

ELECTION OCTOBER THIRD.

The change of date, which has just been announced, of the general elections for British Columbia, places a duty upon the people of this country, and particularly upon Liberals to organize for the fight.

Hitherto nominations have been delayed in the belief that nearly two months remained in which to effect a canvass of the different ridings. But by the extraordinary act of the administration, this time is curtailed to a little over three weeks. Hence the campaign will be short and sharp. It is too short for a proper presentation of the issues, but perhaps not too limited to arouse the people's resentment against a palpable piece of sharp practice on the part of their rulers, pro tem.

Organize, organize, organize.

THE VACANT PORTFOLIO.

No man believes that a cabinet of which Hon. A. E. McPhillips, for whose consistency we have always expressed the highest admiration, is a member, will persist in appealing to the electorate with an incomplete cabinet. The Attorney-General has only to re-awaken the echoes of the legislative chamber, back of his own desk, to learn "good and cogent reasons" in extenuation for filling the vacant portfolio. If the cabinet persists in its course in declining to fill this post, and Hon. Mr. McPhillips retains his connection with it, his reputation for political honor will sustain a fracture which will convert him into a cripple in the forthcoming campaign.

In this connection the representations made yesterday to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by a deputation of Victorians, were timely. It was pointed out that when Joseph Martin appealed for support for his government in 1900, he was obliged to complete his cabinet. Intimation to that effect was conveyed to him in unmistakable terms, and was recognized as a proper demand.

In insisting that Hon. Mr. McBride complete his government, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor would be taking a step to which not the slightest objection could be taken on political grounds, inasmuch as the precedent was established in the case of a premier of the same political stripe as that of the party in power at Ottawa.

That the candidates of the government in each constituency should be allowed to dangle the prospect of filling the Provincial Secretary's chair before their constituents, is to permit a practice little short of vicious, and certainly politically demoralizing.

AN INJUSTICE.

By a special issue of the Official Gazette on Saturday evening, the local government altered the date of the elections from October 31st to October 3rd. No reasons are given by the Premier for the change beyond some general statements about the desire of the cabinet to inaugurate some reforms which it does not care to initiate without a direct mandate from the people. We understand that in private conversation some attempt at justification is made in the claim that were the original date to stand many of the miners would have left the camps of Atlin and of Cassiar, and would thus be unable to exercise their franchise.

If this claim is seriously made it is more than counter balanced by other facts of which the government was ignorant, or which it chose to ignore. In this city the unexpected act of powers that be will have the effect of disfranchising a large number of men, probably in the neighborhood of three hundred, who were engaged in the sealing trade. These men when they left port did so, secure in the belief that, given good luck, they would be able to reach home in time to exercise their rights of citizenship at the provincial elections. They have the same rights in this respect as any other citizens, and in fact the peculiar and hazardous nature of their calling entitles them, if it entitles any one, to special consideration. As matters now stand they will be pursuing their avocation in Behring Sea at the time the vote is being cast in their home city.

This particular case is mentioned because it involves an entire industrial class. But what is true of these men collectively is also true individually of very many citizens. If the government is as anxious as it professes to be to know the exact sentiments of the electorate to it, it should take into consideration that very many business men have made their arrangements for visiting the East, and even Europe, with the original date October 31st in view. It will be impossible in many instances for these men to be home in time to vote.

This objection is of course met by the plea that it is as fair for one party as for another, and that therefore no injustice is done. Necessarily whenever an election is held some one is inconvenienced. But we claim that where a date is fixed sufficiently in advance of that of the announcement of the election, all objection is practically removed. When the date is altered to a day subsequent to that originally fixed, usually little hardship is entailed. But where such a step as that under consideration is taken, particularly in a province like British Columbia, a positive injustice is done a

considerable portion of the people.

The whole episode looks like an attempt to snatch a verdict from the people, and will further weaken the McBride administration in its efforts to secure a fresh lease of power.

A SHADY MOVE.

The latest move of the Premier, probably for the purpose of stealing a march on the Liberals, is defended from that charge by the claim that the party named have a greater number of candidates in the field than the Conservatives. While that may be true there has been no extensive canvass of the province such as has just been completed by Messrs. McBride and McPhillips of the outlying portions of British Columbia.

