

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, August 2.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

The News-Advertiser—faithful organ—takes the government view that British Columbia is not unjustly treated in the matter of cabinet representation, which it supports by arguments that run aside from the facts. It says at one point: "While every resident of British Columbia would, of course, be pleased to see a representative of the province in the Dominion cabinet, there are not a few who would be opposed to the adoption of a rule which required that every province should have at least one representative in the cabinet." Again it argues—or rather lectures—in the following strain: "While British Columbia may seem at the present moment to be prejudiced by the system which has hitherto prevailed, we think any change in the direction suggested would not be found to give satisfactory results. In the selection of men for cabinet positions, the same rule which applies without much variation in professional and commercial pursuits will be found to apply—there is always room on the top rungs of the ladder for those whose capacity marks them out from their fellows. And this is one great reason why we should be sorry to see any system introduced which would interfere in any manner with the country being free to secure the services of her most gifted sons who had a seat in parliament." Then, as a sort of "finisher":

"It would, we consider, be a disaster to the country were the territorial distribution of cabinet offices adopted. Of course provinces which have a very large proportion of the members in parliament must necessarily secure large representation in the cabinet if their representatives are on a par—as regards ability—with those from the other provinces. But to require provincial representation would, in the case of the smaller provinces, simply result in a crop of candidates whose wealth or personal ambition would be the chief recommendation for a seat in the cabinet."

One very important fact which the News-Advertiser chooses to ignore is that the system which it deprecates has already been adopted as regards all parts of the country except British Columbia. No impartial man can look at the cabinet and say honestly that the "territorial distribution of offices" is not already in force everywhere to the east of the Rockies. It is a notorious fact that Mr. Daly was taken into the cabinet because he represented a Manitoba district and not because of his personal fitness. Senator Ferguson was made a cabinet minister without portfolio simply and solely to give Prince Edward Island representation. If any one of the four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were represented in parliament by a brainless band of noodles, still at least one of those noodles would be found a seat in the cabinet on the "territorial" principle. This "territorial" rule has already been adopted; if it is the wrong one, as the Advertiser contends, our contemporary should demand its abandonment; if, on the other hand, it is right, British Columbia is most unjustly treated in being left out in its operation. We suppose the News-Advertiser is aware of the inference which its arguments imply, that all the British Columbia representatives are inferior in point of ability to all the present cabinet members. That estimate is not very flattering, coming from a professed friend. If it is to be taken as correct, then the sooner British Columbia sets about improving the character of its representation the better.

NOT "GREATLY DISSATISFIED."

The Ottawa correspondent of the organ has discovered that the Liberal press "are greatly dissatisfied" because Archbishop Langevin has denied in an interview the accuracy of a Montreal newspaper's report, which was to the effect that his policy on the Manitoba school question would not permit of any compromise. Like master like man. The correspondent is but imitating the partisan foolishness of the organ itself. The Liberal press would be untrue to its history and to the principles of Liberalism were it to advocate a policy of intolerance and bigotry, or take pleasure in witnessing the division of the people of Canada into two religious factions. Archbishop Langevin's admission, and Mr. Martin's letter, read together, suggest the possibility of a rapprochement which may, possibly, lead to a mutually satisfactory settlement without the interference of the Bowell government. Seeing that the Liberal press have always opposed federal interference in purely provincial affairs, they cannot, as a body, oppose the views or efforts of those who seek to avert another attack on provincial autonomy. The school question at present is the fight of the Dominion government, but it may become the duty of the Liberal party to settle it.

Anything, therefore, that will tend to narrow the breach can not "greatly dissatisfy" the Liberal press, for it is clear that when they are charged after the general election with administering the affairs of the country they will not want the difficulties which have been created by the present government, augmented to such an extent that a settlement on lines acceptable to both sides will be impossible. The Ottawa correspondent in question will more surely preserve a reputation for impartiality and accuracy by leaving to his editor the preparation of partisan political pabulum of this kind. Besides the latter is an adept at this work.

Now that the Victoria members have returned to Victoria, the name of Col. Prior is not likely to appear daily in the Ottawa correspondence of the Colonist. During the session the Col. has been a perennial text for a puff, to the entire exclusion of his colleagues, Mr. Earle, Judging from the Colonist, Col. Prior was the only Victoria member in Ottawa, or at least he was the only one worth mentioning by "our correspondent." There was, we suppose, some reason for booming the Col. and ignoring Mr. Earle, but it may not be the duty of an oppositionist to inquire too closely into the matter. Both gentlemen are now here in the flesh, and the senior member will be able to convince his constituents that he was in Ottawa, the Colonist to the contrary notwithstanding.

