Oriental Liberals

Chance That Chinese and Japanese May Vote at Vancouver.

Dominion Government Declines to Instruct Returning Officer to Refuse Them.

Prominent Lawyers Opinions on Law Passed by Laurier Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 5.—The Dominion government solicitor in Vancouver has been advised by the department of justice in Ottawa to instruct Mr. McGregor, returning officer in Burrard to govern himself according to the advice of local counsel in the matter of receiving votes from naturalized Chinese and Japanese in the present federal elections.

Prominent labor men, Liberal and Conservatives, informed your correspondent to-night that their opinion was that this wire means turning loose hundreds of fraudulently naturalized Orientals on the polling booths.

The executive committee of the Conservative Association of Vancouver wired to Mr. McMaster, of Toronto, an eminent counsel, asking his opinion regarding the right of naturalized Chinese and Japanese to vote at the Dominion elections under the statutes passed by the Liberal government. The following reply was received late on Saturday night:

"Question not without doubt; but as the presumption is against forfeiture and in favor of the exercise of the franchise, am inclined to think the persons referred to can vote."

The announcement was made at the Westminster meeting on Saturday night by Col. Prior, but Mr. Morrison at once replied: "Oh, that's all very well from a Tory lawyer."

It happens, however, that E. P. Davis, the well known Vancouver Liberal, is of the same opinion, only more so.

To get Mr. Davis' opinion, the Colonist correspondent called on the Rev. Goro Kaburagi, a Japanese convert to Christianity, and asked him if he had asked Mr. Davis' opinion as to whether or not Japanese British subjects could vote in the coming elections.

After some consideration, Mr. Kaburagi said that he did not mind saying that Mr. Davies had, after looking thoroughly into the question, given it as his opinion that naturalized Japanese had a right to vote in Dominion elections.

Asked if there was any qualifying clause in the favorable opinion, Mr. Kaburagi said that there was not, that the reply to his question was altogether favorable to him, or rather to those in whose interests he was acting.

Mr. Kaburagi further stated that Mr. Davis is not the only lawyer that he had consulted. In fact, many of his Japanese friends who are naturalized have been urging him for some time to find out for them where they stood as British subjects on the voting question, and he had consulted a number of lawyers in Vancouver, and all of them were of the same opinion—that naturalized Japanese could vote in federal elections. When Mr. Kaburagi was asked if he would name the lawyers, he said one of them was Mr. Harris, of Harris & Bull, but the others were engaged by the Japanese before referred to, and he would not be the means of publishing any one else's business in the papers.

SERIOUS FIRE.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Lost by Burning of Sawmille.

Montreal, Nov. 5.—Fifty thousand dollars' loss was caused in a fire which broke out at 1:30 o'clock this morning in the Lorins sawmill here. Spontaneous combustion is the cause assigned. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

CHESS TOURNEY.

Results of the Games Played for Robins' Trophy Last Week.

The results of the chess matches played last week by members of the Victoria Chess Club in the tournament for the prizes offered by Mr. S. M. Robins, are as follows:

H. B. Hurst won one and lost one against Capt. Michell; G. Hunter won one and lost one against A. F. Gibson; P. T. Johnston won one and lost one against B. Williams; H. Abbott won one from Dr. Hands; C. A. Lombard defeated A. S. Innes twice; W. Marchant won one and lost one against T. L. Wilmot; A. Gonnasson defeated J. T. Meyer twice; C. C. McKenzie won one and lost one against H. J. Sutton; C. W. Rhodes beat B. J. Perry twice, and B. Bantly and J. C. Hopkins and G. Robinson and T. H. Piper did not play.

The drawing for this week follows:

B. Bantly plays C. Lombard; B. H. Hurst plays T. L. Wilmot; G. Hunter plays J. T. L. Meyer; P. T. Johnston plays W. J. Sutton; W. Alliott plays C. W. Rhodes; G. Robinson plays B. J. Perry; A. S. Innes plays C. C. McKenzie; W. Marchant plays A. Gonnasson; T. H. Piper plays Capt. Michell; Dr. Hands plays A. F. Gibson; B. Williams plays J. C. Hopkins.

STRANGE SUICIDE.

Chicago Man Voted and Then Drank Carbolic Acid.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—One of the incidents of the day was the suicide of Frederick Jannecks. Upon leaving for the polls he remarked that he was about to cast his last vote. Upon his return home he committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid.

DEPOPULATION OF FRANCE.

Senator Proposes to Arrest It by Process of Law.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The senate re-opened its session at 2 o'clock this afternoon. M. Fallieres, president of the senate, who presided, pronounced eulogies on the senators who died during the summer vacation. The house then proceeded to formal business. After a very brief and uninteresting session the house adjourned until Thursday, after M. Piot had introduced a bill with the object of arresting the depopulation of France.

APPROVED IN GERMANY.

