

## FURTHER REVELATIONS.

In his manifesto to the people of British Columbia Dr. McInnes stated that he had been waited on by Messrs. Jaffray and Cox when they were in Victoria and that they placed before him reasons why Mr. Joseph Martin should be barred from power in British Columbia. It will be seen by the dispatch from our Ottawa correspondent to-day that Mr. Cox has denied in the Senate that he ever had any conversation with the ex-Governor upon the subject, so the public can draw their own conclusions. Senator Cox is a well-known man in Canada; as a business man his credit is unimpeachable, and it will be a very difficult matter indeed to convince those who know anything of his record that he is capable of a dishonorable act or that he would descend to falsehood. We refrained from commenting on the statement of Dr. McInnes until the gentleman accused by him had been heard from. One of them has now spoken, and it may not be amiss to further examine some of the correspondence that has not been published. In one of the letters which has failed to see the light at this end of the Dominion, dated March 4, the ex-Governor said Mr. Martin had been "accepted as Liberal leader." This will effect the unification of what was a badly disorganized party and I trust you will be disposed to recognize, as a side issue, of course, the service my action has rendered the Liberals here. Remember this was written by one who was supposed to be representing Her Majesty and who was expected to occupy a perfectly impartial position towards the political elements in the province. Do not the letters which have been published proclaim the fact that this was the point the writers were striving to impress on the mind of Dr. McInnes? Was he willing, in a position in which he was expected to hold the balance evenly, to depress the scales on one side for the benefit of the Liberal party, provided he received an adequate reward for his services? Can any other meaning be taken from the sentence which we have quoted, and was it only when the fact was made clear to him that the Liberal leaders were not asking for, neither were they rewarding, services of such a nature, that the ex-Governor discovered that it was Mr. Martin personally, not the manner in which he attained to power, that was objected to by the government? And if Dr. McInnes was willing to use the power that was placed in his hands to be used judiciously and impartially as between the political parties in this province for the advancement of his personal ambition, is it any wonder that many people are now inclined to credit the statements which have been made by members of the Turner and the Semlin governments that he attempted to purchase promotion for members of his family by much the same means?

## THE YUKON.

Not so very long ago we were told that the Klondike country was being depopulated and that the people were fleeing as from a land afflicted with the plague to regions where the British flag was unknown and where Justice and Equality were "in the air." The exodus mentioned set in the direction of the land of Nome and the Justice and Equality which is dispensed in such large quantities there may be obtained free of charge at the muzzles of shotguns. That is the latest news from Nome except the trifling announcement that the gold, as was suspected, is not present in such large quantities as it was alleged to be by those who were not without interest in securing a large-sized emigration to that highly-favored region where British laws—or any other—are unknown. In the condemned Klondike, where "so unjust are many of the laws and so unjustly have they been administered that the Canadians have almost killed the goose that laid the golden eggs"—according to the information furnished to the San Francisco Call by the friends of our old friend Sir Herbert Tupper—in this benighted region, where the people have so poor a regard for their own interests, the population, according to reliable information, is constantly increasing and the stream of gold that is flowing from there—unfortunately for the most part to American cities—is constantly increasing. It fills our hearts with anguish to be told that, despite the known richness of the country, thousands of hardy and adventurous American miners have left it for mining districts under the American flag. It grieves us to the soul to hear that there is confusion at Nome and not much order anywhere on the American side of the line, but these things only make us the more "set" in our ways and in the belief that the Canadian system is the best. We believe the people not only in the older portions of Canada, but the population of the Yukon, including the great majority of the Americans there, prefer law and order after all, even if they have to pay for it up there just as

we have to foot the bill down here, and that they will sustain the government in its course when they have a representative in parliament, as we hope and believe they soon will have. There is no hardship inflicted on anyone under the British flag, the taxation on the gold output of the Yukon is not an outrage, and it is not unreasonable, the development of the country is proceeding satisfactorily and steadily, the region is being furnished with a stable government and what appears to be a permanent population, the wealth of the country is now established beyond peradventure, and is much more widespread and more diversified than was at first supposed, and in spite of the alleged narrowness of the Canadians in contrast with the liberal spirit that shows itself in the mining laws of the United States, the Yukon country will be filled with a contented population long after the name of the Cape Nome country as a mineral-producing region has passed into oblivion.

## THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Our editorial friends and their correspondents in San Francisco continue to weep, and absolutely refuse to be comforted, over the failure of Great Britain to rise to the standard of national integrity set up by the United States, or perhaps it would be more correct to say the imaginary standard set up by a certain section of the American people. The government of Great Britain, it seems, has been guilty of the most heinous crime of not only allowing millions of the people of India to starve to death, but of robbing them and despoiling them in the various ways of which only Britishers are capable and reducing one of the, at one time, wealthiest countries in the world to a condition of poverty and barrenness. It will perhaps alleviate the pain which these philanthropists are enduring to know that the government of Great Britain and the power which rules in India are quite distinct. The Viceroy is appointed by the administration in power for the time being in the United Kingdom, just as the governor-general is sent to Canada, but as in this country, so in India, the revenues raised are entirely expended for the benefit of the people who pay the taxes. The provinces are largely endowed with local self-government, and their powers in this direction are being continually added to as the people grow in intelligence and understanding of the institutions they are living under. Great public works are under way in all parts of the country, undertaken for the purpose of increasing the fertility of the land and reclaiming vast tracts at the present time useless and rendering the soil capable of supporting its teeming millions and if possible averting permanently the periodic famines which the British deplore quite as much as the Americans do. Perhaps those who are so eager in pursuit of something to condemn in the acts of Great Britain are not aware that the famines in India cannot be laid to the charge of the government, inasmuch as the lean years are not now so frequent as they were before the country passed into our hands. If history is to be relied on there were times when hundreds perished to one who dies now, while the internal wars and tribal feuds also resulted in the sacrifice of large numbers. If the British were to withdraw from India to-morrow would the famines which have been in the habit of descending on this unhappy people withdraw with them? The critics of Great Britain know they would not, and they also know, if they know anything at all of the history of India, that the retirement of its present rulers would mean immediate civil war between those whom religion and caste have set a great gulf of contempt and hatred. In spite of the venom and the sneers of editors and contributors whose works proclaim the fact that their knowledge of affairs outside the domain of their own great country is very limited or has been derived from peculiar sources, the fact remains, and is attested by the history of India, and of Egypt since its occupation by its present rulers, that the hand of the Briton is not heavy upon those on whom it is laid, but that it guides gently in the paths of peace and prosperity.

## THE CHINESE HORRORS.

It is evident the correspondents in China are going to have a task to perform which few writers will envy them. The yellow scourge has broken its bounds and apparently that of which it is capable hath not entered into the heart of man. Humanity has been staggered already by the advances from the East, and apparently the "work" there has only commenced, although it will surely be the sincere desire of all that the lust of slaughter, unintelligible to the better balanced portion of creation, will speedily be consumed by the fierceness of its own flame. Apparently the powers are helpless at the present time and the heathen will have to be allowed to rage until forces arrive at the scene capable of dealing effectively with the frenzied throngs. The work has been cast upon the nations, and it is now impossible for them to shrink from their task. They will assuredly undertake it and complete it, but what of the future? Aside altogether from the possibility of disagreement among the order-restoring elements, will there not always be present the shadow of possible uprisings amongst the myriads of yellow barbarians who possess the land? It will require the presence of large numbers of soldiers to guard against these contingencies in the event of the administra-

tion of the country passing into the hands of the foreign nations, while the inevitable increase of the white population will make the consequences of possible future insurrections even more terrible to contemplate than the one which is now being dealt with. The Eastern problem is a "knotty" one indeed.

