

RUSSIAN SCHEMES.

The dispatches from more than one quarter of the globe indicate, as was expected, that Russia is not disposed to neglect the present fine opportunity of developing some of her well-understood projects of national aggrandizement. So far it is only the fine diplomatic hand that is cautiously revealed, but we may be sure it is thought worth while the mailed fist will also make its appearance. According to a dispatch to the London Times the feeling in St. Petersburg is that there is no longer the slightest doubt that Great Britain now despairs of subduing the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and is anxious to save what is left of her military honor by gaining a cheap victory, if possible, in order to conclude an early peace. A Russian newspaper, almost as pious as Kruger himself, gives thanks to God for defeating General Buller and defending the sacred cause of a free people. Reports about the concentration of troops in the vicinity of Herat and other British strongholds are also rife, although it is publicly given out that the supreme authority has avowed that all such statements are absolutely without foundation.

As an offset to these disgusting rumors dispatches are constantly arriving from all parts of the world confirming the reports of the solidarity of the Empire. We are told that at a monster meeting of Hindus and Mohammedans in the Town Hall at Calcutta a resolution expressing unswerving loyalty and attachment to the throne and calling for public prayers in all places of worship for victory for the British was enthusiastically carried; those present finally signifying their good faith by subscribing on the spot 33,000 rupees to the Manston House Fund. We are also told that every check to British arms simply stimulates enthusiasm and emphasizes the desire of the people to see the war carried to a successful conclusion, the military classes being intensely eager to overrule the decision of the Imperial war authorities not to employ Indian troops in the present conflict, but to give them a chance to share with their white brothers in the field the dangers of the campaign.

SAM HUGHES.

It has been alleged on more than one occasion that the government was responsible for the failure of Col. Sam Hughes to secure attachment to Canadian Imperial regiments in South Africa, and that Sir Herbert Tupper or some other valiant talker would move for the production of papers which would show up the duplicity of the head of the militia department. Gen. Hutton has taken a hand in the controversy, and his version of the affair leaves little more to be said. This is it:

"The public so far has only become possessed of one side of the story. The other side is disclosed in the correspondence between the colonel and myself; but I do not, as I said in my speech on the occasion of the banquet to D. Battery just before its departure, that no misguided friends of Col. Hughes will call for the correspondence, as it can't fail to place the colonel in a most enviable light. Those who have seen the correspondence so far—and all the letters are now before the government—of the opinion that Colonel Hughes could not have been exactly in his right mind when he wrote in the manner in which he did. The incident possesses most unfortunate features, features that I trust will not again be repeated."

A PROPER IMMIGRATION POLICY

"We are pursuing a vigorous immigration policy; we are also carrying out a vigorous repatriation policy." This was the statement made by Mr. Tarte at the Young Liberal Club demonstration in Toronto last week. The announcement was received with cheers, for it embodied in concise form the twin features of the policy now being pursued by the Department of the Interior for Canada.

In their anxiety to make political capital against Hon. Clifford Sifton, the opposition press have given great prominence to the course he has pursued in inducing "exiles for conscience sake" to leave their homes in the continental states and to seek the regis of British laws and British customs. But they have studiously avoided any reference to the equally earnest efforts being put forth by the department to induce those who were forced to leave this country when under less happy rule to return to the land of their nativity. Their landable policy in this regard has met with the same success as in the direction of the immigration policy, and the population of this country is being augmented by scores of native born, who are gladly returning to share in the prosperity which is so marked throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

Our lands are wide enough to accommodate both of these classes, though it is but natural that we should specially desire to see our own kith and kin resume their residence under the flag beneath which they were born. To them self-government is no new thing, and they are in other respects qualified for the highest duties of citizenship. The enlightened policy which results in their repatriation is one in which Canada re-

joices, and any government which follows it may rest assured of the support of the majority of the electors of this country.

SCHOOL ACT AMENDMENTS.

The Minister of Education has brought down the amendments to the School Act outlined in the speech from the throne. These amendments contemplate the division of cities into three classes for the purposes of the act, namely, those with a school attendance of 3,500 pupils or over, those with an attendance of 500 or over, and those with an attendance of less than 500.

To the first class, under which none of the British Columbia cities fall, the government give a capitation tax of \$10; to the second, which will affect Victoria, Vancouver and the larger cities, \$15, and to the third and last named, \$20.

It is also proposed to alter the Revenue Tax Act by taking away the \$3 poll tax, which is now collected by the cities and which will henceforth go to swell provincial revenue.

Although it is difficult to discuss the bill with the present meagre information before us, it is probable that the school revenue of the city will be slightly increased under the new arrangement.

THE FIRST PARTY MOVE.

