

A WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE.

The claims of British Columbia to representation in the Dominion cabinet are to be recognized at last. It is a good many years since Mr. Laurier as leader of the opposition in the Dominion House told the people of Victoria assembled in the Market Hall that when the Liberal party came into power the injustice which had so long been borne by the province would be removed. It may be said that the government has been a long time in fulfilling its pledge. But there are mitigating circumstances. The Liberals who sat in the Parliament elected in 1896 were all green heads in Parliamentary procedure. The Conservatives held a monopoly of Parliamentary representation for many years. It is pleasing to know that this monopoly has passed into other hands. In order to fill a ministerial position with grace and dignity and with credit to country and party a certain familiarity with the forms, ceremonies, rules of order, etc., of Parliament is essential. This Sir Wilfrid Laurier no doubt had in mind when he selected so many able administrators and gifted speakers from the Liberal governments of the various provinces. It was not that the claims of British Columbia to a representative who could at all times present the case of the province in person before the council of the nation were denied. It was simply a question of experience in Parliamentary forms fortified by other qualifications. We know it is not necessary to enter into an explanation of these things at this time. They are all fully understood by those who have given the subject any thought. The point is that our time has come at last and the West—the great West in which the hopes of Canada are centered at the present time as the potential seat of our future greatness—is to have two representatives to advocate her cause instead of one. It cannot be long before we shall be pressing our claims for fuller recognition, because the movement of the population which is eagerly seeking an opportunity to bring forth the wealth with which we have been endowed indicates that the balance of political power will soon be transferred to the neighborhood of the Rocky mountains.

THE CONVENTION.

The Liberal convention was called for the purpose of putting the Grit shoop on the right hand of somebody and the Tory doaks on the left. It merely divided the Liberals asunder. It will probably have the same ultimate effect as a celebrated Conservative convention held a few years ago in New Westminster. To bring about party lines the voters must be divided into two distinct camps and labels placed upon them. That is a task it seems impossible for any convention to accomplish unless the sentiment of the province be with it. Of course there may be districts in which the electors are in favor of such a step, and they may act in accordance with their opinions when an election takes place by the nomination of straight party candidates. It may even be that the active spirits in this party propaganda will put up candidates bearing their banner in every constituency. If the Conservatives refuse to accept the challenge thus sent to them it is obvious that matters must remain very much as before. It takes two sides to enter upon such a fight.

Viewing the proceedings from a distance which precludes acquaintance with details, it seems to us that the ambition of some one got the better of his discretion. At his instigation the first act of the convention was to vote want of confidence in the body which created it. If it was within the province of the executive to call a convention, it was surely competent for it to define the basis upon which that body should be founded. Yet before the assembly had been regularly convened it proceeded to oust the executive and to define the status of the delegates supposed to have been selected under the mandate of the body in which want of faith had been expressed. The result was the withdrawal of a large number of delegates who believed decency and order should characterize all that is done in the name of the Liberal party. Any action that may be taken now is completely nullified. No Liberal can be held to be bound by the decrees of such a body. A rump of Liberalism has declared in favor of party lines. There is no public opinion behind it to assist it in enforcing its decrees. What wisely guided might have been a dignified assembly, endowed with power to put forth suggestions which would have been received with respect and deference by those who are anxious to see our provincial public affairs raised to a higher level, was reduced to an impotent body of scheming political doctrinaires, whose motives are not above suspicion as far as the prime movers are concerned. No doubt the majority of the instruments they used for their purposes are convinced they acted in the best interests of British Columbia.

BE ON THE ALERT.

The expansion of Victoria within the past year has been such as to satisfy, we believe, even those of our citizens who are extremely optimistic in their views as to the future of the city. But the welfare of any place does not always bear a fixed relationship to the rapidity of its growth. The chief con-

