

AT LOOPERHEADS.

The Times is exceedingly grieved to observe signs of disunion, not to say rebellion, amongst the leaders and the rank and file of the great Conservative party, and that just at a time when it has set itself to the task of rescuing British Columbia from the talons of the old gang by "rallying round" the same old gang and keeping them in office. We have no doubt everything is harmonious in Victoria—that the Colonel loves Premier McBride with a love passing the love of a politician for office—that the Hon. Richard will address the convention of the so-called "Liberal Conservative" party and urge the selection of Colonel Prior as the Tory standard-bearer in the coming fight—that he will publicly urge the electors of Victoria to do the same thing—that Hon. A. E. McPhillips will assist him in his noble work—and that not one of the whole outfit will have sufficient keenness of perception or appreciation of the grotesque to see themselves as others see them. The only fact that is obvious to any one of the ridiculous outfit is that the Tories are in office, and being Tories, they are very much averse to going out of office. Colonel Prior as a political nondescript was guilty of many acts which deserved not only condemnation, but expulsion from public life. Colonel Prior, now that he has donned the garb of the party line Tory, is worthy of the confidence of the electors of Victoria, and we shall be told that he should be returned at the head of the poll. Some humorous features are promised to relieve the dead monotony of this party line campaign. There is some comfort in that.

Nor is the political ball rolling as smoothly in the interior as it ought to be. Premier McBride has ordered the parties to line up according to federal political affiliations. Our old friend John Houston is having more trouble in Nelson than he deserves considering that he has secured for his constituency a forty thousand dollar court house and other "concessions" to number, to mention. The machine took advantage of his absence and selected a Conservative candidate to carry the banner of Toryism in the constituency. It is true Mr. Houston refuses to recognize the legitimacy of the nomination, and declares that the real Conservative party is yet to be heard from. He says nominations are to be held simultaneously in all parts of the province, and that upon the date fixed the real Conservatives of Nelson riding will speak. Still there is trouble in store for John. As he is not a "quitter," there will surely be a battle royal for the nomination and two Conservative candidates in the field if the board of conciliation fails in its mission. In the meantime the humor of the man from Nelson may be judged by the following swing at Premier McBride: Richard McBride was not made premier by the Conservative party, as the Conservative party, as a party, had nothing whatever to do with his sudden elevation. He secured the premiership, not because he is "a true-born statesman," but for the simple reason that he happened to be the recognized leader of the opposition party in the legislature, a party made up of an equal number of Liberals and of Conservatives. The fight that landed him in the premiership was made by John Oliver, a Liberal, and he would not have landed the prize had not Colonel Prior blundered by dismissing Wells, a Liberal, and Eberts, a Conservative, from his government at the time he did. McBride formed a government made up of Conservatives because he could not have retained the premiership had he done otherwise.

Mr. Green, Minister of Mines, etc., we are also sorry to observe, has anything but a path of roses to travel over before he receives the rite of final confirmation in his various honorable posts. The honorable gentleman has gone to his constituency to see whether the rumblings he has heard from there portend anything serious. A dispatch from Kaslo gives what may be accepted as the cause of the sudden departure of Mr. Green. The telegram says Mr. John Keen, president of the British Columbia Mining Association, and always a staunch Conservative, hurled a bomb into the political arena, by resigning from the local Liberal-Conservative Association. He wrote the following letter:

"Kaslo, B. C., June 13th, 1903. To the President of the Kaslo Branch, L.-C. U., Kaslo, B. C.: "Dear Sir—As in my opinion the Liberal-Conservative party in this province have forfeited their title to the prefix to the name Conservative by their action during the general election in 1900 and the recent action during the session of the provincial House, I beg to withdraw my name from the roll of membership and shall be glad to have an intimation from you that my request has been complied with. Yours truly, "JOHN KEEN."

