

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1899.

A NOVELTY IN POLITICS.

The house was occupied yesterday for half an hour with an unpleasant incident. At the opposition organization meeting Mr. Price Ellison made a speech in the course of which he referred to Mr. Joseph Martin as a man "who had come into the province with all that he possessed in a carpet bag, and could get out just as easily."

have remained in power. If the distribution of force before the last session had been continued, the present government never would have been formed, for the coup d'etat of last August would have been impossible? Does any one suppose that the late government did not foresee that the enlargement of the representation of Vancouver and Kootenay introduced an element of uncertainty into the contest? Every one knew that it would do so, but this did not prevent Mr. Turner and his colleagues from doing what they thought was a simple act of justice.

PRECEDENT DISREGARDED.

The house has been in session upwards of two weeks, two members have been legislated into their seats; the address has been passed; an important measure relating to placer mines has been carried through; the Lieutenant-Governor has twice come down and assented to bills; and yet no statement has been made to the house of the fact that a change of government has taken place and why it took place. In any other legislature in the world, the Premier would have risen in his place on the first day of the session, and on moving the adjournment of the house, or on some other suitable occasion, related the facts leading up to the presence of himself and his colleagues upon the treasury benches.

The reason of this course is obvious to any one who knows anything of constitutional law and parliamentary practice. "The King can do no wrong." It is not considered expedient in British countries that the crown or its representative shall be dragged into political controversy. The crown was engaged in a political controversy twice in British history. On one occasion it cost the King his head as well as his throne; on the other it cost him and his family the throne forever. The very nature of our institutions prevents the Lieutenant-Governor from being a party to a political controversy. If he is asked to sign a bill, he is asked to sign it as the representative of the people of this province; he is asked to sign it as the representative of the crown; he is asked to sign it as the representative of the people of this province; he is asked to sign it as the representative of the crown.

THE REPRESENTATION OF VICTORIA.

It is the avowed intention of the present government to reduce the representation of Vancouver in the legislature, and it is well known that their plan contemplates the cutting down of the membership from this city. The government candidates will not admit this. They will be at great pains to deny it; but they simply have nothing to say in the matter. Every one of them who would be elected, will merely record the wishes of Mr. Joseph Martin, and Mr. Martin has no love for this city. He desires to build himself up as a political power, and for this object will cut down the influence of Victoria in every way. There are not enough people in Victoria, so blind to the interests of the city as to lose sight of this important issue, to elect a government representative. If there are, and when the next general election comes on we find Victoria entitled only to two members, the blame will rest upon the shoulders of our own people.

The Colonist is opposed to sectionalism. It can point to its files for years past to show that it has always been foremost in advocating the interests of every portion of the province. It realizes that the prosperity of Victoria depends upon the prosperity of the whole province. It desires to see every portion of the province advance in material progress. It never has been a champion of political centralization. It supported the measure to give Vancouver an additional representative. It advocated additional representation for Kootenay. It maintained the justice of increased representation for Cassiar. In these things it expressed the sentiments of its political friends, the people who are alleged to be animated by a spirit of sectionalism, to be committed to a policy of enhancing the importance of Victoria at the expense of the rest of the province.

If it had not been for the increased representation granted, Mainland constituencies, the late administration would

have remained in power. If the distribution of force before the last session had been continued, the present government never would have been formed, for the coup d'etat of last August would have been impossible? Does any one suppose that the late government did not foresee that the enlargement of the representation of Vancouver and Kootenay introduced an element of uncertainty into the contest? Every one knew that it would do so, but this did not prevent Mr. Turner and his colleagues from doing what they thought was a simple act of justice.

Worry never yet solved a business problem, but it has prevented many a man from solving them. The hopeful, courageous and energetic man never succeeds. He may not succeed just as he expected, but he rarely makes a complete failure of his life, and there is a good philosophical reason for this. The inspiration of such a man is faith, and there is no power on earth that is equal to faith. Here again it is necessary to say something about the way Scriptural expressions are understood. Talk to most men about faith and they jump to the conclusion that what you have in mind is some ecclesiastical dogma having special reference to the future life. But if we understand the New Testament idea of faith at all, it is the liveliest kind of force and is one that ought to be employed in every day affairs.