Moreover, in spite of the protestation of the Premier that no one outside of the executive knew of the contemplated change, it would seem that the provincial Conservative executive must have been extremely shrewd guessers if they did not know what was ahead. It will be remembered that it was after consultation with the Premier that they decided to have simultaneous nominations throughout the province, with the exception of coast cities and in the north. Doubtless the Premier concealed a precise announcement, but he did not require to make one, in order to have all his candidates in readiness had he been successful in securing nominations in the middle of last month. Unfortunately for the party, discipline was not sufficiently strong to the government will not secure all the advantages which they have enjoyed had the tip from headquarters been heeded.

The whole incident is in line with the conduct of a politician, who, sent for as leader of the opposition, instantly on being entrusted with the task of forming a government dissolved his party and blossomed out as a Conservative leader in which role he would have had practically no claim for the recognition of His Honor. His subsequent statement that he would be perfectly fair with the Liberals and his present act, remind us strongly of his assurance to certain Liberal members that they would be the first colleagues he would select, and his forgetfulness of that pledge as soon as they had effected the defeat of the government and made his succession to the premiership possible.

A DOUBLE DUTY.

As an instance of how public and private duties may sometimes conflict we have only to refer to the case of Ralph Smith, M. P., whose presence on the coast at the present time, has thrown the Colist into several spasms already, followed by daily mutterings more or less incoherent in character, which forebode another outbreak. The Conservative organ in this city loudly insists that Mr. Smith return to Ottawa, and demand at the point of a gun, certain concessions to British Columbia which Mr. Smith had the temerity to assist in securing from the government.

Now Mr. Smith will doubtless be included among those whom the same paper urges to exercise their franchise on October 3rd.

The member for Nanaimo is therefore between two duties, that of representing the province at Ottawa, and that of exercising his private rights as a citizen of the same province.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

The action of a body of Victoria citizens in waiting on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on Monday and drawing to his attention certain abuses, which, in the opinion of the petitioners, his advisers were perpetrating, has furnished the Colist with a new text, and the public with a fresh revelation from that fount of knowledge of constitutional procedure and practice. The Conservative organ is entitled to express its opinion on the expediency or otherwise of such a deputation seeking an audience with the Governor. That is purely a matter of judgment. When it contends, however, that these gentlemen exceeded their rights and transgressed against constitutional practice it enunciates a monstrous proposition. But when it adds that the deputation obtained "an audience which could never have been granted if its purpose had been known" it is guilty of an impertinence. It undertakes to state what His Honor thought, and what he would have done in certain circumstances. It need scarcely be stated that any assumption of that kind by the morning paper is totally unwarranted.

What, however, will strike the ordinary student of history in reading the article is the bold statement that the members of the delegation placed themselves "in a most humiliating position by endeavoring to introduce an unheard of factor into our government, the right of a private citizen to approach the representative of the Crown except through his responsible ministers." Such a suggestion could only come from the organ of a party which fostered the family compact.

If there is one right upon which the Briton insists it is the privilege of personally petitioning the Sovereign. No cabinet can deprive him of that privilege. He can if need be carry his grievances to the very foot of the throne, and that privilege has been taken advantage of time and again in the history of the British people. It is one of the inalien-

able birthrights of our people, as jealously cherished as any of those that were wrenched from the reluctant grasp of tyrants at Runnymede. The fine rage which the Colist thinks it detects in the Liberal ranks must be among those of its own persuasion, else no such plea would be advanced.

Surely the Colist has forgotten the historic deposition of Tories which invaded Carleton Place during the regime of ex-Governor McInnes, and asked redress for certain grievances which its members thought they had. If such a course was legitimate then, and met with the approval of the Colist, as it did, the public will fail to discern why a similar course should have suddenly become unconstitutional and unheard of when the political complexion of the principals has changed.

Coming to the assumption that His Honor would have refused to receive the representations of the members of the deputation had he known the character of the request they were about to make, a reference has only to be made to the events of last session. What, in the last analysis, compassed the downfall of the Prior administration? The letter of dismissal from Sir Henri to Col. Prior sufficiently answers the question, and disposes of the presumptuous assumption contained in this morning's editorial. The cause of dismissal was certain facts brought to the attention of His Honor, by a private member of the House, Smith Curtis. Those facts, as the Governor afterwards declared, were such as to convince him that the then premier had not a proper appreciation of the independence of Parliament Act. Hence his removal from office. A more striking example of the absolute right of the private citizen to be heard by the Sovereign or his representative, of that right, could scarcely be desired.

