A CHAT WITH MARTIN

Our M. P. Returns From the Political Maelstrom.

PHYSICALLY HE IS ALL RIGHT

Mentally, However, He is Dissatisfied With the Way the Lieutenant-Governor Turned Down the Semlin-Cotton Ministry — The Elections.

Mr. James Martin, M. P. P. for the Rossland riding, arrived home Monday evening after a stay of a few days over 2 months in the political maelstrom at the coast. Mr. Martin looks in the pink of condition physically, but mentally is a little perturbed over the dawnfall of the Semlin-Cotton ministry and the lack of results which have attended the labors of himself and his legislative colleagues during the past two months. In speaking of his experience last night, he said:

"It does not seem to me that the government, of which Hon. Joseph Martin is the head and front can go on. The planks of Mr. Martin's platform are all right, bt are uborrowed thunder. They are the same planks as are in the Semlin-Cotton platform."

When asked why he thought Hon. Joseph's Martin's ministry could not long continue in power, he replied: "Mr. Martin has not yet filled his cabinet, and has no following in the house, and I believe when he goes to the people he will not receive enough support to nearly constitute a majority."

In explaining the causes which led to the downfall of the Semlin-Cotton government Mr. Martin said: "The real cause of the downfall was the defection of Messrs. Higgins and Martin, folowed by the desertion of Mr. Prentice, who was elected as a supporter of the government. There was no good reason given by any of these The only one that I neard offered was by Mr. Higgins, and he complained that the government asked Mr. Helmcken to join them when Mr. Martin resigned. Mr. Prentice never assigned any reason for his action, and he voted against the government on the redistribution bill, which was worthy of the support of every member of the house, as it was a measure for the well-being of the province. Those who are responsible for its defeat will have a nice time explaining to the people their reasons for voting against it, as I fancy that they can give none that will prove acceptable.

"When the adverse vote was given against the government, Mr. Semlin called upon Lieut.-Governor McInnes and asked for two days' time in which to determine what course he should pursue. There were some 50 odd bills which should have been passed before the house adjourned, and an opportunity should have been given for this by Mr. McInnes. Some of these bills had pased first and second reading, and others were in the hands of the committees. I had two myself, one providing for the incorporation of Phoenix, and the other granting a franchise to Mr. Donald and others for the extension of the Columbia Telephone & Telegraph company's line from Camp McKinney to Vancouver. These were all turned down, and the advertising rendered null and void by the action of the Lieutenant Governor, and thus two months' work of the legislature was rendered useless. There was no good cause for the arbitrary action, as the same reasons existed for dissolving the legislature and the government when it first convened as did at the time it was carried into effect.

"I feel certain that the provincial party, with Mr. Cotton as leader, will be returned to power by a large majority at the forthcominfg elections because they have an excellent record. The only thing of moment that can be charged against them in the enaction of the eight-hour law, and Mr. Martin is as much responsible for that as anybody else. He does not attempt to evade any responsibility as to this law. If the late government had remained in power they would have appointed a commission with power to settle the differences that have arisen between the mine owners and their employes. I think that they would have been amicably adjusted and to the full satisfaction of all parties concerned. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the eight-hour law in the province, and I believe it is favored by a large majority. The differences that have arisen as to wages is what the commission could have settled.

"I am strongly opposed to the introduction of federal politics into provincial affairs at the present time, as I consider that that no good could be subserved by such an action and I am prepared to fight any attempt which might be made to introduce party politics into our local affairs."

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Platform of Mr. Martin on Which He Appeals for Support.

Hon. Mr. Martin has issued an address to the electors of Vancouver, which gives a history of his "rise and fall" as a member of the Semlin government and places the blame for all the friction and trouble that occurred on Mr. Cotton's shoulders. The address contains the platform on which Mr. Martin's government will appeal to the people, as follows:

The Platform.

In appealing to you as the Premier of the province, I beg to lay before you the platform of the new government as follows:

1. The abolition of the $200 deposit for candidates for the legislature.

2. The bringing into force, as soon as arrangements can be completed, of the Torrens Registry system.

3. The redistribution of the constituencies on the basis of population, allowing to sparsely populated districts a proportionately larger representation than to populous districts and cities.

