AN EMINENT AMERICAN

Prof. Wm. P. Stewart's Views on the All-Absorbing Issues of the Day.

The American-Hispano War and Its Probable Results—Commercial Possibilities.

Among yesterday's morning arrivals from up the Sound, was Prof. Wm. P. Stewart, of New York, a member of the head staff of The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of that city, of which Mr. Richard A. McCurdy is the notable president. Prof. Stewart is recognized as an eminent authority in the domain of vital statistics and their sanitary suggestions. Besides being one of the few professional insurance actuaries of America, the professor holds the unique position of being the instructor of agents for the largest life insurance company in the world, to have travelled over more of the world's surface than any other of his professional brethren, and to have contributed more of original thought to the plans and literature of life insurance than any other exponent of its principles.

The professor is an easy and fluent speaker; he is an ardent American of advanced views, and a warm-hearted admirer of Canadians. Aside from what may prove its financial significance, the professor is sure to make his present visit to Victoria an occasion of pleasant memory with those who shall form his acquaintance. In one of his more lengthy journeys around the world, the professor travelled over much of Australia, and made himself such a host of friends in that country that he was given a public function, on his departure from the port of Sydney, as emphasized in its way as that accorded the late Gen. U. S. Grant.

The professor is much interested in school work, aside from his profession, and is very felicitous in his addresses as school visitor. When recently in England he was pressed into service by the president of the Old Exeter Training College for teachers, for the British Empire, delivering, by request, a very interesting essay on life insurance to the assembled faculty and scholars.

The professor visited Victoria some eight or nine years ago, and comes now as the manifestation of a new Eastern interest in the West, to see what Victoria has done with her talents during this period. His stay will be short, as he is a busy man, and qualified from quick judgments. As he speaks always with the impartial and unbiased views of the scientist and teacher, he is generally interviewed by the press, and a representative of the Colonist was determined that Victoria should prove no exception to the general rule. The professor was found at the Driard hotel, and in response to inquiries on the general heads, expressed himself as follows:

"In my judgment, the war now pending between Spain and the United States is to prove one of the greatest potentialities for the progress of the world, it has ever experienced. In years to come the impartial historian of his country, will say of this war, that it created a new era for civilization, and gave to 'humanity' a new significance. As strange and paradoxical as the statement may appear, Spain, itself, will be the ultimate gainer, though it can hope for nothing but defeat now. As it was with the South of my own country, in the overthrow of slavery, so will it be with Spain—the birth of a new spirit that will achieve for it a larger recompense, in fairer channels.

"In this struggle a new world's power is born. The late civil war made us a Union—for the first time admitted—one and indissolvable, and the present war has already, and for the first time crystallized us into a nation—definite in character, energy and purpose. The issue of the civil war is the issue now, as it has been the issue in the past of all our struggles, and, as I firmly believe it will be, the issue of every struggle to come—an appeal to humanity, and a response as of humanity. Hence, I say, this is the world's fight, and that it will one day be regarded by all nations as a world's victory.

"Yes, I think the United States will retain the mastery of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands until they grow stable governments of their own. To this the conqueror will be committed by every instinct of humanity and duty. In fact the present exigencies of International relations would seem to make this action on the part of the United States imperative.

"The world has turned from East to West. It has turned up the Pacific as its new bosom, and it is upon this that its new progeny of progress is to be nursed into being. Into this new domain there is but the one apparent highway, and that is along the parallels that range from San Francisco to Victoria, with nature favoring the northern extreme. It is difficult to see wherein all the cities of the Sound are not to be partners and participants, irrespective of their dividing lines of government. The community of interest will soon be too apparent to admit of petty cross purposes. There will be rivalries, of course, and these are to be welcomed as the inspiration that will rouse always the higher activities into being; but there can be no substantial success for the one city, that shall not benefit the others.