Punishments to Chinese Officials Are Considered to Be Just.

Berlin, Nov. 5.—The press despatches from China regarding the various anti-foreign appointments have been corroborated by official advices from the minister to China, Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein. The severe punishments adjudged against the Peo Ting Fu officials responsible for the massacres are unanimously approved in Germany.

Regarding the present status of affairs at Pekin, an official of the German office made the following statement this afternoon: "Conferences are occuring between the ministers representing the powers in Pekin with a view of gaining a basis upon which they can proceed jointly and harmoniously. For this purpose telegraphic communications are now passing between Pekin and the home government." As yet the complete accord has not been obtained which is required to take from Li Hung Chang every vestige of hope that he can achieve successes by negotiating separately with any power. Only after such a thorough accord has been obtained will the representatives of the powers be ready to enter into peace negotiations with the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

Elections in United States

People to the South Have Their Presidental Contest To-Day.

Political Troubles Result in Indictment of New York Police Chief.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 5.—With the exception of seven speeches to be made at Omaha to-night, William J. Bryan completed his campaign tour of this state with a speech in this—his home city—at 6 o'clock this evening. He returned here at that time from a 12-hour tour of the interior of the state, and delivered a speech of 30 minutes' duration to his townspeople. Mr. Bryan seemed satisfied with the audiences that greeted him at the various points in his own state which he visited during the day. Many of the places at which he spoke are Republican in sentiment, but in all cases the crowds were large in proportion to the population, and in most of them there was a high degree of friendly interest manifested.

New York, Nov. 5.—Chief of Police Devery has been indicted by the grand jury for alleged interference with State Superintendent of Election John McCullagh. The Chief was released on $1,000 bail. Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, speaking for District Attorney Gardiner, gave out the following statement: "The indictment does not charge an overt act, and without the commission of an overt act there could be no interference. The indictment will not hold water."

Chief Devery made the following statement: "When I was sworn in as chief of police of New York city I swore that I would do my duty to protect the people of this city. I propose to do my duty toward the whole of the people. I do not propose to be bulldozed. I am going to see that the people's rights are protected, and that everyone entitled to vote will be allowed to vote. I am going to see that the policemen in my charge are not bulldozed by John McCullagh."

Mr. McCullagh refused to talk concerning the indictment. He said, however, that he was a witness before the grand jury to-day.

Governor Roosevelt sent the following communication to-night to Mayor Van Wyck of New York city: "My attention has been called to the official order issued by Chief of Police Devery, in which he directs his subordinates to disregard the chief of the state election bureau, John McCullagh, and his deputies. Unless you have already taken steps to secure the recall of this order, it is necessary for me to point out that I shall be obliged to hold you responsible, as the head of the city government, for the action of the chief of police, if it should result in any breach of the peace, or intimidation of any kind whatever against the election laws."

Chief Devery announced at police headquarters to-night that he would rescind his order of Saturday regarding the McCullagh men and voters. Mayor Van Wyck issued an order to the chief to revoke the order.

At all political headquarters, at the office of the chief of police, and at the Democratic Club the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the election would prove a quiet one, despite the differences of opinion between the chief of police and the state superintendent, unless the unexpected happens. Everywhere confidence is expressed that a full vote will be polled, and the Republicans and Democrats alike agree that more than 600,000 citizens of New York will to-morrow deposit their ballots for the men of their choice. Indications are that the vote in the city will be at least 65,000 larger than ever before in the history of Greater New York. Generally speaking, the Republicans concede that Bryan will carry Greater New York. On the other hand, the Democrats admit that McKinley will carry the state if Greater New York is excluded. The differences of opinion arise on the question of the pluralities that the Democrats are conceded in the metropolis, and the Republicans are conceded in the up-state districts.

GRAND FORKS SMELTER.

Yesterday It Made a Record in Treating Ore.

Grand Forks, Nov. 5.—The smelter, which has a guaranteed capacity of 500 tons, broke all records to-day, when it treated 656 tons for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning.

CUBAN CONVENTION.

General Wood Wires It Was Absolutely Harmonious and Cheered Uncle Sam.

Washington, Nov. 5.—A cablegram received at the war department late this evening from Gen. Wood, military governor of Cuba, reports the enthusiastic opening of the constitutional convention at Havana to-day. The despatch is as follows:

"Convention opened promptly at 2 o'clock. Immense enthusiasm and cheering for the United States. Absolutely harmonious. Every evidence that satisfaction of the people was entire and complete."

Drugged Candidate

Cocaine Placed in a Glass of Water Swallowed by Mr. Bernier.

Dastardly Means Used to Silence Conservative Nominee in Montmagny.

