

The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

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mailed postpaid at 25c per week of Canada
(except the City) and United States at the
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One Year \$1.00
Six Months75
Three Months50
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and
the United States.

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Night Editor.

\$10 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as
will lead to the conviction of anyone
stealing the Colonist from the doors
of subscribers.

THE AGENT-GENERAL.

The action of the house in making the
Agent-General, when appointed under the
new arrangement, not removable except
by a vote of the legislature was excep-
tional, but the office is an exceptional
one. The position of Agent-General of
British Columbia is unlike any other in
the gift of the provincial government.
The holder of the office ought to be a
man well versed in British Columbia
matters through long residence in the
province. He ought to feel that in tak-
ing the position he holds it as long as
he discharged its duties acceptably,
because it would necessitate removal
from his home here and the breaking up
of all his social and family connections,
as well as the sacrifice of any business
which he might have. This sacrifice
might not be immediate, but it would be
sure to take place very soon. If we had
a leisure class here, fit for such positions,
it might be well enough to make the
tenure of office terminable upon the
whim of the government for the time
being, but we venture to say that there
is no man in this province, who is fitted
by experience and ability to fill such an
important post who would accept it with-
out some guarantee that he could re-
tain it. An exceptional case might arise,
where a man, for some private reason,
might be willing to take the place for
a short time, but even this is open to
doubt. When the Agent-General goes
to London, he should feel that his posi-
tion has the elements of permanency
about it, and be able to arrange matters
accordingly. The decision of the house
will be wholly satisfactory to the coun-
try.

THE LOAN BILL.

In amending the Loan Bill, as origi-
nally brought down, so as to provide for
the submission of any contracts made
with railway companies under it to the
legislature for its approval, the govern-
ment has followed the course adopted
by Sir John Macdonald in the case of
the Canadian Pacific. In 1879 Parlia-
ment declared itself in favor of a con-
tract being made by the government for
the construction of this railway and
specified in a general way the terms
which it would be willing to agree to.
There was considerable delay in securing
responsible parties who would undertake
the work, and it was not until the ses-
sion of 1881 that the government was
able to bring down for ratification the
agreement made with the founders of
the great Canadian Pacific Railway
Company. It may be interesting to men-
tion who the parties were, with whom
the contract was made. They were Geo.
Stephens, Duncan McIntyre, John S.
Kennedy, Richard B. Angus, James J.
Hill, Martin, Rose & Co., and John
Reinach & Co. These Montreal, New
York, St. Paul, London and Paris were
represented in the original agreement.
The contract is set out at full length
in the acts of the session of 1881, and
the ratifying clause read as follows:
"The said contract, a copy of which
with schedule annexed, is hereby ap-
proved and ratified, and the government
is hereby authorized to perform, and
carry out the conditions thereof accord-
ing to their purport." The act also in-
corporates the company to construct the
line and grants certain concessions not
mentioned in the agreement.
There are no constitutional objections
to the assumption by a government of
the power to enter into any contract
whatever, provided the assent of the leg-
islature thereto can be obtained in ad-
vance, but it may be desirable not to
ask for such power, and this as much
in the interest of the government itself
as in that of the public. The right of
concluding a contract of this nature
without parliamentary ratification may
be opposed by government supporters
without in any way implying loss of con-
fidence in the ministry. An expenditure
of four millions is a large transaction,
and if a private member feels that his
assent, as a representative of a consti-
tuency, ought to be invited before the
contract in which it is involved are car-
ried out, he is within his rights and his
action does not imply loss of confidence.
The government has taken this view of
the case, and we think by so doing has
shown the people of British Columbia
that they have no other desire than to
reach the best possible result.

COMETS.