"This war has directed not only the eyes of Eastern capitalists to this part of the country, but those of the generally adventurous capital of Europe as well. As the general press of the world repeated from city to hamlet the wonderful stories of the gold found in the Klondike, and poured in upon you a vast tide of ambitious life, so have the notes and revelations of this war gone from city to town, sowing its like germinating hints of the new world that is now for enterprise to seek and win.

"Yes, the management of the Mutual Life has made an important investment in Seattle. Perhaps of all indications of the new era, this might be fairly taken as the most significant. In the financial circles of the United States, the conservatism of the Mutual Life is known to be proverbial. To give itself a grand office building in Seattle is not only to point to where trade is about to found a new empire, but is to stamp the like estimate of value on all the commercial property of the cities of Puget Sound—it is prophetic of the future.

The Professor is accompanied by Mr. Rich. H. Collier, a special representative of the head office of the Mutual, who will remain in the city some days.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

Buffalo, Y.Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Cyrus F. Bowes.

BRITAIN'S ARM.

An Interesting Historical Incident Recalled—Who Would Not Die for Such a Country?

Boston, May 29.—One of the bitterest Anglophobes and most frequent tail-twisters of the United States' senate is Senator Frye, of Maine. Some time ago—about the time of the Venezuelan trouble—this fire-eater was particularly vigorous in his favorite occupation. He was perfectly volcanic in his eruptions of patriotism and appeals to the national spirit of his beloved land. In the course of his fervid outbursts he paid this tribute to Great Britain:

"This little incident with which you are familiar is a marvelous illustration of the protection which Great Britain gives to her subjects. The King of Abyssinia took a British subject named Campbell about 20 years ago and carried him up to the fortress of Magdala upon the heights of a rocky mountain and put him into a dungeon. It took six months for Great Britain to find this out. Then Great Britain demanded his immediate release. King Theodore refused his release. In less than ten days after his refusal was received 10,000 English soldiers, including 5,000 Sepoys were on board ships of war and were sailing down the coasts. They disembarked, marched across the terrible country a distance of 700 miles under a burning sun, up to the mountains, up to very heights, in front of the frowning dungeon, then gave battle, battered down the iron gates in the stone wall, reached down into the dungeon, and lifted out of it that one British subject—King Theodore killing himself with his own pistol. Then they carried him down the mountains, across the land, put him on board ship and sped him to his own home in safety. That cost Great Britain $25,000,000 and made General Napier Lord Napier of Magdala. That was a great thing for a great country to do—a country that has an eye that can see across the ocean, all across the land, away up to the mountain heights and away down in the darksome dungeon, one subject out of her 38,000,000 of people, and then has an arm strong enough and long enough to stretch across the same ocean, across the same lands, across the same mountain heights, down to the same dungeon and then lift him out and carry him home to his own country and friends. In God's name who would not die for a country that would do that?"

SALISBURY'S "ENFANT TERRIBLE."

(London News.)

The true inwardness of Mr. Chamberlain's speech continues to be much debated. One theory of it is that the speech was intended in some way or other to force Lord Salisbury's hands. It is curious that among those who have been brought into closest political contact with Mr. Chamberlain this is the theory that finds most favor. But there is another theory which is tenable. It is that Mr. Chamberlain supposed he was strengthening Lord Salisbury's hands, and merely stumbled into his indiscretions. Lord Salisbury's own speech in the House of Lords yesterday does not quite settle the question. He more or less snubbed Mr. Chamberlain, it is true. He admitted that whereas he had spoken of China as still standing "upright," Mr. Chamberlain had spoken of her as "prostrate" and these two metaphors, he added, felicitously, are certainly "not on all fours." Lord Salisbury also dissociated himself from Mr. Chamberlain's criticism of Lord Rosebery's far eastern policy. The Liberal government were quite right, Lord Salisbury said, in refusing to join the other powers in bullying Japan—though an attempt should have been made, he suggested, to obtain as part of the other powers not to seize for themselves the territory which they required Japan to restore to China. Finally, with regard to Mr. Chamberlain's polite reference to the Czar as "the devil" and to his talk about exclusive alliances, Lord Salisbury declared, on the other hand, that "we shall cultivate to the utmost of our ability the friendship of all powers with whom we may come into contact." All this, it must be admitted, amounts to something very much like throwing Mr. Chamberlain over. Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, in reply to a question on the subject, did not take the opportunity of identifying himself with his colleague's utterances. He simply replied that he proposed to say nothing about them. It is curious, to say the least of it, that a declaration of foreign policy made by one cabinet minister should be criticised by another and ignored by a third. The question, however, remains whether Mr. Chamberlain's indiscretions were calculated or not. Was he intriguing against his colleagues; or is he merely the "enfant terrible?"