sideration to the mind of a right-thinking citizen must be the standard of life and of health maintained in the community of which he forms a part. The most gratifying feature of the social life of Victoria is the absence of the poverty so characteristic of nearly all other centres, whether on this young, vigorous and aggressive continent or on the matured, staid and conservative eastern world. Here any one who is anxious to earn his living after the manner prescribed by the one who pronounced sentence upon the erring so very many years ago findeth something for his hands to do. It is even reported that there are some "in our midst" who toil not save with their wits, and yet lack not any good thing. These, like the poor of whom we see so little here, will probably always be found wherever a few thousand people are gathered together in any community. As a residential city our position is established. There are no vacant houses; a large number of new residences have been erected during the year, and the work of the builders is still proceeding vigorously. We seem to be holding our own, and perhaps gaining a little, in the manufacturing and industrial line. Our foundries and shops of various descriptions are all busy. Are we doing quite as well commercially? If we are not, what reason can we give therefor? It is claimed that we are discriminated against in the matter of the trade of the interior and the north. We shall soon be confronted with an opening in which everything should be in our favor if we have the enterprise to rise to the occasion. Victoria will soon be the centre of what it is predicted by experts will be the most prolific mining country in British Columbia. The ores of the mines of the Mount Sicker district and of Alberni are of unexampled value. The excellent facilities for their transportation as compared with the location of less favored districts add very considerably to the value of the products of these districts. Smelters will soon be in operation for the treatment of these ores. The men who had the faith and enterprise to persist in the work of development through good and evil report are about to receive their reward. If Victoria business men desire to share in their prosperity they must be on the alert. Favorable situation, local feeling, the wish to deal with nearest neighbors if conditions are at all equal, will avail little unless we are up-to-date in our arrangements and system. Our merchants must be more than courteous in their style, prompt in their dealing and reasonable in their prices. They must be aggressive in their methods. The business houses which do not keep up with the times gradually fall out of the great trade procession and eventually are swallowed up in the distance of oblivion.

In the matter of means of communication with these new and promising districts Victoria has all the advantage. No doubt her business men and manufacturers will hold that advantage, but they must be prepared to compete with powerful and aggressive rivals. Some time ago the Times pointed out that this trade as soon as it had reached a sufficiently important stage. The government we anticipated has commenced. It will be a vigorous movement, as is everything originating in the Terminal City. But Victorians already have their foot in the trade door and may be depended upon to keep it open. New routes of communication may be opened which will add to our advantage. But in the meantime it behooves us all to pull together so that we may land as much of the business as possible for ourselves. At the same time let us make Victoria as attractive as possible, and as healthy as she is attractive, and we shall have not merely a business centre, but one of the most beautiful cities on the coast, with the finest climate in the world, for the capitalists and others interested in our mines to bring their families to.

HON. DAVID MILLS.

Hon. David Mills, the new Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, is one of the most remarkable men in the country. Profound and philosophical in mind, poetical in temperament, calm and judicial in judgment, his career has been almost romantic from the beginning. He commenced the real business of life as an educationist, made an investigation into the boundary question which at one time vexed the public men of Ontario, and his labors resulted in a large addition to the territory of that province; he has been in turn a statesman, an editor and a lawyer, and in the midst of his very busy career he found time to write poetry which proved that his torch had been touched with a spark from the true fire. It was only after some years' experience of life that he turned his attention to the profession from which he derived his qualifications as Minister of Justice. All Canada knows he has filled that position in a manner which has brought credit to himself and honor to his country. His great breadth of mind and the remarkable faculty he possesses of grasping all the details of any matter brought before him, should make him an ornament to the Bench and render him acceptable in the highest degree to all who are so unfortunate as to have business before the courts. Mr. Mills has not had an extensive experience as a practicing barrister; he long occupied a judicial position from choice—that is, he

