

The Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1898.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AT OTTAWA.

The only matter of especial importance to British Columbia that has come before parliament of Canada this session is the railway to the Yukon. The government brought down a measure which would have secured the building of this railway this year.

Mr. Earle, M.P. for British Columbia opposed it in the Commons.

Mr. McInnes, M.P. for British Columbia opposed it in the Commons.

Mr. Prior, M.P. for British Columbia, paired on the bill and came home.

Mr. Macdonald, a senator from British Columbia, led the opposition to the bill which defeated it in the Senate.

Mr. Reed, a senator for British Columbia, voted against the measure.

Here endeth the first lesson.

The desirability of submitting a new proposition to parliament to secure the building of the railway was under consideration.

Mr. McInnes, M.P. for British Columbia, came away from the capital and resigned his seat.

Mr. Prior, M.P. for British Columbia, remained away from the capital.

Mr. Reed, a senator for British Columbia, came away from the capital, and exerted himself to defeat the project in the provincial legislature.

Mr. Templeman, a senator for British Columbia, also left the capital.

Mr. Bostock, M.P. for British Columbia, left the capital.

Mr. Maxwell, M.P. for British Columbia, left the capital.

Here endeth the second lesson.

Hear the conclusion of the whole matter. It is said that British Columbia needs cabinet representation.

Would it not occur to the ordinary "man on the street" that what British Columbia needs is some plain, ordinary, every day representation?

L'envoy! What right has this province to complain that cabinet ministers, all of whom represent other provinces, and a majority of the members of both the Senate and House of Commons refuse to consider the claims of British Columbia to anything, seeing that the people appointed and the people elected to represent this province are so unmindful of its interests?

THE HON. COL. BAKER.

The Hon. Col. Baker provincial secretary, minister of mines and education, left Victoria last night on a visit to his constituents, to whom he will appeal for re-election. During the years in which he has held office, Col. Baker has made an excellent record. The responsibilities of three important departments has rested upon him. One of them, that of the provincial secretary, does not in this province occupy a very conspicuous place in public attention; yet it involves a great deal of work, calling for much care and good judgment. It is not a position in which a public man can make a brilliant record, but it is one wherein an incompetent man can cause a great deal of inconvenience, delay and dissatisfaction. As there is yet to be heard the first suggestion against the administration of the provincial secretary's department since Col. Baker has had charge of it, the conclusion is warranted that he has discharged its duties well. But his friends are not driven to negative testimony on this head, for it is a matter of common knowledge that he is a most painstaking and industrious chief attending to his work with a regularity and promptness which could not be surpassed by any one.

The department of education is one that brings the minister in charge into direct contact with people in every part of the province. In no other country has the educational department the same degree of supervision and control of schools as in British Columbia. The Colonist is very strongly of the opinion that the time is fast approaching when more of the burden of management must be cast upon the several school districts; but we have to deal, not with things as they may be or ought to be by and by, but with them as they are. The present arrangement has been the only feasible one owing to the sparsely settled character of the province, and the object of the department has been to administer it so far as possible and at the same time meet the wants of every locality. The entire absence of hostile criticism of the administration of the educational service is the only proof which Col. Baker can ask of the manner in which he has discharged his onerous duties in this regard. That the gratifying success attending the educational system of British Columbia is due in a large measure to the very excellent permanent staff may be admitted without detracting in any way from the credit attaching to the head of the department. Col. Baker would be the first person to insist that due praise should be awarded to those who under him have so well administered this highly important service. The habit of some of Col. Baker's critics is to allege that he is a "faddist." Possibly he may be. We do not know that there is any great harm in being a faddist, so long as the fad is for the advancement of education, and it has yet to be shown that he has introduced anything not designed to improve the educational system of the province. He takes the keenest interest in this work. He is not simply a perfunctory officer, but what he does for the cause of education, he does not because his heart is in it. His ambition has been to establish in British Columbia a school system worthy of such a province, and while no one will admit more readily than he that changes and improvements remain to be made, it can be claimed without fear of successful contradiction that his efforts in that direction have

been crowned with a large measure of success.