There is a good deal to be said, we think, in favor of this latter theory. To begin with, the speech has one obvious note of the enfant terrible—a desire, namely, to be taken notice of. Mr. Chamberlain has been a little "out of the bill" lately. His Birmingham speech, with its parade of new methods and its straining after strong points at all costs, has put that right, and he has now figured for some days as the enfant terrible in all the political journals of Europe. But, again, it is, after all, not so much the thing said as the manner of saying it which is wrong in Mr. Chamberlain's speech. Its two leading ideas probably reflect accurately enough Lord Salisbury's views, and with some reservations Liberals would also endorse them. We are all in favor of cultivating the closest and friendliest relations with the United States, and, though we are not convinced of the desirability of general European alliances, we are disposed to agree with Mr. Chamberlain that the talk of his colleague, Mr. Goschen, about "splendid isolation" is not very wise. What is deplorable in Mr. Chamberlain's speech is that its language was precisely calculated to defeat both the objects he seemed to have in view.

He apparently desires to cultivate an alliance or good understanding with Germany. It seems clear from recent utterances of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour that this is the policy of the cabinet. But how does Mr. Chamberlain set about promoting it? First, by raising the price, as it were, against his country, by representing her as sorely in need of a little assistance; and secondly by proclaiming as the object of the alliance hostility to Russia, and thereby making the more difficult any disposition on the part of Germany to be friendly to this country. A similar obtuseness appeared in Mr. Chamberlain's references to the United States. The growth of a feeling of solidarity between all branches of the Anglo-Saxon race is devoutly to be wished. But how does Mr. Chamberlain set about recommending it to the United States?

First, by regarding it not as a peaceful development, but as a militant alliance; and, secondly, by inviting the United States to espouse our quarrels with Russia, and by implication with France—the very two countries with whom the United States has traditional ties of friendship. Could anything more awkward and less intelligent be conceived? As for the language which Mr. Chamberlain thought well to use of Russia, it was rebuked in advance by Lord Salisbury, when the prime minister explained the diplomatic absurdity of calling names. But tact, taste, discretion—what hase these to do with the enfant terrible?

SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS.

Hon. Mr. Turner Returned Last Evening from a Tour of Cowichand and Comox.

Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier and minister of finance and of agriculture, returned Saturday from a tour of the Comox and Cowichan districts, in the course of which he has addressed enthusiastic meetings at Cumberland, Duncan and Cobble Hill. The reception awarded the Premier at each of these places was most cordial and the success of the government cause in the two districts is practically assured. In Comox Dr. Lawrence, who originally announced himself as an independent candidate, was so thoroughly satisfied with the Premier's presentment of the policy of his government that he decided to support Hon. Mr. Turner's ministry, while in Cowichan the meetings have been practically unanimous in their endorsation of the Premier and his party. At the Duncan meeting yesterday Major Mutter, in the course of a forceful and practical address announced his decision not to again be a candidate while emphasizing the desirability of the constituency remaining loyal to the government. Mr. G. H. Hadwen is spoken of as the probable candidate, and certain it is that he would prove a very formidable contestant. Extended notice of the series of meetings may be looked for in Tuesday's issue of the Colonist.

MAY STOP SEALING.

Return From Ottawa of Captain Cox and Mr. Hall, who Conferred With Sir Louis Davie.

Possibility of Pelagic Sealing Being Prohibited and the Sealers Compensated.

