ANOTHER LEADER.

Mr. C. H. Mackintosh has made his inaugural address and is now in the field as Conservative candidate for the Rossland district. We are not informed what species of Conservative Mr. Mackintosh considers himself, but he can hardly be a Wilson man from the tone of his speech. It is true he does not in set terms repudiate the platform which Col. Prior and other able exponents of loyal Conservative principles were at such great pains to build, but he did not endorse it, and he did announce his opposition to certain of its planks, so we may reasonably conclude Mr. Mackintosh to be an anti-Wilson man. It is well to remember that the question of party lines is not the only one on which our friends on the other side are not in that state of harmony which all true lovers of this country—who recognize the fact that this party with the instinct to govern everything but themselves is the only obstacle which stands in the way of the villainous schemes of Joe Martin—would like to see. There is the question of leadership and the question of that celebrated platform confronting them. Some want Mr. Mackintosh for leader and a new platform, some desire Mr. Wilson and the old platform, while others again would like to tear out some of the planks of the platform and appeal to the people to approve of the remnants. Well, we have been having a little trouble ourselves and can sympathize with our perplexed friends. We notice that the Colonist has dropped the anti-party lines agitation and is now giving its entire political attention to the Premier. Has Mr. McPhillips triumphed after all? Has the rebellious organ, which for some time showed a disposition to lead the party rather than follow in the pleasant paths laid out for it by its political masters, been converted from the error of its ways, and will it really in the course of a few days admit that it had been indulging in dreams of wild ambition; that it has seen a great light, that the scales have fallen from its eyes, and that henceforth it will tread only in the narrow way that leads to the place prepared for the faithful?

A PERPLEXING PROBLEM.

A ship is now at the quarantine station with upwards of 800 Oriental immigrants on board, and another is following close after her with a still larger number. The stream has undoubtedly set in this direction, and the question is in what spirit are we to receive these strangers now flocking to our shores. We have been told that, in effect, British Columbia can never assume her proper place as the richest province on the North American continent without the aid of Oriental cheap labor to develop her resources. Well, the laborers are arriving, and if the present gait be maintained we shall soon see British Columbia peopled largely by Asiatics. If it be necessary for our farmers to employ Oriental labor in order to enable them to compete with the agriculturists of the East, it will not be long till Chinese are competing with these same men for the trade of the mining communities. In one department of agriculture in the vicinity of Victoria—and the same thing applies to other portions of the province—white men have been driven completely from the field, and, given a sufficient Oriental population, there is no reason why the same thing should not occur in all departments of agriculture.

It is also said we can never become a great manufacturing community and that the riches of the mine and the forest can never be utilized to the fullest advantage without the aid of cheap labor. If these things be so, what appears to be in store for us as an Anglo-Saxon community? With Orientals digging the soil, operating the mines, sawing the timber and working in the factories, of what benefit to us will all our boasted wealth be? With Oriental workmen will also come Oriental merchants to supply their wants during their sojourn in this country, so that those who argue in favor of this class of cheap labor for the encouragement of the investment of capital hardly realize what the ultimate effect of their propaganda would be. We take it that the desire of all is to see British Columbia peopled by an Anglo-Saxon community, and the only way in which that desirable end can be attained is to have all our industries in the hands of white men. All the benefits derived by our business men and the community generally from the development of our resources are the result of the employment of white labor in such work. If only a few white engineers and managers and overseers and foremen were employed no doubt capital in its distant home of comfort and luxury would be provided with larger dividends, but what about the effect on the district from whence all this wealth was obtained? The government of this country should deal fairly and honestly with the men who provide the means whereby our riches are brought forth, and every possible step should be taken to make harmonious the relations between the two great factors in industrial prosperity, capital and labor, but it should be understood once for all that it is fully intended that British Columbia shall remain Anglo-Saxon, and to this end, even if statistics do not show such progress as might come under other conditions, white men only shall be employed in our mines and in other industries where it is feasible to enforce reasonable regulations.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES.

