

THEY DID THEIR DUTY.

The dread realities of war have come home to us at last. Like that of all true sons of the Empire, the great ambition of our boys was to come in touch with the enemy and prove to the world that the stern, sturdy British spirit exists in the Britons beyond the seas and that the High Imperial contempt of danger when confronted by a common enemy which is so characteristic of the people of the motherland is shared by Britons everywhere.

The present war has brought great distress to all parts of the Empire. The Australians were the first of the colonials to feel the grip of the iron hand of war which has just closed upon Canada, and now we may say we are bound together by the strongest tie known on earth—the bond of a common weal.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

No political question which has agitated the people of British Columbia has carried so much ill-feeling between the two great sections into which we are divided as the matter of the division of the constituencies. It has really been at the root of all the jealousy which in the past existed between the Island and the Mainland—a feeling which we hope and believe is now almost dead—and which we trust will be entirely removed as the result of the bill now before the House becoming law.

Alberni, Victoria, Comox, Vancouver, Delta, Chilliwack, Cassiar, New Westminster, Richmond and Dewdney remain as before. It has been alleged by some of the opposition that it was designed to take one of the members from Victoria, basing their assumption on some remarks of the Times in regard to redistribution. What we said was that if we were to recast the representation of the province on a new basis there would probably be a reduction all round.

Esquimalt loses one member, and there will probably be a great deal of discussion over the action of the government in depriving the naval town of one of its representatives. The only argument that was ever attempted in justification of the present representation of Esquimalt was that as it was a naval and military station and likely to become of great importance in the future it should be allowed to retain its two members. We all know, and will admit if we are candid, that the servants of Her Majesty constitute a floating population; they only remain, at the longest about three years on one station; they therefore have not the time and very few have the inclination to become versed in provincial affairs, and seldom would take the trouble to have their names put on the voters' list even if they were lawfully entitled to the franchise.

sight as separate constituencies, and are merged into what they practically were previous to the last distribution. Instead of North Victoria, South Victoria and Cowichan there will be only Saanich and Cowichan. In these two constituencies the members will have a trifle over one thousand voters divided between them. The restoration of Nanaimo city to its former condition completes the rearrangement on the Island.

On the Mainland the important changes are to be found in the incorporation of the two Lillooets into one riding and the increase of the Kootenay constituencies to six, Kaslo and Lardeau and their districts being given representatives. The member, promised to the Boundary country will represent part of East Yale, Grand Forks, Greenwood and Camp McKinney, and of course the surrounding territory.

Cariboo is divided into two ridings, but it was found impracticable to do the same for Cassiar, presumably on account of the constant changes in the centres of population.

We believe it is no secret that the members on the government side of the House are weary of the present condition of affairs and would be pleased to see this measure become law as speedily as possible and then appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve the Legislature and let the parties go to the country.

AN ENERGETIC MINISTER.

At a garrison dinner in the city of Toronto shortly after his appointment, Dr. Borden intimated to the gathering of militiamen and regular officers present that he intended to make the department of militia and defence in this country one of premier importance, instead of one of only secondary consideration, as had previously been the case. He even went so far as to say that he would resign his position in the cabinet if any disposition were shown to side-track that important branch of federal administration, or to make the expenditure upon it in any way conditional upon the prior necessities of other branches of the service.

The assembled soldiers, accustomed to statements of that kind upon the advent of every minister of militia, shrugged their shoulders, and certainly very few thought that the pledge would be redeemed. Yet Dr. Borden has more than carried out the promises then made. He has given the militia of Canada annual training, something which was never before attempted. He has grappled with the demand for military precautions in the Yukon country most successfully, and last of all he made the distinct promise in the House a few days since that the Northwest Mounted Police force will be recruited up to full strength and a beginning made in the task of organizing mounted rifle corps throughout the West this year.

The reforms outlined are most reassuring to all who recognize the great Imperial questions of defence in which Canada may soon have to participate. It is particularly in the West, where the coast line of one of Britain's most important possessions skirts an ocean which the ambitious Slav is striving to convert into a Russian lake, that attention should be paid to armament and fortification. We do not look now with so much apprehension as in former years to the South as a menace to our safety, but with our new status in the Empire we begin to look westward for our enemies. It is from this direction which we must henceforth look for danger, and any step taken by the Dominion authorities to prepare us for possible contingencies cannot fail to meet with approval.