Victoria's sealing industry will be a thing of the past after the coming season, if the proceedings now pending between the Canadian and United States governments conclude as many now expect they will. But the owners of the schooners are not downcast for they have the assurance of Sir Louis Davies, the minister of marine, and his colleagues at Ottawa, that their interests of the sealers would be safeguarded.

Such is the report brought from Ottawa by Capt. J. G. Cox and Mr. Richard Hall, who went East some weeks ago to confer with the minister of marine and lay before him the case of the sealers. He accorded them two interviews and the whole subject was discussed at great length, the minister assuring them that no matter what the result of the proceedings was, the interest of the sealers woul dbe safeguarded.

"And we feel confident that they will," said Mr. Hall to a Colonist representative yesterday. "There is no doubt that pelagic sealing will be stopped after this season," he said, "and the Alaska Commercial Company will be given a monopoly of the business. The sealers, however, will be liberally compensated. It was shown to the Ottawa authorities that the sealing industry was different to most of the other industries of the Dominion in that it had not been fostered in any way. In considering the amount of the compensation therefore not only the value of the schooners and outfits would have to be paid, but the sealers must receive some return for the loss of their business. There are 55 schooners at present engaged in sealing, and I should say that the total amount to fairly compensate the owners would be $600,000."

Asked as to which government would be called upon to pay this, Mr. Hall said it was a question that would depend entirely on the settlement of all the issues pending between the two governments and which are to be considered at the Montreal convention."

Capt. Cox was not so firmly of opinion that pelagic sealing would be stopped, in fact he said the minister hardly gave him sufficient information on which to base an opinion. At the request of the minister, Capt. Cox accompanied him to Washington, but the conference there was held in private, and Sir Louis Davies told him very little of what had transpired. With other subjects the sealing question will be thoroughly gone into at the general conference and the United States representatives will undoubtedly use their best endeavors to have pelagic sealing stopped. Personally he would not object to this if his firm received what they considered they were entitled to as compensation.

SPANISH WAR TALK.

Let the Norteamericanos Look Out—Spain Palpitates with Patriotic Fire.

(From La Illustracion, Madrid).

Everything goes to prove that the whole affair of the Maine is an odious and vile pretext got up to injure, us which marks the turpitude and villainy of Yankee aggression. To say that they call heroic the conduct of the captain of that ship, when nobody is ignorant of what he really is, is enough to stamp the policy of those people as the delirious ravings of cupidity and bloodthirstiness.

It is difficult for us to believe in the existence of a whole people cheated by empty wind-bags. Without doubt, the Yankee brain is isolated by something impenetrable to reason, truth or justice, and can be permeated only by the fluid of calumny. Thus only can we understand the violence of their orators against Spain; the gross insults to our uniform and flag; the attacks on our supreme authority, which have found imitators in one Spanish colony, but have been repressed and remedied there; the treacherous assassination in Chicago of a poor super who appeared disguised as a Spanish soldier; and all the innumerable delusions of the crowds.

Even thus we explain the appointment of Consul-General Lee, who sneakingly fomented the insurrection, while he collected the plans of our forts and studied future strategical combinations, trading, so they say, with the succors advanced for the reconcentrados, and exclaiming "at last!" when the foundation was blown from under the deck of the Maine. All this is so ignoble and so coarse that one feels a sort of moral asphyxiation even in thinking about it, and to write about it one ought to dip the pen not in ink, but in mud. It wanted only that those should invoke humanity who are provoking war; it wanted only that they should cast themselves away for the "freedom" of a people whom they have insulted in their own colored soldiers on account of their race, though this race is more pure and noble than that of some of the politicians who infest Washington, and who are perhaps descended from convicts flying from European prisons, half-breeds of crime, which is the real corruptor of the blood! In Spain we do not speak of whites and colored people—all are fellow-creatures; while the Yankees insult those who decided the war of secession when the whites, feeble and weary of fighting, abandoned their guns and turned to negotiating. We personally have never done anything to urge on the war, but involuntarily there leap to our lips the magnificent verses of Garcia Gutierrez, in "Catalan Vengeance:"

"It is not ignominy to yield when the strength of poor humanity is exhausted. But to succumb without being crushed, and to kiss the whip that lashes us—never! That exceeds our endurance."