The dispatch further intimates that the above does not indicate the only serious feature of the situation for the Minister of Mines. It says there is a strong wing of the Conservative party that wants to run ex-Mayor McCann instead of Mr. Green. They contend that Mr. McCann is a stronger man and would have more weight in the House than Mr. Green ever displayed. He is a splendid speaker, which Mr. Green is not. The new minister, of course, has many friends, but it does not look as if he could command the Conservative nomination.

DISSOLUTION AND REGISTRATION.

The British Columbia Legislature is dissolved and the old voters' list cancelled. To-day we are without a parliament and also without voters, the people will neither feel nor regret the loss of the members of parliament very keenly. But they should keep their attention fixed upon the new register of voters until every qualified elector in the province has had his name placed thereon. The individual should attend to this important duty himself. If he is a patriotic individual and as deeply interested in the welfare of the country as he ought to be he will require no urging towards the performance of this work. Unfortunately for the province, the people do not take the interest in this branch of the electoral machinery that they ought to take. Too many of them depend upon chance or luck for the registration of their names, and go to the polls on election day sublimely confident that their right to vote will not be challenged. It may be as well for all to understand that luck cannot be a factor in the compiling of the lists which will be used in the first straight contest between Liberals and Conservatives in British Columbia. The old lists are to be entirely destroyed. They cannot be used as a foundation upon which to construct the new ones. And it is well that it is so. The rolls were greatly in need of a thorough purging, and there could be no more effective way of instituting such a reform than by applying the torch.

But while it is incumbent upon the individual to do his duty in this vital matter, it may be that there shall remain something for the Liberal party, now that the fight has been forced upon it, to give its attention to also. The Premier has announced that he will do all in his power to have the contest conducted upon a fair field. We have our doubts about trusting too implicitly to the words of a pronounced Tory in such a case. The unsavory records of the party in connection with voters' lists and franchise acts are well known. Half the battles of the Conservatives have been won by unscrupulous stuffing of lists and gerrymandering of constituencies. The branch of the party in British Columbia is more than likely to profit to the utmost, if it can, by the example set by the head of the institution at Ottawa. Even if Mr. McBride's intentions are perfectly honorable, his ears are open to the words of his advisers. We in Victoria know too well the manner in which elections have been conducted in this city by the Tory machine. Therefore, it is essential that a jealous eye shall be kept, on behalf of the Liberal party, upon the manner in which the voters' lists are compiled. It will be necessary not only to stir up known Liberals to enrol their names as speedily as possible, but to guard the fountain of electoral purity, the voters' register, from pollution at the very beginning.

The sections of the act which were brought into force to-day read: "5. Forthwith, after the coming into force of this act, the registers of voters for the several electoral districts shall be cancelled, and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall appoint a person to be collector for each newly constituted electoral district, and it shall be the duty of the new collectors to be appointed, in addition to the duties laid down in the Provincial Elections Act, or otherwise required to be performed by law, to make up new registers of voters for the several electoral districts for which they shall be so appointed.

"4. It shall be necessary for every person desiring to be registered as a voter in any of the said newly constituted districts to apply to the collector, as provided by section 11 of chapter 67 of the revised statutes, 1897, being the Provincial Elections Act."

Section 8 of the said act reads: "8. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall fix the date upon which the collector for each newly constituted district shall hold a court of revision of the register of voters prepared by him, and shall prescribe the notice that shall be given of the holding of said court, but such date for the first court of revision shall not be more than three months after the date this act comes into force."

THE GREAT PROBLEM.