A rumor has started from Conservative sources that Chief Justice Meredith of Ontario will leave the bench and re-enter politics as successor to Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the premiership and the Conservative leadership. The most interesting feature of this rumor is the confession it implies, that neither Sir Mackenzie Bowell nor any of the men who now serve under him is fit for the first position in the party and the government. To use a sporting phrase, it is felt that none of them are "up to cup form." No doubt that feeling is very general, but it does not seem at all likely to result in Chief Justice Meredith making the suggested change.

ON THE NORTHERN RIVERS

The Salmon Run Improves on the Skeena and Very Good at Other Places.

W. A. Robertson Discovers an Eighteen Foot Seam of Coal—Other News.

Captain Meyer, of the steamer Danube, which arrived from the north yesterday, reports that the run of salmon in the northern rivers is very good. It has improved since the beginning of the season on the Skeena river, and a long run is expected. At all other places where there are canneries the runs are good. For the following summary the pack the Times is indebted to Capt. Meyer: July 20th, Naas River canneries, 5,500 cases; Mill Bay, 3,700; Inverness, 6,000; North Pacific, 7,000; July 23rd, Balmoral, 7,000; B. A. P. Company, 9,500; Cunningham, 5,500; July 24th, Carlisle, 6,500; Claxton, 6,500; Standard, 6,000; Lowe's Inlet, 6,000; July 26th, Namu, 2,000; Wainock, 10,000; River's Inlet canneries, 26,000; Good Hope, 16,000; and Albert Bay, 3,500; a total of 126,700. Fishing will continue for some time yet.

The Skidegate Oil Company have put up 25,000 gallons of oil and are still fishing. W. A. Robertson, who has been prospecting on Queen Charlotte Island, has discovered another seam of coal. It is eighteen feet thick and is said to be of very good quality. Queen Charlotte Island, when developed, promises to equal Vancouver Island as far as coal is concerned. A number of samples taken from the seam were brought down. Four families of Norwegians, belonging to the Bella Coola colony, came down on the Danube and are returning east. Most of them are old people, who did not think it advisable to start in at their time in life to make a new home in the heavy timbered country that they found at Bella Coola.

Mrs. Nash, whose husband fell from the deck of the City of Topeka and was drowned, secured a searching party and is making a search along the coast for his body. As the currents run towards the shores of the island, there is every probability of the body being found.

THIRSTY NEW YORK.

Strong Efforts Made by the Police to Enforce the Law.

New York, July 29.—The World today says: "This great metropolis more nearly resembled the Sahara yesterday than ever before in its history. The police department made a prodigious effort to enforce the excise law. Never before were so many policemen out of uniform employed to watch the side doors of the saloons. An attempt was made to interfere with clubs, but into only one did a policeman gain an entrance. Special Officer Fraser reached the buffet and ordered a cocktail. When it was found that he was not a member he was not served. To the honest, respectable man who goes to the saloon occasionally to

drink his beer; to the man who spends a large part of his time in those places, and who calls the keeper by his first name, places were open. For the man who had plenty of money and who is not compelled to consider pennies and dollars, there was all the drink he could swallow. Saloon keepers sold to every man they knew personally. Hard working men, who feel beer a necessity, but who have not the honor of the saloon keeper's acquaintance, were turned away.

GRANITE CREEK MINES.

The Stevenson, Campbell-Johnson and Captain Scott Propositions.

"Wanderer," writing in the Kamloops Sentinel, says: Granite City, barring the presence of several cabins, is a city by virtue of the palmy days of old, and not present attainments. Years ago, when the C. P. R. was about through, the creek was struck and thousands poured in. There were lively times for a year or two, a dozen hotels, and several stores, and log cabins and shanties of all kinds without number, and lots of gold. But the rich placer workings played out and things fell flat; only one or two who had secured specially good say staying on. Now things bid fair to see a return of the old prosperity, if not on the old lines and of the old magnitude, still of respectable proportion. But that will be in the future—what is being done now is preparing the way. A big outfit is at work, or more correctly a big proposition is owned by a syndicate, which is now getting things into shape. Bob Stevenson, one of the promoters of the company, is the president and also manager of the works. The benches are staked out for a mile or two along the creek, and are said to contain rich pay—not of course rich in ordinary individual handling but rich for hydraulic working. In fact there are big stretches of benches on different creeks that have been taken up, and time doubtless, if all goes well, will see their development. There are a few men working on the Tulameen, two or three miles lower down (Mr. Thomas, manager) in the interests of Mr. Hogg, the secretary of the same loan and trust company which engineered the Stevenson outfit.

