

OTTAWA LETTER.

The Colonial Conference a Distinguished Assembly—The Dinner in Their Honor.

Haggart's Economical Railway Administration—Ontario Elections Reviewed.

OTTAWA, June 30.—Now that the colonial visitors are actually in session at Ottawa, people begin to realize the importance of the gathering which has assembled here upon the invitation of the Dominion government. There is an essential difference in the objects of this conference, contrasted with the one held in London in 1887. The first Imperial conference had for its primary purpose the devising of means for the defence of the Empire, and the proceedings on that occasion were not devoid of fruit. Since 1887 important steps have been taken for the defence of Australia, and joint action is now in progress between Canada and Great Britain for the defence of Equatorial. The present conference has different objects in view. It is not to guard against the conquests of war, but to arrange for further conquests of peace by the development of trade and the bringing closer together of sister colonial communities. This is an age of commerce, and what more fitting than that the members of the British Empire should endeavor to

come closer together. In this respect, as Mr. Bowell pointed out in his able opening address, the time has arrived when the commercial relations existing between the different members of the Empire should be reviewed and amended. Mr. Bowell demonstrated that there are good grounds for action on the part of the conference. There are at present obstacles in the way of preferential tariff arrangements between Britain and any of her colonies unless Belgium and the German Zollverein are allowed to participate on the same terms. There is, moreover, a limitation in the constitutional powers of Australia which stands as a bar to the promotion of intercolonial trade upon the basis of preferential tariff. Undoubtedly, therefore, Mr. Bowell's suggestion that the conference take steps to get rid of these barriers will be carried out. The other suggestion made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and other matters of importance to the people represented by the delegates were all admirably put and will furnish the text for good work on the part of the delegates. The banquet given to the visitors on Thursday night was the most elaborate affair of the kind ever held in Canada. It is questionable whether outside of the metropolitan city of the Empire, there has ever been a more brilliant gathering. In every respect the appointments were first-class, and little P. St. Jacques, the proprietor of the Russell House, "did himself proud" on this occasion. True he was not satisfied in the matter of expense. In an assembly where so

MANY DISTINGUISHED MEN were expected to be gathered together, representatives of the government, colonial statesmen from Australia, New Zealand and the Cape, statesmen and commercial men from all parts of Canada, there was no other course than for the government to do the thing creditably, and it was done creditably. The speeches were all of a high character. The visitors, freed from the formalities and restraint of the morning gathering, rose to the occasion. Sir Henry Wilton, one of the representatives of Victoria, delivered an exceedingly able address. But what astonished and delighted the audience, more than anything else, was the able manner in which the only Canadian representative who spoke, Sir John Thompson and Hon. Mr. Laurier, acquitted themselves. The First Minister was never in better form and delivered a speech which, for breadth of lofty sentiment and impassioned eloquence, astonished everybody. Hon. Mr. Laurier also seemed to realize the importance of the occasion. I have heard him speak better, but he struck the right key note and got quite an ovation when he sat down. A significant feature in Mr. Laurier's speech was his reference to the possibility, at no distant date, of the assembling of a great federal parliament in London, at which all the colonies would be represented. The information is from Hon. Mr. Haggart was enabled to give to the house last evening with reference to the management of the government railways of a most encouraging character. The present Minister of Railways is in the right place, that he is the right man in the right place, a few years ago it was not unusual to record a deficit of from half to three-quarters of a million. To be able to reduce this enormous deficit to the sum of \$76,000, a great achievement in Mr. Haggart's cap. He promised that so long as he remained at the head of the department the House might look for a continuance of the present policy. The Opposition were emphatically in the right. Mr. Haggart made his statement, but they cannot object to the success of the

HAGGART RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION seeing that they claim to be such strong advocates of economy. Despite the most strenuous exertions on the part of the Ontario Conservatives Sir Oliver Mowat for the sixth time has been sustained at the polls. Twenty-two years continuously as Premier is a phenomenal record. In no other colony or country on the face of the globe can such an instance of continuity in office be found. The most striking feature of the results of the elections is the manner in which the P.P.A. has failed to come up to the expectations of its friends as a political factor. In some constituencies the Grits divided with the organization, and in others the Conservatives worked hand and glove with it. Considering the fact that only two P.P.A. men have been elected, it shows that there must have been a considerable breaking away from the association's discipline by the politicians within that organization, otherwise there would have been a different story to tell. The Patrons of the Empire, on the other hand, have more to jubilate about, sixteen of their men having been elected. How these sixteen will vote is a problem which cannot now be solved. A combination of straight Conservatives, Patrons and P.P.A.'s would leave Sir Oliver Mowat with only a very small majority—two at the outside. It is not expected, however, that such a combination will be formed, although many politicians would not be averse to seeing an attempt made, even yet, to oust Sir Oliver. The impression of most Ontario members of parliament is that

THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT IS SAFE for another four years. Ontario Conservatives, who take more

interest in federal politics than they do in provincial, are evidently disappointed at the result of the election. Thousands of electors in Ontario vote Conservative in the federal elections and Reform in the provincial. Had Sir Oliver Mowat been elected at the polls last Tuesday, it might have been very unfortunate for the federal Conservatives. As it is, the country now knows that the Liberal government is continued in power for a further term, and the independent men may feel disposed on that account to vote Conservative in the next Dominion elections. Undoubtedly, many members of the house, siding on the government benches, consider that their chances have been improved by the election of Sir Oliver Mowat. The Patron movement is one which was greatly feared. They had fifty-two candidates in the field in the recent contest. Of this number thirty-eight were slaughtered. It is expected that in those ridings in which they were beaten they will be disheartened, for they have no political spoils or expectations to support them in a losing fight, and it is hardly to be expected that the farmers will spend time and money twice for nothing. The fact that the elected Patrons will have been drawn into the turmoil of political life, and will, perhaps, have reverted to their old party allegiance before the Dominion elections take place, will tend more than anything else to weaken the effect of that movement. Sir John Thompson and his followers are certainly to be congratulated upon the fact that Sir Oliver Mowat tried a fall with the farmers' organization before it fell to their lot to wrestle with them.

ELECTRIC LIGHT SITE—BURNING REFUSE TO GENERATE ELECTRICITY.

TO THE EDITOR:—We did not intend to go into print again on this matter, but if you will kindly grant the space I would like to clear the mind of the public by a few ideas which do not originate with myself, but are in the mind of a majority of the council, and by such they have been actuated in the selection of a site for electric light purposes, of which so much has been said. In all fairness to the council, a court of inquiry should be held to show to the people exactly what has been done, and why. With regard to the Nuttall property, and the high price so called I would state that it is not what you pay for a thing that should be sought for, but the advantages that the site offers. It is not how many stones can you throw without killing one bird, but how many birds can you kill with one stone. The city council a few years ago did their best to select a site for a garbage cemetery, but good fortune prevented it, for the plan on which attempts were being made has never proved successful economically speaking, for every day's labor, every cord of wood and ton of coal consumed would be a disaster, but to show you that the garbage of the city can be destroyed with profit I will quote two items from the New York Metal Worker June 16, 1894.

Bartley A. Ulrich, of Chicago, has just laid before Controller Fitch, of New York City, the result of recent investigations made in England as to the best method for burning city garbage, a question that is becoming a pressing one in New York and other great cities of the United States. The following facts relating to the systems pursued in two of the suburban towns of London are extracted as containing some interesting information on this point. Ealing, near London, population 25,000, the refuse is burned, fine coke being used for fuel. About one chaldron a day was consumed at a cost of about 12 cents. The destructor, fumecrusher and chimney cost about \$10,000. Besides the town's refuse, the sewage sludge, which is mixed with the ashes and burned together, is totally consumed. The quantity consumed in a year there, is about 6,120 tons; they also utilize the heat and supply steam for an engine, which drives the lime-mixing machines and play-mixer for the sewage part of the work, operates the pump, chain pump and motor mill. All the clinker is used in road making, making mortar and artificial stone for paving and the like. The cost of treating the sewage and house refuse is 18 cents a ton. In another place, Battersea, near London—population, 150,000—the crematory, finished in February six years ago, cost \$65,000 and consumes 28,000 tons a year. The fire is banked on Sundays. There has been no complaint of nuisance from the burning refuse. The residuum is used for paving.

The second item headed "Burning Refuse to Generate Electricity." The Inventive Age says: There are now 55 towns and cities in England which destroy their garbage and solid refuse by burning, and 370 furnaces are employed for this purpose. This combustion is made by the use of steam to light towns by electricity, and from the success of the tests which have already been made in this direction many cities are contemplating the reduction of municipal expenses in this way. Improved systems of burning refuse are being proposed and the latest of these, the Lister method, has been satisfactorily tested in England before a number of engineers and city sanitary experts. The average quantity of rubbish burned per hour on each square foot of grate surface was 331 lbs., and four separate tests made in the presence of independent engineers showed that 495 pounds water were evaporated per pound of refuse consumed.

The refuse of the city of London is estimated to produce by this process over 87,818 indicated horse-power, at a total cost of \$707,495, whereas the cost with the best Lancashire boiler, burning coal and evaporating 10 pounds of water per pound of coal, would be \$3,995,715, thereby effecting a saving of \$3,288,220, to say nothing of what it would have cost to get rid of the garbage in some other way. The city council have been there plans of a garbage burner which would, if adopted in connection with the proposed electric light boilers, not only reduce the cost of fuel but would give to the city those expensive steam boilers, engines, and whole electric light plant, besides doing away with the city garbage, at a less cost per day than it now costs to get rid of the garbage alone. It would seem that as far as the above proposition is concerned the dollars are going to get the go-by, and all because the motorcar has his eye focused for pickpockets. The Nuttall property is the best adapted for this purpose of any in the city, as you can drive on a level into the upper story and dump garbage into the hoppers, and coal, if bought from the local dealers, into a bin which will always empty itself before the boiler; coal can be loaded from either a rascal or now at any stage of the tide. It is now adjoining the garbage wharf, and there will be even less cause for complaint than at present. It is the centre of the city from which to distribute wires economically, as well as a garbage dump. It is away from residential property with its smoke and noise. If it is not found desirable to burn the night soil, a receptacle can be made over one of the outside manholes to the sewer and a man to be left in charge to see that no solids are brought to use a hose if necessary to prevent clogging of the sewer and to keep all clean; a heavy screen to be provided at bottom of receptacle

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9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Broomhouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.
4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corral, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,000 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.
Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

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To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

The Colonial Conference—Australian Line and East Atlantic Service Discussed.