It is a curious fact that the most pathetic appeals for the prevention of the effacement of the South African "republics," excepting, of course, those from the pro-Boer press of the United States, have come from the land of political freedom and general enlightenment, Russia. In the meantime, the philanthropic government which is doing so much to uplift and civilize the barbarous hordes within the confines of its own territory by its well-known gentle and eminently humane methods, is not neglecting the opportunity which has presented itself now that the policeman of Europe has serious business on his hands. Around the Black Sea the Muscovite is busy, no doubt raising serious misgivings in the minds of his Mohammedan neighbors as to the friendliness of his motives, as it is well known that such movements have a rather disquieting effect on certain small states nominally under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte. While it is hardly probable that anything serious will result from these manifestations, as Germany and Austria will insist that they too have interests there, there are other spheres of Russian "influence" where there are not such strong checks to the ambition of the "Bear That Walks Like a Man."

The British government is not in the habit of advertising its intentions in Imperial political matters, but the dispatches in the old country papers indicate that there is great military activity in India consequent on the movements of Russian troops on the northern frontier of Afghanistan. It is almost incredible that the government of the Czar should seriously entertain sinister designs in regard to our Indian Empire, but there is no manner of doubt that Imperial statesmen keep a watchful eye on all Russian military movements, and we are quite prepared for the statement that all the Indian arsenals are busy; that all leave to officers of the army has been cancelled; that all troops, British and native, are in camp, practically under service conditions; and that stores taken for the use of the armies now in the field in South Africa are being replaced as rapidly as possible. With 200,000 men, natives of India, trained soldiers, and containing some of the best fighting material in the world, in addition to the regular British soldiers, confronting her, Russia is not likely to assume a very aggressive attitude in that part of Asia at the present time. Korea is a tempting prize, but it is doubtful if, after all, the Czar would be willing to enter into a conflict with Japan over it at the present time. A careful survey of the field is apt to justify the conclusion that all the manoeuvring that is proceeding at present is designed with the object of gaining a diplomatic foothold in inviting fields in Europe and in Asia, so that at a more convenient season the grip may be tightened and what was originally nominal power turned into actual possession.

The date for the production of the oratorio, the Messiah, has been fixed for the 28th and 30th of April, in the drill hall. An extended notice of this, the most ambitious musical project ever attempted in British Columbia, had been prepared for this issue of the Times, but owing to pressure on our space it had to be held over until Monday. Mr. Austin has labored assiduously and has been at considerable expense to ensure a successful rendition of this work, and with a chorus of upwards of 300 voices and an orchestra of nearly 70 pieces the people of Victoria and neighboring cities may form some idea of what is in store for them.

* * *

The San Francisco Examiner military expert, with the superhuman knowledge of strategy for which his tribe are renowned, has arrived at the conclusion that the Boers have surrounded Lord Roberts and his army. We expected to read something of that sort in our reliable contemporary, as regards all things British. A German critic of the same genus comes to its aid and tells it that the British are done up after the hardships of the campaign, and the next information will probably be that the commander-in-chief has asked Kruger for terms.

* * *

We are told that the sword as a weapon in warfare is obsolete and may be laid away along with the armor of the knights whose souls are with the saints. It is no doubt sad to think that an arm the glorious feats of which have been celebrated in song and story from time almost immemorial has descended to the depths of becoming a mere plaything for combatants in a French duel.

* * *

The head that conceived the plan which entrapped Cronje and his four thousand men may be luring the Boers onward in the belief that they are doing great things, but it all may end in a general round-up and a trip to St. Helena. Something is being done, we may be sure of that, and if plans do not miscarry Kruger's forces will be materially reduced one of these days.

* * *

Sir Charles Tupper is getting quite conservative in his predictions. He says the elections will be held the coming fall and that he will have a good working majority. Just previous to the last general elections he foretold that his government would "sweep the country." Prospects are far from bright when nothing more than a mere "working majority" is expected.

In the hands of Col. Sam Hughes the sword is a much mightier weapon than the pen. He has written himself a fool with the latter, but, if not prematurely stopped by a Mauser bullet, he will carve out fame for himself with the former.

* * *

If this course of masterly inactivity continues much longer we would not be surprised to hear of Lord Roberts being ordered home by General Hughes.

SERVES US RIGHT.

Canadian Gazette, London.