As was expected, the opposition leaders in the Dominion parliament endeavored to secure the consent of their followers to the introduction of an amendment to the address favoring the payment of all the expenses of transportation and support in the field of the Canadian troops now in the Transvaal. The government proposal is to make up the difference between the Imperial and Canadian rate of pay. Inasmuch as the British war authorities distinctly laid down the conditions on which not only Canadian, but all colonial assistance was accepted—that the troops should be under Imperial control, and should be eligible for all indemnities such as are paid to Imperial soldiers in case of injuries—we cannot see how it would be possible to accept the opposition amendment. The object of the war office in imposing these conditions is perfectly obvious, and we shall show good sense in loyally abiding by them.

THE REAL OFFENDERS.

We think a mistake has been made in drawing the attention of the legislature to the coarse, vulgar attacks which have been made upon the representative of Her Majesty in this province by the obvious ambition of the publishers of that paper is to gain a little fleeting notoriety such as would never have come to them but for the action of the member in calling the attention of the government to the matter. However, now that the public have become cognizant of what is going on, it may be as well to look into the matter and try to place the responsibility for the whole thing upon the proper parties.

The public, of course, are well aware of the hue and cry that was raised by Mr. Turner and his colleagues when they were practically dismissed by the result of the general elections. The course of His Honor was declared to be unconstitutional, and an appeal against his unwarrantable conduct was to be carried to the Federal authorities at Ottawa, ay, to the foot of the throne if redress could not be had in any other way. When the House met and it was found that the opposition were in a minority of six they did not cease their childish whines, and even to this day we hear the iteration and reiteration of the nonsensical assertion that the party at present occupying the chairs to the right of Mr. Speaker are usurpers and trespassers. We have been told with owl-like gravity more than once that no one has yet been found to assume responsibility for the action of His Honor in dismissing Mr. Turner and that no one has ever attempted a defence of his conduct on the floor of the House. It would be a matter of some difficulty to point to a more complete defence of the Lieut.-Governor than a majority of six legally elected members of the legislature supporting his action in the legislature of the province. It is true that two of these members have now gone over to the opposition, but that is no proof that the electors who put these men in their seats have also changed their minds. We shall have to hear the voice of the people of Vancouver and Esquimalt before we can make up our minds on that point. The claim was at one time put forward by the ex-Premier that if he had been given time he would have been able to face the legislature with a majority behind him; that is, he should have been given an opportunity to bring to bear those peculiar persuasive powers which were tried so ineffectually upon one of the supporters of the present government. In the last sentence we probably have the true reason for the unjust attacks upon the Lieut.-Governor. The organs have merely re-echoed—in a more coarse and offensive tone, it is true—the charges that have been made by the opposition leaders. One of the papers which particularly distinguished itself in this peculiar form of insane folly has already gone the way of all such journalistic freaks, and we think the members of the House are merely wasting valuable time in discussing the vulgar vituperation of the other.

THE GROWING TIME.

Nelson Tribune.
The steady growth that Nelson is making as a wholesale centre is made manifest by the returns of the port of Nelson for the month just closed. For the month which closed last night the value of the exports was \$23,458, as against \$25,458 for January, 1899, or an increase of over one hundred per cent. within twelve months. This is most encouraging, but the increase in the imports of free goods has been even greater. During January, 1899, the value of the free imports was \$15,910, as against the insignificant total of \$1,938 for January, 1899. Taken altogether the total imports show a gain for 1900 over 1899 of over one hundred and twenty per cent.

OPPOSITION IMPOTENCE.

Roseland Record.
If Messrs. Semlin and Cotton are to be defeated at the present session, other tactics will have to be adopted than those which are now being employed by the opposition, and men of larger calibre than the critics we have mentioned will have to conduct the assault on the administration.

A TIMELY REMINDER.

Roseland Record.
There are a sort of men in Roseland who are citizens of the United States and yet forget the conduct which good taste dictates to them as sojourners under a foreign flag. While Great Britain is engaged in a struggle into which the whole Empire has thrown its heart it is never did before, those guests of the flag miss no opportunity to publicly exult over the reverses which have befallen British arms, and express hope for the success of British enemies. They are but a few among the American residents of Roseland, for the vast majority know that Britain is fighting the battles of liberty in South Africa, and are almost as keen in their anxiety for her success as are the subjects of the Empire themselves.

These few Boer sympathizers need to be reminded where they stand. They were allowed to come in without hindrance, and they are protected in the pursuit of their lawful vocations by laws as liberal as any in their own country. The very liberty which they abuse with impunity should be the chief restraint upon them, and the immunity which they thus enjoy is an evidence of courtesy to the strangers within their gates, which British subjects reserve to a man who, in a manly and courteous manner, respects the rights of his host's misfortune and land his host's enemies. In case a man so offends, public opinion justifies the aggrieved person in showing him to the door, and no great fault is found if his dismissal should be emphasized by a kick.