sat for many years in judgment upon the Conservative party—and the work in which he has for years been engaged has called for the exercise of judicial talents. Those who know the man best will be the last to express doubts as to his qualifications for the post to which he has been called. Mr. Mills's parliamentary career has been especially notable. He was ever a very popular speaker in the strict sense of the term. He did not appeal to the multitude. But he was one of the best debaters that ever sat in either House of Parliament. He reasoned with his opponents and made points against them so regularly that he became marked as a dangerous man, and it was determined that he must be got rid of. He was too strong in his constituency of Bothwell to be met upon even terms and defeated. So he was recommended to his seat at the election which secured the Conservative party into oblivion. But the sage of Bothwell had not been got rid of. He was called to the Senate, became Minister of Justice in the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when Sir Oliver Mowat retired, and now occupies one of the highest judicial positions in the country. That the career before Mr. Mills will prove a fitting sequel to that which is past is the belief of all those who have followed the life of the man.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A section of the province has spoken and its declaration is in favor of federal party lines in provincial politics. The Vancouver convention in its later stages will not, we imagine, be held by even the strongest friends of the new leader to have been true representative of British Columbia Liberalism. But such as it was it has made the declaration for which it was expressly called together, and it would be idle to deny that its action will have an important effect upon the provincial situation. Mr. Martin is not the man, having secured the honor he has so long coveted, to allow matters to rest until things settle down again and everybody has forgotten about the agitation for party lines. He will act, and act vigorously. The question which confronts the people is not how Mr. Martin came to be the choice of the convention—not what was the reason for the fusion of forces which were considered to be irreconcilably antagonistic—but what effect is the latest move likely to have upon the present government and opposition in the Legislature? That there is a feeling in the province that conditions which would insure more stability in the political parties from which government and opposition are formed is a vast improvement upon those which have obtained in the past there can be no doubt. That feeling has been sedulously cultivated by some of our public men and favored by a considerable number of newspapers. The only difference of opinion has been as to the time of bringing this vital change about. As far as can be judged at present, the action of the convention after it had succeeded in purging itself of the elements which it was obviously expected might not fall in with some of its views, has once postponed the matter for an indefinite period. Mr. Martin may now either ally himself openly with Mr. Dunsmuir, stipulated for a cabinet which will conform to his ideas of a Liberal government, or he may join forces with the opposition for the purpose of securing the passage of a redistribution bill and the defeat of the administration, with the result of an appeal to the country and another period of political turmoil. The general belief is that the Premier and Mr. Martin have had an understanding for some time. The one question is as to the effect the latest developments may have upon that understanding. If the Conservatives were also to declare for party lines now they might drive away the fog that obscures the future.

We may expect the election in Victoria to be brought on now without loss of time. At such a critical stage in the history of our affairs it is obvious to the people that the House should meet with every constituency represented. No doubt the fight will be between a "straight" Liberal, endorsed by Mr. Martin, and Mr. Bodwell. A correspondent of the New York Times thus refers to an article published in that paper exposing the hypocrisy of the Dutch, who have been endeavoring for many years to subvert the inhabitants of Sumatra, and whose solicitude for the freedom of the Boers of South Africa has been almost touching: "But it is quite possible to go a step further and ask this liberty-loving land of America 'How about the Filipinos?' They have been fighting for their independence for a greater length of time than the Boers, and against a nation claiming vastly superior strength." You might also say to Germany: "How about the Poles?" And finally by remarking that when the Boer war is over the Boers will be in a better fix than either the Poles or Filipinos. Well, there is one thing to be said of the choice of the convention for the leadership of the Liberal party. He is no quitter. He set himself to attain a certain position and he has stuck to his job with a persistency worthy of any cause. If he had waded until preference came to him in the usual way he might have remained in the ranks a long time.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SENATOR TEMPLEMAN

Conservatives and Liberals Join in Well Wishes—The Mayor Voices the Satisfaction of Citizens.

The news that the claims of British Columbia were to be recognized by the appointment of Senator Templeman to a position in the cabinet spread rapidly about the streets this forenoon, and was everywhere received with expressions of the greatest satisfaction. Conservatives and Liberals alike combined in voicing the pleasure of citizens, irrespective of party affiliations, in the promotion of a citizen whose long and faithful services to the party and to the city have justified his selection for the important post he will be called upon to fill.

The city council, a few evenings ago, passed a resolution and transmitted it to Ottawa, supplementing those previously passed by the board of trade and the Association, asking Sir Wilfrid Laurier to make the appointment.

RECOGNIZED HER COURAGE.

Pemberton Gymnasium Scene of Very Felicitous Event Yesterday Afternoon.

In recognition of her heroism in a time of great peril, Miss Williams, principal of the Girls' Central school, was yesterday afternoon presented with a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed, with a diamond set case, by a number of her friends. The presentation took place in Pemberton gymnasium, and was made by Lady Joly de Lotbiniere, who spoke in the highest terms of the great bravery displayed by the recipient on board the sinking ocean liner, Walls Walla. The idea happily originated with Mrs. Dupont and was carried into effect with the assistance of about fifty of her friends.