4. The enactment of an accurate system of government scaling of logs and its rigid enforcement.

5. The re-enactment of the disallowed Labor Regulation act, 1898, and also all the statutes of 1899, containing anti-Mongolian clauses if disallowed as proposed by the Dominion government.

6. To take a firm stand in every other possible way with a view of discouraging the spread of Oriental cheap labor in this province.

7. To provide for official inspection of all buildings, machinery and works, with a view to compelling the adoption of proper safeguards to life and health.

8. With regard to the eight-hour law the government will continue to enforce the law as it stands. An immediate enquiry will be made by the Minister of Mines into all grievances put forward in connection with its operation, with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement. If no settlement is reached the principle of the referendum will be applied and a vote taken at the general election as to whether the law shall be repealed. If the law is sustained by the vote it will be retained upon the statute book with its penalty clause. If modifications can be made removing any of the friction brought about, without impairing the principle of the law, they will be adopted. If the vote is against it the law will be repealed.

9. To re-establish the London agency of British Columbia, and to take every effective means of bringing before the British public the advantages of this province as a place for the profitable investment of capital.

10. The retaining of the resources of the province as an asset for the benefit of the people, and taking effective measures to prevent the alienation of the public domain, except to actual settlers or for actual bona fide business, or industrial purposes, putting an end to the practice of speculating in connection with the same.

11. The taking of active measures for the systematic exploration of the province.

12. The borrowing of money for the purpose of providing roads, trails and bridges, provided that in every case the money necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund in connection with the loan shall be provided by the additional taxation so as not to impair the credit of the province.

13. In connection with the construction of government roads and trails, to provide by the employment of competent civil engineers and otherwise that the government money is expended upon some system which will be advantageous to the general public, so that the old system of providing roads as a special favor to supporters of the government may be entirely discontinued.

14. To keep the ordinary annual expenditure within the ordinary annual revenue, in order to preserve intact the credit of the province, which is its best asset.

15. To adopt a system of government construction and operation of railways, and immediately to proceed with the construction of a railway on the south side of the Fraser river, connecting the coast with the Kootenay district, with the understanding that unless the other railways now constructed in the province give fair connections, and make equitable joint freight and passenger arrangements, the province will continue this line to the eastern boundary of the province. Proper connection with such Kootenay railway to be given to the Island of Vancouver. With respect to other parts of the province, to proceed to give to every portion of it railway connection at as early a date as possible, the railway when constructed, to be operated by the government through a commission.

16. A railway bridge to be constructed in connection with the Kootenay railway across the Fraser river, at or near New Westminster, and running powers given over it to any railway company applying for same, under proper conditions.

17. In case it is thought at any time advisable to give a bonus to any railway company, the same to be in cash, and dition that a fair amount of bonds or shares of the company be transferred to the province, and effective means taken to give the province control of the freight and passenger rates, and provision made against such railway having any liabilities against it except actual cost.

18. To take away from the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council any power to make substantive changes in the law, confining the jurisdiction entirely to matters of detail in working out the laws enacted by the legislature.

19. The establishment of an institution within the province for the education of the deaf and dumb.

20.—To repeal the Alien Exclusion act, as the reasons justifying its enactment no longer obtain.

21. An amicable settlement of the dispute with the Dominion government as to Deadman's Island, Stanley Park and other lands, and an arrangement with Mr. Ludgate, by which, if possible, a saw mill industry may be established and carried on on Deadman's Island, under satisfactory conditions, protecting the interests of the public.

2. Proper means of giving technical instruction to miners and prospectors.

Assumes Responsibility.

In connection with recent events, some criticism has been directed against His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. It is my duty to take the responsibility for His Honor's action, and I have not the slightest hesitancy in so doing.

The Legislative Assembly deliberately voted want of confidence in Mr. Semlin's government. There were only two courses open to Mr. Semlin: either to ask for a dissolution or resign. He adopted neither, but asked for delay, and took up the time granted to him in endeavoring to enter into most vicious and dishonorable arrangements with the members of the House who had been elected to oppose him, and who had consistently opposed him until the defeat was brought about, and whose principles were directly opposed to his.