As minister of mines, Col. Baker has had cast upon him responsibilities of no ordinary kind. His term of office has witnessed the great development of Kootenay and the wonderful revival of mining all over the province. In order to promote these expanding interests, Col. Baker organized the Mining Bureau, and it can fairly be claimed that no one thing has done more to make the wealth of British Columbia known and to attract capital and enterprise to its metalliferous districts than this bureau. Here again Col. Baker has had the advantage of good assistants; but it is no small merit to be able to secure the aid of good men in carrying out a new policy. The verdict of competent persons from all parts of the world, who have had opportunities to judge from personal experience, is that the mining laws of British Columbia have been administered without friction or scandal and in a manner calculated to establish the name of the province as a place where fair and impartial dealing will be received by every one, no matter whether it has been years in the country or is a new comer. It has become recognized that in this province neither personal nor political favor counts for anything when it comes to carrying out the provisions of the laws relating to mining. Whatever may be Col. Baker's future, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he administered the department of mines at a critical period in the history of the province in such a manner that neither in the house nor the press was his conduct ever unfavorably criticized.

As a representative of his constituency, the several appropriation bills should be noted that Col. Baker has been watchful of its requirements. His record in connection with the construction of a railway through East Kootenay, of which the Crow's Nest Pass in the legitimate conclusion, is one that will bear the closest scrutiny and ought to win for him a renewal of the confidence of his constituents. It is not claimed that this railway is due to Col. Baker's efforts alone, but simply that for years past he has been persistent in his endeavor to secure the building of it such a line and that the work done by him for this purpose contributed in no slight degree to the result upon which the whole country has congratulated itself. It is quite true that it will be to Col. Baker's personal advantage to have the line built. No one ever claimed that he was actuated wholly by disinterested motives. He has large interests in East Kootenay and anything that tends to improve the condition of that part of the province must be advantageous to him. But when was this regarded as an objection to a representative? Is not the fact that he has such important interests in his constituency the best possible reason why he is likely to do it full justice in his representative capacity? There is no reason to suppose that Col. Baker will not be re-elected, and the Colonist, in presenting this review of his record as a minister and a representative, does so in order that his constituents may know how he is regarded by those who have had an opportunity to inform themselves as to his work. It is also highly proper in the interests of good government that at the close of a legislative term the conduct of the several ministers should be reviewed. And the Colonist can see no sense in withholding credit where credit is due simply because the subject of it happens to be living. After a public man dies, the habit of friends and opponents alike is to say good things about him. The Colonist thinks it well to say pleasant things occasionally about public men when they are living, for nothing tends so much to stimulate men to good work as the knowledge that what they are doing is frankly acknowledged in a public manner.

GLADSTONE.

The mail brings fuller notices of the eulogies passed upon Mr. Gladstone in parliament than the telegraphic synopses give. It is fitting that they should be given to the readers of every paper which values true patriotism and knows how much the Empire owes to its leaders. Mr. Balfour, among other things, said:

It is impossible to reproduce his likeness, and posterity must take our testimony; but those of us who knew and heard him can tell what the nation has lost. I am unequal to the task of dealing with Mr. Gladstone as a minister, a leader of public opinion and an eminent servant of the Queen. I speak of Mr. Gladstone rather as the greatest member of the greatest deliberative assembly of the world so far has seen. Let no man hope to reconstruct from our records any lingering likeness of those great words of his. The words, indeed, are there, lying side by side with the words of lesser men in equality as of death, but the spirit and fire of inspiration is gone, and he who could revive them, alas, is silent. We may live to see the dawn and even the meridian of other men destined to add lustre to this house and to do great and illustrious service to the Sovereign and the country. We shall never see the man who can reproduce what Gladstone was, and show those who never heard him how much they have lost. A mere average of civic virtue is not sufficient to preserve this assembly from the fate which has come over so many other assemblies which are the products of democratic forces. More than this is required, and more than this was given by Mr. Gladstone. He raised in public estimation the whole level of our proceedings.

