prospective, of the settlers in the inundated district. They saw, too, that he remained away from his riding when his personal interests required him to be among his constituents. But his devotion to duty and his disinterestedness appeared to his opponents in no higher light than that of affording them an opportunity of stealing a march upon him. And they did steal a march upon him. And they did steal a march upon him. They sent a man from the district which he was working so hard to relieve a perfect stranger to East Kootenay and aman who had no interest in the country—to oppose him. The Opposition in this case acted upon the maxim so hateful to the case himself and other members of the City Council charged with being implication; the city Council charged with be 'All's fair in politics." We are rejoiced that their tactics in this case have been defeated. Col., Baker was too highly esteemed in the district and was too well grounded in the confidence of the electors to be beaten by the ablest man that the Opposition had to send among them. There are indications that Mr. Schou made the most of his opportunities, and a letter of his that was published shortly after his arrival in East Kootensy showed that he was carrying out the policy of the Opposition, and that he considered everything fair that was calculated to secure his return. He was disappointed, and in our estimation he richly deserved the defeat he sustained.

ALTOGETHER UNNECESSARY.

We cannot see what object the Newstion controversy. It cannot expect to delude the voters of Vancouver City and the District of New Westminster further than elections yet to take place. The News-Advertiser has done its work and it ought to

better for itself and the party for which it speaks. The Opposition the wage-earners in the United States all honest men, and that there is not the of the principles that underlie the Decaand no one knows what is its policy. Its the present agitation, and is there newspaper organs have already begun to not a better and a more peaceful quarrel, and the want of agreement among way of bringing about reform than that reits members is very apparent to anyone who sorted to by Debs and the others? Appearhas an opportunity of seeing what is going ances are just now that the strike will be on beneath the surface. The indications at put down with a strong hand, and that the present are that it will require a better man railroads will soon be in operation again than is yet known to the public to unite the without any benefit being gained by either scattered and disheartened Opposition and the railway hands or the Pullman operatives. to prevent its falling into contempt. The The agitation appears to a very large num-Advertiser is not, we think, qualified to do ber of United States citizens to be not a moveattempt.

IDIOTIC CRIMINALS.

Mr. Kitchen, in the Chilliwack post-office, is one of those crimes which men who are much more fools than knaves, commit. The ballots had all been counted on the day of election and a record made of them, so that it would be impossible to spoil any of them without the act being discovered. Mr. Cawley, we are proud to see, scorns to take the slightest advantage of the crime committed for his benefit, and we are very sure that the Government will place no difficulty in the Government will place no difficulty in the way of the man for whom the majority of votes was polled getting the seat to which he was elected. They, no doubt, will also do all in their power to discover and bring to justice the miserable creatures who come. to justice the miserable creatures who committed the crime.

THE DOMINION FRANCHISE.

The Dominion franchise is to be in many respects changed. It is to be more nearly nilated to the franchises of the several provinces than it is at present. The following abstract of the new measure is taken from the Toronto Mail of the 5th inst. :

In the first place, then, the old Franchise Act and all its amendments are repealed and the Dominion registration is established and the Dominion registration is established on a new basis. The principle underlying the Dominion franchise is to be the provincial qualification with certain exceptions. The clause fixing this point says: "Except as hereinafter otherwise provided, the qualification of voters at a Dominion election

They first entranchies the person who, because they had Demision offices, are distinct to the most of the distinction of the coming election Col. Baker remained at the post of day. He was energed in a good and a necessary work, and he was deter and no represent the coming election Col. Baker remained at the post of day. He was energed in a good and a necessary work, and he was deter and no represent the coming election Col. Baker remained at the post of day. He was energed in a good elector and the coming election Col. Baker remained at the post of day. He was energed in a good elector and no consensy to the coming election Col. Baker remained as the post of day. He was energed in a good elector and no consensy to the coming election Col. Baker remained as the post of day. He was energed in a good elector and no consensy to the coming election Col. Baker remained as the post of day. He was energed in a good elector and no consensy to the coming election Col. Baker remained as the post of day. He was energed in a good elector and no consensy to the coming election Col. Baker remained as the post of day. He was energed in a good elector and no consensy to the coming election Col. Baker remained as the post of day. He was energed in a good elector and no consensy to the coming election Col. Baker remained as the post of day. He was energed in a good elector and no consensy to the coming election Col. Baker remained as the post of day. He was energed in a good elector and no consensy to the coming election Col. Baker remained as the post of day. He was energed in a good elector and no consensy to the coming election Col. Baker remained as the post of day. He was energed in a good elector and no consensy to the conting of the college of the col