The Southern Hemisphere is having
rather more than its share of comets.
Not content with one with two tails, it
has another described as very brilliant.
When they have grown tired of it, it is
to be hoped they will send the two-tailed
fellow up north, for it is a long time
since this part of the world has had any-
thing of that kind to look at. Comets
are strange things. What is not known
about them would take much longer to
tell than what is. There have been
comets with one tail, comets with two
tails, comets with three tails, and comets
with no tail at all. Most of them are
so faint that only astronomers who go
out hunting for them are able to find
them, but occasionally a gorgeous one
will send its magnificent shaft of light
from the horizon to the zenith. Some
of them revolve around the sun in orbits
so elongated that it takes them
thousands of years to make the circuit.
Others travel so short a distance from
the great luminary that they revisit him
at short intervals. Others come in on a
curve that is never closed, and when they
visit us it is for the first and only time.
These are the individuals which inspire
the most respect. We may class a
comet that the sun holds in leash with
the ordinary things of the sidereal
heavens, but it is hard to know what to
think of a great monster that plunges in-
to view from the far-off realms of space,
passes on a terrific speed into the un-
known depths beyond the reach of
human observation. Whence it comes,
whether it goes, what force impels it,
what law guides its motion—all these
and many others about it are appar-
ently must forever remain an insoluble
mystery. Astronomy has familiarized
us with the idea of bodies revolving
around a central orb, and we see the
moon revolving around the earth. If
we take a telescope and look at the
moons of Jupiter or Saturn, we will
see them move in stately procession
around their planets. Therefore, when
we are told that a comet revolves around
the sun, we can grasp the thought, and
the number of years required for the
performance makes no difference. But
when we learn that a comet revolves
around nothing, but goes on and on, on
on, so far as astronomy can tell, for all
time and all eternity, we simply have
to give up thinking about it. For all
we know these bodies may be tossed
about from one stellar system to another,
getting a new impetus and a new direc-
tion from each universe of stars which
it visits—a ball, as it were, in a great
game of celestial tennis.

The world has always been curious
about comets, just as it is about every-
thing else that is unusual. It is also al-
ways just a little afraid of them. Ap-
parently there is no reason for fear.
They tell us that the earth actually
passed through the tail of a comet not
very many years ago, but no one noticed
it at the time. This is reassuring, but
on the other hand, Ignatius Donnelly in-
sisted that a comet once gave the earth
a swish with its tail and covered one
side of the globe with gravel and clay,
causing at the same time such a climat-
ic change that we have not got over it
yet. He said that the glacial period re-
sulted from this impact, and that it has
not wholly passed away. The last part
of this proposition appears to be true
enough, but just how much a comet had
to do with it remains to be proved. Don-
nelly proved his theory from legends and
other things, but as he also proved, or
claimed to have proved that Bacon
wrote Shakespeare's plays, some people
may ask for better proof than one of his
demonstrations.

According to some more or less trust-
worthy chroniclers, some very obliging
comets were kind enough to come along
in time to announce the death of Alex-
ander, Caesar and a lot of other very
distinguished people. There is one draw-
back to comets as purveyors of personal
intelligence, which arises from the fact
that no one knows what they have to
tell until after it has happened, which,
it will be admitted, somewhat detracts
from the value of their news. Therefore
we shall not undertake to indicate what
even the little one-tailed fellow visible
now down south has come to tell, much
less the mission in a news way of the
more pretentious visitor who requires
two tails to keep off the flies, or for some
other purpose, which no one knows.

And when you come to speak of comets'
tails, you have a subject upon which
you can find out just enough to convince
you that you know nothing at all about
them. A comet's tail is so thin that
dim stars can be seen through it, but
when the comet reaches the sun and
turns around on its outward journey, it
will swing that tail around half a circle,
millions upon millions of miles in length,
at lightning speed, without even bending
it out of shape. What sort of material
is that it will stand such a whirl
through space? Comets are not very
formidable, if we may believe the story
that one of them got tangled up with
Jupiter's moons and has never been the
same thing since. It is said that Biela's
comet struck the earth during the year
that Chicago was burned. There is pre-
tly good proof of this.

When the result of the Census of 1891
was announced there was great disap-
pointment in Victoria. The Colonist
said that there must have been very
serious errors, and that there were re-
ports current that many people had been
overlooked. It suggested a volunteer
census, and said that if enough people
would offer their services to take one
with very little delay and no expense.
The population given by the enumerators
was under seventeen thousand, and the
enumeration was made in July. In the
following October Mr. R. T. Wil-
liams took a census of the city. He did
not merely make an estimate, but had an
actual count of the residents made. His
figures were 23,153, and they were after-
wards accepted by the City Council as
correct. They were also submitted to the
provincial government and after-
wards to the federal government.

It is more with sorrow than anger that
we observe a tendency on the part of
the Times to print editorials on gold.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF WEALTH.

