only thing to do is to take them philosophically. The world takes none of us quite as seriously as we take ourselves. When we go up, we go up; and when we go down, we go down, and if we are wise, we will preserve a smiling countenance no matter on which end of the see-saw we may happen to be. We have spoken above of the sweets of office, but that is only a figure of speech. It is undoubtedly a pleasant thing to feel that your fellow-countrymen have sufficient confidence in you to entrust you with the management of their affairs; but with that trust there is a responsibility that is burdensome to an honorable man, who wishes to do only what is right by his country. So our friend of the News-Advertiser, instead of being cross over it, ought to thank his stars that he is not called upon any more to run the province, but that he may enjoy as long as he likes the "odium cum populo" of the editorial sanctum, which is after all just a little less than a public way to be found in this wicked world.

MAD AS A MARCO HARE.

On some points the New York Sun is as mad as a March hare. One of them is the annexation of Canada to the United States. It wants the Republican party to declare in its forthcoming platform that it is desirable to unite all the English-speaking communities of this continent under one flag, and it has a corps of correspondents who write it letters and send it alleged news despatches on the subject. One of the former class grows very indignant at the blow struck at the Monroe Doctrine by Canada. We venture to say that if ordinary Canadians should guess from now until Christmas they would never hit upon the way in which the Dominion is alleged to have transgressed this elusive political propaganda, so we will take them into the confidence of the Sun without delay, and tell them that the gravamen of their offence against the United States consists of sending Canadian troops to South Africa. If you do not see where the Monroe Doctrine comes in, that surely must be your fault. We do not, either, and therefore cannot help you out. The writer, who propounds this extraordinary dictum, goes on to say that now since Canada has been established as a nation, she fights its battles, there is no longer any reason why Russia, France or any other country should not invade Canada, if they were at war with Great Britain. There never was any reason, and if either of those powers or both of them, should undertake to invade Canada, the United States may rest assured that Canada will not send to Washington for any assistance.

The Chamber is not formed for the purpose of making money, its revenue being only for the purpose of paying the cost of management. It is not authorized by its charter to make a profit on anything. The persons are Jos. East of Mines, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Strathcona, Lieutenant-Governor Patterson of Manitoba, and Senator Cox, of Toronto. Hugh John Macdonald is honorary president. The president is F. W. Stobart, of Stobart, Sons & Co., and the secretary is F. H. Malcolm. The foundation members, with some half dozen exceptions, are Manitoba people. This institution will have some interest to mining people in this province, who may perhaps be disposed either to cooperate with it or form an organization of their own on similar lines. There is no doubt a great deal put forward by the Chamber about the lack of any association in Canada to whose reports upon mining matters the investing world will look with some confidence. The annual report of our Bureau of Mines hardly meets what is needed, and it cannot, of course, take the place of a news bureau. It might be possible to establish in connection with that department something that would do for British Columbia what the Central Chamber aims at doing for Central Canada.

The Taku forts are at the mouth of the Pello river, and guard the approach by water between Tientsin and Peking. They were captured by the British and French in 1859, they successfully resisted an attack in 1860, but were again captured by the same powers in 1860. Forest fires have been doing a great deal of damage in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This leads us to repeat our frequent warning against carelessness on the part of those who have occasion to make fires in or near standing timber. It is true that our forests do not burn up like those in the East, but very often the fire finds its way into the roots of our heaviest timber and kills it.

It is said that \$25,000,000 has been lost by the St. Louis car strike, and the Seattle Times asks how this can be so, seeing that the money has not been destroyed. The question is easily answered. A has a dollar. He employs B to do a dollar's worth of work and pays him. A has now the product of B's labor and B has the dollar. A is just as well off, as he was, while B is a dollar better off. Suppose B had refused to work, A would have been just as well off,

A CHAMBER OF MINES. We are in receipt of some printed matter dealing with the Central Canada Chamber of Mines, an institution having its headquarters at Winnipeg. The object of the Chamber will be gathered from the following extracts from its Memorandum of Association:

1. To advance, promote and protect the mining interests of Central Canada, by the consideration and discussion of all questions connected therewith or incidental thereto, and by the collection and circulation of statistics and information relative thereto or calculated to be of service to such interests, as well as by all other means which establish time to time be considered desirable.

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As an illustration of the important functions undertaken by the Chamber of Mines, it may be stated that a South African proceeding to Europe with a mining proposition requiring capital, would be asked to furnish the Chamber of Mines with a certificate from the Chamber of Mines. If not, he cannot obtain a cent. Such certificates as to specimens, assays and engineers' reports would practically avail nothing as against actual statistics of results achieved and properly vouched for by the certificate of the Chamber of Mines earned during prospecting and developing operations. A record is also kept in the African Chamber of every mining proposition or otherwise—from the time the mine is first opened up, and it is only the actual results obtained during these operations and duly verified by the periodical visits of the chamber's inspectors, ultimately confirmed by the issue from the head office of certificates under its common seal, duly signed by the executive committee, that would enable the owner of any mining property to obtain the necessary credit results for its proper equipment, and such a certificate has infinitely more weight than any number of expert opinions and theories, geological or otherwise, or the reports of mining engineers.

