

# The Colonist.

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**The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability**  
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**PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.**

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at the following rates:

One year	\$6.00
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- WHITE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, Seattle, Wash.
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### PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Reading notices or "locals" in connection with all public entertainments to which an admission fee is charged will be inserted in the Colonist at the rate of 10c per line.

### A QUESTION OF FACT.

Because the Colonist said that Mr. Joseph Martin was "not right in his recollection of the facts" in connection with his assumption of the premiership, the Vancouver World gets quite hysterical and calls the Colonist "wilfully dishonest," and cites Mr. T. R. E. McInnes to prove it, and asks us if we will accept that gentleman's statement as to what occurred. We hope that Mr. McInnes will not think us lacking in courtesy towards him when we say that we have better evidence than his recollection. Preferring that the matter is of very minor importance, and solely to show that our Vancouver contemporary has worked itself up into a fever heat over nothing, we shall proceed to give the story of the case from the columns of the Colonist, and as, if our recollection is correct, the World printed identical reports with the Colonist at that time, it will only have to turn to its own files for proof of what we are about to say.

Mr. Semlin was dismissed on February 27th, 1900. Speaking of the matter on Sunday we said that he resigned, but that is immaterial, the fact of the case being that he went out of office on the 27th. On the following day while the legislature was in session and Mr. Joseph Martin was in his place, Mr. Turner asked: "How under the very peculiar conditions the public departments were being administered. Who were in charge since the late government had been relieved of duty? He held it would be most interesting and important to know who, if any one, had been sworn in as advisers to His Honor, and in any event, who had charge of the public departments." To this Mr. Semlin replied that the members of the late executive were in charge of the departments and were transacting routine business. Mr. Martin said that "he was not in a position to throw any light upon the matter of the new government as yet, and therefore hoped that the house would adjourn for another day, when it would be fully informed as to what arrangements had been made to carry on the government." Later in the same discussion Mr. Booth directed attention to the fact that there was no attorney-general to advise either the House or the Lieutenant-governor. This was what took place on February 28, and yet the World expects us to accept Mr. McInnes' recollection, when he says: "I myself handed the dismissal to Mr.

Semlin's secretary at 11:45 a. m. on February 27, and at 9 o'clock the same evening Messrs. Martin, Yates and Curtis were sworn in. I was present and witnessed their signatures in the oath book." If Mr. McInnes is right in his recollection, then these things follow: Mr. Martin sat in the legislature illegally and illegitimately took part in its proceedings on the 28th; he was guilty of an intrusion when he said that he was not in a position to throw any light upon the matter of the new government, and the members of the Semlin cabinet were administering their several departments although their successors had been appointed and sworn in. It is easier to suppose that Mr. McInnes has confused matters in his recollection of what transpired twenty months ago than that what we have just stated could have occurred. We may add that on the 28th, Mr. Martin, excusing himself to the House for not having been sworn in, said "it was not customary for a premier to be sworn in until he announced at least two members of his cabinet." After the House adjourned on Wednesday, Mr. Martin gave out that Messrs. Yates and Curtis would enter his cabinet, and they were sworn in on Thursday morning, as will appear from the following statement which appeared in the Colonist of Friday: "Mr. Joseph Martin and his two colleagues, Mr. Yates, provincial secretary, and Mr. Smith Curtis, minister of mines and finance, were sworn in yesterday morning in the Supreme court and at once took charge of their several departments." We think this makes it abundantly clear that Mr. Martin, Mr. T. R. E. McInnes and the World are mistaken when they say that Messrs. Martin, Yates and Curtis were sworn in on the evening of the 27th of February, as they were in point of fact not sworn in until the morning of March 1. If the World wants any further proof that both itself and its friends are in error, it might consult the Gazette of March 1, in which it will find that the gentlemen named were not appointed members of the Executive Council or to their respective departments until February 28, and the presumption is that this must have been after the House adjourned, otherwise Mr. Semlin would not have said that he and his colleagues continued to administer the departments on that day, and Mr. Martin would not have participated in the proceedings of the House. As we have said, all this is not particularly important, but perhaps it may serve to convince the World and some others of the unwisdom of being too sure.

The News-Advertiser says that Mr. Martin and his colleagues were sworn in on the evening of February 28, which is a second illustration of how mistakes are made in the record of public events." To quote our contemporary's language, used apropos of Mr. McInnes' statement.