In acknowledgment Miss Williams said she was afraid I have been brought up on the good Presbyterian plan. Let the women keep silence all, and am therefore no hand at a speech, but the bishop has agreed to stand by in this matter, and that in itself is a great moral support. Besides, I am so deeply touched by your kind words and the thought of your kindly woman's thought for a woman, that I feel I must thank you myself, but it ever so haltingly done. I need hardly tell you how proud I shall be of this beautiful watch you have given me, how I shall treasure it, and above all how useful it will be. My one regret is that I have done so little to deserve the honor you have paid me, for it seems to me I have only done my duty in an ordinary way, and anybody else in my place would have done just the same. Somebody has wisely said: 'Every cloud has a silver lining,' and when I look upon this token of your appreciation, I think of the warm welcome everybody has given me on my arrival from the edge of the valley of the shadow through which we all sooner or later must pass. I think I see a very bright lining to the cloud of disaster and suffering which it has pleased God should overshadow me on the threshold of this new year.

Among those present were: His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Joly, the Bishop of Columbia and Miss Perin, Lady Crease, Major and Miss Dupont, Mrs. Prentice, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Taylor, and Mrs. Jenkins of the city school board.

The schooner Charles Noble Simmons, which sailed from Norfolk on February 3rd for New York with a cargo of coal, was towed into the harbor yesterday by the steamer India, with her captain disabled and the crew frostbitten and suffering intensely from the hardships they had experienced.

Many animals yield to the seduction of rum drinking, especially elephants, horses, cows and swine.

Advertisement for Dr. Richter's Backache Kidney Tablets, featuring an image of the product bottle and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

A SPANISH COUNT CURED OF LA GRIPPE



Count Segundo de Ovies was a Carlist exile. The signature of his uncle, Louis De Ovies, is found with that of John Quincy Adams ceding Florida to the United States in a treaty with Spain. The Count is forty-six years of age, an exile from Orizto, situated in the northern part of Spain, and has been exiled since 1870; he is wealthy, and has travelled and studied the customs, habits and languages of twenty-five different nations.

In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, the Count gives his endorsement to their great catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following words:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio: Gentlemen—'Last winter my secretary had a severe attack of la grippe which was cured effectually by the use of four bottles of Peruna, so when I contracted the same unpleasant sickness last fall I at once sent for a bottle. It truly worked wonders, and removed the sickening and sore feeling I had within a few days. I would not be without it now for any money, and when I go away I carry Peruna as a valuable requisite to my traveling outfit.'—JULIAN SEGUNDO, CONDE DE OVIES.

Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

PROBABLY THE FOLMINA. Big Steamer Sighted by Olympia and Wished to be Reported.

Since the arrival of the steamship Olympia from the Orient this morning shipping men have been busy looking up registers and code books to ascertain if possible the name of the big steamer which the Olympia passed about 830 miles outside while on her voyage to port from Yokohama.

The vessel sighted displayed the signal J. H. Q. S. Capt. Truebridge made her out to be a German steamer in ballast and inward bound. But there is a little difference in the flags of the Dutch and German governments, and it is thought possible that a mistake might have been made, and that the steamer which the Olympia sighted is the over-due Folmina, which left Moji for Vancouver with a cargo of sugar on December 31st. When Capt. Truebridge saw the steamer the weather was hazy and he could do nothing more than read her signals. The steamer wished to be reported all well. She was passed in latitude 50, 08 N, and longitude 146, 31 W, and was making very poor progress. With a strong head wind, such as the Olympia encountered, Capt. Truebridge says he does not think she could make over three knots an hour. Her propeller with every swell was thrown out of the water and the steamer was proceeding under difficulties.

What leaves an uncertainty about the identity of the steamer is the fact that Capt. Truebridge was of the opinion that she was in ballast, while the Folmina would be loaded, if sighted, unless something of an extraordinary character happened her. On the other hand, the letters J. H. Q. S. cannot be found in any of the shipping codes. Besides the Folmina is the only tramp steamer known to be en route from the Orient.

VICTORIAN ELECTED. H. C. Macaulay Is the First Mayor of Dawson City.

The Dawson majority contest, which took place yesterday, resulted in the election of a Victorian, H. C. Macaulay, as chief magistrate of the northern metropolis.

Mayor Hayward, of this city, received information to that effect yesterday from the mayor-elect, accompanied by a request for a copy of the Victoria by-laws. This will be forwarded at once. Mayor Hayward has wired his congratulations.