Consul Lee fraternizing with Evangelina Cisneros—what does that mean? Simply the confirmation of the reason for which we a long time since petitioned to be relieved from this conspirator who made himself sold by his intrigues with the country which he represents.

We do not calumniate that deluded norteamericano people in believing that it is not composed of gentlefolk; but the lees have risen to its head—while to the end and from the beginning lee means dregs, and when one agitates a people as when one agitates a liquor cask, the dregs or lees float up and contaminate all the wine.

The chivalrous conduct of the Spanish people, what does that signify? That when a nation has fough for eleven centuries for its ideals as Spain has, there is not a Spaniard, though he may have been raised by the vicissitudes of our times from the obscure place of a lee, who does not feel in his veins the chivalry of his race of soldiers. We personally are not patriotic; we have the custom of criticising our own people; but we can make that assertion with truth and without boasting. The United States has refused to acknowledge this legitimate pride. But let it depend upon this, and let Europe depend upon it, that to make war requires money, money and money, while making war when there is no money, is for the purpose of acquiring it. The Spaniards have begun their reconquest and they will not halt, or even hesitate, for all the world. Witness the troops of Snayers, who, covered with rags, conquered at Breda. The soldiers of Napoleon entered Italy barefoot, and in the middle of the year of famine our forefathers dashed themselves against the troops of that great captain.

And let there not be too much confidence in the prudence of governments; these should be prudent, but the people never.

TURNER'S TOURING TRIP.

(Continued from Page Three).

in money just as much as the farmer upon his land. If the rich man's money was in the bank it could be made to pay income tax, but suppose for the sake of securing a larger return from his capital he put it out on mortgage, would anyone say that the government had no right to follow the money and collect taxes on it just as well as if it were still in bank?

Passing over the Esquimalt and Nanaimo mining regulations with a few words, the retiring member for the district paid a high tribute to the courage of the government in giving the country its new and imposing parliament buildings, a structure worthy of the greatness and the future of the province, and none too soon provided, for the old buildings had become so unsanitary that during the last session in them the members were continually ill. The buildings had in fact been standing directly over a cess pool and he had at one time threatened to complain to the board of health unless immediate action was taken in the direction of providing more suitable accommodations. The policy enunciated by Hon. Mr. Turner he looked upon as worthy of a statesman and of a great country. The railway plan was a workable one, and in the best interests of the country, and he hoped to see not only the line extended as suggested to the north end of the island, but the early construction of a road to bring the district of Alberni into close touch with the other parts of the island and with the capital. The development of agriculture, the cheap money scheme and other live topics were touched upon, and with regard to the statements of Cassiar Central and those who, like Mr. Higgins, were so ready to say anythin in connection with the grant, he would only ask how many had even read the bill they took it upon themselves to condemn? If they had not so much as read it, were they competent to say whether the measure was good or bad for the province? The government's record was to be read in the progress and substantial development of all parts of the province, and in the present highly satisfactory condition of the British Columbia credit in the London market. This was not only the financial center of the Empire, but of the world, and when the great financiers of London endorsed in the most emphatic manner the business-like policy of the government, he looked upon it as the strongest commendation that the people of British Columbia could seek or desire. It was as strong an argument as could be asked for in reply to the question why the present administration should be returned, and he felt sure that Cowichan would do its part by electing a supporter of Hon. Mr. Turner's administration. He would not himself be a candidate, but he hoped to see the electors get together in convention and pick a good man from among themselves and elect him. They of course could depend on his co-operation and support in the coatest. (Applause).