Magnanimity is in danger of becoming a played-out force in international politics. We were magnanimous in South Africa in 1881; we all know with what results. At Lord Salisbury's earnest entreaties, Canada was magnanimous in agreeing to waive for a time her strong claims in the matter of the Lynn Canal, and accepted the one-sided modus vivendi which now regulates the Yukon traffic via the passes. We see no fruit as yet in the prospect of the submission of the whole dispute to impartial arbitration. Britain, following suit, magnanimously abandoned her veto in the matter of the Nicaragua canal, so that the waterway might be constructed by the United States. And now the foreign relations committee of the Senate, in its haste to catch the anti-British vote for the Presidential election, has wrecked the treaty upon which Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote agreed, and demanded the Americanization of a canal which is not in American territory, and which by every dictate of fairplay should be open to the unrestricted commerce of the whole world. And to cap the whole business, the New York Sun solemnly protests against the sending of troops by Canada to the Cape as a violation of the Monroe doctrine, or something like it.

HIS WELCOME ABSENCE.

London Times.

Among the number of Irish passengers was Michael Davitt, who has chosen the singularly insalubrious port of Lorenzo Marquez as a place likely to benefit his health. We may presume that on discovering his mistake he will promptly proceed to the lofty tableland of the Transvaal. We really wish that we could assure him that his presence will be half as welcome to the Boers as his absence is to the people of this country and we strongly suspect to the Irish parliamentary party itself.

A CUT AT MR. SHELDON.

Atchison Globe.

The women never fight the corset, because they know the women are so put together that they need a corset. A man who is shaped a good deal like a pole, and who couldn't get a corset to stay on him if he tried, is, therefore, impudent to begin a crusade in a field where he has no business, and where modesty should keep him from entering.

POSSIBLE, BUT NOT PROBABLE.

Philadelphia Ledger.

If those Esquimalt guns should some day blow the northwest corner off the United States, Mr. Sulzer will at least have the satisfaction of saying, "I told you so."

SIZING HIM UP.

Toronto Star.

Sir Charles Tupper seems to have decided that if he cannot have a monopoly of the loyalty business he will have none of it at all.

WHAT THEY WOULD BE AT.

Toronto Globe.

The Conservative leaders would make British traders Uitlanders in Canadian markets.

LEGACIES.

London Chronicle.

The dog is yours; and so's the photo frames,
Them pictures wot I cut, and my new box,
The pack of cards, the dominoes, an' games,
The knittin' needles, an' the knitted socks,
An' all except the letters and the ring—
You'll find them all together tied with string.

My public clothin'—that goes back to stores—
My kit'll sell by auction on the square;
An' other fellers will be "formin' fours"
An' markin' time in boots I used to wear.
They're welcome; but you won't forget to send
The ring an' all the letters to my —— friend?

The pain ain't near so bad as wot it were
The day they dragged me from the limber wheels;
Ain't I a wreck! for God's sake don't tell 'er;
Say it was fever—peaceful—in the 'ills;
An' write about the wreaths, the "Jack" and the band,
An'—send a bit of hair—you understand?

The ring—Oh, no, the doctor lets me talk,
I ain't a-tirin'—'cept a funny light,
An' just a feelin' that I'd like to walk
To where it seems to flicker in the night.
Better for me to go with aching 'ead
Than go in trouble with my say unsaid.

The ring—it ain't long since she sent it back;
I never meant no 'arm, God only knows,
But things—I can't tell now—looked very black,
And she believed the others—I suppose.
I'm sorry for 'er now—that cursed wheel!—
You see she is a woman, an' she'll feel.

* * * * * * * * *

The dog is yours, I told you that before.
The spurs—you'll find 'em in my private kit.
The letters, an' the ring, an' nothin' more—
An' hair—it's foolish—but a little bit.

* * * * * * * * *

"Our Father"—Lord, how strange! It's —all—r'—sir.
The lett—an'—th'—ring—an'—hair—for—'er!

EDGAR WALLACE.

Modder River, Feb. 10.

WILLIAMS EXECUTED.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, April 14.—Harry Williams was hanged here this morning at two minutes past eight. He did not falter and made no statement whatever.

The Paris Exposition

Opened To-Day by M. Loubet, the President of the Republic.