The Colonist is probably without a peer as a cheerful-well, preparator. This morning it said: "Premier Sisson of New Zealand advocates reciprocity with foreign countries if Great Britain rejects colonial overtures. Premier Laurier of Canada advocates reciprocity with foreign countries before Great Britain is given a chance to accept a truly Imperial policy." It would not do for a Canadian Conservative to tell the truth as bearing upon this subject. We really wonder if the readers of the Colonist and the Mail and Empire believe the things that are said before them by the organs if they are so blinded by political prejudice as to be oblivious of the facts. The facts are that Premier Laurier's government originated the truly Imperial policy. The other colonial premiers, the statesmen of Great Britain and the Tory leaders in Canada, have merely talked about it. If the Tories of Canada had been in power to-day they and all the people of Greater Britain would have been merely talking about an Imperial policy yet. Is there a man in Canada gifted with common sense who

will combat the statement that the preferential trade policy of the Laurier government has stirred up the agitation that is convulsing Great Britain and dividing the parties in the colonies to-day? As to the outcome who shall speak with authority? But the battle had to be fought, and we are glad to have the privilege of watching and waiting for the result. There will be few more interesting political events during the course of the twentieth century. The real progress of the contest is not depicted in the Associated Press despatches.

DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR DUTY. REGISTER YOUR VOTE AT ONCE.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

A few weeks ago the Colonist was so thoroughly satisfied with the position of the Liberal party in the province that it counselled Mr. McBride to follow the example of Mr. Martin, and announce that he was merely Premier pro tem, that he simply held the post in trust for the greater man who was to follow him, and that he should make it quite clear that no attempt would be made to interpose his personal ambitions and desires above the welfare of the Conservative party. Now our contemporary has made another break. It tries to make its readers believe that that was only one of its characteristic bluffs; that there is bitter war and strife in the Liberal party; and that the evidences of distrust, disunion and jealousy are creeping up on all sides within the ranks of Toryism. It is superficial, that within all its harmony and sweet content. We shall leave our readers to form their own conclusions upon the latter subject from what they read in our columns yesterday. As for the Liberal party, it is in exactly the same position as it was when the Colonist said: "Of the Liberal candidates those who are elected will choose their parliamentary leader for themselves. If there is a division, no doubt the minority will loyally accept the leader the majority agrees to follow. If the party has no opinion to distribute, we should not initial unity at least will be easily attained. Differences might arise afterwards upon questions of practical policy, and might become acute, but upon the whole the prospect is good for the Liberal party of forming a stable government, provided it is able to elect a majority in the country." The foregoing was the judgment of the Colonist before the committee of Conservative guardians was appointed to supervise its policy. That independent judgment is more likely to be sound than the one arrived at by a bunch of office-seekers.

FLOODS AND TEMPESTS.

The appalling nature of the calamity which has befallen our neighbors in Oregon does not seem to be fully appreciated. It was generally assumed that in the excitement which attended the compilation of the first reports of the catastrophe there was a natural tendency towards exaggeration. Now it appears the first accounts of the loss of life, were conservative and that the lives of fully five hundred human beings have been smothered out by the floods.

The disaster is one of the worst that has ever overtaken the West—one of the most awful on record in any part of America. It is impossible to realize the full import of the visitation without reading of the efforts that are being made to lay the dead away so that the lives of the living shall not be menaced by their presence. All the ordinary conventions of sepulture have been overcome by the necessities of the circumstances. A common grave suffices for all the bodies that can be gathered together, while coffins and religions rites are out of the question. It is terrible to reflect upon the state of mind of the unfortunates whose relatives have necessarily been taken from them and disposed of so summarily. Possibly the flood played a merciful part in doing its devastating work so thoroughly. Whole families were carried away. Generally the circles were left unbroken—in death.

Much property was destroyed, but it is said there will be but little suffering from destitution. The floods descended at a congenial season of the year. The state government will undoubtedly undertake to see that the wants of the survivors and the necessities of those who have been left without natural protectors are ministered to.

The weather has been unaccountably contrary in its behavior through the West this season. There have been late frosts and snows, followed by great floods in various parts of the country. Only a few days ago there was a fall of snow in Chicago. In describing the phenomenon a local paper says the atmosphere was such as is seldom felt outside of an Arctic zone at such a season of the year. There have been some complaints of a heavy rainfall upon the Mainland of British Columbia, and there are prospects of such a flood along the low lands of the Fraser as has not been experienced since the high water of 1894. There is still room for hope, however, that the danger of a serious inundation may pass by. In the Victoria district of Vancouver Island, while the weather has been a trifle truculent in its mood, the rainfall might have been considerably

heavier with advantage to our agricultural interests. But we have something to be thankful for, too. The atmospheric conditions can generally be depended upon from day to day. The elements deal gently with us. From intolerable heat in summer, excessive cold in winter; from lightning and floods; from storms and tempests we have not suffered in the past, and we have little to fear in the future. While sympathizing most deeply with our neighbors in the afflictions that so frequently beset them, we are devoutly thankful that our island coasts are so carefully guarded.