Mr. Herd, the nominee of the opposition in the district, being invited to address the meeting, thanked the Premier for having called him to the platform, a courtesy which he considered he had no right to expect at a government convention. He had listened with interest to the Premier's address, and while he did not consider himself competent to answer it at present he had taken a careful note of what Hon. Mr. Turner had said, and would give the electors his opinion on the subjects touched upon before the close of the campaign. He did not feel himself capable of discussing public questions with the Premier and Major Mutter; it was rather too much to expect him to face them both, with all their experience and their knowledge of public questions, but he saw only the promise of increased taxation until the coming of a more economical administration, and was for that reason in opposition. He held it to be unfair to compare British Columbia with self-contained New Zealand in the matter of per capita indebtedness. Rather compare the province with the other provinces of the Canadian confederation, and it would be found that no other province was so heavily burdened. If the electors were to return the present government it would mean simply that they endorsed its record; if not it would show to future governments that the people of British Columbia will not tolerate any more crookedness in office.

"I guess I had better withdraw" that expression," said Mr. Herd, here hesitating, and the chairman acquiescing, "I guess you had"—he added, "and I apologize for it."

The opposition standard bearer closed by saying that he recognized he had a very hard task before him, but would do his best and make the best fight possible under the circumstances; and after Premier Turner had set him right in one or two public matters on which he had been groping in the dark, the meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the Premier, proposed by Mr. Horace Davie, and acknowledgment of the courteous and capable chairmanship of Mr. Blythe.

ELECTORS OF COBBLE HILL

Also Listen to An Explanation of What the Government Has Done and Aims to Do in Future.

Driving directly from the Duncan meeting to Cobble Hill, Premier Turner on Saturday afternoon addressed a second meeting of Cowichan electors over which Mr. Nightingale presided with his recognized tact and ability. In presenting the Premier he besought for him a considerate hearing, and for what he would have to say, the thoughtful attention of the electorate.

After thanking the voters present for the opportunity of meeting and addressing them, Hon. Mr. Turner said that he labored under some difficulty in varying what he had to speak about at the various places in the district, for the text was necessarily the same and figures were usually regarded as something of a dry subject. First of all in passing through the country he was endeavoring to ascertain what complaint was found with the government and its management of the affairs of the province. The answers had been varied and peculiar. Personalities entered largely into them, and as he deprecated the introduction of private affairs into politics with these he did not propose to deal.

As to the other complaints, they were contradictory and vague—seemingly the sum total of all grievances against government that the people had been storing up during the past twenty years. For the acts of former administrations he did not propose to be held responsible even although the government was known as the same. The policy of a government changed as the years passed. Men got new ideas and it was well for them to do so, for stagnation would be fatal to the country, and governmental policy must not stand still, but advance with the times to assure the rational and satisfactory development of the resources of the country. Take the history of the provincial loans as an illustration, those loans which the opposition had confidently prophesied were to bring ruin and desolation upon the country by utterly destroying its credit. Instead of this the credit of the country was steadily mounting upward, and the country itself was going ahead and prospering—proof not only that the government's policy was a wise and farsighted one, but that the opposition were utterly incapable of reading the signs of the times.

Reviewing his political career since his first election in Victoria thirteen years ago, and touching upon his great surprise when he was asked by the then Premier, the late Hon. John Robson, to become a member of the Cabinet, Hon. Mr. Turner said that soon after becoming finance minister he had recognized it as his duty to undertake the remodelling of the provincial financial system and the establishment of British Columbia's credit upon a sound foundation. In this undertaking he had had a gratifying measure of success, as the rise in the value of the provincial securities from 86 to 102 within the past few years would amply attest. Outlining the difficult task faced by the administration a bold and progressive policy through the dark days of financial depression, with the object of promoting better times by the development of the country, the Premier pointed at Kootenay as eloquently testifying to the advantageous policy of opening up the country by means of assisted railways, etc. The results of liberal investments in such Kootenay public works had been the making of a great revenue-producing district, the settlement of a large and thrifty population, the building up of the valuable mines of the upper country, and the opening of a profitable home market to the agriculturists of other sections of the province.