No precedent exists in connection with the working of British representative institutions where in a case of that kind a ministry has been allowed to hold power by means of votes thus obtained; and when Mr. Semlin announced to His Honor that he would not be able to obtain a vote of confidence from the House, the only course open to His Honor was that adopted by him, of discussing his advisers.

In addition to the above it appears from His Honor's letter of dismissal that there were ample reasons for that course, entirely apart from the vote of want of confidence in the House.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MARTIN.

A TIMELY MOVE.

Bill to Determine the Period of the Canadian Pacific's Freedom From Taxation.

The following bill has been introduced in the Dominion legislature:

An act respecting the land grant of the Canadian Pacific Railway company. Whereas clause 16 of the contract between Her Majesty and the Canadian Pacific Railway company, ratified by the parliament of Canada, on the 15th day of February, 1881, and set out in the schedule to Chapter 1 of the Statutes of 1881, provides as follows: "The Canadian Pacific railway, and all stations and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company, shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion, or by any province hereafter established, or by any municipal corporation therein; and the lands of the company in the Northwest Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for 20 years after the grant thereof from the Crown.

And whereas, in answtr to an interpellation in parliament on the 12th day of February, 1900, as to the date of termination of the said period of exemption from taxation, it was stated on behalf of the government that: "This is a matter of legal opinion, which, if disputed, can only be settled by a judicial decision;"

And whereas it appears, from the debate which occurred when the said contract was before parliament, that the exemption was intended to cover a period of not more than 20 years from the date upon which such land grant became available for the uses of the company;

And whereas progress in the Northwest is enormously handicapped by the exemption from taxation of so vast a quantity of land as has been set apart for the company, and would be seriously paralyzed should the tax exemption be indefinitely continued, and it is consequently desirable that any doubts which may exist with regard to the date of the termination of that exemption, as indicated by the reply of the government quoted above should be removed: Therefor her majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, declares and enacts as follows:

1. Clause 16 of the contract mentioned in the preamble, between Her Majesty and the Canadian Pacific Railway company, is hereby interpreted to mean that the period of exemption from taxation of the said land grant, shall terminate 20 years from the time on which it was earned by the company and made available for its uses as provided in paragraph (b) of clause 9 of said contract, as follows: "Upon the construction of any portion of the railway hereby contracted for, not less than 20 miles in length, and the completion thereof so as to admit of the running of regular trains thereon, the government shall pay and grant to the company the money and land subsidies applicable thereto, according to the division and appropriation thereof made as here inbefore provided."

CHNESE AND JAJPANESE.

An Act to Prohibit Their Employment in Dominion Mines.

Senator McInnes has introduced an act, which, if adopted, will prohibit the employment of Chinese and Japanese in the mines of the Dominion. Its text is as follows:

An Act Respecting Labor in Mines.—Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. In this act the expression "Chinese or Japanese person" means any person of the Chinese or Japanese race.

2. No Chinese or Japanese person shall be employed in or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in any coal mine or metalliferous mine below ground.

3. Every owner, agent, manager or lessee of a coal mine or metalliferous mine in which any Chinese or Japanese person is employed or is allowed to be for the purpose of employment below ground shall be guilty of an offence against this act.

4. Every person who is guilty of an offence against this act shall, on summary conviction before any police magistrate, stipendiary magistrate, or two justices of the peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution; a moiety of which penalty shall belong to the informer or prosecutor, and the other moiety whereof shall belong to the province in which the information is laid.

RECORDS SHIFTED.

Nelson Division and Rossland Division Divide Up Somewhat.