Cheering News Comes From Both Vancouver and Westminster Districts

Montreal, Nov. 5.—La Presse to-night publishes a sensational story from Quebec, saying that at a political meeting held at St. Pierre, Montmagny county, on Sunday, when A. Bernier, Conservative candidate, rose to speak, he found he had lost the use of his tongue. Medical examination showed that he had been drugged, an unknown hand having placed cocaine in the glass of water at his elbow. The political fight at Montmagny is very hot.

The post office ran out of two-cent stamps to-day. There is a big rush for them to mail election material, and a requisition to the Postmaster-General at Ottawa for stamps caused it. One-cent stamps are the only denomination left. A fresh supply is expected in the morning.

Westminster, Nov. 5.—Hon. Edgar Dewdney had practically concluded his tour of the district by Saturday morning, and he reports having met with cordial receptions and held enthusiastic meetings in all important centres. The government canvassers have tried to make much of his being an "outsider," but the many old-timers throughout the district know differently, and the younger generation, who accept Mr. Dewdney on his record, join these in assisting to elect a man who they know will not fail to perform all he promises. The consequence is that wherever the Conservative candidate held a meeting he addressed large and enthusiastic audiences, the people in many instances driving ten and twenty miles to hear him, and though he does not profess to be an orator, he has a convincing style of speaking, and withal so courteous, that he has made a political friends quitely. And this in spite of the fact that Mr. Morrison, the Grit candidate, had been on the still hunt for votes, and even held meetings long before he received the endorsement of the Liberal convention. The breach in Liberal ranks here is only partially bridged, the anti-Martin Liberals, Brownites and "straight" Liberals being held together with a network of specious promises and fears of the axe which, on their own precedent, will be wielded when the Conservatives are returned to power. Perhaps the best canvasser for the Conservatives has been the Liberal candidate himself. From the first of the round of regular political campaign meetings he allowed his feelings to get control of him with the result that he has been making all kinds of wild statements and insulting friends and foes alike.

Sir Chas. Tupper's telegram endorsing Mr. Dewdney's platform regarding the fisheries, had a good effect, and the support of the majority of the fishermen is assured. The Liberals concede that it will be a close contest, and as a last resort have engaged all the public halls in the district for Tuesday night. Mr. Morrison's meetings, however, have been failures, and Mr. Dewdney looks for a substantial majority from the district, which will be large enough to offset a possible minority in the city.

The public meeting here on Saturday night was one of the largest held here yet. Col Prior made an excellent speech, and one which completely took the ground from under Mr. Morrison's feet. A crowd of Grit heelers did their best by interruptions to disconcert the Colonel, but lamentably failed. They were somewhat successful when Jones, at the request of the fishermen, made a short speech. The noisy demonstration quite disgusted decent Liberals, who could see such tactics were doing their cause no good. The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for Dewdney and the audience rose and sang "God Save the Queen."

Nanaimo, Nov. 5.—Mr. Wolley's meeting at Englishman's River had the biggest attendance ever known at that place. The most enthusiastic reception and was assured that the whole section was solidly Conservative. Mr. Wolley himself was surprised at the heartiness of the reception, especially as he had been told that Mr. Sloan had made great progress in the affections of the electorate there. Mr. Wolley returned here in high spirits, and went down to Saanich, where the reception accorded him was admitted by all to be the most enthusiastic given any candidate there so far.

Mr. Wolley made a splendid speech, driving home his arguments with a force that brought the audience to its feet cheering. Those two places show Wolley a sure winner in those directions, while Comox Valley and Cowichan will vote for him by a huge majority.

Hamilton, Nov. 5.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived here shortly before 6, having completed a flying trip round half a dozen counties and made a score of speeches during the day. Mr. Mulock was with Laurier and spoke. The Premier left for Montreal after the meeting. Sir Wilfrid made not less than 20 speeches.

At Toronto to-day speeches were made for the Conservatives by Donald McMaster, Q.C., George G. Foster, Hon. Louis Beaubien and F. J. Bisaillon, Q.C.

The profit of a gold mine depends, not on the amount of rock crushed under the stamps, but upon the amount of gold which can be extracted from the rock. In a similar way the value of the food which is eaten does not depend on the quantity which is taken into the stomach, but upon the amount of nourishment extracted from it by the organs of nutrition and digestion. When these organs are diseased they fail to extract the nourishment in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the several organs of the body, and these organs cannot work without nourishment. The result is heart "trouble," liver "trouble," and many another ailment. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, acting on every organ of the digestive and nutritive system, restores it to health and vigor. It cures diseases remote from the stomach through the stomach, in which they originated. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

"I'm sorry," said the rural chairman to the speaker, "that they ain't no more people here to-night, but what does those detestable hounds of the other side do but go an' organize a toll-gate burnin' fer the very night we had you advertised to come!"—Indianapolis Press.

Up-to-Date Styles at

WEILER BROS.

Our first consignment of Fall Goods in the Upholstering, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchasings.

Latest Novelties From

Paris, Berin, London.

WEILER BROS.'

