

Wind Up the in Half

elved for a w Fire

get in a record stroy to this ssion were ell his views the opposition

and filed, howe- debrate breaking

before the next New Year's Worsnop and tation and the anked for their

theott declared unsafe owing that it be pulled

ried out in re- tted the follow- ing new fire hall bertson offer be

lot on Harri- y 120 in depth, lots 94 and 95

and Camsin on Yates and \$1,400; Swind 3, lot 36 of

price \$4,200; J. and lot on Harri- committee re- balance of the

the fire hall in sion with the quarters for all the Aldermen

all the lots, the was a week. was the read- ing that the re- building for the

W. CHASE'S ORE.

chool of Chemis- I have made

chool of Cathar- in all its com- 1,000, to be de- institution, if

find the leuc- cocaine, con- rch Cure. Dr. s recommended a box, blowe

with constipa- on, induce plim- the cause by r Pills. One a

Bragg, Kins- with a joint sion of agrin- men in North

book has decid- sion of school an aldermanic

IRK CURE.

magically and unction of the reduces infan- Cures cold in

fever, catarrh of throat afflic- times will lead consumption, loss, easily ap-

This afternoon's at the home of road, promises

rest for those to be present. and and literary tin, a woman

is, to deliver s.—The returns house for the day totalled

age

h

See attack the see, but catarrh unshed until

self against this said against the? There is a

Which will drive in a few months. is sent direct the improved are as no other

wonderful discov- whose name is and dear to the are in the most in the continent

at disease. Only at. All details

HELP TO HIDE CRIME.

Deplorable Result of Attorney-General's Recent Intimidation of Coroners.

Wm. Pollock's Body About to Be Interred When Bullet Holes Were Found.

Coroner Had Declined to Hold Inquest in Default of a Martin Affidavit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 6.—Owing to recent intimidation of coroners by the Attorney-General, the late Wm. Pollock, J.P., whose body was found on the beach up the coast, was about to be buried without an investigation into the circumstances surrounding his death and without the discovery of two bullet holes in his head.

The remains had been prepared for burial, the coroner saying that he would not hold an inquest, because the wounds in the head were discovered. There is a bullet hole behind each ear.

In the first instance the body had been only very superficially examined, and as there was no one prepared to swear that he thought there was foul play, no inquest was to have been held. There were no marks of powder about the bullet wounds and appearances now indicate that a foul murder has been committed.

Mr. Pollock's body was found on the beach at Blind Channel. The remains were taken in charge by Constable Jones who in writing to the authorities here about the matter, conveyed the impression that Pollock had been drowned. The query is now offered "Why was an inquest not held up north, and why did Constable Jones go out of his way to express himself as to Pollock's death under the circumstances?" It is suggested that the constable take the course he did to divert attention from what he knew and thus the easier get on the track of the murderer or murderers.

TERRIBLY FATAL BOILER TEST.

Explosion in English Shipbuilding Yard Kills Eight and Maims Forty.

London, Jan. 6.—A big boiler, while being tested in Hawatt's shipbuilding yard at Barkingside, exploded to-day, and killed eight men and maimed forty.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

FRENCH SHORE RIGHTS.

Paris, Jan. 6.—From well-informed quarters here it is regarded as probable that France and Great Britain will reach an agreement on the Newfoundland shore question, which will be satisfactory to Great Britain.

St. John's, Jan. 6.—General satisfaction is expressed by the colonial press at French utterances indicating a willingness to settle the French shore question for monetary compensation. When the report of the British royal commission is published it will show that the French fishing operations on the west shore of Newfoundland are extremely profitable, while the St. Pierre archipelago owes its prosperity mainly to the smuggling traffic of which it is the headquarters.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulties will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fishboat backdown in 1897 is being taken into account by putting forward unreasonable demands.

FILIPINOS' SAD CASE.

London, Jan. 5.—Great indignation is felt in Cape circles in London at the news that a Filipino who took part in the mass meeting held on Christmas day at Johannesburg, to protest against the murder of an Englishman named Edgar by a Boer policeman, has been fined £10, while the vice-president and the secretary of the South African League, also arrested at the same meeting, have been liberated on bail of £1,000.

Protector, Jan. 5.—The British agent here, Mr. Coningham Greene, declines to forward to the Queen the petition reciting the wrongs of the Uitlanders and appealing for protection in such steps as may be found necessary to "terminate the existing intolerable state of affairs," which grew out of the recent mass meeting at Johannesburg, to protest against the killing of Edgar, an Englishman, by a Boer policeman. Mr. Greene bases his refusal on the ground that the Transvaal government is already attending to the grievances described in the petition.

Manila, Jan. 6.—A despatch to the Independent, a native paper, from Malolos, the seat of the Philippine government, says the governors of all the provinces of Luzon have assembled at Malolos for the purpose of offering their lives and property in adhesion to the policy of the president and government. Continuing, the despatch says: "They say they fought only for the independence of the Philippines and are now unwilling to surrender to strangers."