The Capital Gaily Decorated and Thousands Witness the Ceremony.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, April 14.—Much space is devoted this morning by Paris papers to the opening of the Exposition, in the way of anticipatory comment, and many journals publish illustrations and plans in special supplements. The Figaro gives prominence to the statement that "delicate homage" will be rendered President Loubet by the United States when he passes the United States pavilion and the American section. At that moment the American guard of 60 men will salute the chief of state with the French flag, "thus symbolizing the union of the two great republics."

The opinion of the press is that the exhibition will inaugurate a period of six months' peace, all parties forgetting their quarrels.

Shouts of "Vive Loubet" and "Vive La Republique" arose from his 4,000 hearers, and high hats were waved in the air. The crowds outside the hall took up the cheering and the exposition was open.

Opening Ceremony.

Paris, April 14.—The Paris exhibition was opened at noon to-day. The most favorable weather conditions. Paris was early alive with people wending their way towards the Elysee, and in the direction of the exposition in the hope of witnessing the presidential procession at some part of its journey. All the public buildings and numberless private houses were decorated with flags, chiefly the tricolor. The neighborhood of the exposition was especially gay with bunting, while many of the pavilions themselves were surmounted with floating banners.

President Loubet, as he stood in the presidental tribunal surrounded by the members of the cabinet and his household, opened the exposition with the words: "I declare the exposition of 1900 open."

The immense circus shaped hall was brilliant with color and animation. It is decorated with magnificent frescoes, representing allegorical subjects by famous French artists and stained glasses. The cupola bears superb designs by Hermand and Godwin. It formed a beautiful setting for to-day's ceremony. Every inch of the floor space was occupied by an assemblage representative of French art, letters and science, and including the military, naval and political men of France. It was mainly an evening dress gathering, while the brilliant uniforms of soldiers, the diplomatic corps and Republican Guards were so interspersed among the gathering that with the masses of pretty spring toilettes of the ladies, of whom there were almost as many as men present, made a scene particularly bright and effective.

Contrary to expectation the premier, M. Rousseau, made no address.

Gen. Porter Interviewed.

Paris, April 14.—Gen. Horace Porter, the United States ambassador for the inaugural ceremony, said to a representative of the Associated Press: "The present French exposition will attract even greater interest than any previous one held in Paris to display before the world the products of the various nations. Every government of any importance will be represented, and in the way of sightseeing and gathering of information, a visit to it will be equal to making a tour of the world."

United States Commissioner Gen. F. Wick says: "The exhibits of the great international exposition, inaugurated today, reflecting the arts, sciences and industries of the present age, will be an achievement of heretofore unequalled perfection. At no other event have the nations of the world so elaborately and ambitiously participated. While the architectural effects are not lacking and the ensemble of the buildings and gardens will be brilliant, yet this exposition will be most noted for the exhaustiveness of its exhibits and for the intelligence of their arrangements and the beauty of their installation. A gold medal of 1900 will be a trophy of which any exhibitor may be proud. It will mean supremacy over the best mankind can accomplish."

By doing each duty fully as it comes we qualify for more light and greater aptitude for succeeding duties. Faithfulness day by day in small things will make us keen to recognize the divine voice with reference to greater things.

A New Idea on Curing Colds

And How it Led to the Discovery of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine—The Great Home Remedy.

For generations the best physicians have sent patients suffering with pulmonary diseases to the Southern groves, where turpentine is collected, in order that they might breathe the fumes of the pine and be cured.

For the poor, and even for those in moderate circumstances, this treatment was not available, and Dr. Chase, ever striving to bring relief to suffering humanity, conceived the idea of bringing this remedy of nature to the people.

Turpentine is so compounded with linseed, or flaxseed, and half a dozen other ingredients in Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, that you would never know there was turpentine in it. It is decidedly pleasant to the taste, and yet powerful in overcoming coughs, colds and throat irritation.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is, above all others, a home remedy, as it is equally good for children and grown-up persons. It promptly relieves tightness of the chest, and cures all ailments of the throat and bronchial tubes. 25 cents a bottle. Family size, containing more than three times as much, 60 cents. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1845 — Colonial House — MONTREAL

Invite attention to their Mail Order department. Samples sent by return mail, and full information supplied. HIGH CLASS GOODS AT CLOSE PRICES.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

The continued demand for Black Fabrics for Ladies' Wear is more pronounced than ever in Paris, London and New York. In fact, in all the centres of taste and fashion black is in great favor.

