

## A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Oh, yes! the 28th of January, 1902, was a great day in the history of the Liberal party in this most western section of Canada. The wave of Liberalism which arose previous to 1896 and carried Sir Wilfrid Laurier into power in the year took a good while to reach here, but when it did come it made a clean sweep. In the political history of the Dominion of Canada there is no record of a greater victory. It is a triumph almost without parallel for the fighters who stuck to their principles through the dark days, both for the party and the country, from 1878 to 1896. We have wandered a long time in the opposition wilderness, and it is natural that we should feel somewhat elated at the thought that we have at last succeeded in the object for which we have striven for so very many years. George Riley will be the first Liberal member to represent the constituency of Victoria in the Dominion House of Commons. We know the electors, as well as their representative, are to be congratulated on the result of the election. Mr. Riley has labored for a long time in the cause of Liberalism. His devotion to his party has been entirely disinterested and unselfish. At the end of his term of service we are confident we shall be able to assert without fear of contradiction that his attention to the cause of his constituents was quite as unremitting as his assiduity in the cause of Liberalism.

The people of Victoria have been charged by sections of the community which pride themselves upon always being up to date with being fixed and immovable in their ideas. It is said we are slow in "catching on." There may be an element of truth in these assertions. But when we once take anything up we tenaciously uphold it. The electors of this constituency have at last become seized of the truth in regard to the Liberal party, and it will take a more powerful force than the flippant utterances of any member of the Tupper family to uproot the good seed that has at last begun to bear fruit. The Liberals have Victoria now and they intend to hold it. They sympathize with their opponents in this their day of humiliation. But they intend to keep them in their proper place just the same.

## BETTER TERMS POLICY.

The Premier has written two more letters to the people of British Columbia. One is nominally addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but in view of some late developments it is quite clear its contents were intended as an appeal to the electors of the Province rather than to the Premier of the Dominion. In brief, Mr. Dunsmuir asks that the Dominion subsidy to the province be increased to \$1,000,000 and that the federal government co-operate with that of the province in building or aiding works of development, such as railways. Drastic amendments are also suggested to the Terms of Union, so that the provincial government may gain the right to exact such terms as may seem reasonable from railway companies receiving government assistance. In other words, that the claims of the province shall be a first charge upon roads which are declared to be for the general benefit of Canada, and therefore under Dominion control.

The grounds upon which these changes in the instrument known as the Terms of Union are demanded may be set down in brief as because all the potential sources of revenue are in possession of the Dominion; because on account of the physical formation of the country the cost of development and government is much larger than in the case of other provinces; the eastern portions of the Dominion were largely divided into self-governing municipalities at the time of Confederation, and therefore the demands upon their treasuries have not been so great as in our case; it is held that not only do we contribute more than three times the amount of any other province per head to the Dominion treasury, but because of our remoteness from centres of business and manufacturing activity we are heavily handicapped by railway and other transportation charges.

We are prepared to admit that Mr. Dunsmuir has prepared the way for what may prove a very interesting and profitable discussion. But we cannot congratulate him on the direction he has shown in bringing the matter forward. He claims he is not actuated by any desire to create antagonism towards the Dominion government. If such be the case, he has been badly advised—made a tool of, in fact—by his advisers. His last two letters were published with the evident design of influencing the election in Victoria. From behind them the action on behalf of the Conservative candidate in this constituency was carried on. Sir Hilbert Tupper said last night: "I wish Mr. Barnard to take this message to Mr. Borden at Ottawa: That British Columbia wishes and expects the Liberal-Conservative party to make justice to British Columbia a prominent plank in its party platform." Mr. Dunsmuir's private organ has clamored for the election of Mr. Barnard as a protest

against the treatment the province has received at the hands of the Dominion government. Mr. Dunsmuir says if he is denied justice he will carry his case to the foot of the throne. If these are not threats and attempts at intimidation, what shall we call them? The fact that they are childish constitutes no palliation of the offence.