Commenting upon President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos issued on Wednesday by Major-General Otis, which is presented in most grave. It admits that there are only two solutions possible, namely, the Americans' abandonment of their annexation policy, realizing that the people here are not desirous of adoption into their nationality, or a prolonged and bloody war. It then cites the example of the "noble patriots" of Iloilo defying General Miles, and expresses hope for a pacific termination of the crisis, but with hints of trouble.

The official organ, the Republic, is less aggressive, but not disposed to accept the suggestions of General Otis in their entirety. The Spanish papers are evidently afraid to comment on the situation.

The California regiment is still on board the transports here awaiting orders. Washington, Jan. 6.—The correspondence published officially in connection with the peace treaty contains much of interest from United States Senators. Williams, who was stationed at Manila prior to the war. In one despatch Mr. Williams relates many atrocities on the parts of the Spaniards. One of these occurred on March 25, when a meeting of natives was broken up by force, many being wanted to death, and many taken prisoners. The next day the sixty-two prisoners were marched to the cemetery and shot down in a body. Many of these, Mr. Williams writes, were taken participants in the meeting. He also says that such horrors, though on a smaller scale, were of almost daily occurrence. He also reports that several hundred native prisoners were disposed of by being placed in low dungeons in the city walls, where they were drowned by the rise of the tide, adding: "Crucifixion too horrible for an official report are detailed to me every day, and it seems that the cry of outraged humanity would sound compell Spain to abolish middle age warfare." He speaks of the influence of the church as the greatest bar to progress in the islands.

Record Cargo of Hallibut—Enough of the Cold Spell—Boys Rob Bank's Mail Box.

Vancouver, Jan. 6.—The steamer New England reached here from the halibut banks to-day with a record catch consisting of 180,000 pounds of fish.

R. Parker, who arrived in Vancouver to-day from Sapperton, tells of a horrible experience on Mount Baker. Parker fell down a crevice in the glacier 50 feet. His arm and leg were broken. He was hauled out with ropes and taken 10 miles before the shattered limbs could be attended to.

The weather in Vancouver continues very cold, and the citizens are anxious for a thaw. Owing to defective and merely fair weather, plumbago throughout the city; hundreds of water pipes have burst.

The sad news has reached the city of the death of ex-Mormon McEwen, a bridge worker on the Canadian Pacific railway, died yesterday at New Westminster from a paralytic stroke.

At the Mainland Teachers' Institute meeting at Westminster, papers were read by Miss Newman on Kindergarten work; by J. H. Ker on arithmetical problems; J. J. Douglas on the school-room in relation to citizenship; and R. J. Clarke on reading. The questioner was presided over by Inspector Cowperthwaite. Sir Hibbert, Cupper Rev. Mr. McLean and Judge Bole addressed the meeting.

The mystery mail mystery has been satisfactorily cleared up by the prompt action of the assistant post office inspector, Mr. Greenfield. The first was a letter from the box of the Bank of British Columbia, and the first was thought to be the work of experts on the open market, and fine none present. It has been committed by three boys of tender years, a lad named Lasier being the boss of the gang. Lasier says it was not the first robbery, that they have stolen mail before, at one time getting the keys to a man's box and stealing \$5 out of a letter. In the case of the present robbery, torn letters, checks and envelopes were scattered along Columbia street.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

LET FRANCE BEWARE.

Tired of Dishonesty of French Diplomacy the British Take Decisive Action.

Formal Assumption of Protectorate Over the Sudan Special Cause of Offence.

Cecil Rhodes Asking Guarantee for His Great Scheme of African Railroad.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 7.—All events seem to work together in European politics to increase the tension between Great Britain and France. The past week has brought Madagascar and Egypt forward as irritants, just when the mutual irritability was subsiding. Even the most conservative observers begin to take a pessimistic view of the relations between the two powers. These include those who up to the present have considered the belligerence to be mere talk, due to super-sensitiveness upon the part of France and to unnecessary gruffness on the part of Great Britain in insisting upon what she considers to be her rights.

On one side France seems to foster the growing belief that Great Britain is determined under some pretext or other to force her into war, and is willing to make a pretext if no plausible evasive arises. On the other side, a large part of the British public profess that their patience has been strained beyond endurance by what they deem to be the unvarnished dishonesty of French diplomacy.

The past 24 hours brought the issue of the Madagascar bluebook and the publication in the Times of an article denouncing France in language so fiery from that conservative newspaper that Frenchmen are reading the two together and are construing them as parts of a deliberate policy, inspired by Lord Cromer, in the theory of the man-in-the-street, is Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Taschereau, asks that the death sentence pronounced upon Cordelia Vian by the British government, which she admitted the crime. We fail to understand, therefore, why such efforts are being made to prevent the execution of the sentence of the court, which is pronounced against these two murderers.

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—A Harris, a veteran cigar traveller in the West, died to-day, aged 71.

DEMAND FOR DOUBLE HANGING.

French-Canadian Newspaper on the Case of Woman and Man Under Sentence.

