

THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS

What the government proposes to do has at last been revealed. Perhaps it would be more correct to say what Mr. Dunsmuir proposes to do. The other members of the cabinet are apparently not considered or consulted in the matter at all. There but to attend to the details of departmental administration and leave the preparation of the plan of campaign, the strategic work of conceiving a policy, to the Premier and his trusted advisers. The programme as outlined in the Colonist is to decide upon a definite policy, ask the people of Victoria to approve of it when they choose a successor to Mr. Turner, and meet the House with the same policy whether the electors of Victoria reject it or not. If the Legislature approves of the programme then the government of His Majesty will go on. If it rejects it, a redistribution bill will be passed, provided one can be drawn up which will meet with the approval of the majority, and the electorate will be asked to choose the men who shall rule over them.

We cannot say that there is anything particularly objectionable in this arrangement. In the event of the electors of Victoria proving as unappreciative of the expected progressive policy as those of New Westminster were of the bridge, we think the House should be summoned as early a date as possible, because such a verdict would indicate very clearly that the country was opposed to the government. Why the Colonist supposes that the plan advocated by the Times would lead to a struggle for leadership in the forces of the opposition we cannot understand. Cannot the opposition formulate a policy and select a leader, and the two forces confront each other with policy opposed to policy and leader opposed to leader? We have never called upon the Premier to resign because of the defeat of his minister in New Westminster. We stated distinctly that the better way would be for the House to be summoned and if the government were found to be in a minority that both sides should unite in passing a redistribution bill, after which an appeal to the country could be taken, preferably on party lines, thus sinking to a considerable degree at least the personal element or equation which disturbs the mind of the Colonist so much. That this personal influence cannot be entirely eliminated, the history of Canada abundantly proves. A strong leader with an indifferent policy has often beaten an unattractive leader with a policy which commended itself to the judgment of the intelligent portion of the community. If the opposition cannot choose wisely it will suffer for it. If Mr. Dunsmuir has not won the confidence of the people of British Columbia by the manner in which he has conducted their affairs as Premier, neither his policy nor the men he chooses as his colleagues can save him from defeat.

As we have already pointed out, under the system which has prevailed in this province it is impossible to tell until a vote is actually taken in the House the attitude of the members or the strength of the government or the opposition parties. The loose fish always join and swim with the largest shoals. That is why we advocate party lines. If a man were elected either as a Liberal or a Conservative he could always be correctly classified, whereas our so-called independents have usually been swayed either by personal considerations or by the hope of paltry advantages for their constituents in supporting the government. We have advised dissolution because it seems to be the only method by which settled conditions can be obtained. As the government has decided to meet the House, which no one is likely to deny it has a perfect right to do under constitutional usages, it will in due course be decided which party is in the majority and whether in the event of the government being defeated the opposition is sufficiently harmonious and homogeneous to be entrusted with the charge of the province's affairs.

THE C. P. R. AND VICTORIA.

The discussion at the meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday proves that the merchants of the city think it their duty to watch the operations of the C. P. R. with a jealous eye. We were delivered into its hands almost completely when it acquired the C. P. N. steamers, and it is a matter for congratulation that there are members of that board who are not afraid to stand up manfully on occasion and give expression to the thoughts that are in the minds of nine-tenths of the people of Victoria. It is hard to understand, we admit, why any corporation should allow the impression to go abroad in a community with which it has intimate business relations—relations which are reported on good authority to be the most profitable—that there would be little mourning if there were good pasture on the streets of Victoria. Like all earthly institutions, the C. P. R. is managed by men who have been endowed with preferences and prejudices. Many things may be done by officials of which the directors have no cognizance. It is altogether probable, however, that a common understanding has existed from the beginning as to the building up of Vancouver, the terminal point on the Pacific, by every possible means and regardless of the private interests which might suffer in the carrying out of this object. No blame can be attached to proprietors or employees on account of this. They have probably all invested in property in the city where they live, and the more important the place be-

comes the more the value of their possessions will be enhanced. All we can do in Victoria is combat their schemes to the utmost of our ability. If the management of the road are not aware of what is being done it is our duty to make them acquainted with the facts. If they refuse redress there are other lines of transportation to which we can turn. The stretch of water which in one sense shuts us off from connection with the Mainland, on another makes us independent of any one transportation com-

THE IRON HAND.