The following claims, lying west of Lower Arrow Lake and south of Bowman creek, have been transferred from the mining recorder's office at Nelson to the mining recorder's office at Rossland: Anna Curtis, Anna, Annie, Arrow Lake, Bimetallic, Birmingham, Black Hawk, Bass, Brooklyn, Bird's Eye, Black Diamond, Belle of the Lake, Black Hawk, Batchler, Brooklyn, Big Tunnel, Bull Dog, Blue Belle, Bull Dog, Cleveland, Confederation, Canadian, Carrie Lovell, Confederation No. 2, Clifford, Coeur d'Alene, Clayton, Central Star, Copper Girl, Cuba, Champion, Cliff, Dominion, Dorden, Dubukue, Dewey, Eureka, Eleanor Maud, Eminion, Eureka, Early Bird, Eureka No. 2, Evening Star, Ella, Folson, Frigate Bird, Garrison, Gold Dollar, Grey Eagle, Golden Chariot, Home stake, Harn Hill, Houten, Humming Bird, Hidden Treasure, Holmesville, Josie, Jack, John R., Jubille Star, Keystone, Loon, Lost Ax, Lost Pipe, Libbie, Lloyd, Louis, Liverpool, Mollie Condon, My Luck, Monarch Mountain Chief, Mustard, Myrtle, Mocking Bird, Morning Star, Morning Star, Midnight, Montreal, Mountain Queen, Mayfield, Mountain Jack, Main Top, Major, Matthieu, Minnehaha, Mermaid, Nakusp, New Dominion, Northern Star, New Dominion No. 2, North Star, No. 1, No. 2, Oswego, Octavia, Phoebia A., Polar Star, Petral, Percy, Queen of the Hills, Red Mountain, Red Bird, Red Roy, Rainbow, Red Star, Ren, Robbin, Rossland, Sunlight, Silko, Swift, Snowbird, Starbuck, Sweet Marie, Shannon, Stowell, Stanley, Stemwinder, Swiss, Silver Star, Switchback, Trilby, Thunder, Tyrone, Tyrone, Tunnel, Venus, Vancouver, Viola, Whaleback, Wasp, Whipperwill, William Bryan, West York.

Grading is in Progress.

Grading is under way at camps 1, 2 and 3 on the Balfour extension, on Frieburg & Stone's section of construction. A large number of men and teams are working and Mr. Stone is authority for the statement that all men who desire employment will be accommodated on application to the foreman in charge.

THOSE HORRID BLOTCHES.

Vanish With a Few Applications of Dr. Agnew's Ointment.

Pimples and blotches on the face, which are the bane of so many lives and the outward evidence of blood impurities, can be helped with one application and in a short time cured and the skin left as soft and clean as an infant's. Dr. Agnew's Ointment works wonders and never hurts the skin a particle. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

The Woman of the House.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. Perhaps they are too small to notice an hour afterwards, but these constant little worries have their effect upon the nervous system.

It is these little worries that make so many women look prematurely old.

Their effect may be noticeable in other ways, such as sick and nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, heart palpitation and a pale or sallow complexion. The blood and nerves need attention, and for this purpose

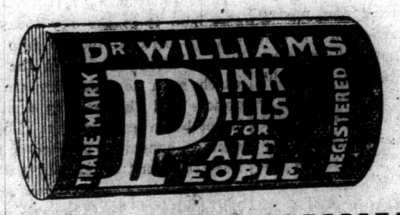
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE

are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted as a regulator in diseases peculiar to women. Through the blood and nerves the pills act upon the whole system, bringing brightness to the eye and a glow of health to the cheek. Thousands of wives and mothers have testified to the benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

WOMAN'S AILMENTS.

Mrs Napoleon Pouloit, St. Roche, Que., says: "I am forty-two years of age, and for several years past have suffered from ailments common to women. My blood was poor and watery; I suffered from pains in the limbs and abdomen, and frequently experienced much trouble in walking. My appetite was poor, I had frequent headaches, and sometimes attacks of dizziness. I tried several medicines but found no benefit from them, and almost despaired of regaining my former health. A friend who had been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strongly urged me to give them a trial. I did so, and after using a couple of boxes began to feel like a new person. I continued the use of the pills for some weeks longer, when I was as well as ever I had been in my life and able to do my work about the house as though I had never been sick. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a benefactor to humanity, and would strongly urge feeble women to give them a trial."



There are many imitations and substitutes, but these cannot cure and may work further harm. The genuine always have the full name—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on a box like the engraving on the left.

If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.