Adjutant-General Powell's Reinstatement—Senator Glazier Dead—An Australian Entertainment.

OTTAWA, July 7.—The conference was engaged to-day discussing the steamship subventions, the increase of the Australian service and the proposed fast Atlantic service. Mr. Huddart made an able address, pointing out the necessity for the service.

Adjutant-General Powell was reinstated to-day. It is reported to-night that General Herbert had resigned. Senator Glazier died to-day aged 84. He was present at the opening of the Colonial conference.

Simon Fraser, one of the Victorian delegates, entertained a large company, principally Nova Scotians, at dinner to-night. Mr. Fraser is a Nova Scotian. Sir John Thompson responded for the Ministry. Lord Jersey proposed the Parliament of Canada, Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Laurier responded. Hon. Mr. Foster proposed the Unity of the Empire; Principal Grant replied in eloquent terms. Mr. Fraser's health was proposed by Earl Jersey. The gathering was a great success.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Even less than the usual presence of trading for Saturday was apparent in wheat to-day. The crowd were only a few minutes, being succeeded by a more steady feeling and a firming up near the close.

A BOTTLE TO BE WASHED.—One bottle of English Sparrows' Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft, calloused lumps, blood spavins, splints, curbs, swellings, sides and sprains. GIBSON'S ROSS, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

The Gattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. All buildings and fences about the farm are a good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, is, judging from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show, that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over a million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm products, due in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

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PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Most Encouraging Return Polls—The Government Supported.

Victoria and Vancouver endorse the Administration—Satisfactory Outcome.

A Contest Over Which Have Reason to Be Proud.

The results of the election heard from, are of a most encouraging nature for the government, and in carrying every county, Island, from which complete returns have been obtained, the Government having returned to power by a large majority. The district of not heard from has, it is concluded, been secured by the government, those in the Fraser valley having gone opposite interior the results have not that it is impossible to get a true picture of the situation, though that the government's majority is ample one. Subjoined are a few of the results as far as they have come to hand.

IN THE CITY.

Never before did Victoria interest in an election. The very air seemed to be full of it, and the one appal in people's minds was how it would go. It was no matter of which side should win from the first it seemed to be the government would be what would be their majority. The candidates on both sides were plainly manifested by the passions of the government supporters. The government was bright, confident look that with the decidedly dispirited opposition. The government was a business-like bustle, spoke of good organization and thought of order of victory they were to take charge of the government. In the old Methodist quarters, in the old Methodist Broad street, on the other hand deserted and a dismal quiet prevailed of blighted hopes and disillusions.

Bright and early the government men were abroad, at the time the polls opened at 8 o'clock stream of electors poured in, and quickly and gave way to fresh noon it was apparent that a big battle was on. The government was polled and predictions were that the government candidate elected by three to one. The candidates on both sides tended at the hall and the busy side kept a sharp look out. Very orderly everything was, just as the government was. By 2 o'clock some dozen names had been objected to and the men had been refused by the government. Mr. Sheriff McMillan, evidently forewarned, who were allowed to tell who they wanted to vote for and consequently the allowed to vote at all.

The greater part of the votes by 1 o'clock and from that on a little and the busy in the Government committee not quite as big a rush trying the names as they were sent men who were keeping the entrance to the Market hall had been marked off into wards the charge of a committee and end of polling time all the electors were out and brought to well hunted up and brought to a halt. One flagrant case of personal covered. W. S. Fridbjornson, laborer, when he came to the polls and another man had of him. It is believed that he proved and the culprit brought. When the polls closed 6 o'clock the opposition practically won. It is concluded that they were and when the count was made after a very short while that the out of the running. Then the government candidates except a few, became a question as to their opponents would have the victory. There was a great difference in the way the different sides While the government supporters were in great majority, the opposition was not so large. The government was in a position to split their way that showed that very few. The four candidates on their side were out of the running in a situation candidates, and in many cases of the government candidates voted for as well. Immense manifest when bulletins of the count began to be posted in front of the COLONIST office with people all the evening and the night eagerly scanning the results. At 6 o'clock the count stood:

GOVERNMENT. OPPOSITION.
Ridout.....111 Beaven.....
Turner.....376 Miles.....
Helmcken.....285 Dutton.....
Breen.....186 Cameron.....
Bradford.....193 Dutton.....

This was taken as a pretty strong indication of how the vote had gone, and opposition dropped all pretence and acknowledged that they were "swept under." As the night and the slow process of counting the government majority rose higher, till at midnight the count stood:

GOVERNMENT. OPPOSITION.
Ridout.....1879 Beaven.....
Turner.....376 Miles.....
Helmcken.....285 Dutton.....
Breen.....186 Cameron.....
Bradford.....193 Dutton.....