Sir William Harcourt referred to his death as "the honorable close of an honorable life spent in the service of his country." He added: "He has left an undying memory and the precious inheritance of enduring example."

Mr. John Dillon spoke of the deceased as "great Englishman's splendid life."

Lord Salisbury referred to the event as "a great calamity." He added that "the most distinguished political name of this century has been removed from this world," and in concluding his remarks

said "Mr. Gladstone was guided in all he did by a high moral ideal, and left behind him the memory of a great Christian statesman and a great Christian man."

The Duke of Devonshire said: We were too near him to see that in the history of England who touched the world, the great influence he exercised, and his constant contact with all of the great features of his time. It must be left to a later time to correctly appreciate his value. The first feature of his intellect was his enormous power of concentration. There was never another man in the world who at any given moment and upon any subject could devote every resource of his intellect and will to the intellectual life of the country at so many points and over such a range of years. The most obvious features of his mind were his universality and his humanity. I mean his sympathy with all classes of human beings. That was one of the secrets of his unparalleled power which he felt to him believe that the last note Mr. Gladstone wrote with his own hand was addressed to Lady Salisbury asking about the welfare of her husband had met with. I think it was pathetic and characteristic of the man in the hour of his own sorrow that he should have written the last letter of sympathy to the wife of his most prominent and not the least generous political opponent. Mr. Gladstone's Christian life pervaded every act and part of his life. It was the pure faith of a child, confirmed by the experience and conviction of manhood. The word of God was his only guide in his manhood. It was obvious from all that he said and did that virtue, virtue, in which he comprehended the whole of his life, was his only aim and his only end. It was his only aim and his only end. It was his only aim and his only end. It was his only aim and his only end.

Lord Rosebery concluded a very eloquent and powerful eulogy of Gladstone. This country loves brave men, and Mr. Gladstone was the bravest of the brave. It was always his hope that an interval would be left to him between the end of his political life and the end of his natural life. It was given to him, and the four years since his retirement from the sphere of politics had been with him a special preparation for death. The most melancholy feature of Mr. Gladstone's end was the solitary and pathetic way in which he spent his last days. He shared all his sorrows and all his joys, shared his triumphs and cheered him in his defeats, and by her vigilance and sustained and prolonged his life. The occasion ought not to pass without letting Mrs. Gladstone know that she is in all our thoughts. It is not the occasion for grief that that life, so prolonged, full of honor and crowned with glory, has come to an end. The nation lives that the whole country has congratulated itself. It is quite true that it will be to Col. Baker's personal advantage to have the line built. No one ever claimed that he was actuated wholly by disinterested motives. He has large interests in East Kootenay and anything that tends to improve the condition of that part of the province must be advantageous to him. But when was this regarded as an objection to a representative? Is not the fact that he has such important interests in his constituency the best possible reason why he is likely to do it full justice in his representative capacity? There is no reason to suppose that Col. Baker will not be re-elected, and the Colonist, in presenting this review of his record as a minister and a representative, does so in order that his constituents may know how he is regarded by those who have had an opportunity to inform themselves as to his work. It is also highly proper in the interests of good government that at the close of a legislative term the conduct of the several ministers should be reviewed. And the Colonist can see no sense in withholding credit where credit is due simply because the subject of it happens to be living. After a public man dies, the habit of friends and opponents alike is to say good things about him. The Colonist thinks it well to say pleasant things occasionally about public men when they are living, for nothing tends so much to stimulate men to good work as the knowledge that what they are doing is frankly acknowledged in a public manner.

There is no doubt about Canada's being on the high road to prosperity. So good authority as the London Financial News speaks of the progress of the Dominion as being "unusually rapid," and the trade statistics fully warrant the expression. The country is going ahead and will continue to advance. In view of political disturbances and other elements of uncertainty prevailing in so many parts of the world, it may be claimed that nowhere can capital be more safely invested than in Canada. This fact seems to be appreciated in British financial circles.