Mr. McInnes contributes to the amusing discussion the following letter, which was received after the above was in type:

Editor Colonist.—I notice that a dispute has arisen between the Colonist, the News-Advertiser and the World as to the date of the swearing in of the Martin cabinet. If the facts be considered of any importance in this little controversy, permit me to point out that the Colonist's recent statement that Mr. Martin was permitted to carry on the government for some time without an Executive Council, is wholly incorrect, and the News-Advertiser is wrong as to its dates. Mr. Martin did not assume any office until he was sworn in, or direct any department, until he was sworn in, and when he was sworn in Mr. Smith Curtis and Mr. Yates were sworn in with him. The ceremony took place at Government House on Wednesday evening, February 27, 1900.

Vancouver, Nov. 6, 1901.

The only comment necessary to make on this letter, in addition to what has been said above, is to mention that February 27, 1900 fell on Tuesday.

To dispose of the whole matter out of which this rather amusing issue arose, the Colonist may point out that it never objected to the slight delay in filling the offices which occurred at that time. It only made one editorial reference to it, and that was to say that what was reasonable delay depended upon the circumstances of the case, and it expressly declined to say whether or not the delay had been unreasonable, which, from a paper opposing Mr. Martin, was about the same as an admission that it was not unreasonable. We recall how the Colonist was blamed for not believing Mr. Martin and the Lieutenant-Governor because the composition of the new government was not announced simultaneously with Mr. Semlin's dismissal. Later we found great fault with the Lieutenant-Governor for permitting Mr. Martin, after a unanimous adverse vote of the House, to continue to administer affairs without a full cabinet and without popular endorsement.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One or two small pills. Small dose. Small pill.

**THE FRENCH IN CANADA.**

Our Ottawa despatch yesterday said that the increase in the French population of the Maritime Provinces during the last decade was 50,000. The total increase of the population of those provinces in that period was 12,720, and therefore we are forced to the unwelcome conclusion that there are at least 37,000 fewer English people in that part of the Dominion now than in 1891, which is not exactly a pleasing reflection, for it shows a drain which does not augur well for the future. A loss of over four per cent in ten years means a very serious reduction in half a century, if it is continued, more especially in view of the peculiar circumstances attending the increase of the French element.

Before discussing the matter further we desire, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, to say that the Colonist is

not in sympathy with the anti-French spirit which was so much in evidence a year or more ago. In saying that it does not regard with equanimity the prospect that in fifty years the whole Atlantic seaboard of Canada will be in the hands of our French fellow-Canadians, it must not be understood to object to them as Canadians, or to question their loyalty to our flag and institutions. It only means that we do not lose sight of the fact that the great historical struggle on this Continent has been between the French and the Anglo-Saxons, and that we do not regard it as desirable that the former shall ever be supreme on our Eastern ocean front.

In modern history there is nothing of greater interest than the record of the French in America. The venturesome men who brought the four-decked ships and the Cross to the St. Lawrence were inspired by a mighty ambition. Their hope was to extend the power of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, by way of the valley of the St. Lawrence and that of the Mississippi. One of the French viceroys of Canada wrote to his sovereign, asking for a few regiments to enable him to complete his chain of forts from Louisbourg to what is now New Orleans, and "drive the spaw of the Anglo-Saxon into the sea." The regiments were not forthcoming, for the French king had not sufficient breadth of vision to see the meaning of the great plan which his courageous viceroy and the able priests in Canada had formed. Space does not permit even a cursory review of the events which culminated in existing conditions, but we may at least say that, to one who reads the story with discrimination, no argument is necessary to prove that the ambition of Frontenac is yet cherished, though doubtless in a modified form, by the leaders of thought among the French-Canadians. To the French resident of the Dominion, Canada is more than to the English-speaking citizen. He is intensely patriotic, but it is Canada which is the object of his patriotism. He is of the soil. He is thirty, while his English neighbor is content with a little family and is spending his money on things which are not necessary, or crowding into the cities in order to be able to work for some one for wages, the Frenchman continues to rear a numerous brood, and he sticks to the soil. He is making the country his by owning it.