The now abandoned land grant system in railway promotion, with its advantages and disadvantages, was next dealt with, and after telling of what had been done in the way of promoting provincial development by means of public works, the Premier ventured the opinion that no other country could be found in which so much had been done successfully toward the making productive of natural resources.

The negotiations for the securing of an all-Canadian—practically an all-British Columbian—route into the Yukon gold fields were traced from the inception of the Yukon railway project, and the advantages to be derived by British Columbia and Vancouver Island were described and commented upon. Then came the projects looking to the opening of Omineca by a railway, and the extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo road to the end of the island, to provide a short and favorite route to the far north. The carrying out of this programme was posible now by reason of the improved condition of the credit of the province and of the attention of capital having been directed to the north by the recent discoveries of gold in the Klondike region. At the last general elections the British Pacific project had been the hope of the country, and at one time there has seemed to be good prospects that Mr. Rithet and his associates would carry their scheme through successfully. The fatal obstacle was, however, the fact that the far northern country was an unknown land, and financing the project was thereby rendered impossible.

Times had changed since then, opportunity now was ripe for the opening up of the northern sections of the province. Reason for going ahead now with the public works contemplated was found in the fact that the tide of British Columbia's fortune was at the flood, and the government had to take it now or lose the golden opportunity. Despite the efforts of the country's enemies, its credit was such as would permit of the carrying on of large public works and these were what was required to promote the progress of the province.

Incidentally the Premier illustrated to what depths the opponents of the government will descend, by referring to the letters written to the British papers at the time of the arrangement of the last loan, letters from British Columbians that even went so far as to insinuate that the members of the cabinet were boodling as well as running the province into unjustifiable debt. These letters could not but have an effect on the sensitive London market, and thus through these traitorous British Columbia scribblers the province lost $20,000.

From the consideration of the provincial credit, the Premier passed to the expansion of the revenue, afterwards explaining the several planks of his present policy—railway development, the encouragement of the agricultural industry, the promotion of fruit growing, etc. The Cassiar Central deal was concisely explained, and Hon. Mr. Turner closed by inviting and answering questions put to him by Mr. Pannell, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hall and Mr. Sheppard.

Mr. Rogers incidentally remarked that at the Macpherson meeting to select an opposition candidate, the cause of complaint against the government had simmered down to the point that the wages of a number of road workmen had not been paid when due, and that the assessment of a certain cow had been made at $50, while the owner declared he could buy any number of cows for $40 each. These were very small matters, but great events some times hung upon slender threads.

The Premier inquired particularly as to the non-payment of the workmen referred to, ascertaining that the trouble appeared to be purely local, and promised to give it immediate attention.

Mr. Sheppard sought information as to the government's Cheap Money plan, and was informed of the arrangement for the coming of lecturers into the district to thoroughly explain the co-operative scheme adopted by which the farmers might obtain cheap money for the clearing and improvement otherwise of their properties.

Mr. Bartlett advocated the adoption of a definite system of road building, similar to the range line plan in service in Ontario, as well calculated to bring the farmers together.

The meeting closed with votes of thanks to the chairman and the Premier, the former paying high compliment to Hon. Mr. Turner, and urging the electors of Cowichan to rally to the support of the government on election day.

THE CUMBERLAND MEETING.

Independent Workers Who are Not Unsusceptible to Reasonable Explanation.

One of the best meetings of the just closed series was that addressed by Hon. Mr. Turner at Cumberland, Comox district. Mayor Mounts presided, and the Premier's presentment of his policy was so effective that Dr. Lawrence, who had announced himself as an independent candidate, decided subsequently that he would prefer to seek election as a straight government supporter.

Mr. Eckstein sought information in regard to the E. & N. railway, inquiring if its land grant had not been conditional upon the extension of the road to Comox.

In answer, Hon. Mr. Turner, although not carrying the statutes with him everywhere, described the E. & N. railway legislation of long ago as well as he was able to from memory, also tracing what had been done under the so-called Clemens bill. He had been personally interested in this rival railway project, and knew that by it the people of British Columbia would have cheerfully given many thousand acres more than had been received by the E. & N. railway company—and without the conditions as to sale prices by which the Island railway company was bound.