"And Lazarus died," and Lazarus
are dying about us every day. We do
not now refer to the brother of Mary
and Martha, whose restoration to life
forms one of the most interesting stories
in the New Testament, but to that other
Lazarus, who lay at the rich man's door,
feeding on the crumbs that fell from
his table, and with only the dogs for
company. This story, like that of the
young man who "went away sorrowing,
for he was very rich," is not meant as
a condemnation of wealth, but only to
direct attention to its responsibilities.
Never since the beginning of the Chris-
tian era, so far as we have record, was
there another such case of social con-
ditions. We know that Julius Caesar
accumulated vast wealth and bought his
way to power. The splendors of Cleopatra's
court show that in her time the
wealth of the nation must have been in
the hands of a few. Forget for a little
the associations which surround
Bible stories and read of Joseph's
derelict stroke of policy in gathering all
the surplus corn in Egypt. Note that
the corn was not paid for. The king
decreed that one-fifth of the crop should
go into the royal granaries. When the
famine came, the corn was not freely
distributed, but was sold not only to the
Egyptians but to the hungry of other
lands from afar to buy. This must have
vastly increased the wealth of Pharaoh.
A monarch who had all there was to eat
at his disposal had practically everything
in the land at his command. In all coun-
tries and in all ages, the rich man has
fared sumptuously every day, while Lazarus
lay dying at his door.

If there is one thing which the history
of the world teaches more plainly than
another it is that there is a limit to the
beneficial accumulation of wealth. We
suppose that Midas, whose wealth was
so great that tradition says that what-
ever he touched turned to gold, and
Croesus, whose possessions were of such
inconceivable value that his name has
ever since passed as a synonym of
riches, would not have been so foolish
who foretold that the conditions which
made it possible for them to accumulate
so much would not last. Midas, so the
story has it, was so very rich that he
prayed the gods to keep him from be-
coming any richer. In this he was a sort
of prototype of Andrew Carnegie, al-
though it is not yet apparent that the
latter is dreading of getting rich. He is
giving away what accumulates faster
than he can spend it. The lesson of
history seems to be that a type of civiliza-
tion will culminate in the massing to-
gether of vast fortunes, in the separation
of the very rich from the toiling masses
by a constantly broadening line, until a
certain point has been reached, when
the whole social fabric will go to pieces.
This has happened so often that it may
be accepted as a law governing the progress
of humanity. It is probably just as ap-
plicable to conditions in America at the
beginning of the Twentieth Century after
Christ as it was to the ancient na-
tions in the Euphrates valley in the
Twentieth Century before Christ. Things
have reached that pass on this continent
that a dozen men can meet in an office
in New York and of their own mere
motion set every railway wheel, every tele-
graph instrument and half the furnace
fires in a nation embracing over three
million square miles of territory and con-
taining a population of more than sev-
enty millions of people. It is not a
state of things as this, and those which
prevailed in the days of monopoly
which preceded the fall of the Roman
Empire is in detail only, not in principle.

It may be said, with much truth, that
the responsibility for the preservation of
our existing civilization rests with the
few very rich men who are behind the
money power, and that it is their duty
to see to it that the control of so much of
the machinery of that civilization, and it
is also possible that they may be in-
capable of discharging it. One may well
fear for the result. Jeremiahs are not
to our taste. We prefer the language
of hopefulness. But it is impossible to
look with complacency upon what is
going on about us, and to reflect that
a slight misuse of the tremendous power
associated with these vast accumulations
of wealth may at any time precipitate
financial disaster, if not grave social dis-
turbance.

These unhappy persons who suffer from
nervousness and dyspepsia should use Car-
ter's Little Blue Pills, which are gently
but powerfully purgative, and restore the
system to health. Price 25 cents.

THE CENSUS.

The numerous guesses received by the
Colonist in respect to the population of
Victoria and British Columbia, show
that there is a very wide difference of
opinion on this point. Between the gen-
tleman who thinks there are only a little
over 53,000 white people in the province
and the lady who thinks the figures are
upwards of a million, there is sufficient
margin to prove that there is not any-
thing resembling unanimity of opinion
on this very interesting subject. We
have nothing but authority for the op-
timistic guess of upwards of 70,000 popu-
lation for Victoria, but we fear the cen-
sus will fall at least a few scores short
of this.