The war in South Africa has up to the present been conducted by the British in such a manner as to give the impression that the purpose in view was rather to avoid giving offence to a censorious world than to conquer the Boers. The result has been the prolongation of the agony, greater cost in life and treasure to both sides, while the censure and condemnation will be just as severe as if the campaign had been conducted with

work of pacification has been dragged out and promised to go on interminably. The enemy were justified in hoping, as long as such tactics were allowed to continue, with men permitted to profess peace one moment and turn round and shoot the officers whose hospitality they had been enjoying the next, that the British would eventually become weary of the struggle and grant terms which would have left the Boers free to resume their ambitious schemes as soon as



THE ROYAL VISIT—ARCH AT GOVERNMENT GROUNDS.

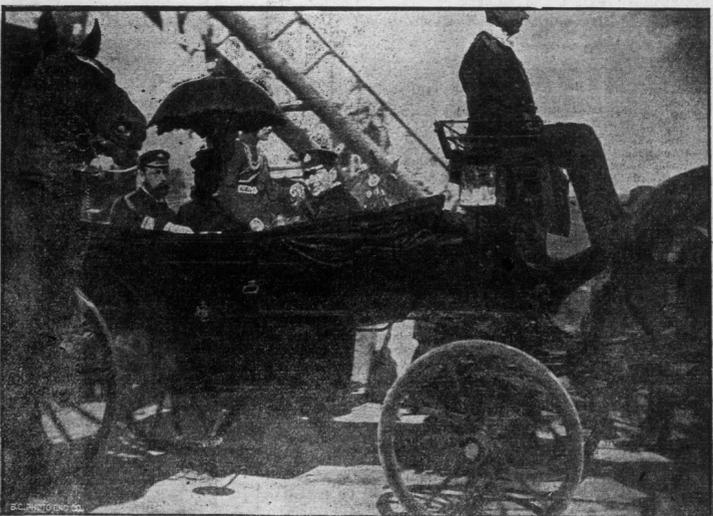
pany. It will not do to say, with our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. D. R. Ker—who no doubt has his own reason for the position he takes—that our grievances are all imaginary. The suspicions that were aroused when the Abyssinia, the Parilia and the Batavia—the former of which is at the bottom of the sea and the latter are now known as the Victoria and Tacoma—were refused permission to land in the "mud hole" known as the harbor of Victoria, have been confirmed by many occurrences of a later date. The ships mentioned have since they passed beyond the control of the C. P. R. called regularly, with generally ten feet or more of water between their bottoms and that of the harbor. Even the precious Empresses have deigned to put in an appearance when their navigators were in a reckless mood, and no harm has ever

all the rigor characteristic of a Bismarck. Bluff John Bull has become very sensitive to foreign public opinion, especially the form of public opinion manufactured by agitators on this continent. No doubt, now that the gloves have been taken off, the stern measures which have been adopted will be greeted with a howl of execration by peace at any price people at home and by those abroad who condemn every British act on principle. Recent developments have revealed in a strong light the treachery of some of those who have professed repentance and threw themselves on the generosity of the British. Emboldened by the leniency with which their actions were regarded, and no doubt laughing in derision at the ease with which they fooled their captors, young Boers, and also old ones,

they had recovered from the effects of their ill-advised actions. In ten years more it would have been up to the British again to get out of fight. The iron hand is merited in war. It may seem a hard saying, but there is reason to believe there would have been less mourning in the British Empire if it had been finally closed earlier in the South African campaign.

TIME TO ORGANIZE.

A prominent Liberal made the statement to-day that the reported meeting of the executive of the British Columbia Provincial Association suggests the desirability of calling a Liberal convention, if for no other purpose than the election of officers. Over four years have gone by since the present officers were elected by convention, and surely strange things



THE ROYAL VISIT—PASSING UNDER BASTION ARCH.