The increase in the Mounted Police is also a step in the right direction. Canada cannot afford to allow this capable arm, which has rendered such excellent service to the country ever since its organization, to deteriorate. Peaceful as are the tribes of the Canadian Northwest, they are thrown very much in contact with the more turbulent races of the American states, and an untoward occurrence might at any time precipitate a crisis and arouse all their native savagery. Canada has had one experience in the suppression of an Indian and half-breed uprising, the costliness of which does not make her anxious to repeat it.

The bill of costs of the campaign of 1885 is one that would have maintained the police in a high state of efficiency for many years. Their maintenance up to full strength and under a government which will do nothing to harass the tribesmen, will be a reasonable guarantee of peace in the Territories for years to come.

THE HEAD OF THE MILITIA.

The trouble with all commanding officers sent to Canada by the British war office appears to have been that they considered they were a law unto themselves once they set foot in this country. Luard, Middleton, Gascoigne, Herbert and Hutton have all made the same mistake. Each imagined he was the head of the militia department rather than a subordinate and military adviser to the minister, who again was responsible to the people. It is possible there is something wrong with the system, but as the same thing has now occurred under all governments, Liberal and Conservative, we think the general conclusion cannot fail to be that these military gentlemen came to Canada with erroneous notions as to what their status was to be, and that that sort of thing should be guarded against in the future. The contentions of some professional soldiers for those whom they regard as amateurs

is proverbial, and this condition of mind has produced some very hard feelings among colonial troops on more than one occasion. The most efficient soldiers are not always those who cut the finest figure on the parade ground, as has been proved more than once, although promptness in executing movements and absolute obedience to instructors are essential at all times. The great objection to General Hutton appears to have been his contempt for and disregard of the feelings and prospects of all who were subordinate to him, of which we had an example in the case of Col. Hughes. Looking at the events of the last few years, we think it will do no harm to give a Canadian officer a trial.

Redistribution Measure

The Bill Introduced Yesterday Contains No Very Startling Changes.

Some Alterations to Island Constituencies—Mining Districts Recognized.

The Redistribution Bill, which was yesterday laid before the House by the government, is a very moderate one, the rearrangement having been conducted on a very conservative basis. The alteration of the boundaries is set forth very minutely in the bill, but as these convey little information to the ordinary reader, a condensation has been made by the Times of the main points in the measure.

Unchanged Constituencies.

The constituencies in which no change is made are Alberni, Victoria, Comox, Vancouver, Delta, Chilliwack, Cassiar, New Westminster, Richmond and Dewdney. The representation from these ridings remains as before at seventeen.

Vancouver Island.

Coming to the Island, about which the opposition professed to have grave apprehensions, it is found that this city has not been interfered with, and the probability is that the question of reducing the representation of Victoria was never discussed excepting in opposition caucus. A change is made, however, in regard to Esquimalt, which remains with its boundaries unaltered, but deprived of one of its representatives.

South Victoria ceases to exist under the provisions of the bill, the territory which was formerly comprised under that name being divided between North Victoria, which will henceforth be known as Saanich and Cowichan.

Nanaimo city is restored to its old position as it existed before the redistribution Act of 1898, when the five seats were added to the riding. These go back into South Nanaimo.

Lillooet.

East and West Lillooet are combined into one riding, while Cariboo is divided into two ridings, North and South, with one member for each instead of two for the one riding as before.

The Kootenays.

In the Kootenays the number of ridings is increased from four to six, Lardeau and Kaslo being the new ridings; the territory comprising them being taken from the present constituencies in that district.

The new constituency for the Boundary country promised in the Queen's speech is named South Yale, and takes part of East Yale, and Grand Forks, Greenwood, Camp McKinney and the mining country lying between those points.

It will be noticed that the representation remains unchanged, there being 38 constituencies as before and the same number of members. Two members are taken from the Island, and one from Lillooet, and these three are made up in the representation given to Lardeau, Kaslo and Boundary.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermitage, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

(Associated Press.) New York, Feb. 20.—At a meeting last night of the members of the Mercantile Exchange resolutions were adopted favoring the \$32,000,000 canal improvements recommended by the Governor's committee on canals.

MONTREAL MINING MARKET.

(Associated Press.) Montreal, Feb. 20.—Stock Exchange, morning board: Var. Eagle, 165, 154; Payne, 23, 121; Montreal & London, 27, 25%; Republic, 99, 95. Sales: War Eagle, 750 at 155; Payne, 500 at 122; 300 at 122 1/2; Montreal & London, 1,000 at 28; Republic, 200 at 97.

WOOD'S PILL'S. Rouse the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. At all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sorby Scheme Discussed

At Conference Between the City Council and Business Men Yesterday.

Mr. Sorby's Estimates Attacked—Conflicting Opinions on the Subject.