Far from being unconstitutional, it will be found that it is only in countries under despoticisms that such a theory is entertained. In Russia a petition may be thrown into his carriage, but the petitioner stands in imminent peril of death for his temerity. Fortunately in our more enlightened land, the right of the subject is as sacred as the person of the Sovereign.

A WEAK DEFENCE.

The only defence which the government organs have advanced for the change in the date of the provincial elections is that it will abbreviate the period of political unrest incident to the campaign, and hence will be welcomed by the business community.

While a protracted campaign is rarely desirable, unless the issues involved like those just raised by the Colist Secretary in the Old Land, are radical departures from national tradition and policy, a sudden change in the date is even more objectionable for the reasons set out in the issue of the Times of yesterday. The main objection is not that the campaign is to be restricted to less than four weeks, but that this restriction is enforced after all arrangements are complete for a campaign of twice that duration.

There is a vast difference between the two cases.

RESULT OF CO-OPERATION.

The dinner tendered by the employees of the B. C. Street Railway Company to General Manager Buntzen the other day was a refreshing oasis in the waste of labor unrest in British Columbia. It indicated the existence between manager and men of that sympathetic relationship which is of more avail in disposing of the vexed questions which arise from time to time between the two, than a score of arbitration boards. In a small way it demonstrated that the surest way to prevent trouble is to foster cordiality between employers and employees.

In its relations with its men it must be admitted that the street railway company has pursued a wise and liberal course, sometimes raising wages without any request, and of late admitting its men to a share in the profits of the institution. We do not know how far Mr. Buntzen is responsible for this, but doubtless his recommendations and those of Managing Director Barnard and Local Manager Goward had much to do with it.

It is a noteworthy fact that perhaps the happiest illustrations of forbearance and co-operation between company and men is afforded by two organizations having their headquarters and source of financial supply in the Mother Country. We refer to the above corporation and to the New Vancouver Coal Company of Nanaimo, which has recently been absorbed by a United States organization, but which during the long term of its administration by Supt. Robbins, carried on its operations with the loyal support of its employees. In each instance there has been an absence of strikes and lockouts. This is something for which the public are perhaps scarcely grateful enough, considering the great inconvenience and expense a serious tie-up of either enterprise would have involved.

In matters of this kind it is sometimes difficult to discriminate between cause and effect, and hence it is difficult to state whether the class of men in the employ of the street railway company is a reason for or a result of the con-

ditions we have mentioned. Whichever is the case it is indisputable that in Victoria at any rate the company have a corps of motormen and conductors who in intelligence and courtesy are excelled in few avocations. By admitting them to an interest in the dividends of the company, the management pay a well-deserved compliment to their efficiency.

It is a matter for general regret, that a gentleman of the natural parts of Mr. Hawthornthwaite should use his ability to inflame the worst passions of his audience as was done in Vancouver. If the cries of the Royal Commission and its report can find in that deliverance no graver defect than has been yet pointed out it is may well retain the place already accorded it by public sentiment throughout the Dominion as an able, dispassionate and impartial deliverance on the question at issue.

There are said to have been wigs on the green at the meeting of the Conservative executive Wednesday. A former military man, a staunch Conservative, having been invited to the rooms to discuss certain matters, relieved his mind to the "fifteen" in terms more pointed than polite. He denounced them as traitors and predicted that they would be successful only in disrupting the party. An attempt was made to answer him, but the soldier held his ground.

And this is the best the Colist can do after the sharp discipline through which Mr. McBride and his friends have put it lately. "We venture to say that there are as many Conservatives in the province who will not follow Mr. McBride, having no other choice, as there are Liberals who will not follow Mr. Joseph Martin, having no other choice." The machine will certainly have to take another turn on the thumb screw. The organ is getting out of time again.

The report from Seattle that a fine steel steamer is to be placed on the Seattle-Victoria run, if correct, is but another indication of the stimulating effect which the superb ferry boat from this city to Vancouver has had on the transportation business out of this port. We believe the influence on the hotel trade will be similarly beneficial when the C. P. R. has its fine hostelry in operation.