TURKEY UNDER ABDUL HAMID

(F. D. Thompson, in New York Times.)

On Friday, Aug. 31 1900, the Sultan of Turkey commenced the twenty-fifth year of his reign. In many respects his rule has been marked by great advances in civilization and education, while in other ways it can be criticised in severe terms.

When Abdul Hamid first came to the throne he was confronted by the danger of a Russian invasion and the capture of Constantinople seemed inevitable. Then it was that Lord Beaconsfield stepped in and, backed by the English fleet, stayed the march of the conqueror. The war with Russia resulted in the loss of Kars, Batoum and Bulgaria, and the Sultan was forced to make promises of reform in the administration of the internal affairs of his empire—a promise, by the way, which has never been fulfilled. Cyprus at that time was ceded to England.

Then came the rebellion in Egypt led by Arabi Pasha, which some persons think was instigated and encouraged at Yildiz Kiosk. This ended in the English occupation, which at present seems to be permanent, the only real recognition of the Sultan now being the annual tribute which is still paid with regularity. The revolt in Roumelia was a great loss of prestige to the position and stability of Turkey, for the Balkan states are now independent and a constant menace to Constantinople.

The Armenian massacres have been thought by some to be a blot on the good name of Abdul Hamid, but it must be remembered that the Armenians had become very unruly, and provoked a terrible punishment that was meted out to them. Awful atrocities, however, were perpetrated, and the whole of Turkish Armenia was devastated. Lately Sassoun was the scene of another holocaust, but this was small affair compared with the previous bloody massacres.

It is generally believed in Turkey that it was Russia that prevented English interference to stop the destruction of the lives and property of the Armenians as the Czar was averse to an independent Armenia, and was, therefore, willing that Turkey should stamp out this uprising in a manner that would prevent another for all time.

When the Armenian difficulties were ended Greece sent the Vassos expedition to Crete. This ended in Turkey losing another province. Then the Greeks became so elated that they forced war on the Turks, hoping that the Balkan States would assist them. In this they were disappointed, and the Turkish army, under the skillful direction of German officers, soon overthrew the opposing forces, and could have entered Athens without opposition had not the Czar interfered to prevent them.

The Greek war added greatly to the prestige of Turkey not only in Europe, where it became a recognized fact that the Turkish troops were properly led were the equal of the best, but all over the Mohammedan world. There was a feeling of exultation that the followers of the Crescent had had such an easy victory over a Christian army. Germany, ever on the alert, quickly realized the value of the Sultan as a friend in case of a European war, and since then has been striving to make an ally of him. The visit of the Kaiser to Constantinople was part of this scheme to establish cordial relations, which was accomplished, and from that time Germany has been the open acknowledged friend of Abdul Hamid.

In looking back on the reign of the Sultan, in one respect it has been very successful. He has been adroit and skillful in keeping the whole world at bay for years, playing one country against another, until finally they have formed the "European Concert," which is quite as easy for him to hoodwink as it was the different nations separately.

The progress of Turkey in the last 25 years has been tremenduous. The army has been modernized under the direction of the ablest of German officers like Von der Goltz Pasha, and many Turkish officers are now sent abroad to be educated. The whole force has been armed with Mauser rifles, the arsenals have been arranged for making the most modern cannon and small arms, and the manufacture of smokeless powder has been begun. The Hamidieh or irregular cavalry was embodied some years ago, and many fine remounts for them have been purchased in Hungary and Russia. An effort is now being made to create a new navy by putting the old ships in order and ordering new torpedo boats to be constructed.

Financially, the Empire is in a bad way, but it must be admitted that some improvement has taken place. The floating debt has been unified, some of the "four series," have been extinguished by the council of the Ottoman Debt, and associated with this institution has been founded the tobacco regie and the tumbak monopoly. The Russian war indemnity has been paid up, and notwithstanding that the treasury is usually supposed to be bankrupt, there is money to be had when it is wanted. Nearly all the Greek money paid as an indemnity for the late war is still held for military uses.

In the building of railways, quays and harbors a great deal of good work has been done. At Constantinople the quays are well built and a great advantage to commerce. They were constructed by a French company. Fine wharves have also been built at Beyroot and Salonica, and one is now building at Hiadar Pasha at the end of the Anatolia railway. This railway opens up an entirely new country and brings Constantinople into touch with Central Asia Minor. The company has unusual advantages and will ultimately extend the road to the Persian Gulf. There is also the Smyrna-Kassaba line and the Salonica-Monastir and the Uskub-Zebittchheh lines. Then there are lines from Beyroot to Damascus and from Jaffa to Jerusalem, while many concessions have been granted which have not yet been utilized.

Education has advanced with rapid strides and schools have been established in all large towns; also more advanced colleges have been started, like the Bacteriological Institute, military and civil preparatory colleges, and the colossal medical, law and commercial colleges at Constantinople.