The Chilliwack Progress says that the sort of attacks made by the Victoria Tribune upon the government do the opposition harm. There is no doubt about that, and it is because of that they only hurt the opposition that the Colonist does not regard them as worthy of serious attention.

The Rossland Record says there are but few voters in Trail who do not favor the government. Two years ago it was almost impossible to get a good word for the government out of any one in Trail.

The call issued by President McKinley for 75,000 more volunteers is not indicative of a belief that the war will be closed up as quickly as some of the newspapers think. It is easy to get into a fight, but not always easy to get out of it.

Of all the narrow and contracted expressions of opinion that of the Ottawa Journal on the Yukon railway are the narrowest and most contracted. "Let British Columbia pay for its luxuries" is the key note.

MR. HIGGINS AND HIS CONSTITUENTS. Mr. Higgins has returned to his old love. He vows that he will never desert Esquimalt until Esquimalt deserts him. This is touching. There is something sweetly simple about it. What man is there from the rural scenes of Methoson to the fertile valleys of Sooke or the gun-capped heights around the navy yard, who did not feel his soul more or less stirred when he heard that Mr. Higgins had resolved to be true to his ancient flame. Mr. Higgins has great faith either in the affection or the forgetfulness of his constituents. If it is not true that he spent the greater part of two years seeking some place in Kootenay that would be better suited to his constituents, then he is the worst belied man in the hemisphere. And he cannot complain about it either, for his actions, which speak louder than his words, and are, with all due deference to him, quite as reliable, warrant any one in saying that he fully intended to stand for an interior constituency, if he could find any one to have him. His preference was for the Boundary country, which he expected would be made into a district by itself. When it was attached to Rossland, he saw that he had no chance anywhere on the mainland, and so he returned once more to the refuge of Esquimalt. Mr. Higgins may of course say that he never declared his intention of seeking a

mainland constituency, but no other conclusion is possible from the course he has seen fit to take. One thing especially, namely, his selection of Kootenay as the place to make his notorious opposition pronouncement after the close of last session, instead of taking his own constituents into his confidence first of all as it was his bounden duty to do, proof positive of his intentions at that time. He cannot hope to escape the consequences of the course which he saw fit to take, which was interpreted by the press at the time to mean that he had decided to abandon Esquimalt, and he never so far as we have observed made any effort to correct this view of his conduct.

Mr. Higgins at his Esquimalt meeting declared himself in opposition, and he wants the people to remember that when they vote this time they will not be voting for him, but for a change of government. Yet Mr. Higgins stands on record having supported every measure introduced by the government during the premiership of Hon. Mr. Turner, except one, namely the Cassiar Central bill. He opposed that measure; but he assumed as a government supporter his full responsibility for everything else done during the first three sessions of the present house, and during the session just closed he supported every government measure. He commented at his meeting upon the indebtedness of the province and yet supported every measure providing for the borrowing of money. On the two chief questions of last session, namely the Yukon railway and redistribution, he voted with the government. And yet he says he wants the government turned out. And yet he calls upon the people of Esquimalt to vote for a change. By the strictest rules of logic every vote cast against the government will be cast in condemnation of Mr. Higgins, whose position in politics is positively unique. Was ever a public man confronted with such a state of facts as Mr. Higgins has to explain away if he can?

Mr. Higgins had some things to say about superfluous government officials. He is an old parliamentarian. He sat in his place in the house when the several appropriations were voted for the public service. If he knows to-day that there are superfluous officials, including policemen, throughout the province, he knew it a month ago. He knew it when the votes for the several officials and for the provincial police were before the house. Why did he not make his complaints then? He knows perfectly well that when those votes were up was the time provided by our parliamentary procedure for complaints of this kind to be made. Yet he sat in his seat as dumb as an oyster, voted for the appropriations to pay these men who he now claims are superfluous, and after the session is over, goes down to Esquimalt and in the presence of less than a score of voters of that constituency makes his sweeping allegations. Why did he not arraign the government in the house for retaining superfluous officials on the provincial payroll, if he knew of any? The answer is easy. It was because he knew very well that if he made such a criticism on the floors of the house he would have been called upon to specify what officials are superfluous and this he could not do. He is simply seeking to impose upon the constituency of Esquimalt by making bald assertions, which he dared not make in the presence of ministers and the members of the legislature, who could force him to prove his words or withdraw them. What sort of consistency is it when a member after voting salaries to every official in the province goes around the country complaining that there are too many of them?