It is stated that the last "cast" for the Conservative ticket in this city is Messrs. Joseph Hunter, Helmcken, Hayward and Hon. A. E. McPhillips. Certainly nothing the campaign can develop would rival in its comic features the spectacle of Messrs. McPhillips and Hunter on the same ticket.

In view of the Conservative appeals at different points throughout the province against the registration of certain voters, the righteous wrath of the local machine against a similar course by Liberals in this city, seems to have been rather premature.

We regret that we cannot offer our English visitors a better brand of coast bread. It is usually "the best English drizzle" that "wakes the fever in our bones," with which Kipling has made us familiar.

The Liberals of this city will meet in convention for the purpose of nominating candidates on Tuesday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall. Every party man should be on hand.

"I AM ALWAYS CONSISTENT."—A. E. McP.

Who named the date—the thirty-first, But knowing like a bubble burst His reputation—this reversed?

Poor Richard!

Who found the people, growing wise, His very crude ideas despise, And tried to take them by surprise?

Smart Richard!

Who kept a folio up his sleeve, And promised them that each receive That folio, meaning to deceive?

Bad Richard!

Who was it to him sternly said, "My confidence in you, Sir, fled," And cut off his official head?

The Governor! Will he?

B. J. P.

NOMINATION MEETINGS.

Both Parties in This City Will Meet Next Week to Select Candidates.

The Liberals of the city will meet on Tuesday evening next in the A. O. U. W. hall for the purpose of nominating candidates for the ensuing election. The change in the date of the election, has removed all lethargy which seemed to prevail on both sides, and the greatest enthusiasm is manifested in preparing for the coming fight.

The Conservatives of the city will convene on the Monday evening previous to make their selection.

The Liberal convention on the 15th will open at 8 o'clock. Several names are mentioned as likely to come up before the meeting, and from which a ticket can be prepared which will result in a signal victory for the Liberal cause.

The Labor party in Nanaimo have selected Harry Sheppard, a well known mining man, as their candidate for the coming election. The nominee is considered a very strong representative.

F. McB. Young, of Nanaimo, the Liberal nominee for Comox riding, left upon the announcement of the change of date of the election for his constituency, where he will wage a vigorous fight with strong chances of winning the day.

The Premier is kept very busily engaged preparatory to leaving the city for the purpose of taking an active part in the campaign on the Mainland.

SEVERAL APPEALS HAVE BEEN ENTERED

AGAINST RULINGS OF REGISTRAR OF VOTES

Some of the Points Raised in Connection With Applications at Port Simpson.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Port Simpson, Aug. 31.—The court of revision of the voters' list of Skeena electoral district was in session here today, presided over by John Flewinn, registrar of votes.

Peter Herman, the Liberal candidate, was present in his own interests, and those of the Conservative nominee were represented by Robert Cunningham, R. Short and T. A. Gregg, who acted as his agents.

Immediately on the opening of the proceedings, Mr. Herman addressed the court, stating that he had noticed that four names had been left off the list, although their applications had been sent in according to law.

Registrar Flewinn, replied that the names in question had been left off by him, because Mining Recorder J. D. Wells, of Kitimat, who had attested the signatures to the applications, was only a mining recorder elected by the miners themselves.

Mr. Herman insisted that a mining recorder elected by the miners was in every sense a legal mining recorder and entitled to exercise all the functions of a mining recorder. The reason why the mining recorders had been clothed with power to attest signatures to applications to be placed on the voters' list, was in order that every possible facility might be given the people to enroll themselves and exercise their franchise. But, he said, four men who no one doubted were entitled to be on the list were deprived of their sacred rights of citizenship, and on a pretext wholly frivolous. These four names should never have been left off the list.

Mr. Herman then asked the court to deal with the names as I see it, and it is my judgment that the signatures were not properly attested. Mr. Wells had no power to act.

Mr. Herman—If you can do as you like with the names on the list what is the use of the rest of us being here?

Registrar Flewinn—I have decided the matter, Mr. Herman.