Brigandage which formerly existed over the whole country, has entirely disappeared from European Turkey, and in Asia it is now only carried on in a small way by a few bands.

Electric tramcars and lighting are much needed in Constantinople, and if some competent engineer could have a free hand that city could be transformed into the most beautiful town in the world, for its natural advantages—situated as it is on the Golden Horn and the Beautiful Bosphorus—are great.

Although Abdul Hamid is opposed to more liberty for women, yet their seclusion gets less and less every year. They are in many instances better educated than the men, and it is to be noted that the most artistic and best newspaper produced in Turkey is edited by Turkish women. Several are well-known authors. Covering the face is only a pretense in most instances now. With the poor and among the rich the yashmak is very thin and transparent. What will occur in another twenty-five years no one can fortell accurately, but it looks as if by that time the rights of women would be as great in Turkey as elsewhere.

Had it not been for the terrible Armenian slaughter, the universal feeling in regard to the lifework of the Sultan would be favorable, but many most unjustly hold him personally responsible for the bloody manner in which this uprising was squelched. His reign consequently has been stormy times, but compared with those of his predecessors, there had been more advance than at any previous period since the Moslem first appeared in Europe. To be sure, he has lost territory than any other Sultan—the Balkan states, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro are larger than the present European Turkey—and Egypt is no longer subject to him.

There are said to be now 35,000 primary schools besides many grammar schools, technical schools, girls' colleges and the university, which is to be the memorial of the jubilee. Many charitable institutions have been founded, and the barbarous customs which prevailed before this reign have been done away with entiely.

As a man, the Sultan is keen, clever, able, and a match for the most skillful diplomatist.

The Sultan has many fine instincts and tastes. He loves good horses and well-bred dogs, is devoted to domestic life and his children, and when not occupied with the affairs of state, is always in the company of his family. Abdul Hamid is a shrewd politician, and is the master mind in directing the affairs of the empire. He has a most pleasant personality, and those who come in contact with him always feel his influence at once. He has established good relations with Germany and Russia, as well as with the Balkan States, while English influence, which was formerly supreme, is now absolutely nil.

It is only in the choice of his advisers that he is unfortunate, for he has surrounded himself with a gang of adventurers incapable of performing their duties properly, corrupt and incompetent, whom he has taken from low positions and raised to high places, while at the same time refusing office and honors to those whose ability and faithfulness should be rewarded. Many flagrant cases could be mentioned where honest men of great attainments have been dismissed and discourteous and ignorant men put in their places. His motive is that the Sultan wishes to do all the governing himself, and as soon as a man becomes well fitted by experience for his office he is removed. This comes from a feeling of insecurity, which is somewhat justified, seeing that the Sultan Murad is supposed to be still alive.

The Sultan many years ago, while still a young prince, accompanied his uncle, Abdul Aziz, to Europe, and while he is favorable to progress, education, science and mechanical invention, it must be remembered that he is a Turk, and is not to be judged by the same rules that a European would be.

We Americans have great opportunities in the future for developing and increasing our commerce in the Ottoman empire, and I am positive that when this indemnity question is settled, there will be a long period of prosperous trade relations and an era of good will with the United States.

We are at present remarkably well represented in our legation at Constantinople. The charge d'affaires, Lloyd C. Griscom, is conducting the negotiations with great tact and ability, and is ably assisted by that distinguished linguist and adroit diplomatist, Alexander A. Garguilo, the first dragoman who has served our country for thirty-two years ably and honestly. Mr. Griscom has the personal good will and friendship of the Sultan more than the representative of any other country.

An instance recently occurred, one of many, which will illustrate how amiable His Majesty is to him. Up to this day any kind of electrical appliance is forbidden to enter Constantinople and most of the other ports. Many electrical lamps were stopped at the customs house as dangerous articles.

Some of the embassies and legations have taken the matter up, but could not obtain permission for them to enter. Lately a similar case arose with our legation. Two boxes of electrical lamps which came from America were stopped. Mr. Griscom, through Mr. Garguilo as interpreter, presented the matter to the Sultan so clearly and forcibly and with such skill and tact, demonstrating that they were not dangerous but exceedingly useful articles, that His Majesty immediately issued an irade for the admission of the lamps, bought six for himself, and gave an order for several more to be sent for to America.

Better days are in store for Turkey and the development from this time on will be rapid. Abdul Hamid will continue to encourage progress and civilization in the future as he has done in the past. All should wish him a long and prosperous reign.