For almost three hours yesterday afternoon members of the City Council, representatives of the Board of Trade and Mr. Sorby discussed from every conceivable point of view the Sorby harbor improvement scheme. Every phase of the question was dealt with—financial, engineering and real estate possibilities, while at times there was an exposition of statistics bearing on the different matters almost bewildering in their complexity. The discussion was throughout an amicable one, although at times considerable animation actuated the various speakers.

There were present Mayor Hayward, who acted as chairman, A. J. Beckwith, Cooley, Williams, Brydon, Cameron, Yates, Stewart, Kinsman and Hall, and Messrs. Shallcross, D. B. Ker, L. Goodacre, Thos. Shotbolt, W. A. Ward, Pemberton, C. Spratt, J. O. Sayward, Geo. Powell and Mr. Sorby.

Mr. D. B. Ker started the ball rolling by expressing his opposition to the expenditure by the city of any sum of money on an improvement of the sort under discussion. It was quite patent to everyone that among the other improvements which were certainly essentially to the well-being of Victoria, were those affecting the streets. As he understood the plan of the council for not inaugurating a widespread improvement in this respect was that they had not sufficient funds. Only that day a gentleman had pointed out to him that the sewer on Stadacona avenue was in a deplorable condition, and the council could not abate this nuisance owing to the insufficiency of funds. In the face of this, he could not comprehend how the council could afford to expend a sum of money for the purpose of undertaking these borings in the harbor. About nine or ten years ago, when his firm contemplated the erection of mills near the outer wharf, he was informed of the desirability of extending the road to the site of the proposed mills in order that convenient access and egress could be obtained. The works were instituted as far as his firm was concerned, there was no exemption from taxation, and in spite of the fact that the council had expressed their willingness to inaugurate the extension of this road, Electric street.

A voice—Heron street. Continuing, Mr. Ker remarked that he had forgotten the name for the moment and stood corrected. However, the street was Electric street, and now the council were considering the advisability of expending a sum of money on a scheme entirely within the sphere of the Dominion government. As a business man he claimed that the scheme was feasible and practicable, and would be profitable to the city and the harbor. He was sure in a position to judge, as he was a merchant, that such a scheme would be profitable to the city and the harbor.

Looking at the scheme in its engineering possibilities, he did not think that such a wall as Mr. Sorby intended to have constructed would endure. As to Mr. Sorby's statement that warfarage was allowed at 50 cents per ton, such a contention was preposterous—the speaker's firm did not allow more than 10 cents per ton wharfage, in fact they could not do so and make money. He would fight tooth and nail against any scheme which would involve the city in a mortgage of five or six million dollars. How can it be expected that Victoria will be benefited if the council spends funds in the investigation of this scheme.

The harbor must necessarily be deepened, and he advocated presenting a unanimous front to the Dominion government to have this work done gradually, until the depth of 17 feet is at length attained, and this would not cost the city a cent.

The speaker directed attention to the apparent feasibility of building a breakwater from Holland point to Brothie ledge, and greatly obviated the difficulty now experienced by large vessels in docking.

The size of trans-Pacific liners is increasing each year, and even now James Hill is building vessels 700 feet long. Perhaps the time is not far distant when vessels 1,000 feet long will be constructed, then what will Mr. Sorby's harbor of 1,100 feet width avail in affording accommodation for these ships, if Victoria secured that much shipping? The landing of freight at outer wharf by large vessels is due wholly to convenience and these certainly would not come to Victoria if their harbor docks were raised, as provided in the scheme. As to the hauling of goods the speaker averred that it did not cost more to haul from the outer wharf than from the inner wharf.

Mr. W. A. Ward, president of the Board of Trade, remarked that Mr. Ker had gone into the question as a shipping man, but there were a few details not touched upon by him in the course of his remarks. Mr. Sorby had calculated the wharfage on lumber at 45 cents per ton, which was certainly an error. Such a charge would drive trade away.

At the Fraser River wharfage was free, and in some instances it was worth \$500 to a shipper to ship from the Fraser. The reason why ships loaded at the outer wharf was that in some cases confidential business agreement had been consummated between several firms in this city, and the consignments in order that a certain cargo could be obtained. Ten years ago no ships loaded at the Fraser River, and now there were eleven against the two loading in Victoria. This disposed of the argument that the shipping would be built up by the harbor scheme, for with the inauguration of higher rates proposed in the scheme a contrary effect would be caused. Take for instance the Chemical Works. If the increased charges are instituted the owners would remove their establishment to where there was no such charge.