country as well as in the United States who are of the opinion that Debs and Sovereign and other leaders directing the strike in the United States are furthering the cuase of one thought of charging an alderman with ted to arbitration and amicably settled, Labor, But are they really doing so? They have brought about a state of things that, Advertiser has in continuing the ante-elector for the present at any rate, is most disastrous to the working-man and the workingwoman. In times of disturbance like the they have already been deluded, and it is a those who earn their daily bread hopeless task to attempt to influence the by their daily wages. The number of by their daily wages. The number of wage-earners who have stopped earning voluntarily and those whom the strike has thrown out of work incidentally and against be satisfied. It has worked hard to con- thrown out of work incidentally and against firm old prejudices and to intensify deep-

of the Republic. Who is to rule over the real issue we quote the following paragraph are: from the Springfield Republican, one of the

For the authorities of this country, state and national, to yield to Debs is out of the question. They cannot do it with safety or

gle, it may be taken for granted that Debs cannot succeed. The law against which he has arrayed himself must triumph,

disputes than that resorted to by the Amerion a new basis. The principle underlying the Dominion franchise is to be the provincial qualification with certain exceptions. The clause fixing this point says: "Except as hereins from the transfer otherwise provided, the qualification of voters at a Dominion election shall, in any province of Canada, be that established by the laws in force in such province on the first day of June, in the year during which the lists for use at sunsh election." In plain English, whatever the provincial law said on the first of June is to rule for the purposes of the Federal revision of that this wastructed by once thing. This would be tantamount to a reversion to the provincial lists, were it not for the exceptions cover a great deal of ground.

The present duty charged on nuts, and plums shall be reduced by one-third.

Any commercial advantage granted by Canada to any third power, especially in the free doubt of which was a loss on every plece of work that was turned out of wheir shops. If the men were convinced that there was a loss on every plece of work that was turned out of wheir shops. If the men were convinced that they would not insist upon higher was aid on the first of June is to rule for the purposes of the Federal revision of that the provincial lists, were it not for the exceptions pointed to in the clause. The exceptions cover a great deal of ground.

The present duty charged on nuts, at the provincial dead to suffering or to disorder and crime. Nothing was easier than to estile the Pull and disputes at the pull and dispute as the sain to wages. The Pullmans said that they were during the could not afford to pay more than they were during that they were exceptions of spirits, and in which such disputes as this on be quickly and authority and province of spirits, and for each degree of strength in excess of 26 per cent. of proof spirits, and in a province of the feedble and fitful efforts as of provinced like the Pull and the provinced like the provinced lies to underly the province of the province of the provin can labor leaders, and a way that does not soaps, savons de Marseille (castile soaps) lead to suffering or to disorder and crime

Dominion might take the British Columbia of corruption be carefully sifted, and the voters' lists and adopt them without a single blame, if any, laid upon the right shoulders.

the accusation of wrongfully making money company and its operatives. There are, no doubt, a good many in this at the expense of the citizens were not calagainst whom they are brought. There was Had the disagreement between the Pullms and spent more money than was munities saved from terror and anxiety. necessary, but no one believed that the mistakes were designedly made or that the money supposed to have been wasted somplete result of its efforts will be seen in a few days. But for the present its work is adone. The cause has been tried and the verdict in part rendered. Further denunciation is a mere waste of breathorthe impotent outcome of foiled malice and defeated hate. The News-Advertiser has other work on hand, and the sooner it sets about it the better for itself and the party ing the citizens who have placed confidence in them to the extent of a single dollar.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