Quebec, Jan. 7.—(Special)—La Verite, one of the most ultramontane publications in Canada, and in days gone by regarded as the mouthpiece of Cardinal Taschereau, asks that the death sentence pronounced upon Cordelia Vian by the British government, which she admitted the crime. We fail to understand, therefore, why such efforts are being made to prevent the execution of the sentence of the court, which is pronounced against these two murderers.

Many people give importance to the issue of the Madagascar bluebook although it is not so important as the one by which the British agent there, Viscount Cromer, in his remarks to the British government, has said that he had set her seal upon Egypt. If there ever was a doubt in the minds of her European rivals that Great Britain intended to foreclose the mortgage which she has expended so much labor and blood to secure, it must have been set at rest by the utterances of Lord Cromer, in which the word "protectorate," written in large letters, appeared, though the government mouthpiece carefully abstained from using that incalculable word. A more definite notice that Great Britain's tenure of Egypt is permanent could not be asked.

The government intended sending mounted police to Atlin for customs revenue purposes.

Ontario Village Shook—Losses at Petrolia and Winnipeg.

Millbrook, Ont., Jan. 7.—This village was shocked to-day by a terrific explosion on the premises of A. D. Scott & Co., general merchants, of an acetylene gas machine. The building was wrecked and goods damaged. Mr. Scott was slightly burned and Miss Walls was struck on the head by flying debris.

Petrolia, Ont., Jan. 7.—A disastrous fire occurred here early this morning. The old Johnson house, two barber shops, a billiard room and a vacant store, all in the Johnson house block, were burned to the ground. The loss is heavy.

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—At Hartney this morning fire destroyed F. Woodhull & Co.'s drug store and quickly spread to J. Brantley's general store and Miss Magwood's millinery shop, all of which were totally destroyed. The post office is badly scorched, but the loss in postal matter will be slight. The total losses aggregate about \$12,000, mostly covered by insurance.

THE TERRITORIAL EXPANSION IN THE TROPICS.

The territorial expansion now contemplated, would not extend our institutions, because the proposed colonies are incapable of civilized self-government. It would not extend our nation, because these regions are already full of alien races, and are not habitable by Anglo-Saxon people. The strength of Anglo-Saxon civilization lies in the mental and physical activity of men and in the growth of the home. Where activity is fatal to life the Anglo-Saxon decays, mentally, morally, physically. The home cannot endure in the climate of the tropics.

Mr. Ingersoll once said that if a colony of New England preachers and Yankee schoolmasters were established in the West Indies the third generation would be seen riding bareback on Sunday to the cockfights. Civilization is, as it were, suffocated in the tropics. It lives, as Benjamin Kidd suggests, as though under a defective atmosphere, the only American who can live in the tropics without demoralization is the one who has duties at home and will never go there.

The advances of civilization are wholly repugnant to the children of the tropics. To live without care, to be indolent, to have no duties and to be in no hurry with the lottery, cockfights and games of chance for excitement, is more to them than rapid transit, the telegraph, the electric light, literature, art, education, and all the joys of Saxon civilization. The Latin in republican form for reasons inherent in the nature of the people. There is little civic coherence among them; feelings are mistaken for realities, words for deeds, and boasting for accomplishment. Hence, great words, lofty sentiments, fuss and feathers generally take the place of action.—David Starr Jordan in the New World.

THE FIGHTING ENGINEERS OF THE OREGON.

Eternal vigilance is the price of good engines. Robert Milligan, fighting engineer, and the best of his kind, put the Oregon where the men behind the guns could destroy the best ships of Spain.

The Oregon started down the Pacific without a war time complement of men—27 short in the engineer's force, and 67 less than her builders furnished on her trial trip. This was due to the fact that the ship stopped at Jupiter Inlet. When the ship stopped they worked all the harder, for there was coaling to be done, and everything in a careful haste. When the coaling was there was a rapid, the officers and men were all in the ship started when the bunkers were filled.

Not in coaling. The Oregon's boiler, writing from Callao to a brother officer, says: "I am becoming the most unpopular man in the ship, because I am determined that I will not permit the bunkers to be filled, and to that end have insisted to the captain that, if necessary, we must cut down the fresh water allowance for officers and men to the bare amount necessary for cooking and drinking." Arthur Warren, in the Engineering Magazine for January.

On the 29th of the present month a monument in memory of John McDonough will be unveiled in New Orleans. He is known as the father of the public school system in New Orleans, giving liberally to the cause of education, and the monument has been erected by subscriptions from the teachers and the pupils in the city.

SIR WILFRID'S NEW DREAM.

His Crude Scheme for Gagging the Senate Altogether Impracticable.

Montreal, Jan. 7.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at all practicable. The Liberal majority in the Commons would of course swamp this scheme, and the scheme would practically mean its abolition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to "reform" the senate, as he terms it, is meeting with considerable opposition. Senator Drummond, one of the most influential members of the upper house, says: "I cannot see that the Premier's proposition is at