Mr. Shallcross, by way of preliminary, asked Mr. Sorby's permission to make use of the committee's report during his remarks, but that gentleman in reply accused Mr. Shallcross of taking advantage of the papers allowed him in strict confidence. Some slight discussion ensued in the matter, the mayor remarking that he could not consider that the report of the committee was of a confidential character, but Mr. Sorby replied that the details were given the committee in confidence. Finally Mr. Shallcross expressed his intention of confining his remarks to the totals and not to the details, and the discussion then flowed on serenely.

Mr. Shallcross believed that the scheme should be considered under several heads and carefully weighed in that light. He did not wish to be considered as opposing anything calculated to advance the interests of Victoria, but what he did was of the opinion that the present scheme was not financially sound. He would first consider the effects of its construction. This construction would necessarily be injurious to trade, as the harbor would necessarily be kept closed and the city would be faced with a pestiferous swamp, extending from the railway bridge to the Gorge. It would be detrimental to tourist traffic, and every city on the outside would make the most of it. It will certainly divert trade, and trade once diverted is not easily regained.

In looking over the report the speaker was impressed with the fact that while each committee had reported on the various branches of the undertaking, none had reported on the scheme as a whole. If the Dominion government will guarantee to perform the work for \$5,000,000, why let them go ahead, but if it is ascertained that the undertaking costs \$10,000,000, how is the city to float the additional debt? The South African war will necessitate the floating of an immense amount of capital in that country, while the ever increasing amount on the part of the great powers would make capital difficult to secure.

Mr. Sorby calculated on 3 per cent interest, but he was certain that nothing less than 3 1/2 per cent could be secured.

Then again the committee had calculated the revenue to be \$70,000, while Mr. Sorby's estimate was \$95,000—a difference of \$25,000. What is the meaning of the apparent discrepancy? Then there was no sinking fund provided for the scheme, which is generally considered sound financial policy. The scheme contemplates the purchase of all the wharf property bordering on the front, to which must be added two or three million dollars, and he positively did not consider that the additional trade would justify such a step. The Chemical Company, by this scheme, would be required to pay \$4,000 a year more than formerly, Mr. Ker the same, while Mr. Spratt would have to pay \$6,000 additional, as a result of the harbor scheme.

The speaker again referred to the discrepancy between the committee's and Mr. Sorby's estimate of the revenue, and maintained that he had no intention of showing animus to the result of Mr. Sorby's untiring labor, but he did not think the scheme as so far elucidated justified its adoption.

Mr. Sorby was certain that Mr. Shallcross had twisted the figures somewhat, and his arguments consequently were not convincing. Dealing with that gentleman's assertion that the effect of construction would be injurious to trade, the speaker held that such would not be the case, neither would there be a pestiferous swamp. Work somewhat of this nature was being carried on in Seattle harbor, and the people were not face to face with a pestiferous swamp; neither was trade diverted. All Victoria's trade would continue to come, and the construction of the scheme certainly would not exercise any evil effect in this matter.

Replying to a question by Mr. Ward, as to the position the Sayward mill would be in during the construction, the speaker stated that Mr. Sayward would be compelled to lay in a stock of logs for the time.

"How about the worms?" questioned Mr. Ward. Mr. Sorby replied that there would be no difficulty on that score, as properly selected logs were not in this water very much attacked by worms. As to the difference in the estimates of revenue between the committee and himself, the speaker pointed out that the committee were guided to a great extent by his figures and only made an approximate estimate. They had underestimated the tonnage, which he held was always increasing.

The speaker held that the 50 cents per ton wharfage was a fair general estimate, a remark which drew forth exclamations of dissent from several gentlemen, some of whom claimed that 25 cents per ton was nearer the mark.

In regard to the wall, the speaker outlined his idea of its construction by first building a bank and then laying the wall at a taper, and probably at a thickness of 20 feet. In fact it would be a wall on the face of the bank. There was no breakwater in existence not built as his plan suggested.

Mr. Kinsman had some experience with Victoria rock, and held that Mr. Sorby's proposed wall would certainly not endure.

Mr. Shallcross remarked that Mr. Sorby had not met his argument as to the discrepancy between the committee's and Mr. Sorby's estimate of the revenue, amounting to \$25,000.

Mr. Sorby reiterated that the committee's estimate of tonnage was short, as they had not included the C. P. N. or Kootenay trade.

On the other hand Mr. Shallcross contended that all the freight loaded at C. P. N. wharves included the C. P. N. freight in the estimate. The C. P. N. will not pay wharfage, the C. P. N. will not pay, and if the goods have to pay no trade will come to Victoria. Continuing, Mr. Shallcross pointed out that the scheme involved a deficiency of about

\$60,000 a year, without allowing a sinking fund on the investment.