The registrar then stated that only one objection had been made according to the provision of the law requiring 15 days' notice. He then proceeded to read out the names in alphabetical order. When he had reached the name of John Campbell, he paused and said that the name of the Conservative candidate, said that he objected to that name remaining on the list because he was a half-breed, and was living on a reservation. He, Mr. Cunningham, intended to object to every such half-breed on the list.

Mr. Herman demanded on what right Mr. Cunningham was entering these objections at this time of day. The time for making objections to names on the list was the day before the meeting, and the present stood must remain. The law was clear on the point. The procedure was that the lists were to be hung up in the registrar's office for a certain length of time, so that people might inspect them, and take exception to any names they thought fit to object. Their objections required to be placed in writing in the hands of the registrar fifteen days before the court of revision was held. The registrar's duty was to notify all those who had been objected to, so that they might be present in court to defend their rights. In the present case only one such objection had been lodged with the registrar, and that was the only name that this court of revision was entitled to deal with.

Registrar Flewinn said that so far as these half-breeds were concerned, he thought they had the right to be on the list, and he had therefore put them there. These men paid their poll tax, earned their living, and in every sense lived as white men do, with the exception of their residence which was on the reserve for a part of the year. Their names had been on the voters' lists for years. The Election Act did not disqualify a half-breed because he lived on the reserve—the only act making a distinction between a half-breed living on a reserve and one living elsewhere was the Indian Act, which was a Dominion statute, and had nothing to do with our Provincial Election Act. In our local statute an Indian was described simply as a person of pure Indian blood. This whole matter had been submitted last year to the Attorney-General's office for decision. This decision the registrar now read, sustaining these half-breeds' right to be entered on the list of voters.

Mr. Cunningham still persisted in his objection, and asked that the half-breeds' names should be struck off the list, and he held over for the court of review to deal with.

Mr. Herman denied the right of the court then sitting to interfere in any manner or form with the names now on the list, and he held over for the court of review to deal with.

The next point that came up was Mr. Cunningham's objection to several names on the list which were of American birth and citizenship. He asked that they be struck off the list and notified to appear before the court of appeal.

Mr. Herman again protested against such proceeding. "This court has no authority to do such a thing," Registrar Flewinn—I can do as I like.

The act gives me the full power to deal with these applications as I see fit.

Mr. Herman—You have no right to take a name off this list. If these are American citizens, the oath they took in making their applications renders them criminally liable, and they may be proceeded against. Otherwise you can challenge their right to vote by oath at the polls. He further contended that the court of review could only deal with such names as had been interfered with by the court of revision after due notice of objection to such names had been made 15 days before the sitting of the court of revision.

Registrar Flewinn decided to strike the names off and hold them over to the court of review.

During the proceedings an affidavit was read from an alien who had signed an application, to the effect that he was not present when Mr. Herman attested his signature.

Mr. Herman pronounced this affidavit a wilful and malicious perjury on the part of a man who had confessed to him (Mr. Herman) that he was in the employ of the Conservative committee, and was being paid by them for his work.

The registrar stated that the court of review would be held in Port Essington in about three weeks' time, and would be presided over by Magistrates Kergin and Lord.

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THAT DEPUTATION.

To the Editor:—The Colist says that the deputation, which waited upon the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the changing of the date of the election and the vacancy in the cabinet, would not have been received if their intentions had been known. In saying this the Colist states what is not true. The Colist's new look-out depot, which farmers living in the immediate locality affected say will be built, more than that it will occupy a position of prominence and will be of such proportions as will afford a good view of the surrounding straits. The telephone line, which will follow the shore line the whole distance, will place this within easy communication of the headquarters at Esquimalt.

Naval work about Esquimalt is unceasing. The new offices and other buildings being erected at the base of Signal Hill are nearing completion, while within the harbor, facing across the entrance to the harbor, considerable damage has been done, and is being done in preparation for a new battery of quick firing guns to be located on a rocky eminence.

It is also expected that before long the new magazine heretofore alluded to will be started.

MARRIED ON WEDNESDAY.

Young Business Man of City Wedded—Both Principals Victorians.