ASTHMA.

Mrs. George Budden, Putnamville, Ont., says: "I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, as I had the Asthma very bad; could do nothing to do me any good. A friend of mine persuaded me to try this remedy, as he had tried it, and it cured me. I am thankful to-day to say I am a well man through the use of this remedy." 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents.

CHINAMAN KILLED.

By a Falling Tree at Extension Mines—Narrow Escape.

(Special to the Times).
Nanaimo, Feb. 7.—An enthusiastic meeting was held in this city last evening at which a resolution was passed similar to the one passed at Vancouver on Friday evening and at Victoria. Saturday evening, urging His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council to tender to the Imperial government the services of 10,000 Canadian mounted infantry, the expense to be borne by the Canadian government. The resolutions were delivered by Messrs. Bates, J. H. Hawthornwaite, A.M., Manson, G. H. Cross, Neil McOush, Thomas Kitchen and others.

To-day Mayor Bates wire Sir Wilfrid Laurier and W. B. McInnes, M.P., to the effect that the citizens of Nanaimo had unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed the resolution passed at Vancouver and Victoria.

The high wind which prevailed here Monday evening and yesterday forenoon did a great deal of damage, even causing the loss of life. At Extension mines a Chinaman named Jong Tai was killed while in his bed. The fatality was due to a tree, which fell upon the roof of the house in which he was lying, breaking the Celestial's neck. A number of other Chinamen were in the building at the time, but escaped injury. The accident happened at about 6.30 in the morning, and at the same time a house occupied by S. K. Mottishaw was also partially wrecked by a falling tree. Mr. Mottishaw and his wife were thrown from their bed, a stove in the kitchen was demolished and all the dishes and glassware in the kitchen were broken. A singular feature of this accident was that two dozen eggs, which were upon the table where everything else of a fragile nature was broken, escaped injury.

NINE TOWNS OCCUPIED.

Manila, Feb. 8.—Brigadier-General Kobbe's expedition in the islands of Luzon, Leyte and Samar, has occupied permanently nine towns. The 43rd and 47th regiments have placed on British Army Moving to Seize Norval the market 180,000 bales of hemp.

GUTTED BY FIRE.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 5.—The factory of the Hopkins & Allen Arms Company was destroyed by fire yesterday, also some adjacent buildings, causing a loss of \$400,000.

One Dose

Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach and no appetite, just buy a package of

Hood's Pills

And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do your work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Provincial Legislature

Action for Criminal Libel Against Kamloops Standard Taken by Order of Attorney-General.

Liquor License Bill in Committee Again—House and Members Photographed.

Kaslo Board of Trade's Petition Against the Eight-Hour Law.

Lieut.-Governor on Atlin Claims—Liquor License Bill Again in Committee.

Victoria, Feb. 5th, 1900.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by the Rev. Canon Beaudin. As usual on a Monday there was not much of an attendance of the general public.

Petitions.

Mr. Macpherson presented a petition from the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, re the Vancouver Incorporation Bill.

Mr. Green presented a petition from the Kaslo Board of Trade in favor of the eight-hour law.

The Speaker declared the petition of the city of Vancouver re refund of certain moneys was out of order.

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The petition presented by Mr. J. M. Martin from residents of Greenwood and Yale on Friday was received and ordered to be printed.

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It was a pleasure, the President of the Council continued, to observe that in that northernmost city of Her Majesty's dominions it had no effect on the patriotism of the worthy inhabitants. (Applause.)

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Major-General Kinchant was entirely in favor of the objection against appointing chief inspectors or constables as commissioners. It would, for one

the members of the government did not think the writer of the original article or the editor of the paper were important enough to proceed against. But it is now a matter of proceeding summarily against the individuals. The matter was brought to his notice only on Saturday, but already he had given instructions that an information be laid against the writer of the article. The only reason why proceedings were not taken before was that proceedings cannot be taken in a summary manner against a company. He could assure the House the matter will not be dropped, but that the government would proceed with the greatest possible haste.

Mr. Joseph Martin could not see how the case was changed one bit by the latest article. If it was right to proceed against the writer or editor for the second article it was right then. It seemed to him perfectly absurd to say that a company could not be proceeded against summarily. The persons who should be punished for a crime are the offenders themselves, the actual living persons who committed the crime. It appeared to him to be an easy enough matter to proceed against the editor and the writer of the article. He was very glad to hear it was the intention of the government to do so at once.

Her Majesty's Supply.