The French Treaty which Parliament has been asked to ratify was made on the 6th of February, 1893. There has been some unnecessary delay in the ratification of this lectual development at which they treaty. The act ratifying the treaty does had arrived, and have endeavored to the work, but it might at least make the ment to benefit the working class, but a ceived the sanction of the Governor-General. struggle for mastery between the labor It remains in abeyance until a day named those communities was short and unhappy. in a proclamation made by the Governor- They have, one after another, died out, The spoiling of the ballots marked for people, President Cleveland or President this proclamation will be long delayed. As principles which they discarded are still Debs? Consequently these citizens consider our readers may have forgotten the precise living and are still acted upon by millions. it their bounden duty to uphold Cleveland nature of the treaty, we give below a list of and to put down Dabs. To show that we the articles which are by it to be admitted viewed from a social and an earthly standare not misstating what many regard as the into France at "the minimum tariff." They

from the Springfield Republican, one of the ablest as well as the most moderate of the newspapers of the United States. It says: honor. Honest people do not wish them to do it, whatever the cost of resistance may be. The issue at Pullman is now no longer in sight. We now have a fight between society and Debsism. When this is settled we can talk about the other related matters, and not till then.

When honest, law-abiding men come to the conclusion that they cannot afford to allow Debs to get the upper hand of the Government in this strugtile. It is understood fully to Canada.

Those articles of French production which are to be admitted and the terms on which

are to be admitted and the terms on which they are admitted into Canada are as fol-

which he has arrayed nimself must triumpu, and when it has obtained the victory what will the working classes have in return for all their suffering? Simply nothing but bits their remembrances of strife and defeat.

1. Non-sparking wines gauging 15 degrees by the centismal alcoholmeter or less, or according to the Canadian system of testing containing 26 per cent. or less of alcoholmeter or less, or according to the Canadian system of testing containing 26 per cent. or less of alcoholmeter or less, or according to the Canadian system of testing containing 26 per cent.

er cent.

2. The present duty charged on common

worthy alderman being an honest man, who desires to see the city's business done in a businesslike way, is naturally indignant when he sees himself and other members of the City Council charged with being implicated in a corrupt transaction, one, in the language of the Times, which "bears all the appearance of a gross job." He is not content to remain quiet under such an im-

cases. In the settlement of mensoing in-ternational controversies arbitration has been resorted to with the most satisfactory voters' lists and adopt them without a single change, for there are no disabilities in this Province. All British subjects above twenty-one years of age who have been in the country the proper length of time and who are not criminals, lunatics or paupers, are eligible to vote. Our law disfranchises no one, whatever may be his compation and whoever may be his employer. It is really the most liberal franchise that there is in the Dominion, and works well.

The most liberal franchise that there is in the council of who are charged with wrong-doing, made apparent.

WHO ARE THE SUFFERERS?

blame, if any, laid upon the right shoulders. Aldermen should be made to feel that it is been resorted to with the most astifactory results, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of submitting to this method of settlement every international dispute which cannot be amicably adjusted by diplomacy. It is really one, whatever may be his compation and whoever may be his employer. It is really the general public is not affected by a thousand majority? Suppose the contest had been whether dannot be amicably adjusted by diplomacy. In the case of railway strikes arbitration would seem to be a public necessity. Ordinating the general public is not affected by a thousand majority? Suppose the contest had been whether dannot be amicably adjusted by diplomacy. In the case of railway strikes arbitration would seem to be a public necessity. Ordinating the general public is not affected by a thousand majority? Suppose the contest had been whether dannot be amicably adjusted by diplomacy. In the case of railway strikes arbitration would seem to be a public necessity. Ordinating the general public is not affected by a thousand majority? Suppose the contest had been whether dannot be amicably adjusted by diplomacy. In the case of railway strikes arbitration would seem to be a public necessity. Ordinating the proposed in the case of railway strikes arbitration would seem to be a public necessity. Ordinating the wish of the other side to the wish