If a line be drawn eastward from Ottawa to Sydney, Cape Breton, it will in a general way indicate the frontier of the French advance. North of this line will be most of the province of Quebec, nearly one-half of the state of Maine, most of the province of New Brunswick and a part of the province of Nova Scotia. Over all this extensive region the French are greatly in the supremacy, numerically and in respect to the acreage of land in the possession of individuals. They are steadily gaining ground. Our despatch shows that at that rate they are doing so in the Maritime province, and they are progressing equally fast in the state of Maine. The suggested line does not limit the extent of their settlement. All along from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic their outposts are established in Ontario, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and even in New York and Massachusetts, but they are never too far away to be reached by the fostering and protecting hand of the Church, which is today just as important an element in connection with French colonization in America as it was in the time of Latoru and Frontenac. If the truth must be told, the French are the fittest people for the conditions of life in that part of the Continent, and as has always been the case, the fittest are surviving.

The progress of the occupation of the Eastern country by the French is slow and steady. It is governed by a general rule. A farmer buys a farm in an English-speaking neighborhood, in a short time he is followed by another, and then by another, until a little colony is established. Almost invariably the result is that the English-speaking people in the neighborhood begin to sell out their farms and they are taken up by French-Canadians. This is not because of any antipathy towards the latter on the part of the former, but simply because the two races do not as a rule get along well side by side. In this way many English settlements in the Maritime Provinces and the State of Maine have become almost wholly French, and the process seems likely to go on with increased rapidity.

### THE TRAMWAY.

A good many Victoria people have been looking forward to the extension of the tramway line so as to give a loop around by way of the Gorge and a line to the Ross Bay Cemetery, and it is an open secret that Mr. Goward, the local manager, has been doing what he could to bring about this very desirable improvement. The idea has been for the company to acquire a piece of land near the Gorge and convert it into a park, running the car line up the Gorge Road, across the Gorge bridge and down the Craigflower Road. The estimated cost of this whole arrangement would be in the vicinity of \$30,000, and to pay for operating, depreciation and interest between \$25 and \$30 daily income, from fares would be necessary which would mean from 500 to 800 passengers every day. It will hardly be said that there is this much business in sight. We have reason to think, however, that the company is disposed to look favorably upon the project if the large landowners and others immediately benefited are willing to bear a reasonable share of the cost, and this contribution might take the form of real estate. The line will be three miles long.

Whether or not this line shall be built in the immediate future depends therefore upon the action of those most interested in having that part of the city and vicinity provided with tramway facilities. If the proposed line were built there is no doubt that the land along it would come into immediate demand for residential purposes, and it is for the property owners to say if they think it worth what it would cost them. That a large amount of traffic would be developed in the course of a few years is evident, and that it will not be developed without the improved facilities of transportation is also evident. Both the property owners and the company are interested, and we suggest that the former ought to take the initiative in reaching an agreement with the latter.

### AS TO REPRESENTATION.

The Times treats its readers to a number of surmises as to what might happen if the distribution of seats in the legislature were altered in certain ways. It also points out that the four members of the Provincial cabinet were elected by only 807 votes all told, and that their constituencies only cast 4,336 votes at the last election. We do not know that this proves anything except the simple fact stated. There is no argument that can be drawn from it. The great point to be considered is whether or not a government represents the wishes of the majority of the people. Now the Times knows, quite as well as any one else, that there are only two ways in which this can be ascertained. One is through the instrumentality of elections and the other is by a vote in the house. The present government has been amply sustained by the house. It lost New Westminster and its opponents are at liberty to make as much of that as they can, but they will find it difficult to convince any one that New Westminster had any commission from the whole people of British Columbia to speak for them. Our contemporary thinks that if the government appealed to the people, it would be defeated as decisively as Mr. Martin was. We are very sure that we go our contemporary no injustice in saying that in expressing this opinion its wish is father to the thought.

Our contemporary seems quite determined to make redistribution its piece de resistance in the political banquet. This seems a highly unnecessary proceeding. Every intelligent individual concedes that before the term of the present house expires there ought to be a change in the boundaries and representation of the constituencies. When this becomes a practical question, and it is not so now, our contemporary may find that the Colonist is prepared to go quite as far as it in the way of changes. We are unable to see what is to be gained by talking about it now. At the same time it is fair to point out that changes in representation have been made from time to time as the needs of the province demanded, and that there has not been the slightest disposition on the part of any government to withhold from any section of the province its due voice in the management of affairs. Doubtless some inequalities exist. They will be inevitable under any system of distribution that can be devised, and there is always a danger that in correcting them others may be created. It is also desirable whenever possible to avoid what may appear to be the curtailing of the representation of a district. The problem is a difficult one, and there can be no finality about it in this province for years to come.

