

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1900.

THE WAR.

The abandonment of Koonstad by the Boers without even nominal resistance was a surprise. It has been understood for some time that preparations had been made for a vigorous defence at this point, and while the position is not one of great strength, it was very well adapted to a prolonged resistance. But the morale of the enemy's force that fell was very badly shaken by recent events. When once an irregular force begins to retreat it is hard to get it to rally for an effective resistance.

Koonstad is 102 miles from Pretoria and 82 miles from Bloemfontein. It is 84 miles from the crossing of the Vaal river. Roberts has therefore covered a little over one-third of the distance from the capital of the Free State to that of the Transvaal.

Landley, the town to which President Steyn has removed his political headquarters, is five days from Koonstad and about 45 miles distant. It has no railway connection. The probability is that Roberts will drive him out of this refuge prior to a proclamation annexing the Free State, which Roberts may be expected to issue as soon as he reaches the Vaal river, if not sooner.

Some light is cast upon the attempt that is being made on the part of the Boer force to hold a position in the Ladybrand district, by a despatch to the London Times not reproduced here. It was to the effect that Steyn ordered the Boer forces around Ladybrand to hold the country at all costs, as it is the great grain field from which supplies are drawn. Yesterday's news indicates that the attempt to hold this district was abandoned by the enemy, who was being pushed back by Grenfell, Brabant and Campbell.

The story of the advance to Koonstad is very simple. The enemy made no attempt to dispute the crossing of the Bloem, but would have defended the Vaalich, if French had not seized the crossing with his cavalry on Friday evening. This altered the whole situation, and Roberts had only to advance the rest of his forces at his leisure. He was 14 miles out of Koonstad on Friday night, but early the next morning was on the move and at 1:30 yesterday had crossed the Vaalich and entered Koonstad.

Lord Roberts' statement that the Transvaalers refused to fight any longer on Free State soil is well founded, and we repeat the opinion expressed a few days ago that few of the Free States will cross the Vaal. Already many of them have gone to their homes. While it will be possible to make a very serious resistance at the Vaal and a still more determined one in the hilly country around Johannesburg and Pretoria, we are not without a strong hope that the admirable tactics pursued by Lord Roberts will lead to the capture of these places without serious loss. The enemy is losing heart, and will hardly be deceived much longer by the vain assurances of the two presidents.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Let it be conceded that government construction and ownership of railways is very attractive in theory. There are many things attractive enough in theory which we have to do without in practice. The theory of the incidence of taxation, for example, is that it shall fall most heavily upon those best able to pay; but we know that in point of fact this is never reached in practice. No one says on that account that we shall not levy taxes. So, though it is a pretty enough theory that the government should construct and own the railways, it is impracticable, but no one would say on that account that we should not have any railways.

But we may be asked: "Why is it impracticable?" The question is reasonable for if government construction is quite practicable, then we ought to adopt the principle, provided there be no other objections against it. We could not do it is impracticable because the needs of the province are so great that it is out of the question for us to think of borrowing the necessary amount of money. Mr. Martin in his platform talks only of a proposed railway from the Coast to Kootenay. He puts the length at 300 miles, but Mr. Turner, who knows very much more about the matter, says it is nearer 400. The World, Mr. Martin's organ, says the railway to the north end of Vancouver Island is to be included in the scheme. There is a demand for it anyway, and if it is not so included it will have to be. This means 200 miles more. Then before ten years have passed there will be a demand for other lines. Already there is one for an all-Canadian line to the Yukon, opening Northern British Columbia near the Coast. This means 400 miles. Then a road is needed to Cariboo and Omineca, and certainly this means 500 miles. Then there is a line wanted from the Crow's Nest Pass line northward along the western slope of the Rockies. This line, which will be about 400 miles long, is held by some to be the most pressing necessity in the way of railway construction. We have thus 1,600 miles already and there are other lines which could be named that would swell the total to 2,000 miles. The cost of these lines cannot be less than \$25,000 a mile, and may be very much more; but at this sum \$50,000,000 would be needed.