The position taken in the census yester-
day in regard to the census of Victoria
has met with very general approval.
We may mention that it was this work-
ship called the attention of His Wor-
ship the Mayor to take one of the ques-
tion, in consequence of which it was
up at a meeting of the City Council and
secured the appointment of a committee
to deal with the matter. We are glad
to see that His Worship is about to ask
the council to provide for a census of
the city at a very early day. This
census will simply make an estimate of
the people and nothing else, and if the
council decides to act upon his sug-
gestion, as we most earnestly hope it
will, the people ought to co-operate in
every possible way.

It is said that in consequence of the
errors shown in the census of Victoria
in 1891, the "Largest Province" of
British Columbia has been made the
Dominion government that the

subsidy was increased by an allowance
upon 23,000 people in addition to those
shown by the official returns. The sec-
ond enumeration was made by a private
gentleman, whose public-spirited action
in that regard realized for British Col-
umbia \$184,000 in ten years.

MR. WHITE'S MISSION.

Mr. William Whyte is being sent by
the Canadian Pacific Railway Company
to examine into the openings presented
by Siberia for Canadian products. He
will go by way of London and make his
way from St. Petersburg across to
Viadravsk, and thence home by way
of Victoria. It will be two or three
years yet before the Siberian railway is
completed, but the Canadian Pacific is
taking time by the forelock and proposes
to be ready to enter the new territory
as soon as it has been opened to com-
merce. It is thought that there will be
a great demand in Siberia for manufac-
tured products of all kinds, which Can-
ada can furnish. This opinion is based
upon the existence in Siberia of a very
large area of high class land, which is
certain to be populated in the near fu-
ture. So little of the domestic news of
Russia reaches the outside world, that
people are in the dark as to what has re-
sulted in Siberia from the construction
of that part of the railway already in
operation. A short time ago it was said
that a good many settlers were finding
their way into the country from Euro-
pean Russia. It is well known that a
considerable portion of the latter coun-
try has been cropped to such an extent
from year to year that the utmost uncertainty
prevails as to whether there will be a
full field or a famine. Fears are freely
expressed that several of the European
provinces will have to be depopulated in
order to give the land a rest, and it
is also said that the soil is full of dis-
eases which accounts for the prevalence
there at short intervals of epidemics
of frightful fatality. Report had it
that a very large number of the peo-
ple resident in that portion of Russia
would emigrate to Siberia and that the
tide had already set in. The resident
population of this great Asiatic coun-
try is very small in proportion to its area,
and a very large proportion of the peo-
ple are poor, some of them not being
able to support themselves by the sale of
their produce. The opinion of the best au-
thorities seems to be that Siberia is
not a very fertile country, and that the
people of Canada will applaud the fore-
sight of President Shauhnassary in send-
ing so capable an officer on such an im-
portant mission.

THE LOAN BILL.

The debate upon the second reading of
the Loan Bill has gone over until Mon-
day, when, we suppose, its several fea-
tures will be fully ventilated. Mean-
while there is some criticism because it
is proposed to place part of the loan in
the hands of the Finance Minister on this
point ought to be satisfactory. It is not
proposed to go into the money market at
the present time and ask for a large
sum of money. No argument is neces-
sary to show the most casual observer
that the present is not an auspicious
time for British Columbia to go into the
London market for money. This is
one reason why the Finance Minister, if
under the act has been postponed.
It is not necessary to say anything more
on this point, because the facts as to
the conditions surrounding borrowing by
this province at the present time are
common property, and the wisdom of
keeping our bonds at home until a more
favorable season is recognized by every-
one. But the government proposes to
build the bridge over the Fenset at New
Westminster at an earlier day than it
might be expedient to attempt the dot-
ation of the whole loan, and for this
reason power is asked under the bill to
borrow half a million in this province.
But money cannot be procured in Brit-
ish Columbia for 3 1/2 per cent, and there-
fore the house is asked to consent to a
portion of the loan, that is half a mil-
lion dollars, which may be placed in this
province, and the balance of the loan
may be borrowed at the rate of 4 per cent.
The Times somewhat ironically
says that this may be a good advertise-
ment for the province, but we are paying
too much for it. We do not look at it
as an advertisement at all, but only a
wise business precaution. It is quite
true, as Mr. Turner said, that it would
be a good thing to show that local cap-
italists would take up the loan, but this
is not the intention of the proposed
amendment to the bill. When Mr. Car-
ter asked who would take up the loan
here, and at what price, he could hardly
have been serious, for no government
could say in advance of receiving au-
thority to borrow money, who is going
to loan it. This must be left to the
discretion of the government, just as every
other loan is. If the loan is sold at too
low a figure, the house will know how
to deal with those who are responsible.
There is no other way of dealing with
it for it is manifestly the duty of the
government to advertise for bids and then
call the house together to say which shall
be accepted. The government must be
trusted to handle this loan just as it is to
handle any other. It must make the
best bargain it can, and we may feel
very sure that it will make a good one.
So far as the higher interest is con-
cerned, we think no one will suggest
that money can be borrowed locally,
even on government bonds, as cheaply as
in Great Britain. Four and a half per
cent, is a low rate for money in this
province. No one can foresee just what
the condition of the money market will
be when the money is wanted for the
Fraser bridge, but it is quite possible
that it may be so unfavorable that a
3 1/2 per cent. loan placed in London then
would be more costly than one sold at
4 1/2 per cent. here. This is a simple mat-
ter of business, which the house must
leave in the hands of the government.