MR. BRAGG'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir:—Once more we are called upon to perform one of the principal duties of a British subject, to go to the polls and by our votes decide who shall be the men to go to the parliament of this country and make our laws, and have the control of the expenditure of public funds. One of the greatest factors to enable the aspirant to a seat in the parliament of the country is to secure the votes of the industrial classes. In order to do that we find that at election times the men who are experts in fixing up political medicine, and, by the way, the young lawyers seem to take front rank for that special work, as it seems to be in harmony with their calling to hold a brief for a client. But I submit that it is a fair proposition to ask the industrial classes of our several communities to digest a good deal of political medicine served up to us at election times with a good dose of common sense salt. One of the most important matters dealt with by our public men at Ottawa affecting the interest of the industrial classes is the immigration policy that is being applied to increase our population and carry on the industries of the country, a matter that I have not heard our young lawyers touch on. Well, it is a very nice thing to point to the fact that our public men can tax and raise $52,000,000 and save $750,000, and call it a surplus. The question for the workingmen to think out is whether the foundation that is being laid from an industrial standpoint will in the future secure avenues to make a comfortable and an honest living. And I submit that the policy that has been applied by our public men at Ottawa, whereby thousands of men have been brought—by their efforts and expenditure of public funds—to our Canadian Northwest; a class of labor that I have been informed by a gentleman who lived in the neighborhood where these people settled, are fifty per cent. worse than Chinese labor on the Coast. I suppose the next thing we will hear of is a commission being appointed to enquire into and report, one of the biggest questions to deal with as a matter of that kind that could possibly be, when the fact stands out that the government agent is responsible for the situation, it being one way of giving some individual a chance to get rich at the expense of the industrial classes of the country. Take the last commission report on the Chinese labor question on this Coast. To my mind it looks very fishy. For the last sixteen years, since I have resided in Victoria, every year a resolution has been passed with facts to back them up that that class of labor is a curse to our own people; but if the government has public money to spend in that way, why is it that a Victorian could not be selected to act on the commission? It certainly affects the city as much as Nanaimo or Westminster, and there were just as good Liberals here that could have found a place for a little of the surplus funds from the Workingmen over to do duty to themselves to come out and criticize the actions of our public men, and show government that will not bind a third policy with questions that effect so vitally the future of ourselves and families, we should make ourselves felt at the polls.

ED. BRAGG.

THE EXHIBITION.

Victoria, Nov. 5, 1900.

Sir:—Referring to your paragraph anent laying the foundation of the exhibition to be held in Victoria next year, I have to say that a well attended meeting was held last night, and then naming those present shows that only eighteen were there, out of about twenty or ninety of a general committee appointed at a recent public meeting. This proportion one would think rather small. Judging from the names of officers reported it savors rather much of a City hall clique. Now, why not launch out and extend influence by calling in men of position from outside. Say some gentleman other than the Mayor to be president (divide honors). And have we not a popular banker, as New Westminster has, willing to be treasurer. New Westminster shows owe much of success to Mr. Brymner's position and popularity at the Bank of Montreal. As regards the secretary, whilst the name given indicates the superlative degree of good, yet some one known to be less a stranger in the province or to exhibition or agricultural matters might have been found. In fact, the writer was amazed to find that a gentleman of large experience and extensively known in the province had not been named because he knew that that centleman had volunteered his services to the Mayor, to perform, gratuitously, the preliminary work incidental to the initiation of the society. If the Mayor or any other person did happen to have a special protege it would have been only common courtesy to have mentioned such a generous act to the meeting—possibly my acquaintance is too independent a man to be ranked within the charmed circle of an "old Victorian" city of Victoria. I fear there is a mercenary narrow mossbackedness too common in our city to appreciate any unselfish proposal.

A. W.

Victoria, Nov. 2, 1900.

GRAND TRUNK PRESIDENT.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson Sails For Montreal.

London, Nov. 3.—The Cunard line steamer Lucania, which sailed for New York to-day from Liverpool, takes among her passengers Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk, who goes to Canada in connection with the appointment of a successor to General Manager Hays.

EIGHT FIGHTS.

Lord Roberts Reports a Series of Engagements With the Boers.

London, Nov. 3.—Lord Roberts, in despatch from Johannesburg dated November 2, reports no less than eight fights at different points, all unimportant, but significant of the activity of the Boers.

Gen. Kitchener, after a night march, surprised Schoeman's laager at Steenkempberg, and then pushed on to Schalburger's laager at Booikranz, but the British were prevented from following up the Boers, who trekked north.

Prisoners in the hands of the British say the Boer losses in the fight with Gen. Barton on October 25 were 140 killed, wounded or missing.

REMEMBER CANADA.

Former Governor-General and Princess Louise Wire Congratulations.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—The following cablegram was received by the minister of militia to-day:

"London, Nov. 5.—Please convey to officers and men of contingent hearty congratulations on safe return. (Signed Louise and Lorne."

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

The Railway Ferry Scheme

Given Further Consideration by the Board of Aldermen.

Special Meeting To-Night in Order to Clear off Municipal State.

The committee stage of the ferry scheme by-law occupied a goodly time of the aldermen last evening, and will again be given consideration at a special meeting called for this evening at 7:30 p.m.