Now we have in question for these advocates of government ownership. Do you

propose to build all these railways? We would like to have an answer either affirmative or negative. Perhaps the World will undertake to give it. If the answer is in the affirmative, will the person giving it say if he believes this province can borrow \$50,000,000 for railway construction during the next ten years? If the answer is in the negative, then will the respondent kindly tell us which of the lines named must wait until the province is able to borrow the money?

Do not the advocates of government railway construction see that they must either say to certain parts of the province that they must wait indefinitely for railway construction, or that they must abandon the policy of government construction after having applied it to a single line? These questions are practical ones, and it ought to be presumable that before the advocates of this policy committed themselves to it, they thought them out. For our own part, we believe the government construction plank, no matter by whom supported, is only a very attenuated trick to catch votes in Vancouver and the lower Fraser valley.

ANCIENT POLITICS.

IS THERE A CONSPIRACY?

There is said to be the explanation of Mr. J. C. Brown's entry into the cabinet. To begin at the beginning: Mr. Brown was asked to be premier, but he declined unless given full liberty in the selection of his colleagues, which being refused, he played the role of sulky Achilles. He has since come out of his tent, buckled on his armor, shouldered his Winchester and resumed the role of Mr. Martin. The consideration thereunto moving is alleged to be a tripartite agreement to the following effect: If the Martinites win, the party is to be called together, and Mr. Martin and Mr. Brown will be balloted for as leader. The unsuccessful man will support the successful man through the session, at which a bill will be passed restoring the office of agent-general in London, with a fine salary. Immediately after the session the Lieutenant-Governor will resign and be appointed to the London office, and the unsuccessful candidate for the premiership will be urged upon the Ottawa ministry for the vacancy at Government House.

This explanation of Mr. Brown's conduct is believed by well-informed people to be correct, and if it is, it casts an extraordinary light upon the political events of the past two months. It is something very like a conspiracy.

THE LICENSING LAWS.

The reference in the Colonist to the condition of the law regulating the sale of spirituous liquors has created a good deal of comment, and it seems probable that in following the lead of Mr. Martin in this matter we have made an error, and that there is now really no law on the subject whatever. We should, perhaps, have known better than to take Mr. Martin's opinion on any legal proposition. We have received the following letter:

Nanaimo, May 9, 1900.
Editor Victoria Colonist:
I notice in to-day's issue of the Colonist the statement that the disallowing of the Liquor License Act, 1899, does not repeal the Dominion authorities would have the effect of reviving the provisions with respect to liquor licenses contained in the old act (being chapter 122 of the Revised Statutes), and I notice that Mr. Martin has made a similar statement in one of his speeches. Now, the Liquor License Act, 1899, does not repeal chapter 122 above mentioned at all. The repeal of that act is effected by quite a different act, viz. the License Act, 1900, which has not been disallowed, so far as I am aware, and consequently chapter 122 is still repealed. It seems to me that the real position of affairs is that there is now no act in force dealing with liquor licenses outside of municipalities, and there is nothing to prevent anyone selling liquor. Is not this the case?

Two acts were passed in the session of 1899 bearing upon the subject of licenses. One is Chapter 40 of the statutes of that year, and repeals the act under which licenses were granted before 1899, namely Chapter 122 of the Revised Statutes. This act substitutes for the fees prescribed by the Chapter referred to a new schedule, but it does not deal with liquor licenses. The other act, namely Chapter 38 of the act of 1899, which covers the whole subject. There is no repealing clause in this act, but if there were it would not alter the case in the slightest degree, because Chapter 40, in which the repealing clause stands, remains law. Therefore it seems abundantly clear that we have now no law governing the sale of spirituous liquors outside of the municipalities, and if this is the case, anyone may sell liquors if he wants to. There may be some way of escaping this conclusion, but we do not think there is. Mr. Martin will have to change his views on another subject.

ABOUT SINGING.