It is greatly to be hoped that this reme culated to injure the reputation of the man dy will soon be applied to all labor disputes a time, and that not very long ago, when no Company and its work people been submitcorruption. The members of the Council great disasters would have been averted, made mistakes, they did foolish things, immense losses prevented and whole com-

THE VALUE OF OLD THINGS.

the age we live in, is certain to live miser- Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. Justice the age we live in, is certain to live miserably and to come to a bad end. We speak of the principles that underlie the Decalogue apart from what is generally considered their religious sense—merely as principles by which men as members of society must be guided if that society is to live and prosper. Men and women have in different many considerable and Mr. Justice Mr. E. V. Bodwell and Mr. A. E. McPhillips appear for the plaintiffs, Peter Larsen & Co.; Mr. G. H. Hunter for the defendant. The plaintiffs are appealing from an order of Judge Spinks made at Nelson, discharging the lien upon the ground of non-compliance with the statute, in that the time the work was discontinued was indefinitely stated. i. e. on or about the statute, in the absentee accusers might have relied.

These were, first: irregularity in acting upon the Statute of 1898 before it had actually been brought into force, which could only be done by an Order in Council.

But this seems, though an irregularity, to be quite inadequate to support the charge of corruption against the Minister. The Statute of 1898 was brought into operation by an Order. slightest danger of any one of them wrong. logue apart from what is generally considages of the world regarded the rules of conduct prescribed by those commandments as not suited to their times or to the stage of moral and intel-

> point are very old indeed, but they are not the less precious and effective for being old. They are few and exceedingly simple, but they form the purest, the best and the most practical system of ethics that the world has ever seen or ever will see. The nan who regulates his conduct by Christian principles must be a perfect man in every relation of life. It is impossible to imagine a better man than he and the more closely he lives up to those principles the better he must be. In the same way the community whose members should regulate their intercourse with each other by those ancient principles must be as perfect a community as can possibly be imagined. A society in which all the members in their intercourse with each other acted upon the rule which is so precious that it has by common consent been called "the golden rule," would be troubled with very few indeed of the evils that afflict modern society. The community in which all men did toothersas they would that others should do to them, would be as happy, as peaceful and as prosperous as it is possible

Cariboo might be referred to (but this was not a square fight), Nanaimo also.

It is perfectly clear that these three elected members might vote either for or against the government without doing little or any harm to the electorate, for the three members only represent 47 voters.

The majority rule, but who are the majority in the three districts mentioned? The votes are as shown nearly equally divided—three members represent the one half—is three members represent the one half—is the other half to be unrepresented alto-gether? Are the so-called representatives, Prentice, Kennedy and Kitchen, elected by such small majorities, equal, for instance,

become Mahomedans?

Verily there is something askew in the verily there is something askew in the idea that the majority must rule and the minority tamely submit.

Do Messrs. Prentice, Kennedy, Kitchen, Walkem and Adams represent anybody save themselves and fifty people? What are the ethics in this case? Stay at home, an coalesce with the groom majority of the or coalesce with the gross majority, or "g

IMPORTANT APPEAL CASE.

A very important appeal case involving the money supposed to have been wasted went into the pockets of any of the aldermen.

Some people have acquired the habit of the change in the way of regarding members of the council and acceptance of the council and be satisfied. It has worked hard to confirm old prejudices and to intensify deep rooted dislikes; it has done what it could to blacken the character of the Government and to misrepresent its acts. The complete result of its efforts will be seen in a few days. But for the present its work is done. The cause has been tried and the verdict in part rendered. Further denunciation is a mere waste of breather the impotent of the working class.

It may be said that this is true, but if the countries and against of the council in the esteem of the citizens. It is to be hoped that the inquiries of the Boyal Commission which Mr. Keith-Wilson asks for will result in making it clear that there is no foundation whatever for the reflections on the integrity only of the men, but of the working class.