The Liberals of Victoria will hold their first meeting in preparation for the campaign against the old gang and the old policy on Monday evening. There is plenty of time to line the forces up for the fray, but the moral effect upon the enemy of the spectacle of a united party will be great. It will soon be clearly demonstrated that the opposition to the government is united in its determination to put an end to the political career of the party of exploiters who can be united but with one purpose, and that will be to make another raid upon the resources of the province.

FOR PROTECTION OF CANADA'S INTERESTS

In Regard to the Sealing Industry—A Reported Wily Scheme to Collar It.

Appended is a copy of a petition addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General in reference to the sealing industry of Canada which a number of those most nearly interested believe to be threatened by citizens of the United States, lessees of the seal rookeries of the Behring Sea. These, it is said, having a long time ago secured exclusive rights to the seas as far as the United States is concerned, are endeavoring to make the monopoly complete by crushing out competition from this side. The new plan of attack is reported to be as follows: A proposition is now under consideration whereby if those who now have money invested in the Canadian sealing industry will use their influence to secure the abolishment of pelagic sealing under the British flag, the full value or more of their present investments will be made up and compensated for in stock in the said monopoly. This is the private arrangement. The public one is likely to be that the sealing industry of Canada is to be sacrificed in a pot pourri of advantages pro and con in the settlement of the boundary question, in which case the government will be "worked" to pay an indemnity to the sealers themselves, not to the sealers themselves, nor are the business men of this province to be indemnified for the loss of a business that is worth approximately half a million dollars to it. If there be a real foundation for this rumor the matter will undoubtedly be taken up vigorously by the citizens of Victoria.

The petition follows: Petition of the Masters, Mates, Hunters and Seamen of Various Sealing Schooners, and of Merchants and Citizens of British Columbia for the Protection of the Sealing Industry. To His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada: Sir—Your petitioners, citizens of the Dominion of Canada, province of British Columbia, whose names are subscribed hereto, beg respectfully to represent unto you and petition as follows: That whereas it having come to our knowledge that effort is being made by certain persons, citizens of the United States of America, who own or are lessees of the seal rookeries of the Behring Sea, to bring such influence to bear upon the government of this Dominion, and through it upon the Imperial government of Great Britain, to secure the abolishment of pelagic sealing, the object being to secure to the said citizens of the United States of America complete monopoly of the sealing industry of the Pacific Coast; And whereas your petitioners have reason to believe that substantial inducements are being offered by these persons to owners and crew of vessels engaged in the view of securing their influence and cooperation in these endeavors, and that your petitioners have reason to fear that these inducements, if sufficiently weighty and pecuniary, will tend to secure the support and influence of some of the owners of said vessels in the furtherance of the said object;