The amateur concert season is very nearly over, and possibly our city vocalists would take in good part a few suggestions, which are of general application. One of them is as to the danger of putting too much strain on the voice. There are several young singers who are very near the danger point in this. The temptation to produce a volume of sound is often more than an amateur can resist, and when this can only be done at the cost of a great effort, the singer should be content to forego the gratification which comes from applause, and decline to make the effort. Singing is not merely an accomplishment, which enables young people to afford pleasure. The triumphs of the amateur concert stage are nothing compared to the health-giving and happiness-producing fruits that may be gathered from the voice through a lifetime, when care is taken

not to put too great a strain upon it at first. The other point is as to elocution in singing. Many people with good voices are utterly lacking in elocution. A singer ought to study the words as faithfully as the notes. It is said of one of the most successful vanderbilt performers in the world that she cannot really sing, but talks her songs. On the other hand, take the greatest of modern teachers, Campanini; with magnificent and flexible voice he combined the elocution of a Demosthenes. Of Jennie Lind, P. T. Barnum said to the writer of this article: "I have heard greater voices, but never a greater singer. She spoke directly to the heart." The object of the singer ought to be twofold—to bring out the beauty of the melody and to exalt the sentiment of the words. Probably more pleasure is given to hearers by the latter than by the other, but no doubt the singer takes more satisfaction out of the former.

ANCIENT POLITICS.

One of the oldest political records extant is that found in the Book of Esther. There is some doubt as to the date of this narrative, the difficulty being that it is not clearly identified with any person whose era is at all accurately known. The best authorities regard him as identical with Xerxes, who reigned in Persia from 485 to 465 B.C., or less than twenty-four centuries ago. The Norman Conquest takes us back more than a third of the time to the reign of this monarch. In the Book of Esther we have a story of intense dramatic interest, but it is not in any sense a history of the reign of Xerxes. It gives us a striking insight into the life of the period, and it may be instructive to mention a few matters in this connection. We are told that Xerxes "reigned from Indian even unto Ethiopia over a hundred and twenty-seven provinces." It is this which is chiefly relied upon as identifying the Xerxes of Esther with the latter subdued Egypt in B.C. 484. His dominion included probably what are now known as Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Persia, Syria, Egypt and parts of Asia Minor and Arabia. Whether or not he ruled also over portions of what is now Turkey can only be conjectured. The scene of Esther's story was perhaps Babylon, but this is somewhat uncertain. The name of the king's palace was Shushan, but the writer of the book gives no suggestion as to the city in which it was situated. Possibly it was a palace apart from any city. We know that Babylon itself was not very loyal to Xerxes, who in fact was delayed in his expedition against Greece by a rebellion in that city.

The Book of Esther opens with an account of a great feast given by the King. It probably took place B.C. 482, which was two years before the great expedition against Greece was undertaken. It is thought that this feast was really a council called for the purposes of discussing the expedition. It was a wonderful affair. The one hundred and twenty-seven princes and all their retinue and the whole civil service of the Persian empire were present, and they were entertained by the king for one hundred and eighty days. The festivities closed with a seven days' festival to every one, both small and great, giving in the palace gardens. The banquet was something extraordinary. Wine flowed in abundance, being served to the thousands of guests in vessels of gold, each different from the others. This vast display of wealth was rendered possible in part by the fact that not long before Persia had overthrown Greece, whose enormous wealth had furnished name for the possessors of vast stores of precious metals ever since.

For the story of how Vashti, the queen, declined to be present at the festivities, and how Esther came to be chosen queen in her stead and of the deep political plot and counterplot with which the names of Haman and Mordecai are associated, reference must be made to the Book of Esther itself. When you have read it you will be apt to conclude that our modern politics are very tame in comparison with what engaged the minds of the ancient Persian public men.

The object in referring to this interesting epoch is to direct attention to the marvellous change that has come over the portion of the world which was mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. Until we appreciate fully the magnitude of the empires, the highly developed social conditions, the tremendous civil and military power exercised by the kings of those times, we are hardly able to comprehend the story of the progress of Christian civilization. The ancient empire of Persia could put millions of armed men in the field. Xerxes led a million of men to the Hellespont in B.C. 480. He had a fleet of 1,200 fighting ships and 3,000 transports awaiting him in the Aegean Sea. Forty-six nations were represented in his army. There never was anything like this before and there has never been anything like it since. Xerxes had five times as many soldiers under him, as Lord Roberts has in South Africa, and an even greater naval force than Great Britain has altogether, and yet this vast army and fleet was got ready in about two years' time, although both Egypt and Babylon were in a state of rebellion and had to be held down by large armies. Yet all this greatness vanished within a comparatively short time. The civilization which it represented has utterly perished. Perhaps the most amazing fact in connection with it is that it was the first in a series of high civilizations which had the arena of their highest development in that part of the world. The came of Persian power, be it remembered, was four hundred and eighty years