In the Black Dress Goods Department the stock of new fabrics for Spring is very complete, and contains striking novelties.

SPECIAL.—Also a purchase of nearly 2,000 yards Black Brocaded Repped Mohair. Regular price, $1.00; to be sold at 75c., less 20 p.c. and 5 extra for cash. These are new goods, 44 inches wide. Net price, 57c per yard Rare value.

SILK DEPARTMENT

A full stock of the latest and most fashionable SILKS from the European and American markets.

LADIES' SUITING MATERIALS

In all the latest productions, consisting of Amazon Cloths, Coatings, Tweeds, Camels Hair, Homespuns, Cheviots, Coverts, etc.

Homespun Suitings "extra value" 54 inches wide, 90c a yard.

New Fashionable Checks and Plaids for Skirts, $1.10, $1.25, $1.60.

Bengaline (all shades) 50c, 75c, $1.25.

Navy Blue Serges and Coatings, all prices. "Special" lines Navy Serges, 50c, 55c, 60c, 70c. 44 inches wide.

Full assortment of Serges, all shades, 70c per yard, 44 inches wide.

A special line of all wool French Cashmere, 45 in. wide, fine shades, 35c per yard.

PRINT DEPARTMENT

The range of New Goods is complete and includes the latest effects in Ginghams, French Cambrics, Oxfords, Zephyrs, Dress Sateens, Fancy Piques, Scotch Madras, White and Colored Duck, Khaki, Cretonnes, Chintz Taffetas, Plain and Fancy Denims, and Tickings, etc., etc.

QUEEN QUALITY SHOES

SEND FOR CATALOGUE which contains photographic reproductions of each Shoe as carried in stock, with sizes, width, prices, etc.

New Department of ARTISTIC HOUSE DECORATION.

Including PAPER HANGINGS of every description, displaying a superb collection of Wall Hangings for the coming season.

The Assortment consists only of the Newest Designs and Colorings, specially selected for a high class trade. At the same time due regard has been given to values and intending purchasers are invited to compare Prices, Qualities and Designs. For bedrooms and sitting rooms there are Pretty, Artistic and Floral Designs, both Embossed and Brocaded. Also Chintz and Satin Stripes, prices ranging from 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c and upwards per roll.

For Dining Rooms, Hall and Libraries, there are printed Burlaps and Canvas effects, Tapestry, Morris, Turkish, Colonial, Heraldic, Empire and Conventional Designs, in a wide range of prices from 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c up per roll.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. SAMPLES SENT AND EVERY INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

Find the Boy

Whose pa owns a candy store.

A child can come to our store and make purchases just as easy.

Our goods are sold at only one price (the lowest).

This is the reason of our success, and is responsible in a greater degree than any other for the enormous and constantly increasing patronage at our store.

California New Grass Butter	45c. lb
Tillson's Flake Barley	4 lbs 25c
California French Prunes	5c lb
Our Blend Tea	20c lb
"Dixi" Ceylon Tea	35c lb
Golden Blend Tea	40c lb

Our Teas Cannot Be Equalled.
Morgan's Eastern Oysters.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

To Our Patrons

LAST LEAR we had such a demand for our Seeds that we were SOLD OUT before the season was fairly over; therefore we start THIS YEAR with a FRESH, CLEAN and NEW CROP.

SEEDS

Everything warranted to be such and true to name. We keep the very CHOICEST and CLEANEST stock of goods on the Coast. Wholesale price list now ready; write for it. Thanking you for your kind patronage in the past and hoping to be favored with YOUR BIG ORDERS in the future, we are, Yours very truly,

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LD., VICTORIA, B.C.

FREE

DAISY AIR RIFLE

We give this splendid Rifle for selling only two dozen packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10 cents each. Each large package contains 65 most fragrant varieties. All colors. This Rifle is of the best make and latest model, well finished nickel plated, carefully sighted and tested before leaving the factory. It is just the thing for target practice or for shooting cats, rats, sparrows, etc. Return this advertisement with your address and we send seeds. Sell them, return money and we forward your Rifle all charges paid. The season for selling seeds is short so order at once. Our Sweet Pea packages sell themselves. Premium Supply Co., Box V.T. Toronto.