The Times has always held it to be the duty of the Liberal government to be generous in its treatment of British Columbia. There are undoubtedly some matters bearing upon the relationship of the province to the Dominion that it would be profitable for the representatives of each to consider and discuss together. But we shall not be surprised if Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues resent the idea of disappointed railway promoters and disgruntled politicians, whether claiming to be Liberals or Conservatives, approaching them with clubs in their hands and threatening that there will be trouble if they are not granted a conference for the discussion of demands in regard to the reasonableness of which there may be differences of opinion. There can be no doubt in regard to one thing, at any rate—Mr. Dunsmuir's efforts would have been more likely to be successful if he had not furnished the Conservative party with a cry which they thought would assist them in their campaign. He is appealing to a government which may tell him to fill his cabinet and the seats in the Legislature, and generally give some proof that he is authorized to make an appeal on behalf of the people of British Columbia.

## PROVINCE V. DOMINION.

Mr. Dunsmuir asks that the Dominion subsidy to the province be increased from about \$243,000 per annum, the present figure, to \$1,000,000 and that the federal government be more liberal in its assistance to railways and other public works. As he has practically made a party question of the matter, in what light is the question likely to be regarded in the East? Ontario, with considerably more than two millions of a population, will draw a subsidy of less than one million four hundred thousand dollars; Quebec, with over a million and a half, a trifle over a million dollars; Nova Scotia, with nearly half a million, and New Brunswick with considerably less than half a million dollars each; Manitoba, with about a quarter of a million population, will draw about half a million; and Prince Edward Island, with a population of slightly more than one hundred thousand, will draw something over two hundred thousand, and it is proposed that British Columbia, with 177,272, shall claim one million dollars. Without the consent of the public men of these various provinces nothing can be done. We must convince them of the justice of our claim. The Dominion on its part has carried out its compact. May it not devolve upon the province to prove that its sources of revenue have been properly husbanded? We have heard the claim made that there has been the grossest waste and prodigality in the administration of the affairs of British Columbia. It is not so very long since the Dominion government rescued fifty thousand acres of coal lands, a mere fraction of an area which had passed from possession of the government of this province into private hands without any return whatever for value received. It has been alleged, and possibly the rumors have reached the ears of the Dominion government, that lands and properties and concessions of various kinds have been distributed with a lavish hand and that by our public conduct we have loaded ourselves with burdens we now desire the Dominion to assume. If the claim for additional compensation on account of remoteness of situation be allowed it could not be denied to other sections, although it might perhaps be granted in a falling ratio. Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have not the same sources of taxation as Ontario and the East. The farms are larger, alternate sections of land are held by railways in some cases, and the consequent isolation increases the cost of making and maintaining roads and adds to the expenses of education. There are many sides to this question. Mr. Dunsmuir has not strengthened his case by permitting his friends to make a partisan use of it. It would not be a matter of astonishment if the Premier were to insist upon dealing only with a friendly government and one which could give satisfactory evidence that it was in possession of the confidence of the British Columbia electorate. We hope to see the subject taken up at the pending session of the Dominion Parliament and some reliable data secured as to the actual revenue derived from this province per capita compared with other sections, and also the per capita expenditure. It will take a considerable time to collect this data, and in the meantime it would be interesting to know what the government proposes to do in the circumstance which confront it. Does it intend to leave the cabinet positions unfilled, the vacant seats in the House empty and the overdraft at the bank to grow up with threats to carry its case to the foot of the throne it has secured the terms it desires from the Dominion government? Such a course might suit the government and those who are allied with it in its policy of stagnation, but a way may be found of compelling expedition.

## KIND HEARTS AND DEEDS.

Notwithstanding occasional trifling interruptions of spleen and spite, evoked in sections of the United States by disappointed politicians and demagogues, the people of that country and the inhabitants of Great Britain seem to be gradually but none the less surely becoming more firmly knit together in a lasting friendship. Many recent incidents attest the truth of this statement. Information elicited in the Imperial House of Commons lately left no doubt as to the truth of the generally accepted notion that but for the firm stand taken by Great Britain a combination of European states was prepared to stay the hand of the republic when it declared war against Spain on behalf of the down-trodden, misgoverned Cubans. Whatever differences of opinions may exist as to the adequacy of the alleged causes of that war, there can be no doubt of the fact that the elimination of Spanish rule will greatly increase the sum of human happiness among the islanders who have been freed from injustice and oppression. Therefore the action of Great Britain, even although it may be urged that there was a taint of selfishness in it, was perfectly justifiable. The government and people of the United States are wholly appreciative of this service at its true value. They have given evidence of this in increased cordiality of relationship and in specific acts. It is true some of the more unreasonable of the American newspapers have objected to a special representative being sent to take part in the coronation ceremonies which are to take place in June; but the President and his advisers are fortunately not amenable to the public opinion these journals represent. They keep on their way regardless of all such objections, and the United States representative will be one of the conspicuous figures at the ceremonies and rejoicings over the crowning of our King.