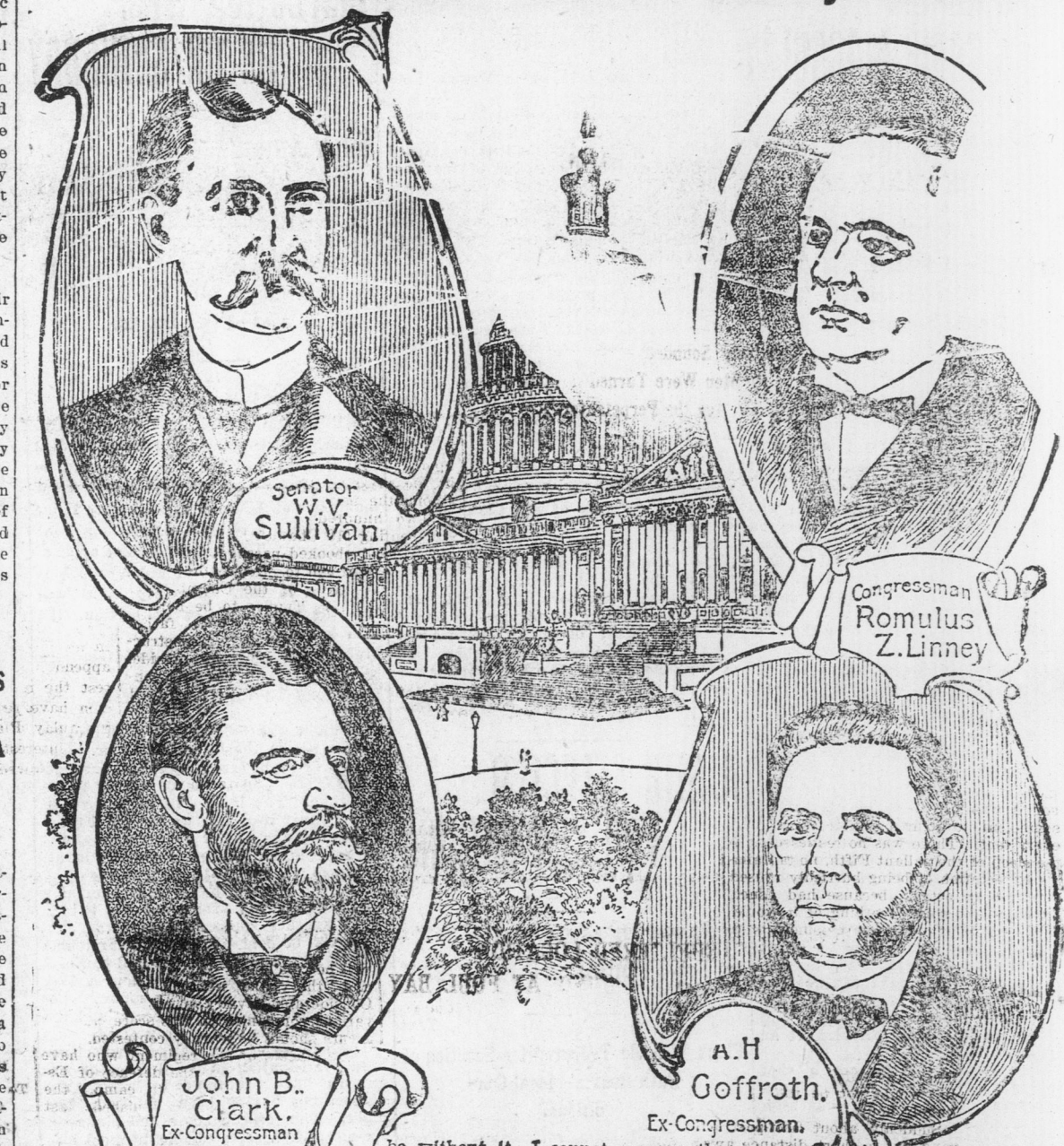
And whereas the abolishment of pelagic sealing would throw out of employment and deprive of a means of livelihood a large number of citizens of this Dominion residents of this Coast, and, as well, hundreds of Indians, who depend upon it for a living, and would furthermore result in great loss and detriment to the business interests of the city of Victoria, and rob it of one of its most important industries; And whereas should the said persons be successful in carrying out their object, the whole sealing industry would be diverted and transferred to a foreign country and be lost to Canadian shores;

Therefore your petitioners humbly pray that in the event of an attempt on the part of these persons, or others, now or hereafter, to procure the enactment of any parliamentary measure, or international treaty, having for its object the interference with, or the restriction or abolishment of, pelagic sealing, that the Dominion government will take necessary steps to defend the interests of your petitioners and of those engaged in and dependent upon, pelagic sealing as a means of livelihood.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR DUTY. REGISTER YOUR VOTE AT ONCE.