The Chamber is not formed for the purpose of making money, its revenue being only for the purpose of paying the cost of management. It is not authorized by its charter to make a profit on anything. The persons are Jos. East of Mines, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Strathcona, Lieutenant-Governor Patterson of Manitoba, and Senator Cox, of Toronto. Hugh John Macdonald is honorary president. The president is F. W. Stobart, of Stobart, Sons & Co., and the secretary is F. H. Malcolm. The foundation members, with some half dozen exceptions, are Manitoba people. This institution will have some interest to mining people in this province, who may perhaps be disposed either to cooperate with it or form an organization of their own on similar lines. There is no doubt a great deal put forward by the Chamber about the lack of any association in Canada to whose reports upon mining matters the investing world will look with some confidence. The annual report of our Bureau of Mines hardly meets what is needed, and it cannot, of course, take the place of a news bureau. It might be possible to establish in connection with that department something that would do for British Columbia what the Central Chamber aims at doing for Central Canada.

Nothing new politically transpired here yesterday, all the members being in Vancouver and interest centered in the convention there.

Mrs. Von Blumer—Aren't you ashamed of yourself, to sneak off every Sunday morning to the golf links? Von Blumer—I can't help it, dear. I do love the game so.

Mrs. Von Blumer—Well, you might wait for me.—Brooklyn Life.

Physicians, druggists and those competent to judge candidly acknowledge that Pain's Celery Compound has called forth the most reliable and the strongest testimonials ever published in the press of the country. Each letter of testimonial tells of the extermination and banishment of rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney troubles, skin diseases, dyspepsia and headaches. The good work done by Pain's Celery Compound brings satisfaction, joy and peace, because the cures are always permanent. Thousands of the best men and women in Canada today can give to the weary and despondent sufferer the blessed assurance that "Pain's Celery Compound makes sick people well." Pain's Celery Compound, the wonderful discovery of America's greatest physician, is now within reach of every ailing person, young or old, and should be used before sickness and disease are aggravated by the coming hot weather. If you entertain doubts regarding the curative and life-giving virtues of Pain's Celery Compound, speak to your druggist about it or consult your friends and neighbors who have been cured by it.

for he would have his dollar; but B would have nothing. Therefore by B's refusal to work a dollar has been lost, although no money has been destroyed.

The Times persists in calling the Vancouver caucus "the opposition convention."

In consequence of the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, and pending the arrival in the province of his successor or the appointment of an administrator of the government, Mr. Dunsmuir will be obliged to defer filling up his cabinet. For the same reason there will be unavoidable delay in the issuing of the writs for the by-elections.

An Eastern paper says that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company carried the late elections in this province. This is quite untrue. So far as the Colonist knows, and it has a pretty good idea of what was going on, the railway company did not interfere in the contest.

A United States paper argues against anything like a colonial policy for that country, on the score that the colonies of France and Germany cost the taxpayers of those countries more than the total value of their trade with their respective colonies. The trouble is that these so-called colonies are not colonies.

Mr. John Herd does not quite agree with the Colonist's views as to Mr. Dunsmuir's responsibility for the acts of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes. Mr. Herd is right when he says that the present government has taken full responsibility from the Lieutenant-Governor, but that is only for the future, not for the past. Constitutionally a lieutenant-governor cannot be on trial before the electorate. It is the ministry who are on trial. The Martin ministry was responsible for the acts of the Lieutenant-Governor from and including the dismissal of the Semlin government. Upon these acts the people pronounced, and in obedience to their verdict Mr. Martin has resigned. It is incorrect to suppose that Mr. Dunsmuir accepted of the resignation of McInnes, which he was not consulted, and between which and his own acceptance of office has been interposed the shield of a general election. Between Mr. Dunsmuir's responsibility to the legislature and Lieutenant-Governor McInnes' responsibility to the Governor-General there is a fundamental distinction.

THE HEALTH PROBLEM.

It is much simpler than is sometimes supposed. Health depends chiefly upon perfect digestion and pure blood, and the problem is solved very readily by Hood's Sarsaparilla. You keep well by taking it promptly for any stomach or blood disorder. Its cures include rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other diseases are numbered by the thousands.

THE FAVORITE FAMILY CATHARTIC IS HOOD'S PILLS.

Clifford and Irving Lead With a Number of Places to Hear From.

The returns of the Cassiar election were received by the steamer Alpha yesterday, the steamer polled giving Clifford and Irving a majority, with Bella Cook, which will probably increase it, and points at the head waters of the Stikine still to hear from. There was no young at Hazelton, the ballot boxes and papers being on one of the steamers which were caught in the Canon, and could not proceed up the Stikine. The returns so far received follow:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Step, God, Inv. Clift. (Total). Rows include Bennett, Allan, Fine, Simpson, and Skena.

For a week the big, hand-card had hung in the post office. Grass. It announced a "special" meeting to consider "matters." It had been read by all the surrounding when they came into town after had been read, and special length by all the loungers in frontier town. Therefore the assembly of Burnt Grass was by the gathering in the lit-house when the trustee arose chair on the platform and calling to order.

There was nothing remarkable fact that Burnt Grass was school matters. Its citizens accustomed to meet several times for that purpose. They were to face a peculiar and trying the educational problem. Presently the fact that it was necessary to refer briefly to the history of the town.

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