## A STRONG COMBINATION.

The announcements that the Banks of Commerce and of British Columbia have completed an arrangement for the amalgamation of their business will be of particular interest to the commercial community in all parts of Canada. The Bank of Commerce has long been one of the most important financial institutions in Eastern Canada, while the Bank of British Columbia has been quite as favorably known in the West, and it is these features which make the union particularly interesting at the present time. The latter has branches in all the important points in this province and in San Francisco and Portland, while the business of the former extends from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific and from Seattle to Dawson City. The trade of the North is in its infancy, and that of the Orient is just opening up, so that it is quite apparent what an advantage the wide ramifications of the new business combination will give it in the new commercial world which is being created at the present time. The paid-up capital and reserve of the bank will be \$10,750,000.

An Ottawa dispatch to our morning contemporary says the French members are furious because the government refused to grant the request of those who asked for an increase of the sessional indemnity. That is a sample of the sort of "stuff" that is sent out by Conservative correspondents to all parts of Canada save Quebec. We have a shrewd suspicion that the French-Canadian members were not the only ones who were disappointed, in fact we are inclined to believe that even the members from British Columbia, including the genial Colonel himself, would not be inclined to set the pitance aside with a lordly air. Is there a man in the country with a proper notion of fair play or a decent sense of justice who does not condemn this small, contemptible phase of the double-barrelled policy of the Conservative party? Sir Charles Tupper says there is nothing he would not do to win and deserve the confidence of the people of Quebec, while his followers would like to create the impression that they are mean and grasping beyond their brethren in the other portions of the Dominion.

Oom Paul's face appears to be fairly indicative of the character of the man. He says he and his remaining followers intend to take refuge in the mountains, and that all the forces of Great Britain shall not drive them forth, but he seems to forget that the forces of nature, such as hunger and thirst, may be induced to co-operate with those of his conquerors, and what will he do then, poor thing? The fact is Kruger tried his little game of bluff once too often, and now that the majority of his followers have deserted him and the remainder of them will soon follow, the only thing that remains for the one-time president to do is to retire into the obscurity that has so mysteriously engulfed his fellow-conspirator and European agent, Dr. Leyds.

"Bohe" wants to go to China for the purpose of bringing his genius to bear on the operations about to commence there. The old man seems to hunger and thirst after military glory, or it may be that he considers he could put an end to the trouble at less cost to humanity than anyone else. Judging by what has taken place in South Africa, perhaps he could.

It is now a straight question of veracity between Senator Cox and ex-Governor McInnes. As some of the correspondence that was not published compared with that which was published reveals what may be called deviations from the strict line of accuracy, we are inclined to think the Senator has the best of it.

A man's life cannot be of much value in Belgium when a would-be assassin gets off with one or two years' imprisonment. After the farcical trial of Sipido for the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales men of note are not likely to be drawn in large numbers to view the attractions of Brussels.

## A MOTHER'S REASONING.

Lewiston Journal.  
I miss the little, laughing baby faces,  
The loving eyes that always turned to me;  
I miss the roguish ways and elish graces  
Of little forms that clustered at my knee,  
Of rosy lips that left such happy kisses  
Upon my ever-willing cheek and brow,  
And oh! the thousand nameless joys and blisses  
That once I had, but only dream of now!  
And yet I know full well if Time could beat me  
Back to the days of proud young motherhood,  
I'd miss the gentle presence ever near me  
Of those who as my grown-up babies stood.  
To be without my boy's strong reassurance,  
To be without my girl's sweet sympathy,  
Would go beyond my heart's most firm endurance,  
Even though my babies clung again to me!  
Well, motherlike, I miss the bonny tresses  
That lay upon my breast in tangled curls;  
Yet I would give to lose the love that blesses  
My whole life, in my grown-up boy and girl.

## The McInnes Letters

The Ex-Governor Thought He Had Earned a Seat in the Cabinet.

Something About the Correspondence Which Has Not Been Published Here.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, July 6.—In the private letters between Mr. McInnes and Hon. R. W. Scott, which Mr. Scott will present to the Senate to-day, it will be shown that on the 12th of September, 1899, Mr. McInnes wrote the Secretary of State saying that he had decided to allow his advisers to fix the date of the meeting of the legislature for January 4th, 1900, and did not insist on them meeting in October, which he at one time thought of doing. Then McInnes goes on to make what was evidently a plea to get into the Dominion cabinet. He says: "I fear the government has relied much upon the advice of inexperienced politicians as far as this province is concerned, upon the representations of those who cry 'all is well,' where 'all is not well.'"