Work on the Stevenson claim is progressing. There has been delay in the getting in of piping for the hydraulic and the machinery for the saw mill. But the saw mill, N. Barwick, sawyer, has now started running, and turned out some two thousand feet at the first run, although it has a much larger capacity if there was sufficient water. Water now is getting low, but Mr. Stevenson anticipates being able to complete the requirements, getting lumber sawn, flume built, and a wash-up for some weeks before shutting down. This will demonstrate approximately the value of the next year's operation. There is a considerable amount of fluming to the place of the intake of the water and a great amount of work in grading and fixing it necessary to say that everybody believes there is a good thing in it, if not a big thing, and perhaps it may turn out better and bigger than expected. There are not many men working at present, and probably not many will be required, even when going full blast, until other sections of land are operated on. Then it is likely Granite camp may look up again and be a thriving little place.

There is another outfit, called the Campbell-Johnson's, which is working some seven miles up the creek the fore part of the year, running a tunnel with a view to reaching bedrock. After doing considerable work and running a tunnel some hundreds of feet, the operation was suspended for the present, pending further instructions from the company. Mr. Campbell-Johnson has been away on the company's business to England, and only returned recently, and it is likely work will be resumed either this fall or next spring. There is also work in prospect by the same company on a neighboring creek. Mr. Lambert is the working manager.

On the Similkameen work is well forward, lumber for fluming almost complete, done with whip saw most of it, but sometimes the unforeseen happens, but if anything in the way of a rustle will do it, it will be done. There is a saw mill now on the ground and it only needs a little patience and we shall hear what is going to be the result of the mining lease. Some of the men have been paid off, as their services ceased to be required; and at first there were, all told, some 40 men in the camp. This staff will be further reduced when the flume is running, until next year when fresh ground is dealt with. And here it may be said that the benches for miles have been taken up by the company, or by individual members. Prospecting and experimenting have been done, and if everything goes right next year, it seems likely that in this section of country there will be a rather lively hum. But still, do not let it be supposed that it will mean anything big, as ordinarily understood, in the way of crowds of men. Crowds of men are not required in hydraulic mining. But if the yellow stuff is found, that will set things going all round, in Similkameen, in Granite, in Nicola and everywhere, and that is what some people, after their own fashion, are praying for.

There is another smaller outfit working on the same stream, three or four miles below, and quite a number of individual prospects in and around the vicinity. But it looks as if whatever was the cost in other days when a man could get gold by the handful out of a shovelful of gravel, with a rock now, there is not much show for anybody except on hydraulic lines. The workable gravel has been played out—now is the day of the benches and monitors, and piping, and a big head of water, with money to back it, and a moneyed syndicate at the work.

GET STRONG

by taking

Johnston's Fluid Beef.



KEEP STRONG

by taking it

Regularly

CERTIFICATED TEACHERS.

List of Teachers Who Successfully Passed the Examinations.

The list of successful candidates for teachers' certificates is given below. The examination was conducted in Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops, by J. Anderson, B.A., Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, M.A., Rev. W. D. Barber, M.A., and E. Oldum, M.A., during the first week of the present month:

FIRST CLASS—GRADE A.

Barron, Thomas John, B.A., McGill university, Montreal, 1885.

FIRST CLASS—GRADE A.

Maximum Marks, 4550.

McTaggart, Henry Allen, 3037

Bennett, Ellen Christine, 2773

FIRST CLASS—GRADE B.

Maximum Marks, 3750.

Sanderson, Mina, 2767

Bennett, John Bertram, 2767

Matthew, Alfred H. F., 2573

Gordon, Jessie Fisher, 2534

Shepard, Frank Elgin, 2470

Brown, Francis Ann, 2463

Laffere, Henry W. H., 2416

Boyer, George Mason, 2382

Trembath, Jennie, 2382

Byrne, Edna Louise, 2357

Rowe, John Arthur, 2328

Kirkendall, Jessie, 2318

Lange, Sarah L., 2307

Fowell, Lottie M., 2291

Monroe, Catherine, 2286

Stroppe, Norah, 2282

Nickerson, Laura, 2256

Watson, Frederic J., 2255

Ray, Martin James, 2253

King, John William H., 2251

SECOND CLASS—GRADE A.

Maximum Marks, 3150.