Hon. Mr. Cotton moved consideration of the speech of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor at the opening of the session that supply be granted to Her Majesty. The House will consider the resolution in committee of the whole next Thursday.

Public School Act.

The Premier presented a message from the Lieut.-Governor transmitting the act to amend the Public School Act. The bill was passed through the usual stages to first reading. Second reading next sitting of the House.

Motions.

Hon. Mr. Cotton was granted leave to introduce a bill intended to amend the Revenue Tax Act. Read a first time; second reading next sitting.

Hon. Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to amend the Railway Assessment Act. Same course as preceding.

Mr. Turner moved that the return made to the House on 28th January, of correspondence in relation to the pre-emption claim of Thomas Tugwell at Log Cabin, be printed. Adopted.

Liquor License Bill.

The House went into committee on the Liquor License Act, 1899, Amendment Bill. Mr. McBride in the chair. Mr. Booth thought the number of commissioners ought to be three instead of two. It was difficult for two commissioners to do justice in all cases. He suggested that the chief inspector of the district should be appointed a member of the board of commissioners.

Hon. Mr. Cotton objected to this, as the chief inspector was generally a constable, and to appoint an officer of the Crown in such a capacity was not advisable; it would be bringing the government into the matter.

Mr. Booth humorously interjected that there would be no novelty about that, as this was what the government was always working toward.

Mr. Nell thought to appoint the chief inspector would cause a great deal of trouble in the districts. This official watches the saloons, he reports them, and exercises a direct and generally prohibitory influence upon the persons who keep those places, and it would obviously not be in the interest of the public that such an official should be appointed as a member of the board of licensing commissioners. In some districts he knew it would cause great friction, and it was easy to see where it might lead to pressure being brought to bear to have the chief inspector removed.

Mr. A. W. Smith did not think it would be a good change to make chief inspectors license commissioners. The government agent though might possibly be admissible for such a position.

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COLD, CLAMMY HANDS AND FEET

An Indication of Thin Blood and Poor Circulation.

There are many people who suffer from cold hands and feet.

They're constantly hugging the stove and complaining of the cold, when other folks are comfortable.



The trouble with these people is this—their blood is thin and watery and their circulation is poor.

Now, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills do two things for such people.

They introduce into the blood those properties which make it rich and red, and they strengthen the heart-beat and quicken the circulation.

They make the warm blood course freely to the very toe tips and finger tips and do away with the suffering and danger to health due to cold extremities.

Mr. James Kelly, the popular Hamilton, Ont., shoemaker, 75 York St., said: "Five years ago I had a severe sickness which left me in poor health. I suffered from fluttering of the heart, sinking feelings, shortness of breath, and numbness and coldness of the hands and feet."

"I was advised to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I have taken a little over three boxes and am pleased to say they have strengthened my nervous system and removed my heart troubles."

"They have restored healthy circulation of the blood and removed the numbness and coldness in my hands and feet. I am now in better health than I have been in years."

thing, throw too much responsibility up on them.

Wit and Humor.

Mr. Eberts on rising wished to refer to something Mr. Jos. Martin had said, and forgot which member for that city Mr. Martin was. "What member are you?" he asked amidst laughter. Mr. Martin provoked further merriment by shaking his head and saying in a droll manner: "I really don't know; I've forgotten." Mr. Eberts went on to criticize the bill in his usual caustic manner.

Much of the ground gone over at the previous sitting was traversed again. On the question of the appointment of commissioners some highly humorous passages occurred. Mr. Green asked why should not the government appoint its friends to office if it so desired? But the government cannot be assailed upon that charge; if any person had been appointed who turned out to be a friend of the government, what then? (Laughter.) Mr. Kelleie said he knew of a case where a man got a license before the roof was on his building (laughter); that was under the late government. (Renewed laughter.)

Struck Out.

Section 4, an amendment to change the time of adjournment from 14 days to seven, was struck out on a division. Mr. Prentice voting against the government, leaving the time as it was in the old act (14 days). This was the only important change made during the sitting. The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Their Picters Took.

On the proposal to adjourn the House for 15 minutes to enable the chamber to be photographed with the members in their seats, Mr. Joseph Martin and other members of the opposition objected. Mr. Martin never heard of such a thing. Finally, after some discussion, the motion was made to adjourn until tomorrow at 2 p.m., the Premier accepting Mr. Turner's explanation that as many of the members had taken seats for Nevada would like to go a night sitting as was intended by the government, would be a hardship. Mr. Deane rose to protest against this waste of time. It was not fair to members from a distance who wished to see the House on 28th January, of correspondence in relation to the pre-emption claim of Thomas Tugwell at Log Cabin, be printed. Adopted.

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