A full board was present at the meeting last evening, His Worship being in the chair. During the absence of the city clerk, Mr. Dowler, his deputy, Mr. E. Bradley, attended to the functions appertaining to that office in a most acceptable manner.

A letter was read from the secretary of the postal department, Ottawa, in connection with a sub-post office in Victoria, and stating that the subject would receive attention. Filed.

J. P. Walls wrote on account of his client, Lee You Kung, asking for a plank sidewalk on Fisguard street, opposite his new building. The engineer will report.

Major B. Williams, in the matter of the rifle range at Clover Point, asked that the council take immediate steps to carry out its former resolution in this connection, as the new firing points were about to be erected, and the old road would have to be closed. Referred to streets committee.

J. H. Franck made an application for a light on Chestnut avenue. Electric light committee will furnish a report. Another communication on the condition of the same avenue, was referred to the streets committee.

Helsterman & Co., with reference to the change of level on Yates street, asked that they be refunded for expense incurred in lowering the stone steps of the building belonging to Miss Watkins, and occupied by F. R. Stewart & Co. Referred to the city engineer.

J. L. Raymur, water commissioner, wrote, enclosed a report from the city electrician advocating that an engine and dynamo be installed at the new pumping station in order to light the works. This proposition will be carried out if the sum, $525, is available.

J. F. Foulkes & Co. offered to sell the city a block of land in Lake district at the rate of $118 per acre. Referred to the committee for report.

E. C. Johnson, the keeper of the City Market building, reported receipts for the month amounting to $181.50.

J. K. Wilson suggested that in connection with terminal facilities in the city that the board should reserve the right to grant equal privileges to any other road wishing to use the streets and market. Laid on the table.

R. W. Pearse addressed the board in connection with the ferry scheme, and suggested that a committee of merchants, etc. be appointed to look into the scheme, etc. This scheme was practically a railway extension, and should be so treated by the government. Letter laid on the table.

A resident in the neighborhood asked that a sidewalk be built on Cook street between Hillside avenue and Pembroke street. Referred to city engineer for report.

Another petition asked that the extension of Kings road from Fourth street to Cook street be graded and gravelled. To follow the same course as the former petition.

The committee recommended that Jno. B. Freer be admitted to the Old Men's home. Adopted.

The special committee appointed recommended that resolutions urging the erection of a monument in this city be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lieutenant-Governor Joly and Premier Dunsmuir, as well as to senators and members of parliament.

Ald. Williams thought that one fact had been overlooked in the resolution. The Dominion government has in this city vacant buildings—the old customs house and post office—available at the present time.

Ald. Brydon thought the government should do its duty to Victoria in this matter, to build a new building. Report received and adopted.

From the finance committee came a report that having inspected the broom on Fairfield road, they had ordered the bush to be trimmed. It was recommended that a contract for five years be made for cutting of hay from Ald. Hall's preserves, and that the Mayor be requested to repair the park roads; nothing having been done to the latter for some years. The last item was referred to the streets committee, the balance being adopted.

The sum of $4,700.13 was voted in payment of the month's grist of accounts.

A supplementary vote was passed to refund $492.58 to property owners in connection with Yates and Broad streets improvements.

The committee then went into committee of the whole on the ferry scheme by-law. Clauses 16 and 17 had been allowed to stand over from last meeting in order to supply a correct description of land, etc.

Ald. Williams objected that there was nothing to prevent the company abandoning the Market buildings during the 25 years' lease. Mr. Bodwell met this by inserting a clause that under such circumstances the lease would terminate. Clause 17 passed. Clause 16 regulates the speed of trains in the city limits and the provision of gates at the crossings of Douglas and Store streets. Clause 20 was reconsidered, and it was proposed to make provisions for a union depot, in case of other lines wishing to come into the city. Mr. Bodwell was not averse to the Market building being used as a union passenger depot, but it would be absurd to ask his clients to lend their terminal facilities to other lines. There could be no objection to the C. P. R. cars coming into the Market building if drawn by the E. & N. railway, the latter having the right to extend their tracks to that building.

Ald. Yates stated that he had been informed that hay was shipped from the Fraser in C. P. R. cars to Duncans, and that a similar privilege had been refused a Victoria merchant who wished his hay brought in by the same route. It was finally decided to finally consider this clause at a meeting to be held to-night.

Ald. Yates favored the insertion of a paragraph that other things being equal, the company shall purchase their supplies and build its ferry in this city. This was agreed to.

A clause was proposed by His Worship to exclude all Chinese and Japanese from the works and operations of the railway, but Mr. Bodwell pointed out that an existing act already provided for this.

Ald. Yates said that such a provision would not affect the C. P. R. or any other company, but only this one which Victorians were trying to induce to enter the city. This question was laid over.