before the Founder of Christianity was born. The descendants of the kings, princes, nobles, statesmen, warriors, peasants and slaves of those days are doubtless still to be found in western Asia, but they are unrecognizable. They have been absorbed by more virile races, and have never regained anything approaching to their former grandeur. The early Mohammedan caliphs thought at one time that they would restore the imperial greatness of these ancient sovereigns, and their dominion was even wider. But nothing availed to check the march of the religion and civilization founded by that great Son of the race from which neither sprang, who was born in Bethlehem nearly five centuries after Xerxes met his fate at the hands of the assassin.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

The Colonist has been asked by several persons to feel quite sure that there is no law in British Columbia at the present time to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors outside of the municipalities. We regret to say that there appears to be no room for doubt. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the correspondence in regard to the disallowance of four acts of the session of 1899, from which it will very clearly appear that Chapter 38, being the "Liquor License Act, 1899," has been disallowed. Up to 1899 the granting of licenses for the sale of liquors and for carrying on any kind of business was regulated by Chapter 122 of the Revised Statutes. In 1899 the Session government decided to separate liquor licenses from all others, as well as make some changes in regard to the former, and for this purpose brought down and passed two bills. One of them is Chapter 39 of the acts of 1899 above referred to, and the other is Chapter 40, the short title being the "Licenses Act, 1899." Chapter 39 deals only with liquor licenses, and Chapter 40 provides for all other licenses. A new set of regulations having thus been provided, it became necessary to get rid of Chapter 122 of the Revised Statutes, and so a section was added to Chapter 40 repealing Chapter 122. We do not know that any adverse criticism can be made upon this method of dealing with the question. If it had not been for Section 36 of Chapter 39, no trouble would have arisen. This section is as follows:

"No license under this act shall be issued or transferred to any person of the Indian, Chinese or Japanese race." This section is said to be in no accordance with Imperial policy, and as the legislature did not at the late session alter the act by dropping this section from it, the whole act has been disallowed. But Chapter 40, which repealed the old law, stands, and therefore there is now no law on the subject. It may be suggested that Chapter 122 of the Revised Statutes having been repealed, any former act on the same subject is revived; but this is not the case, as a general proposition in the construction of statutes, the repeal of an act does not revive acts repealed by that act, and this point is also covered by a section in our Interpretation Act.

While we do not find any fault with the Session government for the plan of action on this subject followed in 1899, we certainly think the Martin government open to serious criticism in attempting to enforce a disallowed act, as is now being done. This cannot possibly be defended.

Bishop Hartzell told a Chicago audience that every black man in America and every friend of the black men in all the world should pray for the success of the British arms in South Africa, and his thousand auditors made the building ring with cheers.

The World says it would be "a seven days' wonder" if the platform of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes suited the Colonist. It would be more than that. But "honest Injun," now, friend World, does that platform suit you?

Mr. Martin's organ speaks of the railway to Cape Scott being a part of his policy. If Vancouver Island has to wait for that railway until Mr. Martin builds it as a government work, we may as well leave the matter in abeyance for the next quarter of a century.

The condition of things in the local Liberal camp is amusing to those who look at things from the outside. There was a little quiver meriment over the fact that the new president of the association follows the ancient and honorable business of undertaker, and many inquiries as to the date of the funeral were made. We think Mr. Hanna a very representative leader of the faction which selected him. He is an extremist in his views with a regular Martineau faculty of making mistakes in public matters. The times thinks the party will be re-united when the time for action in federal politics comes; but we take leave to doubt this.