The Colonist can speak without being misunderstood on this matter, because it advocates the preservation of our placers for British subjects before Mr. Martin thought of it. The Colonist's object was to check the inrush of alien miners bringing outfits from foreign cities; but it had no idea of preventing the introduction of foreign capital. The latter is what the act put through the legislature by the government will do, and it is for this reason that there are those who are disheartened at all. But as has just been said, there is no cause to believe that the Governor-General will interfere. No one in authority has intimated anything of the kind. On the contrary, it is announced from Ottawa that there is likely to be legislation during the coming session of parliament in the direction of giving Canadian citizens preference in the gold-mines of the Yukon. The proceedings of the Anglo-American commission have demonstrated that the United States government will surrender as little as possible to the people of Canada, and that they will not meet us in fair reciprocal arrangements. The people of Canada are far more likely to be called upon to support the Laurier government in an effort to meet American exclusiveness than to hold up the hands of Joseph Martin in keeping the Placer Mines act on the statute book. Disallowance is a bogey, conjured up by Joseph Martin in order to draw the attention of the voters away from the great crime, which has been committed against the Constitution.

Now as most people will recall, when the Disciples were sent out to evangelize the world, they were to depend upon faith chiefly for their success, and one of the instructions given them was not to worry about how they were going to get along. If they worried, their faith would be unequal to the calls upon it. Now, if there is one thing about which we may feel assured it is that, if there are laws in the mental arena, they are as universal in their operation as are the laws in the physical arena and are equally uniform. You may depend upon it that if worry would unfit men to exercise the faculty necessary in the work of evangelization, which was not a faith that eternal happiness would be the reward of virtue, but the sort of faith that "can remove mountains," it will unfit us to exercise the degree of faith necessary for success in our every day projects.

But worry is not only an obstacle to success. It brings with it a train of evils. It is sleep's worst enemy. Some people believe they can think out problems better after they go to bed and the house is all dark and quiet. There may be such people. There is a man somewhere who goes to the bottom of a tank full of water and eats things there. There is said to be a physical reason why the thinking done in bed is rarely satisfactory in its results. The explanation has something to do with the action of the blood upon the brain when in a recumbent position. But whatever is the explanation, it is a good plan to cultivate the forgetfulness of business cares when bedtime comes, for of all worrying that is the worst which keeps a man awake when he ought to be asleep.

VICTORIA IN THE CABINET.

The people of Victoria have been told by government speakers that if Victoria wants representation in the cabinet, the way to get it is to elect Messrs. Gregory, Paterson and Stewart. This is very true. Mr. Martin has not the least intention of giving Victoria representation in the cabinet. He is dangling a cabinet position before the eyes of the Victoria electors as a bait. When they have swallowed it, if they are foolish enough to do so, he will postpone the giving of the portfolio until it suits his convenience, which may be never. Mr. Martin will not venture to pass over Mr. Higgins and give a cabinet position to Mr. Gregory. If the government

had been sincere in its professions in this matter, it would have given a portfolio to Mr. Gregory or some other one of its candidates. That is the course adopted in other regimes. But the government is not sincere. It is simply deceiving the people of the constituency.

THE PARLIAMENT GROUNDS.

This government, which represents itself as so friendly to Victoria, exhibits its friendship by the manner in which it has left the grounds around the Parliament buildings. If the late government had remained in power, those grounds would have been put in first-class shape and a number of Victoria workmen would have been employed. Under the new regime, the grounds are left in a disgraceful condition, presenting to strangers a spectacle calculated to create a very bad impression of the city and province. Even the roadway has not been finished, and people driving in at the Birdcage Walk entrance find it necessary to turn around and come out by the same way, because this beautiful government property has not been able to cover the stones on the western approach. The lawn looks like a badly ploughed meadow. The whole appearance is highly discredit.

MARTIN'S BOGEY MAN.

Attorney-General Martin is skilled in appeals to passion and prejudice. He is an adept at shirking real issues and in raising false ones. His speech in the theatre on Friday night is an illustration of this quality. He called upon the people of Victoria to elect government supporters so as to prevent the Placer Mining act from disallowance. One answer to this appeal is that there is no authority for any one to say that the act will be disallowed, or that the Laurier government has the slightest intention of disallowing it. Moreover, if it is disallowed at all, it will not be because aliens have been excluded from our placers, but because its other provisions are such as cannot fail to materially injure business interests.

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ACHE FOR HEAD.

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HENRI'S WIDOW IN COURT.

Though Her Husband Forged to Con-vict Dreyfus She Maintains He Was No Traitor.

Paris, Jan. 27.—The trial of the action brought by Madame Henri, widow of Lieut.-Col. Henri, who committed suicide in prison here after confessing to having forged one of the documents in the Dreyfus case against M. Joseph Reinach, member of the chamber of deputies and editor of the *Republique Francaise*, for libelling the deceased by declaring him a traitor, opened in the assize court to-day. Madame Henri was present in deep mourning.