Clause 9 was reverted to. This provides for compensation for damages arising out of depreciation of property and a few words were proposed by Ald. Yates, which was also laid over until to-night. The committee rose at 11 p.m., to sit again to-night. The council then adjourned.

WOUNDS AND

(From

From London Times.

Among the various confident pre
tions which have been falsified by eve
in South Africa, none have been falsi
more completely than those which f
told that the destructive effects of m
ern weapons of precision would be s
as to render future wars impossi
Many months will elapse, in all proba
ity, before the medical department
the army, will be in a position to furn
complete returns of the English cas
ties and of their permanent consequen
while, as far as the Boers are concer
there is no likelihood that such retu
will ever be furnished at all, or that
materials from which they could be f
ed will be available. Even now, howe
the principle civilian surgeons who h
returned from the scene of action h
communicated enough of their experi
to medical journals and medical soci
to justify at least two conclusions—n
ly, that the actual proportion of wou
to combatants has not been greati
at all, in excess of that of earlier w
while the severity of the wounds
been much less, and the percentage o
coveries from them much greater
has ever been before recorded.
Peninsular calculation, in the day
Brown Bess and spherical bullets,
that it took a ton of lead to kill a
and it does not appear that this cal
tion would be very wide of the m
in the present day. There were a
positions in which our men came w
short range of concealed enemies, an
which, no doubt, a large proportio
those engaged were hit; but even the
ualities were less numerous than m
have been expected. The enemy, in
positions, whatever may have been
skill of individuals among them as m
men, did not, generally speaking,
with sufficient deliberateness to at
any high standard of accuracy. In
words of Kinglake, there was a
to learn that the ear is a false gui
the computation of passing shot; and
amid notes sounding like a very to
of balls, the greater part of even a cr
ed force may remain unhurt. Sir
liam MacCormac, speaking of the re
of shell fire, quotes the German Bo
tillery commandant, Albrecht, to
effect that for every thousand shell
fired at Colenso the Boers lost on
killed and 40 wounded; and adds th
Paardeberg there were 120 guns hu
tons of metal against 4,000 Boers,
consequent casualities amounting
about one Boer for each gun. Mr.
ves reports that lyddite "had no
like the effect that was ascribed t
Several Boers were brought in suff
from concussion produced from ly
but recovered without any sign of i
and some men of the King's Royal
near to whom a lyddite shell exp
were for a time hindred in their bu
ling by the stench of the fumes, but
not otherwise the worse for the e
ence.

Up to the 12th of May, according
William MacCormac, the Englis
South Africa had 10,701 officers an
wounded, among whom there we
deaths, or 5.34 per cent.; while the
rate among 748 wounded officers
two-and-a-half per cent. greater
among the men. In the Crimea,
lish force in which seldom exceeded
five thousand men lost during th
1,761 officers and men who died
wounds, exclusive of those killed
field, and 16,297 officers and me
died from disease. It is true, or
that a much larger proportion of t
were in actual touch with the en
the Crimea than in South Africa,
many have been chiefly occup
guarding the communications.
7,464 British infantry on Mount
man 597 were killed and 1,760 w
but we have no information as
subsequent number of deaths amo
latter. But it is certain that the
and a well-travelling bullets of th
Metford and Mauser rifles have p
ted the human body in all di
without inflicting any permanent
and that this experience has n
parallelled in any previous warfa
has also been found that these
may remain imbedded in various
tissues quite harmlessly; and as
unless they are very accessible, w
danger to the patient than wo
attended upon attempts to extrac
In the Franco-German war the
bullets then in use caused a de
among the wounded, exclusive o
of fifty or sixty per cent., and wh
ing through the chest or abdom
usually productive of fatal hem
In South Africa men who we
through either of these regions co
recovered, almost without a s
Sir William MacCormac relates
Boer, shot through the lung, sm
pipe comfortably the next day, an
following one, insisted on goin
to his wife; and he gives many
of recovery after bullets had
through one and lodged some
through both lungs. He prints
of entrance and exit openings w
tify the belief that the heart it
have been wounded in several
in which, nevertheless, good
were made. Mr. Clinton Dent
record that no class among the
afforded more satisfactory res
the cases of head injuries.
coveries are to be met with in
abroad, or now at home, in whi
have perforated the skull an
through long tracts of brain
In nearly all of these trephining
practised, and the experience o
goes to show that in head i
should seldom or never be omit
skull is made up of two layers
of bone, the interior one harder
brittle than the exterior, and
quence is that a mere chann
ploughed in the latter, when t
is extensively fractured, and
ing the brain by splinters whic
be removed. In abdominal wou
contrary, in which much wa
from surgery, the results hav
less satisfactory, and the reco
out operation were so numerou
plete that almost all of the
were left to the unaided power
Mr. Treves describes a succes
amples of men shot through th
who were left untouched, an
fered no more than such trifling
as they "