Rev. W. D. Barber on Wednesday united in holy bands as matrimony Mr. Fred G. Maynard, oldest son of Mr. Geo. H. Maynard, and Miss Dorothy L. Win, second daughter of Mr. S. W. Unwin. The ceremony was performed in St. Saviour's church in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends of the principals. Miss Nellie Unwin, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, while the bridegroom was supported by Mr. Frank Baines.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was handsomely gowned in a costume of white Duchesse satin with real lace and veil, and the bridesmaid wore white taffeta. The marked esteem in which both young people are held by a multitude of friends was attested by a large array of handsome presents they received. Both are well-known Victorians, the bridegroom having been identified with the business life of the city for some time past.

Mrs. Maynard left Wednesday for the Sound, where they will spend their honeymoon. On returning they will make their home on Kane street.

RESIDENCE BURGLARIZED.

Watches and Silverware Stolen, But Money Overlooked in Excitement.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Sunday evening the residence of Noah Shakespeare, corner of Second street and Hillside avenue, was entered by burglars and a couple of James' gold watches and some silverware were carried off. The robbery occurred while Mr. and Mrs. Shakespeare were at church. One of the windows on the north side of the house facing Hillside avenue was forced open, the fastening being broken. The burglar, thus gaining an admission to the premises, ransacked the whole house in an attempt to find money. The pockets of all the clothing disturbed were turned inside out, and the robbers, continuing their search, went to a chest of drawers and pulled out all and examined them, except the top one, over which hung a long lace covering. Fortunately this was overlooked, for in it were some sixty-eight dollars, collected from the moonlight excursion around the Islands. Turning their attention to one of the bedrooms the robbers hauled up the mattress, but evidently only searched on one side, for on the other \$15 was hidden away. The appearance of the whole house when Mr. and Mrs. Shakespeare arrived home from church suggested the fact that burglars had been on the premises for a considerable time. They had seemingly been after the funds collected from the excursion referred to, and had a good idea that they were still in the house. Since the robbery occurred, however, no further investigation, but so far have found no clue as to who the guilty parties are. It is believed, however, that they were boys.

FAIRY TALE.

SPEAK UP, MR. McPHILLIPS.

To the Editor:—In the Victoria Daily Colist of August 26th the Hon. A. E. McPhillips says that he does not recollect having made a statement at Claxton advising the electors to be sure and vote for one of their own countrymen. If you require affidavits from these electors to refresh my memory I will be pleased to forward you several. When he made such a statement in a loud voice he must have done so with the intention of humiliating his fellow men of foreign birth, and I am one of them, although I have never taken any oath of loyalty to any sovereign but one—the late Queen of Great Britain, and her successors. I defy the Hon. A. E. McPhillips, notwithstanding his cowardly insinuation in the Colist and News-Advertiser, to specify a single instance where any of my acts or deeds were not those of sincere loyalty to my adopted country. He has made insinuations, will he like a man specify one single charge which could possibly be interpreted as disloyal. I have Canadian born sons and daughters to love and honor their King and country, and in a very few years I hope to see my sons as ready to shed their blood if necessary for

their King as those of the Hon. A. E. McPhillips will be. I shall not allow even the Attorney-General of British Columbia to make light of my love for my adopted country, in the interest of which I have labored over twenty years, and he is the first and only man who has ever brought to me insinuations of disloyalty. He only resisters over his own signature what he had said at Claxton: "That to him should not lead in the councils of the people, nor should any of them be even the humblest member in any of our parliaments." Therefore if any such men should not have even a right to cast their vote in an election day? Why did he not choose to be subject to make a speech on in Bellingham and Port Essington? Of course principles have to take a back seat when it comes to catching votes. The intelligent electors of the Skeena district to which he is referring will not ever tolerate such small minded men to look after their affairs in the government of the Province.

Yours truly, PETER HERMAN, Liberal Candidate, Port Essington, Sept. 3rd.

EXTENDING TO ALBERT HEAD.

Telegraph Lines to Connect Esquimalt With a Look-Out Tower.

For some weeks naval operations have not been confined alone to Esquimalt, but have grown upon the coast beyond the base of activities. A telegraph line, which is ultimately to reach Albert Head and there connect with a look-out station, is in course of construction, and will be completed for more than half of the work. Little is known about the new look-out depot, which farmers living in the immediate locality affected say will be built, more than that it will occupy a position of prominence and will be of such proportions as will afford a good view of the surrounding straits. The telephone line, which will follow the shore line the whole distance, will place this within easy communication of the headquarters at Esquimalt.

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