Mr. Higgins, actuated by misguided ambition and believing that the opponents of the government would turn to him as a leader and that he could put himself at the head of the discontented element in Kootenay, which he did his best to foster, chose to withdraw his avowed support from the government, although he continued to vote for its measures. The regular opposition did not want him. Kootenay had no use for him. So he has come back to Esquimalt with protestations of loyalty to that constituency. His appeal will fall upon deaf ears. Esquimalt does not want a representative of such a variegated record. Esquimalt has no cause to withdraw its support from the government which it has stood by heretofore. It will permit Mr. Higgins to lie in the political bed he had made for himself.

The alleged authoritative information of the Times as to the notice given by Messrs. Mackenzie Mann & Co. to the provincial government is wholly without foundation so far as anything is known in Victoria. Hon. Mr. Turner tells the public in this morning's Colonist the exact position of the matter.

The threat of Spain to cut all cables connecting the United States with the rest of the world is the most foolish kind of twaddle.

Great Britain has taken possession of Wei-Hai-Wei and thus established herself solidly in Northern China.

The Times takes about half a column of editorial space to call the attention of the Colonist to a typographical error.

In the great international game of hide and seek Spain seems able to compel the United States to be "it" all the time.

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowers.

What Dr. A. E. Saiter Says. Buffalo, N.Y., Genes: "From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowers."

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.
Enderby and Vernon.
Brands
HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, SUPERFINE AND *** SPECIAL
R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria
Agents.

R. P. RITHET & CO.
Wholesale Merchants, Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.
Groceries, Wines and Liquors
KLONGDIKE OUTFITTERS & MARINE UNDERWRITERS
Agents for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's
Direct Steamers to all Klondike Ports.

Guilty or Not Guilty?
Not guilty my Lord. I was in the sham with the 5th Regiment on the 25th.
Prices of flour, sugar and meats very firm. Maple syrup by the gallon fresh from the sugar bush.
Cowichan and Delta Butter - 30c.
Ontario Creamery - - - 25c.
Jubilee Condensed Milk - 10c.
DIXIE H. ROSS & GO.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.
Limited Liability
Sole Agents for Massey-Harris Co's Wide Open Binders, Toronto and Brantford Mowers, Sharp and Tiger Rakes, Bain Wagons, Etc., Iron, Hardware, Miners' Supplies.
VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS.

Klondyke Outfits
PRICE LISTS NOW READY
B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
CLOTHIERS and HATTERS,
97 and 99 Johnson Street,
Victoria, B.C.

Theodore Davie, Deceased
STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Theodore Davie, late of the City of Victoria, Chief Justice deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, to John B. McKilligan, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, agent for Joseph Nicolay and John Althoff, the executors of the will of the deceased, on or before the 22nd day of July next, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Theodore Davie among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said executors have not had notice at the time of the distribution.
Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 20th day of April, A.D., 1898.
McKILLIGAN, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the said Executors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B.C.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:
12th Mar, 1898.
Ralph Grassham, of Fort St. James, Stuart Lake, Esquire, to be a Mining Recorder, under the provisions of section 17 of his office at the said place.
Richard S. Sargent, of Hazelton, Esquire, to be a Sub-Mining Recorder with the Skeena Polling Division of the Cassiar Electoral District.
ENGLISHMAN settling in British Columbia has small capital (with services) to invest in paying business or undertaking; to teach or to teach usually perform the duties of his office at the said place.
In the newly-constituted Districts of Comox, Cowichan and Alberni, Andrew L. Smith, of Alberni, V. I.
In the newly-constituted Districts of Nanaimo, North and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts, George Thomson, of Nanaimo.