The best argument for a renovation
of the Victoria bridges is made on the
new cars, which the Tramway company
has put on the Fort Street run. This
is one of the cars bought for the Esqui-
malt run, but it cannot be used there
until we have a new bridge at Point
Ellice. When the James Bay bridge is
renewed or an embankment is built, the
company will get improved service that
route.

VICTORIA DAY.

It is to be hoped that there will be a
generous response to the request for sub-
scriptions to meet the expenses of the
celebration of Victoria Day. This is
the favorite holiday of the year in this
city, and by common consent of neigh-
borhood places it is given up chiefly to us.
Nanaimo usually gets up some sort of a
programme for the day, and this year
Vancouver is talking about doing some-
thing. The citizens who have met in
public meetings have concluded that
steps ought to be taken to let it be gen-
erally known that Victoria intends to
claim Victoria Day as her special holi-
day. The only way in which this could
be done was to prepare a good pro-
gramme, and a very good one has been
arranged for. Even if the doubtful
elements cannot be brought off, enough
will be left to fill up two very enjoyable
holidays. But to prepare a good pro-
gramme is one thing; to carry it out is
another, and for the latter money has
been needed. The intention of the general
committee is to keep down expenses as
much as possible, and doubtless quite a
saving will be made on the outlay of
last year. If there is a prompt response
when the collectors go around we can
have a first class affair. We may add
that the time is very short, as the initial
steps towards the celebration were taken
much later than usual this year.

THE FISHERIES.

Mr. Helmecken made a very good point
on the second reading of the Fisheries
bill, when he drew attention to the fact
that the Terms of Union require the Do-
minion to assume the cost of the protection
and conservation of our fisheries in this
province. There is nothing in the
Terms of Union which provides for the
protection of the fisheries to the Dominion,
but only an agreement on the part of the
latter to take care of them. So far as any-
thing in the law is concerned, the title
to the fisheries remains in the province
as fully as it did before Confederation.
The duty of the Dominion government is
to protect the fisheries and to preserve
the fisheries, but the fact that it is
charged with this obligation does not de-
prive the province of its title to them.
As Mr. Helmecken said, the unwilling-
ness of the Dominion to protect our fish-
eries from extinction is not a reason why
the province should stand by and allow
them to become extinct.

This is really a very valuable consid-
eration in the event of any question be-
ing raised as to the constitutionality of
the bill passed by the legislature. In the
discussions upon the Canada Temper-
ance Act and the License Act of Onta-
rio, the Judicial Committee of the
Privy Council recognized that the Do-
minion and the provinces might both
have jurisdiction over certain subjects,
and that these jurisdictions run along
side by side, so to speak, and so close
together that it is not always possible to
distinguish between them. Much de-
pends upon the exercise by either the
federal or provincial legislatures of au-
thority to deal with such matters, and
it is not always to be taken for granted
that paramount authority is vested at
Ottawa. It may be that in some in-
stances the fact that the province has
legislated upon a question of this nature
will oust the Dominion from jurisdic-
tion and vice versa. The bill passed yester-
day is drawn so as to avoid any con-
flict between the two legislative authori-
ties, for it expressly states that its op-
eration is confined only to such matters as
are within the jurisdiction of the province,
but we are very much inclined to
think that the measure is fully within
the power of the local house. It certainly
is a very useful measure, and will un-
doubtedly give a very great deal of sat-
isfaction. It is not intended to do, nor
does it raise any controversy between Vic-
toria and Ottawa.