On October 27th, 1899, Scott wired that he heard the government was being materially strengthened and therefore he thought it would be best to give them some time. On the following day, 28th, McInnes replied that he had called on new advisers. On 9th April, 1900, Scott suggested that an early session of the legislature should be held on the dissolution and on the 10th McInnes replied that the legislature had been dissolved. Some telegrams then passed between them as to the length of time between dissolution and election.

On the subject of private letters McInnes writes that no one but himself and his secretary saw Scott's letters, and therefore there would never be any necessity for taking them from "obscurity of private file."

McInnes in a letter dated March 4th says that Martin was "accepted as Liberal leader." This will meet the unification of what was a badly disorganized party and I trust you will be disposed to recognize, as a side issue, of course, the service my action has rendered the Liberals here.

He goes on to say the people heartily approve of what he has done. Those who did not were treated like the members of the Liberal Association in Victoria, who were turned out of office, and Duncan Ross, Greenwood, who, he says, was expelled by the Liberals of that place.

## Newspaper Postage.

Hon. Wm. Mulock to-day introduced a bill to reduce the postage on newspapers from 1/4 cent per pound to 1/8 cent per pound in the provinces of publication.

## Sessional Indemnity.

The question of extra session indemnity was talked of at a Liberal caucus to-day, when the Premier and government absolutely refused any increase.

## Will Entertain Liberals.

The Premier and cabinet will entertain the Liberal members of the House and Liberal members of the press gallery in the Senate to-morrow night.

## Chinese Head Tax.

In the House to-day, Dr. Christie, M. P. Argenteuil, presented a petition from 130 of his constituents praying that no further restrictions be placed upon Chinese immigration.

## Canada's Revenue.

The figures prepared by the Finance Department to-day show that Canada's revenue for the twelve months ending June 30th last was \$49,064,597, as compared with \$44,088,156, an increase of \$4,976,441 over 1899. The difference between the revenue and expenditures shows a surplus of \$14,208,197, but there are yet large items of expenditure not to hand. However, when all are in it will be shown that for the third time in the history of Canada, all expenses will be met out of the revenue, without adding one dollar to the public debt. For a year there was an increase in the ordinary expenditure of over one million dollars, and on the capital account a decrease of over \$600,000.

There is a probability of a strike of boiler-makers of Montreal. Some time ago a meeting was held at which it was decided to ask for an increase of wages to the amount of 10 per cent. This demand was under consideration at a meeting of employers, and it is understood the determination was arrived at to resist the demands of the men.

J. F. Eldridge, acting first officer of the government steamer Newfield, was drowned on Thursday at the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

## JEALOUS RIVALS

Cannot Turn Back the Tide. The Demand for Dr. Agnew's Little Pills is a Marvel.

It's the Old Story, "The Survival of the Fittest" and "Jealousy Its Own Destroyer."

Cheap to buy, but diamonds in quality—banish nausea, coated tongue, water brash, pain, indigestion, sick headache, never gripe, operate pleasantly; 40 doses in a vial; 10 cents at all druggists. Sold by Dean & Hisecks and Hall & Co.

Embroider with  
Brainerd and Arm-  
strong Wash Em-  
broidered Silk, put up in tangle and  
knot proof holders; nearly 400 shades.

"Blue Book" for three "holder"  
tags or a one cent stamp—tells how  
to embroider fifty flowers and leaves.

Corticelli Silk Co., Ltd.  
ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

## Hard to Find



Such another assortment of groceries in town as we have just now. Not the assortment of last month by any means, but always changing. Our prices do that.

ARMOUR'S DEVILED HAM ..... 10c. and 15c. th  
ENGLISH POTTED MEATS ..... 5c. th  
ENGLISH WORCESTER SAUCE ..... 10c. bottle  
PURE GOLD TABLE JELLY, 10c. package  
MANHATTAN AND MARTINI CLUB COCKTAILS.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

## J. PIERCY &amp; CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

WE MANUFACTURE BY WHITE LABOR.