NEWS OF THE

Victoria Companies formed Contr... to Foreign...
Delegate to Was... as to Results... Sealing...
Orange Grand I... Harmony Wig... lace Ag...

(From Our Own) Ottawa, June 1. Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. E. G. Prior, Boston & Alaska Co. will not be able to contract to ship the pulp by May 20th. Urged that the C. Co., of Victoria, to manage operations. Encouraged by the gov. it is promised to continue. It is stated that the pulp sealing operations show signs of the outcrop. Since that time, included with all the subjects, he is afraid estimates may be sacrificed. It is reported that Boyd may leave the member of the Med. It is said that B. John Bell as Solicitor General. Trunk railway. Mr. Meak to-day for the shirt an. Mr. Fielding will change this session. Sir Louis Davies, of Washington, he was. Washington, he was. The house that an. reached the approval of the States providing of all questions in Quebec. The announcement from Mr. F. Wilfred Laurier exp. Sir Louis Davies said Washington he was. some questions one discussing them general an glad to say that in two was shown only. Nasson and Foster, President, in the several questions, an discussion we can which has been for emments of Great. United States for no reason to doubt given in both cases. Joint commission of the United States and Great Britain which will be for the purpose of dis in the form of a few questions which were preliminary meeting. Mr. Robertson proposed question, and Mr. F. Meak would introduce subject next year. said the passage of the before parliament was adoption of the Hall. The Orange Grand its labor to-day were very harmonious who opposed Mr. being absent. Mr. all. The Grand Lodge urging resistance by means of the for at schools in Manitoba.

DOMINION REFORM
Gold From Peace River Dawson-Reform slaughter
J. T. White has from Peace River local splendid sample and sparse, found on three large pieces are worth at said to have been days, working only using nothing but a pan.
At a picnic held Monday the British from a wagon on which Canadian visitors. With to attend. Th a good deal of hard dents along the bou. It is probable that in the future the Indian Association re Year.
Wed has been reported of Mrs. Sallens, late Bolivia. She was Locke of Barrie an sionary. She left mission work in Bo. The battleship H. the British North has arrived at Har with Admiral Sir J. J. C. McCook, the S. consul at Dawes Burke, vice-consul arrived in Montreal way to Dawson. T. deLoup.
Walter Frankum, been found guilty sentenced to three y. Mrs. Stevens, B. were charged. Benkin.

BONDING THRU
Suggestion That It... That Mythical...
Toronto, May 31. ly says: The sta- correspondent that had notified the Brit. mted railway from bit coast to Teslin of \$1,000,000 grants of that province pro all endeavor for so secure an all-Canada

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:
12th Mar, 1898.
Ralph Grassham, of Fort St. James, Stuart Lake, Esquire, to be a Mining Recorder, under the provisions of section 17 of his office at the said place.
Richard S. Sargent, of Hazelton, Esquire, to be a Sub-Mining Recorder with the Skeena Polling Division of the Cassiar Electoral District.
ENGLISHMAN settling in British Columbia has small capital (with services) to invest in paying business or undertaking; to teach or to teach usually perform the duties of his office at the said place.
In the newly-constituted Districts of Comox, Cowichan and Alberni, Andrew L. Smith, of Alberni, V. I.
In the newly-constituted Districts of Nanaimo, North and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts, George Thomson, of Nanaimo.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:
12th Mar, 1898.
Ralph Grassham, of Fort St. James, Stuart Lake, Esquire, to be a Mining Recorder, under the provisions of section 17 of his office at the said place.
Richard S. Sargent, of Hazelton, Esquire, to be a Sub-Mining Recorder with the Skeena Polling Division of the Cassiar Electoral District.
ENGLISHMAN settling in British Columbia has small capital (with services) to invest in paying business or undertaking; to teach or to teach usually perform the duties of his office at the said place.
In the newly-constituted Districts of Comox, Cowichan and Alberni, Andrew L. Smith, of Alberni, V. I.
In the newly-constituted Districts of Nanaimo, North and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts, George Thomson, of Nanaimo.