It may be said that this is true, but if the through of the council in the esteem of the council in the center will may be counted by the hundred that the inquiries of the Boyal Commission which Mr. Keith-Wilson asks for will result in may be council to raise the council in the esteem of the council in the esteem of the council in the esteem of the council in the center will be seen in making it clear that the inquiries of the Boyal Commission which Mr. Keith-Wi

> 000. An appeal is now proceeding before was indefinitely stated, i. e. on or about the 10th Jan., 1894 , when the statute called for such time to be stated. Several other grounds of objection were made by the defendant at the trial, but all were over-ruled and held in favor of the plaintiff. These further grounds are being gone into on ap-peal and the defendants will urge that the railway as being declared a railway for the

railway as being declared a railway for the general advantage of Canada, under the act of 1893, is not subject to a charge of lien, that being against public policy.

The argument occupied all day yesterday, and Mr. Bodwell was still speaking when adjournment was taken. He will be followed b, Mr. McPhillips on the same side. The case comes on again at 11 colock lhis morning and will take at least one more day.

MARINE NOTES.

Since the barkentine Wrestler was placed on the beach she has toppled over, and in this condition she is now lying. The vessel is not in very bad shape, for at any time he can easily be righted.

The Alaska steamship City of Topeka uched here on her way North before day light yesterday, carrying her usual complement of passangers and freight.

A shipment of seven large casks of seal-akins and several bundles of bear, otter and mink, for London, Eng., was made by Liebes & Co. yesterday.



MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN GURE
BLUEFOUNT, L. I., N.Y., Jan. 15, 1894.

Or. B. J. RENDALU CO., transported base based.

KENDALL'S SPAYIN CUR Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO. Str. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Curwith good success for Curbs on two horses and it is the best Liminent I have ever used.

Its the best Liniment I have ever used.

Yours truly, August Francisco.

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WOLTH A GUINEA A BOX BEEGHAM

SICK HEADACHE. Disordered Liver, efc.

They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs Regulating the Secretions, restoring long lost Complexion, bringing back the Keer Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the homan frame. These Facts are admitted by thousands, in all classes of Society. Largest Sale in the World. Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Wholesale Agts. Evans & Sons, Ld. Montreal, For sale by all druggists.

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ROYAL COMMISSION.

The following report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into certain matters concerning the Nakusp & Slocan Railway is published for general informa-By Command.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE.

Dep. Provincial Secretary

REPORT. To the Honourable Edgar Dewdney, Lieuten. ant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia:

We, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Commission of the twentieth day of April, 1894, to inquire into certain matters therein mentioned, concerning the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company, have the honour to report that the manner in which that inquiry has been made, and the evidence taken therein will appear by the record of the proceedings o the Commission, which we have the honour te submit herewith,

It will be seen from the notes of evidence that, though full notice was given of the time and place of sitting, and also, in our opinion, a sufficient intimation that the measurable ex-penses of witnesses would be recouped to them through the Commissioners, no one has though fit to appear in support of the accusations.

forward some facts upon which he suggested

The whole transaction has been confirmed and ratified by the Statute of 1894, and the irregu larity, so far from demonstrating that the Min ster was then the agent of the Company, points distinctly in the opposite direct since it would have been the first care and duty of such an agent to see that everything was in order.

And secondly : Mr. Beaven pointed out that in the opinion of many persons, the undertaking which the Statute of 1894 imposed upon the Sovernment, in lieu of that under the Statute of the former year, was so manifestly disadsuld only have been introduced and supported through corrupt motives; though it must be added that he did not make such a charge.

It does not follow, of course, that a bad bargain must be a corrupt bargain. An honest Minister, with no motive or desire except to serve his Province, might make a mistake. We do not wish to suggest for a moment that any such mistake has occurred in the matter into which we have been inquiring. On the con. trary we think that under the evidence adduced, and the arguments addressed to us, only one conclusion is open to us, and that is that the arrangement for the construction of the Nakusp & slocan Railway which was ratified by the Act of 1894, is more advantageous to the Province than the arrangement contemplated by the Act of 1893, and we have had no difficulty in arriving at that conclusion. But, how-ever that may be, on the issues more directly submitted to us by the Commission, there we think no room for doubt, and we find as lows, that is to say :--