Mr. Sorby mentioned that his figures were correct, but suggested that a committee meet the gentlemen interested with a view to discussing the financial matters thoroughly.

Ald. Brydon explained that the reason of the discrepancy between Mr. Sorby's and the committee's estimates of revenue was that the former had obtained an actual estimate and the latter an approximate one. The latter's duty was to ascertain if Mr. Sorby's figures were nearly correct. The scheme was surely worth the consideration, and the council would not do wrong in causing the borings to be made. Mr. Sorby had certainly explained how the discrepancy in the figures occurred. The council were fully justified in having the borings made to ascertain if the scheme is practicable and a beneficial one.

After some further discussion regarding estimates, etc., etc., the conference was adjourned.

A Blessing to the Homes of Canada.

No invention of the century now coming to a close has done so much for the homes of Canada as the Diamond Dyes. These reliable, and never-fading dyes have saved more money for our Canadian families than all other combined agencies.

Diamond Dyes, with their magical recreating powers, give to faded and dirty looking dresses, skirts, waists, blouses, slawes, capes, jackets, coats, vests, pants, and all fabrics, light or heavy, a second life—a condition of richness and beauty, of the original colors and shades. It simply means that a new dress, coat, jacket or other article of wearing apparel is obtained at a cost of from ten to twenty cents. This work is now successfully carried on in tens of thousands of happy and prosperous homes in our Dominion.

If you have not yet tested the recreating and economizing powers of Diamond Dyes in your home, you are losing money every month. To achieve the victories that come to others in money-saving, simply buy what Diamond Dyes can do on your faded and cast-off dresses. As there are imitation package dyes sold in some stores for the sake of easy profit, avoid these colors, as they are unkind to any material; see that you get the Diamond Dyes that make old things look as good as new.

THE LATE ALEX. DUNSMUIR.

Funeral Services Held at Oakland on Wednesday Last.

The funeral of the late Alex. Dunsmuir was held on Wednesday afternoon last at Oakland, California. The following is an account of the services from a San Francisco paper: "The remains of the late Alexander Dunsmuir were laid away in Mountain View Cemetery this afternoon after an impressive ceremony at the church of the Advent in East Oakland. A large number of people attended the obsequies, many of whom came from other parts of the country, and the handsome coffin was buried in a mound of flowers. Among the mourners representing the family, E. B. Brock, James P. Taylor, Alexander Dunsmuir, the widow, Mrs. and Mrs. James Dunsmuir, the former the brother of the deceased, R. W. Dunsmuir, and Miss B. Dunsmuir, nephew and niece respectively of the dead man.

Rev. William C. Shaw officiated at the funeral services and the pallbearers were: Captain Freeman, master of the ship Glory of the Seas; Captain James McIntyre, master of the steamer Bristol; J. P. Taylor, Dunsmuir representative in Oakland; Dr. Thorne, of San Francisco; George Fritch, of San Francisco.

The following friends sent flowers: Thomas Morton, of San Francisco; Grace L. Trevor, Oakland; Miss Brizolaria, San Francisco; E. F. Gerald, of the Pacific Union Club; James P. Dunsmuir, E. B. Brock, James P. Taylor, Oakland; John Dunsmuir; Edna Wallace, the actress, who is a daughter of the widow; Mr. and Mrs. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. John Hanley. A number of large floral emblems were also sent by the employees of the deceased in different parts of the Coast. Many of the men also attended the funeral."

FOR THE BABIES.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effective cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures scurvy and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures cough, but when given as soon as the cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

GREENWOOD MINING DEAL.

(Special to the Times.) Greenwood, Feb. 20.—The announcement was made to-day of the consolidation of the Winniper and the Brandon Golden Crown mining companies, both operating in Wellington camp. Montreal and Toronto capital is in the deal. The Winniper has closed down pending the completion of consolidation. When work is resumed, development will be conducted through the Brandon workings.

The French peasants who live near the sewage farms of Paris have entered a protest because of the contamination of their wells.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE... It is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. It cleans the urethra, clears their passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh of the Urethra. Free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Provisional

Redistribution—Disputing

Mr. Turner the House

Mr. Speaker

Mr. Prayers

Mr. Macpherson

Mr. Tisdall

Mr. Tisdall

Mr. Higgins

Mr. Higgins

Mr. Higgins

Mr. Higgins

Mr. Higgins

Mr. Higgins

Mr. Higgins

Mr. Higgins

Mr. Higgins

Mr. Higgins

Mr. Higgins