## Negligee Top Shirts, Tweed Pants,

And the Strong and Durable Ironclad Overallis, Blouses, Jumpers, etc.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

## Murderer Executed

Dube, Who Killed a Lake Beauport Farmer, Pays the Penalty for Crime.

Two Girls Drowned—Separate Schools Question in Ontario—Canadian News.

Quebec, July 8.—Dube, convicted of having murdered Thos. A. Mooney, a Lake Beauport farmer, on October 20th, 1899, was hanged at 8.01 this a.m. Every effort was made to have the sentence of death commuted to life imprisonment, but the executive refused to entertain the subject.

St. Johns, Que., July 6.—Fifteen hundred dollars damage was done to the military school stables by fire this morning. The promptness of the fire brigade prevented the flames from spreading to the school buildings, which were almost deserted, the troops being in camp at Laprairie.

Brighton, July 6.—While washing their hands in the Murray canal at Lorette, Ont., yesterday, Lena M. and Gladys M., daughters of Wm. Brown, aged respectively 8 and 6, were drowned.

Chatham, July 6.—Bishop McEay, of London, has issued an ultimatum to the effect that the Catholics of Ontario are entitled to have separate schools, and that it is his intention to enforce this right throughout the diocese.

Ottawa, July 6.—Pierre Dufresne has been lodged in Aylmer jail on a charge of stabbing Louis Panetton, with a intent to kill, on Monday last. The stabbing was the outcome of a quarrel. Dufresne will have to stand trial.

Toronto, July 6.—J. J. Foy, C. C. M. P. P. has refused to accept the judgeship in succession to Justice Fabre, who is to take Justice Armour's place, who has accepted the chief justiceship of Ontario in the place of Sir Geo. Burton, retired.

The Western Assurance Co. has announced its intention of calling up its unpaid capital of \$1,000,000 in five quarterly instalments. The authorized capital is \$2,000,000, of which only 50 per cent. is paid up.

At a meeting of the special committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association yesterday to consider the promotion of trade with Africa, it was decided to ask the Dominion government to establish a direct line of steamers to Cape Town, and to urge the British government, in connection with the reconstruction of the tariffs of the new South African colonies after the war, the establishment of the principle of intercolonial tariff preference.

## Their Baptism Of Fire

How Strathcona's Horse Acquired Themselves in Their First Engagement.

Boers Attempted to Re-Capture Ficksburg, but Were Repulsed After Sharp Fight.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, July 6.—The Globe's London cable says the Times correspondent at Greylingstad refers to the work of Strathcona's Horse in their first engagement. He says the Canadians were engaged for the first time and acquitted themselves creditably though new to the kind of fighting. They killed four Boers and beat off the attack.

Another correspondent says the Boers were well concealed during the attack and that Strathcona's Horse lost one killed and Capt. Cooper missing.

## Attack on Ficksburg.

Maseru, Basutoland, July 5.—The Boers made a determined attempt to retake Ficksburg (Orange River Colony) yesterday.

They attacked the place at midnight. The fighting was short but fierce, lasting an hour, and the Federals were repulsed.

## Sailed for Home.

Toronto, July 6.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says thirty Canadians, who had been invalided to England from South Africa, sailed for home on the Allan line steamer Parisian yesterday. Interviewed before leaving, some of the members declared the charges of poor treatment in the hospitals in South Africa much exaggerated, while others declared the charges true.

## Inter-Tribal Fight.

London, July 6.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says that an inter-tribal fight, in which more than 1,000 natives were engaged, is taking place on the plains north of the Boer position. The fight, it is added, is for possession of Boer cattle.

"What is blanc mange, pa?" "Blanc mange? It is that ghastly, horrible, nervous, clammy dessert which your mother generally gets up when we have company so that I can't shirk out of eating it."

BICYCLISTS, young or old, should carry a bottle of Pain-Killer in their saddle-bags. It cures cuts and wounds with wonderful quickness. Avoid substitutes. There is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

## Demo

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