The meeting closed with the passage of a vote of thanks to the Premier and a resolution of warm congratulation to the government, coupled with best wishes for the success of the Administration at the polls.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Prospects for the Opposition Convention—Electioneering in Westminster District.

Vancouver, June 4.—The opposition convention meets here Wesnesday evening to select candidates. Mr. Cotton is exceedingly anxious to get a second Conservative chosen to run with him in combination with two Liberals on a fusion opposition ticket and some of the leading Liberal opposition men also think this a good arrangement. But at present all is uncertain though it is probable that Messrs. Martin and Cotton will be nominated by the convention with two other candidates, of whom Mr. Macpherson, M.P.P., is, on the whole, most likely to be one. Mr. G. H. Cowan, whose name has been mentioned as a possible candidate, declares that he has no intention of entering the field as an intending legislature representative.

Mr. J. E. Barclay, of the firm of Alexander, Kelly and Barclay, of Brandon, Man., is in the city, with a view to arrange for extensive flour exports to the Orient via Vancouver.

Several low class Chinamen, concerned in the maintenance of two Japanese women of doubtful repute have been fined $15 and costs each, the Japanese consul arranging to deport the women to Japan by the next Empress. The Chinese were captured after a lively police rail on Dupont street.

Mr. R. J. Thompson, of Peterborough, intends to add a new industry to those of Vancouver, that the building of Peterborough canoes.

Electioneering is about to begin in the district constituencies. Mr. McBride is in the field as a government candidate for Dewdney in opposition to Mr. Sword, who is already at work, and Mr. Kidd, M. P. P., who is to be opposed by Mr. McQueen, of Vancouver, paid a visit to Central Park, Burnaby, yesterday, and there attended the meeting which met to discuss the proposal to suggest the establishment of a small experimental station there. Mr. Kidd declined to address the meeting, not desiring to introduce any political element.

Many prospectors are busy at work with, it is understood, encouraging results, in the neighborhood of Skookumchuck lake.

A DOMESTIC EPISODE.

A Cautious Wife Prevents a Sour Stomach Disturbance.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to the Rescue—They Cure Sour Stomach or Acid Dyspepsia and Thus Prevents Suicide in Many Cases.

"Ugh! I've been tortured by a sour stomach ever since dinner, and it has made me utterly good for nothing," grumbled the head of the family, as he sat down with the evening paper after his day's work.

"Papa, what does 'sour stomach' mean?" questioned his young heir, aged ten.

"Don't bother me!" growled his father, irritably.

"Let papa alone," cautioned the wife and mother, who knew what "papa's" disposition was one occasions like this, when he was suffering from "sour stomach."

Now, if the father had known that the disease which the doctors name Acid Dyspepsia is hidden under the comparatively harmless name "sour stomach," he would have taken means to check and cure it. To do this he would, of course, have used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, for nothing else can cure it.

Acid Dyspepsia is a dangerous ailment, for from it springs depression, which developes into the state known as "melancholia," and which drives hundreds of persons to suicide every year.

Acid Dyspepsia is caused by food which the stomach cannot digest, remaining in the stomach, fermenting, then rotting, and creating poisonous gas.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure the complaint by digesting the heavy mass of food, and stimulating the bowels to carry off the poisonous matter that has been formed.

Besides doing this, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets tone and strengthen the stomach, and enable it to carry on properly the work of digestion. They are the only remedy known that can do this, and they never fail.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

PLAIN, HONEST WORDS.

Catarrh and Cold in the Head are Quickly Cured by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—It's Painless—It's a Cure.

Says Alex. Edmison, of Roseneath, Ont.: "I have been troubled with catarrh for several years and suffered very much. No end of remedies were used, but I can honestly say that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the only remedy I have used that has given permanent relief. It has in my case cured the disease."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.