Beattie, Emily, 2211

Lawson, Maria, 2173

Kirkendall, Lizzie, 2142

Furness, Katherine, 2081

Barnes, Catherine Ann, 2084

Hart, Ida, 2069

Stroppe, Norah, 2056

Elmsley, Ada Byron, 2051

Noble, Alice Louise, 2041

McMahon, Martha, 2028

Hopkins, Nicholas R., 2027

LePestre, Eva Anne, 2024

Shine, Mrs. Alex Gray, 2014

Moore, John, 1974

McTavish, Peter D., 1868

Blackburn, Louise M., 1839

Uren, Fanny, 1835

Blackburn, Louise M., 1839

McLaren, Louise M., 1839

Rhodes, Amy A., 1804

Nash, Grace Ellen, 1804

McLennan, Archibald D., 1802

SECOND CLASS—GRADE B.

Maximum Marks, 3150.

Monk, John Hector, 1753

Truswell, Sarah B., 1686

Shelton, Henry Campbell, 1622

Harrison, Frederick, 1618

Howard, Beadie, 1558

Mulachy, William, 1553

Fraser, Henry Archibald, 1552

McDonald, Archibald A., 1550

Kendall, Arthur Lehman, 1541

Hauer, Mary Paulina, 1539

Kendall, George, 1533

Walker, Maude M. R., 1533

Hall, George William, 1526

Renwick, Lilian R., 1508

Gray, Ethel Myers, 1508

Mulligan, Ella, 1507

Murton, Sarah, 1504

Burnet, Minnie E., 1503

Hartney, Margaret, 1488

McMahan, Heather Helen, 1488

Gairns, Robert H., 1487

Lawson, Winifred C., 1483

Dell, Mabel, 1482

Codson, Mabel, 1479

Winby, William Norman, 1478

DeBou, Edith Sophia, 1477

Brechin, Robert, 1475

Fletcher, Mary Elizabeth, 1473

Moss, Laura Emma, 1472

Wright, John V., 1471

Sharples, Elizabeth J., 1470

Yell, Carolyn Louise, 1462

Jessie, Edith Maude, 1467

Thornber, Catherine Grace, 1467

Woodman, May, 1466

Caspeil, Edmund, 1464

McCulloch, Jennie Long, 1460

McLennan, Peter A., 1452

Morrison, John Clarke, 1452

Lewis, Edith, 1442

Currie, Flora May, 1435

Campbell, Leonard A., 1430

Millard, Gertrude R., 1430

Tait, David, 1427

McLellan, Mrs. Ella B., 1426

Trembath, Agnes, 1417

Ward, Mary Ellen, 1416

Higginson, Jane Elizabeth, 1411

Conway, Edmund John, 1404

Wolfenden, Kate C., 1390

Robertson, Margaret M., 1384

Fraser, Mary Isabel, 1383

Loat, Gertrude Jane, 1381

Shortreed, Christina, 1380

Johnson, Jennie Alice, 1388

Abercrombie, Mary Lena, 1385

McTaggart, Isabella, 1385

Moffat, Maude L., 1380

Sison, Roberta F., 1385

Pixton, Robert James, 1370

Sylvester, Louise M., 1349

Dobson, Mary Gray, 1341

Carter, Ethel Jane, 1336

McKinnon, Mary, 1331

Stevenson, Clara E., 1329

McDowell, Marcus, 1320

McMillan, Caroline, 1318

Sison, Roberta F., 1315

Moore, Bibianne, 1295

Young, Hazel, 1284

Wolfenden, Mabel, 1279

THIRD CLASS—GRADE A.

Maximum Marks, 1850.

Taylor, Mrs. Frances E., 1218

Berton, Isabel M. F., 1088

Wood, Mabel V., 1070

Campbell, Ernest, 1069

Thomas, Matilda, 1065

Robertson, Jennie, 1063

Haper, Emily, 1054

McGregor, John, 1053

Bowman, Clyde Lucetta, 1008

Watlock, Ethel Mary, 1008

Sweeney, Jennie, 979

Sayer, Elizabeth, 985

Marshall, L. Mabel, 976

Eldridge, Julia May, 975

THIRD CLASS—GRADE B.

Maximum Marks, 1850.

Beattie, Florence, 1165

HENDERSON, RICHARD ARTHUR

Parker, Edith Clara, 1128

Grant, Lillian May, 1111

Turner, George Duncan, 1101

Lee, Eleanor Annie, 1093

Austin, Catherine Ellen, 1081

Tanner, Rebecca, 1081

Norcross, Norman, 1071

Richardson, Charles S., 1069

Macfarlane, Edith M., 1068

Clayton, Walter, 1064

Buttner, Annie L., 1064

Nicholas, Minnie Eleanor, 1044

Morgan, Arthur David, 1040

Wilson, Elizabeth,