Photo by Bantley.

betaken them. We cannot take the position that the company or its officials have done a wrong thing in striving to have it appear that their city is the one best water port on the Canadian Pacific Coast, but as Victorians we have a right to resent their action and to correct the false impression they have been so diligent in spreading abroad. If it does not pay the company to dock their steamers here, why cannot they say so candidly and not advance reasons other than the truisms for their actions? In the light of the experience of many years have not the people of Victoria reason for the jealousy with which they watch every move of the C. P. R.? There is only one way to secure fair and just treatment, and that is by men speaking out fearlessly as Mr. McCandless and others did at the Board of Trade meeting yesterday, and letting the company know that Victoria is not dependent upon its good offices for existence.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The cuts appearing in this issue of some of the features of the Royal reception here will give our readers who may not have had the privilege of participating in that reception an idea of its general character and heartiness.

too, have laid down their arms, taken the oath of allegiance or neutrality over and over again and shouldered their weapons as soon as the backs of their captors were turned, using the information they had gained while in the British camp without scruple or compunction. It is said all is fair in war. It is not true. There is a treachery that is not to be condoned under any circumstances, and the enemy in South Africa have been repeatedly guilty of it. Any measures which do not do violence to the conscience of the nation are warranted in order to bring such a state of affairs to an end. There have been revelations which ought to disarm criticism, such as the shooting of British wounded in cold blood and the unearthing of conspiracies among professedly loyal prisoners to supply their friends with information and more substantial help. All things considered, with thousands of men lying down their rifles and taking them up again when it suited their convenience, a large part of the professedly loyal colonists supplying information, ammunition and supplies to the burglers, a perfect intelligence bureau in Great Britain and abundance of treasure in the hands of Kruger in Holland, it is no wonder the

have since been said by and on behalf of Liberals of all stripes in the interval. The executive seemed to have thought it necessary only to authorize the president to call a convention when it to him seemed wise to do so, and lay down a rule of procedure for the number of representatives thereat for each electoral district, no proxies to be allowed. It did not seem to have dawned upon them that any preliminary conditions to the success of their plan are necessary. The very first essential is to organize. In what shape at the present time are Liberal organizations throughout the various districts of this province to select judicious and careful advisers to formulate a plan of action, a platform and the selection of a party leader, if it should be deemed expedient at any time to adopt party lines, the endorsement of which is manifestly in general favor today? Nothing in the direction of organization has yet been attempted in this province for provincial elections by or with the consent of the Association. If we hope to be successful we must get proper representation by having our best men brought forward through regularly organized meetings.

Cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good-natured.—Addison.

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Are Banished by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It Relieves in 10 Minutes.

F. A. Bottom, druggist, Cookshire, Que., says: "For 20 years I suffered from Catarrh. My breath was very offensive even to myself. I tried everything which promised me a cure. In almost all instances I had to proclaim them no good at all. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I got relief instantly after first application. It cured me and I am free from all the effects of it." Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—10.

WANTED—Woman, to do plain cooking and general house work for one in country; wages \$3.00 per week; Christian preferred. Address: "Emanuel" Through Milne's Landing, Sooke.

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Good for all Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

The prudent mother watches her baby with a very anxious eye and at the first symptom of disorder of any character takes the proper steps to ward off more serious illness and afford prompt relief to the little one. For this reason every mother should keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house and use them as her standard household remedy.

For Colic,

simple fevers, constipation, diarrhoea, disordered stomach, irritation when teething, indigestion and all similar difficulties Baby's Own Tablets are the ideal remedy. Dissolved in water, they can be given to the smallest infant.

They are purely vegetable, containing no narcotics or other harmful drugs. Give them a trial. They have no equal.

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IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF WILLIAM WALTER FOR A CERTIFICATE OF INDEFEASIBLE TITLE TO PART (240 ACRES) OF SECTION THIRTEEN (13), RANGE ONE (1), COAST DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above hereditaments will be issued to William Walter on the 14th day of December, 1901, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Land Registry Office, Registrar-General, Victoria, B. C., 12th September, 1901.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERSEDING BETTER APPLE PILL COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS & MASON, LTD., Montreal, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England, or P. O. Box 200, Victoria, B. C.

MINERAL ACT, 1896. (Form B.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE.

Henrietta and Margaret, Mineral Claimants in the Victoria Mining Division of Westminister District, where located on the east side of Banks Island, on Trinity Channel.

Take notice that I, Thomas H. Parr, acting as agent for F. G. Pell, Free Miners' Certificate No. 29962A, and A. D. Donaldson, Free Miners' Certificate No. 29962A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1899. THOS. H. PARR, P. L. S.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

MEMBERS SCORED THE C. P. R.