But we have nearer home had a most gratifying example of American goodwill, generosity and anxiety not only to perform a neighborly act, but to render assistance to the suffering and relieve hearts which are bowed under a great burden of suspense and dread. Two United States vessels have been sent out to search for and render all the assistance possible to the missing British warship Condor and her crew. The navies of the two countries have before co-operated in diplomatic and even warlike missions, we believe, but our American friends have never lent us assistance in any undertaking for which the British people will be more grateful than that in which their vessels are now engaged. In common with all we hope no serious mishap has overtaken the Condor, but whether she has come to grief or is still safely afloat, whether her crew be alive and well, or alas! asleep in the arms of the cold element which has embraced so many sailors, the kindness and thoughtfulness of the President and people of the United States will not be forgotten. The tie between their sailors and ours has ever been specially strong; it will not be rendered less so by this latest brotherly act.

A blotting-pad formed the most important piece of evidence in a wife's petition for a judicial separation—*Andrews v. Andrews*. Mrs. Andrews' husband, Mr. Andrews, had been in the habit of writing letters to another woman, and the court granted the wife a judicial separation, with the custody of her four children.

## THE CAUSE OF THE COLDNESS.

"I hear there's a coldness between you and Miss Onthesheaf. How did it come about?"

"I introduced her to somebody as one of my oldest friends."

## MR. WIGLE IS WELL.

Windsor Man Who Has Been Ill for Years at Last Finds a Remedy That Completely Cures Him.

Will Wigle, of Windsor, is very well known, not only to the people of his own city and of Detroit, but also to a host of travelling men through his connection with the International Hotel. For years Mr. Wigle was troubled with Dyspepsia and all its painful results. He could get no relief and his life was made very miserable by reason of the distress and pain which he suffered almost constantly. He could eat nothing that would agree with him, and every meal was followed by extreme pain, spells of coughing, pains through his chest, and general depression. He had suffered in this way for a long time growing gradually worse and he was very much discouraged. His case was pronounced by physicians as one of the most serious forms of Dyspepsia.

At last he decided to try a treatment of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and purchased a box. From the very first they relieved him. The pain and distress grew less and less and he began once more to enjoy the pleasure of a hearty meal, something he had not done for years before. He used the Tablets after every meal according to directions and continued doing so until he was completely restored to good health. His digestive organs were given the necessary rest and recuperation and his general health was never better. He has been able to get anything that he wishes without the slightest fear of any unpleasant after effects and he is an all round well and happy man.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured Mr. Wigle of this serious case of Dyspepsia after everything else had failed. Many experienced just like this one have been and are being published and they all seem to point to Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets as an instant relief and permanent cure for stomach trouble.

## MANY INTERESTING TOPICS DISCUSSED

## AT FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING

Next Quarterly Meeting to Be Held in This City—The Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association was held in the court house at Vancouver last week.

The meeting was called to order by President Kipp, who opened proceedings by an address dealing ably with the work accomplished by the association for the past year.

The secretary read the financial statement, showing that there was a balance to the credit of the association, which was highly satisfactory.

R. M. Palmer read the report of the committee on transportation, which, upon motion by Tom Wilson, seconded by J. C. Metcalfe, was adopted.

An interesting discussion then took place upon this important subject, Messrs. Metcalfe, Cunningham and Kipp addressing the meeting in regard to it, as well as Mr. R. L. Cod, who gave the benefit of his experience in shipments to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Metcalfe read report of committee of Central Farmers' Institute on transportation, which was adopted.

Mr. Wastell, representing the Brunette Sawmill Company, exhibiting a meeting on the box question, exhibiting a sample box made after the Ontario pattern, which he stated was in great favor with Eastern fruit growers. After some discussion it was decided to be used generally.