THE CHINESE FAMINE.

The province of Shan-shi, in China,
suffering from a terrible famine, nothing
having been raised there for two years.
It is stated that everything in the prov-
ince that can be eaten has been consum-
ed. This province lies in the north of
the empire, and is separated from the
sea by the province of Chi-li. It has
an area of 67,000 square miles, and a
population of about 10,000,000. If we
can imagine twice the population of Can-
ada crowded into a country four times
as large as Vancouver Island, we will
get an idea of the density with which the
province is peopled. Agriculture is the
chief occupation of the people, and in
favorable years the crops are large and
varied. No explanation is given of their
famine, but for the last two years.

It is a shocking thing to read in the
same despatch, which tells of thousands
of people dying from famine, the state-
ment as to the amount of the claim made
against China by one of the civilized
powers of Europe. The ways of diplo-
macy are past finding out, and the bur-
dens of the European taxpayer are
heavy, but the duty of humanity is
something, and it will be a terrible thing
for the powers to exact millions of in-
demnities from a country, millions of
whose people are on the verge of star-
vation. If our boasted Christianity is
worth anything in national life, here is
an opportunity for its exercise. If the
European nations and America would
for the time being throw aside, or post-
pone their claims upon China, and de-
vote their efforts to relieving the awful
distress now prevailing in the province
of Shan-shi, they would do more to pro-
mote kindly relations between the great
empire of the Orient and the rest of the
world than anything else that can be
suggested. Why cannot Canada lead
the way in doing something for the al-
leviation of the suffering people? We all
did what we could for India, and al-
though India had a claim upon us on
account of its being a part of our own
Empire, the dictates of common human-
ity ought to influence us to do our duty
towards the people of China.

In reference to an editorial paragraph
on the importance of making the census
returns as complete as possible, we are
informed that Mr. Watson was specially
charged with enumerating the sealers
and men on shipping belonging to the
port, and by the assistance of Capt.
Payne, the shipping master, and Capt.
Wright, Grant, has secured very accu-
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PRUSSIAN POLITICS.

Berlin, May 4.—Herr Theodore Moe-
ler, who has been appointed minister
of commerce, in succession to Herr Bre-
del, is a National Liberal of the first
wing. Whenever he has come in contact
with the Emperor, the latter has ex-
pressed a liking for him. Herr Moe-
ler is a wealthy Westphalian machine man-
ufacturer.

Parliamentary circles believe that
Von Zedlitz-Trutenhagen, president of
Hesse-Nassau, was the personal choice
of the Emperor for his Hessian minister
of the interior, to succeed Baron von
Rheinbaben, against Count von Bulow's
advice, because His Majesty hoped to
effect through Von Zedlitz changes in
the present school system rendering it
pronouncedly Christian and inculcating
submission to the temporal and spiritual
authorities, especially the crown. Herr
Bredel's going was rendered necessary
because his recent utterances showed
that though minister of commerce, his
sympathies were elsewhere.
The events of the last few days have
proved a great sensation; but upon closer
inspection they do not merit a change in
the system. It is quite certain that
neither Emperor William nor Count von
Bulow has the slightest intention to
try to govern with the aid of the Lib-
eral or Radical left, nor to dissolve the
diet. Whether the canal bill will re-
appear is uncertain, in spite of the as-
surance that a high official. In any case
the bill is buried out of sight for the
present, thus meeting the wishes of the
Conservative and agricultural interests.
The press comments from both parties
extremely cautions, not triumphant. The
German promises the Conservatives
the centre aid as heretofore, since no
government in Prussia is possible with-
out the Conservatives.

The Deutsche Tages, Zeitung, Post
und Kurier Zeitung discreetly praise the
government for avoiding defeat on the
canal bill by closing the diet.
The Tagblatt regrets the closure be-
cause a number of important bills are
thus undisturbed.
The papers all devote farewell articles
to Dr. von Miquel, uniformly admitting
his great ability, especially financially
and administratively, but they point out
that everybody had finally lost confi-
dence in him because of his extreme cup-
ping and insincerity. Papers of every
shade join in the chorus.

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