Firstly: That the Honourable the Premier of the Province, in advising the guarantees nentioned in the said Commission, did not work for the Company, but worked for the Province :

Secondly: That the etatement made by the Honourab's Member for Nanaimo District, in his place in the Legislative Assembly, that it appeared that the Honourable the Leader of the Government had been working for the Company and not for the Province, is net true ; Thirdly: That no corrupt motives of any kind existed with or influenced Your Honour's Ministers in the advice tendered by them to Your Honour in relation to the Nakusp and S'ocan Railway Company;

Fourthly: That no one of Your Honour's Minters has had, or has, any interest, directly or indirectly, in
(a.) The Nakusp and Slocan Railway Com

Dany; or (b.) In the Construction Company by which uch railway is being built; or (c.) In any contract by or with either of the said Companies, either in furnishing materials

All of which is respectfully submitted. Dated the 15th day of May, A.D. 1894. MATT. B. BEGBIE, GEO. W. BURBIDGE.

or supplies, or in any way whatsoever.

STRIKE COL

The Railw y Man Entertain the l

Refusal of Labor C Co-operate With Railway

hreatenings on the fied Operatives to Violer

CHICAGO, July 13 -Eu

ordered the great railway more ineffectual attempt ment to-day. He drew up tion to the general man have the men return to vided they be reinstated er positions, without made an exception any man who has been c but offered to have all the immediately. He says the was inspired by a desire public good as the st unimportant in its extended until it no threatens not only interest, but the peace and common country. This common country. This signed by Debs, Howard principal officers of the taken by them to Mayor their request presente managers' association. was not in session, but after members had been consult to Mayor Hopkins without with the information that I whatever from Debs, Howe could be received or con

nanagers' association. This action of the st taken, it is said, not becau defeat, but in order that t harmony with the suggest Cleveland made in announce appoint an investigation.

The refusal of the gers to even consider which would necessitate th men engaged to fill the stri would place them sgain in organization which had par days, was a decide union. Following it came two days' deliberations of labor leaders called by S leaders of all the big organ of the American Railway Knights of Labor, decided the men they represented general strike. They expr with the Pullman employes strike at this time of gene pression would be an act of

Early in the day the acti Cleveland had been hailed I as a victory for the organiz as they claim to have obta time a recognition of the properties by the President States. The strike lead a settlement. The fail only unconditional surrend the bitter end. They choshold that the strike in spite of what the railwa They claim to be able to do fectively here and declare tion of the managers will so

been undecided. Meetings were held to-dozen halls and strong talk The danger of a resort to of the more excitable of the sympathisers still exist the methods of the duty at the subon duty at the cates apprehension amo authority. The guard line tended into the street and lowed on the sidewalk building. It is said that service advised extending

against the use of dynamit The railways operated assenger trains to day, as for several days past, a national and state troops gr but U.S. Marshal Arnold his force of deputies. Judge Grosscup gave t them that in case evidence showing that the mails

inter-state commerce interl result of an agreement by others to order to crossition the inc ow high in position the they are not exempt from trial. This charg is supp result of statements of result of statements of t which have been publ the General Managers' Asso ing into a conspiracy and re trains without Pullmans. learned the evidence which has not been presented to CHICAGO, July 13.—After sion, the conference of the mittee of the American Fed ended by declaring that at a general strike of the allied a general strike of the allied unwise and injudicious. It thate this position a spe proposed a resolution which and adopted by the confer dissenting votes were by the Order of Railway Trait Morrisey, of the Brothmen, who were instructed to vote agains which declared the way Union strike a just other business transacted has the passage of a resoluting that the American Federappropriate \$10,000 to as Debs in the cases to be a pendirg against him in the The following is a propagathe conference:

tion of labor and the execu representatives of the nat national associations and railway men called to mee Chicago on July 12, 1894.
"In the light of all the able, and in view of the p forced to the conclusion terests of the unions American Federation of I they refrain from particip

"The great industrial u tating this country has calmly and fully considered

of the executive committee

the conference :