Famous Catarrh Remedy---Pe-ru-na



Senator W. V. Sullivan. United States Senator Sullivan from Mississippi writes the following endorsement of Peruna: "I desire to say that I have been taking Peruna for some time for catarrh and have found it an excellent medicine, giving me more relief than anything I have ever taken." Congressman Romulus Z. Linney, from North Carolina, writes: "My private secretary has been using Peruna for catarrh. He had as bad a case as I ever saw, and since he has taken one bottle he seems like a different man. I don't think any man who is under a nervous strain should be without it. I cannot express the good it has done him."

FALL EXHIBITION.

Prize List in Hands of Printer-Cansassing Committee Busy.

Preparations for the forthcoming fall exhibition are proceeding apace. The various committees of the British Columbia Agriculture Association are working quietly but energetically, and indications are that the show this year will be a success. All alterations to the prize list necessary have been made, and it is now in the hands of the printer. As soon as complete 5,000 copies will be circulated for the convenience of those intending to exhibit. Only twelve pages have been reserved for advertising purposes. The value of space is by this means increased, an inside page being rated at \$25. Those desiring to insert advertisements are requested to make application to the secretary at an early date.

Three days' races have practically been decided upon by the sports and attractions committee. Many entries are expected from the States, so that the contests may be expected to be of even greater interest than last year. The question of providing other attractions for the afternoon and evening is engaging the attention of the committee. As already announced the city has been divided into sections for collecting purposes, and a committee appointed to thoroughly canvass each district in the interests of the exhibition. Besides these a roving committee was appointed, which has already made a few calls with the following results: B. C. Electric Railway Company, \$150; Bank of B. N. A., \$25; Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$25; Bank of Montreal, \$25; D. Spencer, \$25; Richard Hall, M. P., \$20.

Donations have also been received from H. D. Helmcken and the Victoria Farmers' Institute. The former has contributed a silver cup for the best draft animal on the grounds, and the latter \$35 to be used as the prize committee deems advisable.

INVITATION TO PLAYERS.

Victoria Intermediate Lacrosse Team Will Go to Vancouver on Dominion Day.

All intermediate lacrosse players are invited to assist in getting together a representative Victoria twelve to meet a similar team of Vancouver stick handlers on the morning of Dominion Day in the Terminal City. The match was arranged by the Victoria West Lacrosse club, but it is the desire to take away an aggregation which can be said to be composed of players taken from all parts of the city. For this purpose a meeting will be held on Friday in the V. W. A. hall.

TORPEDO BOATS TRIED TO STEAL PAST FORTS

But They Were Picked Up by Unerring Searchlight—No Attack at Macaulay Plains.

The night attack which it was intended to hold at Macaulay Plains Monday night did not take place owing to the limited number of men available. Had there been a large enough parade the peaceful serenity of the place and immediate neighborhood would have been disturbed by the sharp, business-like sound of rifle fire, the inspiring tones of the bugle, the hoarse commands of the officers, the deep muttering of the captured, the cheers of the victors, and everything except the groans of the wounded and the wailing of the shell and bell. Perhaps it is just as well that the engagement was not consummated in the first place, the men all expected it, and the base would have been knocked out of the surprise, while in the second place a number of the officers were engaged in manoeuvres of a somewhat similar character, in which the regular and the navy participated.