VICTORIA MERCHANTS SPEAK THEIR

A Boycott of the Road Openly Ad in Return For Its Treatment of This City.

The quarterly meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade held yesterday afternoon. The business to be discussed, it is noted, would be the proposed of the board's name, but it transpired the relations between the Victoria merchants and the C. P. R. formed the principal item. Mr. L. Brown, executive of the C. P. R., was present to defend his road, and he heard some plain talk from the merchants. A. G. McCandless, president of the board, was strongly suggesting a boycott of the C. P. R. in return for their treatment of this city.

There were present: President Geo. McL. Brown, Secretary Elworthy, Mitchell, Andrews, Geo. McL. Mara, Seabrook, Patterson, McCandless, Robertson, Gossnell, Cress, G. G. Esling, Johnson and Dr. Price. The president spoke as follows: "The last regular meeting of the board has had some conversations with the C. P. N. Co. regarding Northern service and the Victoria steamer service. On 20th September a letter was sent to the Canadian Navigation Co. requesting that passage from the North by the steamer Hating be opened to Victoria by that the board not having received an acknowledgment to that communication, the council ordered that and sent to the company with a request the matter be attended to without delay. In August a letter was sent to Sir J. Shingnessy asking what steps were taken for improving the Victoria steamer service. It was thought that this matter would be disposed of by the Canadian Pacific shareholders meeting on the 2nd of this month, but the board had received a telegram from the company stating that the matter was now under consideration. Shareholders authorize construction of a suitable boat for Vancouver-Victoria. Captain Tromp is now attending the matter."

The following letter was read by Secretary:

Elworthy, Esq., Secretary British Columbia Board of Trade, Victoria. Dear Sir:—In the absence of C. P. R. your communication of the 20th September referred to me. At the commencement of the season was definitely stated, and I imagine understood, that the steamer Hating was to be fitted at great expense, to make Victoria her home port, and the steamer Hating should sail from Victoria, the object, of course, being to make the best possible service from Victoria. The unfortunate loss of the Hating necessitated the placing of the Amherst Victoria run. This steamer met serious accident and is now in dock being repaired by Victoria mechanics. That the Victoria passengers met by delay in reaching Victoria was due to the fact that the Hating put into Victoria the remains of those drowned on the Hating, and in consequence was too late reaching Vancouver to connect with the Hating. The steamer could not be direct to Victoria, as she was out of commission. Respecting the movements of the Hating, it is not expected that she will make the more trip, the services for the winter being filled by steamers the Amur and Amur, both of which leave Victoria for home port.

Yours faithfully, P. W. VINCENT, Secretary.

Geo. McL. Brown said the Hating was for Vancouver, she being a Victoria boat and the Islander a Victoria boat. On her reaching Vancouver a protest was presented, asking that she be allowed to go to Victoria, and he agreed to do so, but found that he had not sufficient time to call to reach Victoria before the Charmer. Lindley Cress then offered his resignation, suggesting a change in the name of the board for "B. C. to 'Victoria, C.'" Board of Trade.

Mr. Cress said there was a sentiment in favor of the retention of the name. But this reason was not practical. Another objection was suggested change came from the fact that the name had been a proper and good name as long as this was the centre of the province. Now Mainland Victoria each were the centres of activity and the applicability of the name had passed away. An expression of the board came from the fact that from the B. C. board, and they thought their individuality. It was in the name of the board, and they thought it was a false name, only eleven of the members residing outside the city. The name in name would localize the effort of the board. He favored retaining the name B. C. after the war, but thought that the city might not be founded with other Victoria. J. Shallcross said the board did not represent British Columbia. It represented Victoria, and the present name was therefore a misnomer. Other board members represented the mining districts. Resolutions from them had less force if they were from a distinctively Victoria organization. The resolution carried unanimously. Referring to the vexed question of the name, Mr. Brown had stated that the name of the Hating did not come here because she was out of commission. It was the reason it seemed to him that the name was so close, if they had enough to bring them to Vancouver, it was usually a month to carry them half a day longer than the time expected to be consumed on the voyage. Dr. Ker said when in the East he had on Sir Thomas Shingnessy and had it was the intention of the company to live up to their promises and give a good boat for the Vancouver-