Referring, again for a moment and simply for the purpose of showing what little value can be placed upon such calculations as our contemporary makes, we may mention that of the Liberal members of the House of Commons fourteen were elected by majorities of less than 100. In point of fact, if about 400 of the number had been distributed in the Conservatives instead of Liberals and voters had been induced to vote for necessary constituencies, it would have made a difference of 28 on a division in the House. Our contemporary's figures have an academic interest, but that is all.

# Overworked Wage-earners

What hosts of pale, weak and debilitated men and women are sapping the vitality from their bodies by plodding long hours in poorly ventilated shops and factories. The blood gets thin and vitiated, digestion is bad, the nerves become shattered and exhausted, there are headaches, backaches and weariness that is not overcome by the night's rest. Despondent and despairing of having strength and vigor restored, life becomes a burden to the wage-earner who cannot afford the rest he so much needs.

The system demands unusual assistance. It requires just such aid as is best afforded by the regular use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great tissue builder and nerve restorative. Thousands of weak and exhausted men and women have gone to work with new strength and a current of fresh new life flowing through their veins after using this treatment. Their minds act more clearly, their nerves are more reposeful, their digestion is better, and their work more easily accomplished.

**Dr. Chase's Nerve Food**  
 50 cents a box, 3 boxes for \$2.50, at all druggists or by mail, from Dr. Chase, Lowell, Mass.  
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**DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE**  
 Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Brown was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 15, 1904.  
 Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.  
 Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "speak a language all its own."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.  
 Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.  
 Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, I. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s.



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When driving you go. Get HARNESSE, RIGGS, WHIPPS from B. C. Saddlery Co. Satisfaction you'll get Your turn out will look neat. See our goods at the old stand 44 Yates street.

They have no more practical bearing upon politics than our Sunday article upon a prospective deluge ought to have upon the price of real estate.

**IN THIS LOCALITY.**  
 The medicine dealers in this place say that there is no preparation on the market today that has any such effect as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Would this extraordinary demand for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills continue and gradually increase if people were not being benefited and cured by their use? Certainly not. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

The Times wants to know why one suicide leads to others. The question is one that has vexed others besides our contemporary. Suicide is certainly "catching," just as shipwrecks, big fires and railway accidents are.

The Sandon Pays'week says—but what difference does it make what the Sandon Pays'week says?

# ASTHMA CURED FREE!

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure In All Cases.  
 SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL Write Your Name and Address Plainly.



**CHAINED FOR TEN YEARS**

EVERY BRINGS RELIEF.

There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.  
 The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was always chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overpromised yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-sized bottle."

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER, Rabbi of Cong. Bnai Israel, New York, Jan. 3, 1901.  
 Drs. Taft Bros., Medicine Co.  
 Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.  
 After having it carefully analyzed, we state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours,  
 REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER, Avon Springs, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co.  
 Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 23 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I changed to see your sign upon your windows on 23rd Street, New York. I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can conscientiously recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease. Yours respectfully,  
 O. D. PHELPS, M. D.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co.  
 Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-sized bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit. Home address, 235 Rivington street, New York City.  
 67 East 129th St., N. Y. City.

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing "DR. TAFT BROS., MEDICINE CO., 70 East 130th St., N. Y. City."

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 "How do you get that so pretty, it looks like painting?"  
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 "I can match any flower color or get any shade I want."  
 "It is never any trouble to get the exact required shade."  
**Brainerd & Armstrong**

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 All goods invoiced at the lowest possible price on day o shipment.  
 Be sure to send enough money as it is an easy matter to return any sum that is over.

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 Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain.  
 You should try Crushed Oats, the best and most economical for horses and cattle. We have always a fresh stock on hand.  
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 Order of all Chemists, or sent free to \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B. C.  
 A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.  
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 Towels and gait's sermments and heavy hold furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

**NOTICE.**  
 Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 220 acres of land (more or less), described as follows: (Commencing at a post placed at north end of Stevens river, about 5 miles below village of Kitwanga) and marked A. C. N. S. W., thence running north one mile, thence east one hair mile, thence south one mile, thence west one-half mile to place of commencement.  
 Dated this 20th day of August, 1901.  
 ANTHONY C. MOGAT.

**Piles**  
 25 PROVE TO YOU WITH Dr. Chase's Ointment is certain and absolute cure for hemorrhoids, bleeding and protruding piles. The manufacturers have manufactured it. See the enclosed in the daily press and ask your druggist when they tell you "You can use it and get your money back if not cured. Dr. Chase's Ointment."  
**Dr. Chase's Ointment**