Mr. Wastell explained that it was not the desire to thrust this particular crate upon the fruit growers, but that the principal point was to get a standard box to be used generally.

After the auditor's report had been made and adopted, T. G. Earle's address on fruit growing in the interior and the varieties most suitable for propagation was read, and received with the warmest attention and hearty applause.

Mr. Earle was thanked for his paper. At the meeting in the evening, on motion of Mr. Earle, seconded by Mr. Metcalfe, all members in good standing were appointed directors. The meeting then adjourned as the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, and convened as a meeting of the directors.

On motion of W. J. Brandt, seconded by T. G. Earle, R. M. Palmer took the chair during the election of officers, and the following gentlemen were elected unanimously:

J. C. Metcalfe, president; H. Kipp, 1st vice-president; Mr. Owens, 2nd vice-president; A. C. Wilson, 3rd vice-president; and W. J. Brandt, secretary-treasurer.

Considerable discussion took place in regard to the place of holding the next quarterly meeting, and it was finally decided that it should be held in Victoria, the second quarterly meeting in the history of the association.

The meeting of directors then adjourned, and the annual meeting was again convened.

The newly-elected president, Mr. Metcalfe, thanked the members for the honor done him, and appealed to all for the same hearty support they had rendered in the past.

Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Palmer, moved a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, which was carried unanimously.

After some discussion on the matter of getting out an annual report, which was introduced by Mr. Palmer, it was finally decided to appoint a committee to interview the deputy-minister of agriculture with a view to seeing if it could not be arranged for the government to undertake this for the association, and the president named Messrs. Tom Wilson, Norris and Brandt as a committee for this purpose.

Tom Wilson read a paper on injurious insects, and exhibited specimens for the information and instruction of the association, and Dashedwood Jones read a paper on beneficial insects.

Mr. Wilson read a paper on the importance of continuing the record of the fruit growing industry of British Columbia, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. J. D. Prentice, minister of finance and agriculture, and to Mr. F. W. Peters, general freight agent, C. P. R. This carried.

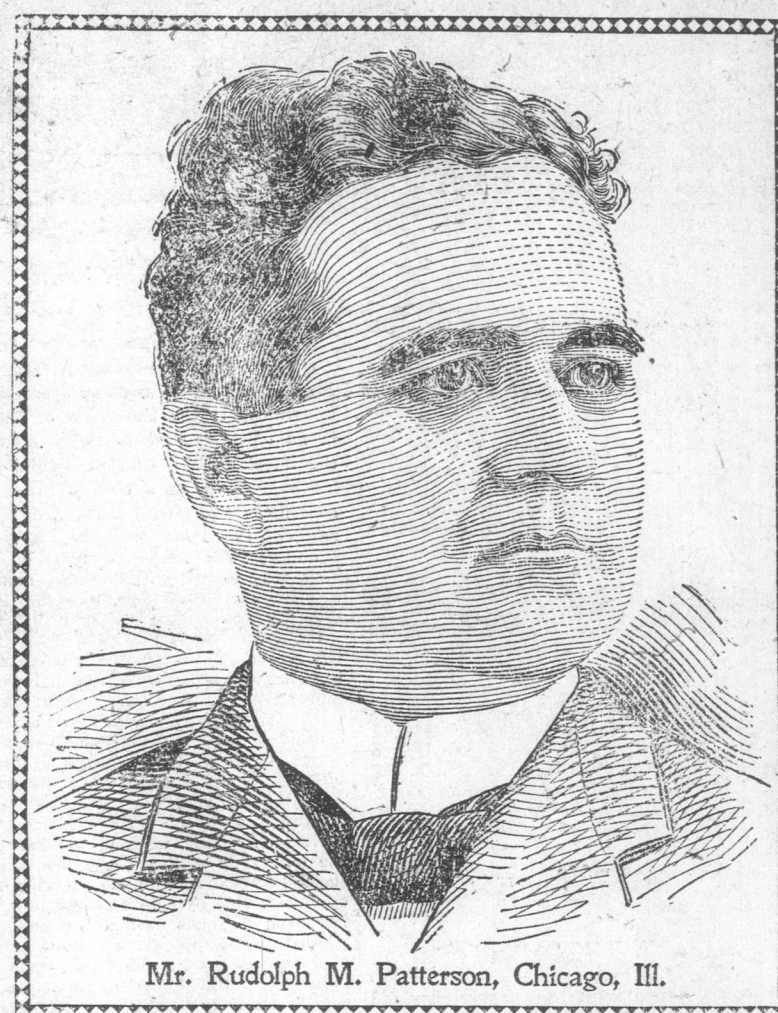
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## NASAL CATARRH CURED

Pe-ru-na Cures a Case of Five Years' Standing.