M. Laborie, counsel for M. Reinach, immediately asked the court to postpone the trial until the Dreyfus inquiry was determined. He declared the suit was merely the work of a political party re- venger, the last extremity and it was merely a desperate attempt to influence the verdict of the court of cassation in the decision of the Dreyfus trial. The suit was ostensibly instituted to obtain satisfaction and honor for a woman and child.

Madame Henri began to weep and M. Laborie expressed regret at the fact that his duty compelled him to al- ter the course of the proceedings. Counsel then proceeded to read the popular subscrip- tion started by the *Libre Parole*, which, he said, was opened for the purpose of raising the sum of Col. Henri, who had become a forger to maintain an innocent man in prison. The court of cas- sation, counsel then said, "in spite of the insults and the daily attacks made upon it, continues serenely to perform the work of justice, and I bow in advance before the decision which will be given by the court of cassation, for it is the duty of all to bow to the truth." M. Laborie concluded with declaring that he demanded an adjournment of the case in the superior interests of justice and protested that the accusation that the re- visionists or those who favor a revision of the trial of Dreyfus, insulted the army was an infamous calumny.

Marcelo Garcia, a son of General Cal- to Garcia, has entered Union College. He is the first Cuban to take advantage of the Cuban Educational Society, which was organized for the purpose of giving free education to Cubans in American colleges.

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WORK ESTIMATE

Opposition Candidates other than Henry Reed the North E.

Mr. Turner Refutes that He Supplied Government

Another section of the Estate, last evening de- clared position candidates and the which they stand. The held in Johns Bros' hall, filled with residents of the ladies and gentlemen the meeting was the com- by Mr. Turner of the es- last evening's Times that supplied place to the es- some work done at Nelson that the pipe was supplied Columbia Pottery Compa- Ald. Kinsman was vo- and after asking those p- for the three opposition ed on Mr. McPhillips said the cast ridicule on the Times did not effect him. The attention they were simply showed they were with strong opposition. was said about the Cassia way subsidy. As a matter sition, minister of finan- ing the Commons to vot- the Teslin railway point- grant to the Cassiar Rail- had not been sufficient to jeet. If the grant was not float the project there see- sition, minister of finan- sioned from the late g- that account. The government were mu- the other side of Victoria by if their candidates were would be represented in the sion, minister of finan- Phillips, why did they not the candidates to the cab- That would be the simple- they were sincere in this, by any chance be elected taken into the cabinet, he seek selection. Who s- saving a lot of trouble at appoint him at once. The that they were not sincere it was so because they were afraid to appoint anybody net. If they appointed on- the other side of Victo- majority would vanish. S- point anyone to Mr. Hun- would lose Nelson. As the opposition will lose the government, and Semlin there to back it s- island contentions were re- sented. Surely the Pres- sword would be believed in- the Attorney-General will- ing to throw the provin- with the Dominion gover- McPhillips did not believe- ple of British Columbia w- would always stand up s- rights but there is no gain- by fighting the federal- they should rather help- the great federal authori- when he had grave doubts as- card, they would not undie weakening of the s- sation. "That means that was for fair representation of the province. The Att- at Alberni had the hard- ing some doubt on the same- Crow's Nest Pass railway \$11,000 a mile? It was- for the government to s- would not embark in such- prises in the province. If- men had been in power it- there would be no other s- ince to-day. As to the par- ticular contract, he had it- tect, who had in no way be- the building, he had made any money out- tracts. If that was the case- connection with the contr- The Times under the head- ly Conduct" had charged him a "savage" article in the Victoria West meet- ter of fact he had not ref- Deane at Victoria West, re- repeat what he had said as- blem at other meetings. in voting to secure himself- sation. "That means that- all that he could think w- s- when he had grave doubts as- to sit in the house. The A- eral had said that he was s- that bill. It was not until that he received Mr. Ewart- did not sit in the house one- the receipt of that letter. W- s- in the house, conscienti- ing he was right he could be- he did not feel to "mail- seat. (Applause.) Mr. Hall did not think this- were going to throw the op- s- sation out. The other s- had returned the candidate- been forced to resign and- Victoria would do the same- place the present party had- be in power. The Lieut.-G- no right to dismiss Mr. Tu- vote of the house had dis- standing of the two parties- present party had been giv- of power they had increas- jority by statute and throu- tion of a renegade member. The government organ s- would not be true to the- elected the opposition mem- lived in Victoria, boy and in- in 40 years. Mr. Turner has- thirty years and Mr. McPh- his interests here. Were th- about anything that would- injure Victoria. He thou- he believed the people of- sufficient confidence in them- as he did. The government were mo- their own supporters than- else. Mr. Hume, it was s-