Although the officers and men of the Fifth Regiment must not lose sight of the fact that the present sojourn at Macaulay is primarily and necessarily for instructional purposes, they are quick to appreciate the fact that this year's experience there contains many of the elements of a long, sweet picnic. This is not underestimating the character of the instruction they are undergoing or its practical results, but it is only a very small proportion of the day in which they are so engaged—a couple of hours or so every evening and a course of physical drill in the morning. The elimination of guard-mounting removes a somewhat unpleasant feature, but one which was invariably attended with incidents of an amusing and entertaining nature—amusing and entertaining often to those who did not participate in them. One is forcibly impressed with the cleanliness of the camp, its regularity and the general disposition of things which could so easily get in the way. There is not even an orange peel or the cork of a bottle to be seen on the ground; at least, these things are not seen, and there is no reason to believe that it was an exceptional occasion. The camp, essentially a domain of bachelordom for the time being, is beyond the criticism of the most exacting and fastidious of the opposite or contrary sex from the standpoint of cleanliness, and reflects credit on the officers and men, whose hearty co-operation is responsible for this happy condition of affairs.

The manoeuvres referred to above—the attempt of the navy to force an entrance into Equipment harbor unobserved by the forts, Ridd Hill and Black Rock, were of the most interesting character. They will occupy several days, and besides the officers

STRONG PRAISE.

From One Who Has Proved the Value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "We have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in our home for the past eight years for various troubles, and have always found them successful." Thus writes Mrs. H. Hevenor, of West Gravenhurst, Ont., and she adds: "At the age of eight years, my little boy was attacked with a gripper, and the trouble developed into St. Vitus' dance, from which he suffered in a severe form. He was under several doctors at different times, but none of them helped him. Then I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they restored him to perfect health, and there has not since been any return of the trouble. More recently I have used the pills myself for muscular rheumatism, and they were equally successful in effecting a cure. They have saved me many a dollar in doctor's bills, and I would like every one who is sick to try them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all troubles due to poor or watery blood, or weak nerves, and that is the reason why they are the most popular medicine in the world, and have a much larger sale than any other remedy. They cure such troubles as rheumatism, sciatica, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, anaemia, indigestion, neuralgia, heart troubles, and all the ailments common to women, simply because they make new, rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves and thus drive disease from the body. You can get the pills from any medicine dealer, or they will be sent post paid at 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. See that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around every box.

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

Salonica, Turkey, June 16.—Several conflicts have recently occurred in Macedonia between insurgent bands and Turkish troops. Some thirty Bulgarians have been killed and many wounded.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH WAS THE UNNECESSARY DELAY REGARDING AN

Coroner's Jury Investigated Car Saturday Afternoon—of the Witnesses

The coroner's jury after the circumstances attending the occurrence on the O. & N. when Conductor Ralph fatally injured, returned a verdict of accidental death, and expressed the opinion that there was unnecessary delay in the dispatch of the ambulance quest was held on Tuesday.

Mr. Virtue, the next witness that he had boarded a car for ball grounds about 2.45 p. m. He was seated next to the conductor, who had fallen off seriously injured. He there back, and found that Ekins had moved to Mr. Floyd's house, back at the corner of the street. He had telephoned for an ambulance, and waited for it to come. He then telephoned to the company's stable, and the car was sent out. Witness was on the next seat, and the car was sent out. Witness was on the next seat, and the car was sent out.

Mr. C. Nichol was next examined Saturday last, while walking Bay park with a companion, two cars pass, one closed and open. As the latter was passing conductor caught hold of a pole on the next seat, and the car threw both hands into the air landing on his shoulder and he left arm was under the body. He was not hurt. He was not hurt. He was not hurt.

To a Juror—The car was on Oak Bay at the time. The conductor from the right hand side. The travelling at a good speed—at times it was going so fast that it could see no reason for the fall. He had a leather satchel strapped to his back.

To Supt. Hussey—Witness knew if the ambulance was taken where there was a telegraph office. He was next examined. He was next examined. He was next examined.

To Juror—He could not swear there was a strap stretched across the car. The young man was not hurt. He was not hurt. He was not hurt.

James Wood's evidence was that the same as that of the witness. He said that Ekins rolled the back of his head and rolled over. He was next examined. He was next examined. He was next examined.

To Juror—It was the custom of the car, because the telephone sometimes were dangerously close to the side. There was no way in the standards could be charged. W. J. Deasy, the next witness, that he was on the second car