NEARLY everybody is having la grippe again. It resembles what in the beginning of a cold. A chill or cold spell is followed by aching bones, sore throat, headache, cough, and general weakness. It may be quite slight or severe, but either case it nearly always leaves one in a miserable condition.

Unless Peruna is taken it will take weeks or months before a person regains his usual health. If the victim is fortunate enough to begin the use of Peruna at the commencement of the attack the course of the grip is shortened, and the system is left in a natural state.

People who have had la grippe are still suffering from the after-effects should not neglect to take Peruna. It will promptly restore them to health.

Henry Distin, the inventor and maker of all the hand instruments of the Henry Distin Manufacturing Co., writes the following in a letter to the editor of the 1441 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"I had a bad attack of la grippe last December which lasted more than three months, and which left me with catarrh, and several of my friends advised me to try Peruna. I began with a bottle the first week of March and it certainly did me a great deal of good. I was so well satisfied that I purchased another bottle and followed the directions, and can say that it has cured me of my Henry Distin.

A large per cent of those who are afflicted with this epidemic, instead of getting well as they ought to, will have chronic catarrh as the result. This is almost invariably the case unless Peruna is taken as soon as possible after the grip begins.

Every one who has observed the effects of Peruna during the last three epidemics of la grippe positively knows that this remedy will cure it permanently.

The fact is, however, that a great multitude of people will not take Peruna, and a foundation for chronic catarrh will be laid.

Even in cases where chronic catarrh has affected the lungs, and the early stages of catarrhal consumption have been developed, Peruna can be relied upon as a prompt and lasting cure.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O. The "Hills of Life," which can be used as a short description of all catarrhal diseases.

Wintry Weather Responsible For Falling Off Last Month.

Table showing school attendance statistics for various districts, including High School, Boys' Central, North Ward, South Park, Victoria West, Spring Ridge, Hillside, Kingston Street, and Rock Bay.

The only divisions which reached an average daily attendance of 90 per cent were:

High School—Div. 1, 95 per cent. North Ward—Div. 4, 94.4 per cent. (Miss Marchant). Spring Ridge—Div. 2, 91.15 per cent. (Miss Blackhouse). Victoria West—Div. 1, 90.5 per cent. (Mr. Winsby).

In January, 1901, the total number attending was 2,572, or 24 per cent less than in the month with a daily average of 2,187.01, or 103 less than last month.

VICTORIA BY-ELECTION. Notice of Motion On Question By Ald. Yates—Resolution By Ald. McCandless.

Ald. Yates has given notice that at the next meeting of the council he will introduce the following resolution: Whereas the Hon. J. H. Turner resigned his seat as member for the city of Victoria in the legislative assembly for the province of British Columbia, on the 30th day of September, 1901;

Resolved, that the said legislative assembly be and is lawfully summoned to meet on the 20th inst. and no election has yet taken place to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the said J. H. Turner.

Whereas the Hon. J. H. Turner resigned his seat as member for the city of Victoria in the legislative assembly for the province of British Columbia, on the 30th day of September, 1901;

THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE CONVENTION

TROUBLE REGARDING ADMISSION OF SPEECHES BY SENATOR OLIVER, M.P.P. Chairman of the Convention.

(Special Correspondent.) Vancouver, Feb. 7.—Joseph Martin struggled in the third British convention on Thursday.

They were partially successful. Alex. Delegation, saw Alex. Lewys, who withdrew from the convention as a protest against the change of the personnel and against Mr. Martin's only matters which lie above the level of a Senator Templeman's

throughout and a speech by Mr. Mackinnon, who had eloquence was found. Liberal leaders who opposed the convention had preached the gospel of the convention.

The convention opened on Thursday in O'Brien's hall. Previous to an informal meeting Vancouver delegates of the Liberal party had been in session in the provincial hall, and a number of the delegates at this informal meeting.

Hon. Senator Templeman's convention, and a delegation present and arrangements would be in all countries and the Liberal party would be in all countries and the Liberal party would be in all countries.

The credentials committee had been organized and a list of names as chairman and T. P. Moody, secretary. The right in committee from an organized and successful committee by the majority of one not elected delegate to seat the members of the convention.

At 8 o'clock the delegates were accompanied by a delegation of Vancouverites, diligent but who his friends in the convention of the credentials committee were accompanied by a delegation of Vancouverites, diligent but who his friends in the convention of the credentials committee.

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