Mr. Rudolph M. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.

Hon. Rudolph M. Patterson, a well-known lawyer, of Chicago, Ill., writes the following letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., at Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen:—I have been a sufferer from nasal catarrh for the past five years, and at the earnest solicitation of a friend I tried Peruna and am glad to say it has afforded a complete cure. It is with pleasure I recommend it to others."

Mrs. J. C. Garrett, of 38 West 117th street, New York City, writes: "I can honestly recommend Peruna as



Mrs. J. C. Garrett.

a great catarrh remedy. It heals and heals quickly and permanently. "This is simply the whole story in a word. I have for years suffered with catarrh, aggravated when I took cold and Peruna cured me. It is indeed a great medicine, and worthy the

highest praise, for it is reliable and will never disappoint you."—Mrs. J. C. Garrett.

There are two things that the whole medical profession agree about concerning catarrh. The first is that catarrh is the most prevalent and omnipresent disease to which the people in the United States are subject. All classes of people have it. Those who stay indoors much and those who go outdoors much. Working classes have it and sedentary classes have it. The doctor finds catarrh to be his constant and ever-present foe. It complicates nearly every disease he is called upon to treat.

The second thing about catarrh is that it can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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Mr. Brandt read a paper on the cultivation of the evergreen blackberry, and Mr. Metcalfe an address on hints to command the trade in the Northwest.

On the motion of Mr. Palmer, seconded by Mr. Wilson, it was resolved: "That this paper of our president's be accepted as a report from this association, and copies be placed in my hands and also sent to Mr. P. W. Peters, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company."

Samples of sulphate of copper of different grades, furnished by Charles Nelson, were then inspected, to enable the members to avoid sulphate of iron.

The meeting adjourned, after a vote of thanks to the janitor, Mr. Green. After adjournment, Mr. Cunningham exhibited a spraying pump, and explained the best features, necessity for care, etc., to the members.

At the afternoon session it was moved by Mr. Brandt, seconded by Mr. C. C. Wilson, "That this association respectfully urges upon the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the government of British Columbia, the necessity and importance of continuing the record of the fruit growing industry of British Columbia, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. J. D. Prentice, minister of finance and agriculture, and to Mr. F. W. Peters, general freight agent, C. P. R. This carried.

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At the afternoon session it was moved by Mr. Brandt, seconded by Mr. C. C. Wilson, "That this association respectfully urges upon the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the government of British Columbia, the necessity and importance of continuing the record of the fruit growing industry of British Columbia, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. J. D. Prentice, minister of finance and agriculture, and to Mr. F. W. Peters, general freight agent, C. P. R. This carried.

It was moved by Mr. Cunningham and seconded by Mr. Wilson: "That whereas the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has during the past year manifested an earnest desire to encourage the development of the fruit growing industry of British Columbia to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, also to mining centres of the province, and otherwise assisting our fruit growers by many acts of courtesy and co-operation; be it therefore resolved, that this Provincial Fruit Growers' Association, in annual meeting hereby desire to place on record its sincere and hearty thanks to the managers and officers of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the kindly co-operative spirit in which they have met the desire and suggestions of the executive and directors of this association. Resolved, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Messrs. H. Marpole, F. W. Peters, H. J. Coffey and to the hon. minister of agriculture respectively."

Mr. Kipp's paper on varieties of apples profitable on the lower Fraser was then read, which brought up discussion and questions, which were answered by Mr. Kipp and demonstrated by apples which he exhibited.

Amongst the many able papers that were read at this meeting, one of the

most practical was that by Prof. S. W. Fletcher, of Peiman, Wash., in answer to the question "What varieties shall I plant?"

Mr. Brandt read a paper on the cultivation