Free medical advice. Men and women suffering from various ailments are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter, absolutely without fee or charge. For a plain, reliable, and sure remedy, send a photograph of the afflicted person to the Invalid's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and Dr. Pierce will send a copy of his book, "The Great Peppermint Cure," and a bottle of his "Pierce's Kidney and Bladder Pills." Dr. Pierce has devoted himself to the treatment and cure of chronic forms of disease. Assisted by his staff of twenty persons of physicians, each man a specialist, he has successfully cured thousands of men and women in every hundred treated being absolutely and altogether cured. Dr. Pierce's offer of free consultation by letter, thereby avoiding the unpleasant questioning, the obnoxious examinations, and odious local treatments, necessary by some practitioners. Over half a million women have been treated by Dr. Pierce's "Pierce's Kidney and Bladder Pills," and with unvarying success. His letters are strictly private and are sent in a sealed envelope, and all answers are sent in plain envelope, bearing no reference to the patient. Address Dr. R. W. Pierce, "The World's Dispensary," Buffalo, N. Y.

Anti-Oriental Legislation.

Col. Prior Secures Copies of Text of the Official Correspondence.

Reasons Why the Governor General in Council Disallowed the Bills.

The following is the official correspondence in regard to the disallowance of the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese legislation. As will be seen by reference to the letters this correspondence was secured by Col. Prior from the Department of Secretary of State. This correspondence, including the reasons given by the Minister of Justice for recommending disallowance are self explanatory:

Department of Secretary of State,
Ministry of the Queen,
Ottawa, 1st May, 1900.

Dear Colonel Prior:
In reply to your note of the 25th ultimo, I enclose copies of the most recent papers on the matter of the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese legislation. There is a more recent despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia than that of the 27th December last, but unfortunately it has been mislaid by the officers of the department of justice, and is not yet returned to me as it is returned to this department I shall have a copy sent to you.

Yours truly,
R. W. SCOTT,
The Honorable E. G. Prior, M.P., House of Commons, Ottawa.

Ottawa, 25th April, 1900.
Sir: I have the honor to acquaint you that on the 24th of April, 1900, His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to declare the disallowance of chapter 38, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1899," chapter 39, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1899," chapter 40, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1899," and chapter 41, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1899," which acts were assented to by you on the 27th day of February, 1899. I have further the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to declare his disallowance of chapter 38 of the same session of your legislature, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1899," which act was assented to by your Honor on the 18th January, 1899.

The order-in-council declaring the disallowance of these acts is herewith enclosed, together with Lord Minto's certificate as to the date of their receipt by him. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) JOSEPH POPE,
Under-Secretary of State.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's
Telegraph.
Ottawa, 24th April, 1900.

To Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.
Chapters thirty-nine, forty-four and forty-six, acts of session of 1899 affecting the Liquor License Act, 1899, are disallowed in accordance with Imperial policy; chapter fifty disallowed as ultra vires. Order-in-council and report of Minister of Justice goe by.

(Sgd.) R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.
At the Government House, at Ottawa,
Tuesday the 24th day of April, 1900.

Present:
His Excellency-in-Council:
Whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the province of British Columbia, by the legislative assembly of the said province of British Columbia, did on the 27th day of February, 1899, pass and enact certain laws, the titles whereof are set forth in the annexed chapters No. 44, entitled "An Act to grant a subsidy to a railway from Midway to Penticton," chapter No. 45, entitled "An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 50, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 51, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 52, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 53, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 54, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 55, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 56, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 57, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 58, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 59, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 60, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 61, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 62, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 63, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 64, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 65, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 66, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 67, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 68, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 69, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 70, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 71, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 72, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 73, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 74, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 75, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 76, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 77, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 78, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 79, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 80, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 81, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 82, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 83, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and 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entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 94, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 95, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 96, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 97, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 98, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 99, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 100, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 101, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 102, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 103, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 104, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 105, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 106, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 107, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 108, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 109, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 110, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 111, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 112, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 113, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 114, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 115, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 116, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 117, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 118, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 119, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 120, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 121, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 122, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 123, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 124, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 125, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 126, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 127, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 128, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 129, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 130, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 131, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 132, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 133, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 134, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 135, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 136, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 137, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 138, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 139, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 140, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 141, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 142, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 143, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 144, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 145, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 146, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 147, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 148, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 149, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 150, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 151, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 152, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 153, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 154, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 155, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 156, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 157, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 158, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 159, 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Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 169, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 170, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 171, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 172, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 173, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 174, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 175, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 176, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 177, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 178, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 179, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 180, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 181, entitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act," and on the 18th day of January, 1899, chapter No. 182, entitled "An