LEADERS AT LOGGERHEADS.

The Times cannot be accused of occupying a prominent place in the "we told you so" class. Nevertheless we deem it our duty to call attention to our prediction regarding the probable results of the great Conservative convention. The delegates were real good, well-behaved boys as long as the eyes of the wise leaders from the East were upon them. They concealed the hatchet beneath their garments, shook hands and vowed that henceforth no spirit of contention, raised by mere personal ambition, would be allowed to stand in the way of the success of the party. That was before the Colonel's hopes of being chosen leader had been "dashed to the ground" by an obtrusive person named Charles Wilson, K. C. When we heard of the decision of the convention we hazarded the opinion that the Minister of Mines, whatever his tongue might say, in his heart rebelled at the obstacle that had been placed, no doubt as he thought unfairly, in the path of his ambition. No doubt the Colonel as he communed with himself, asked why this man, beaten in his own constituency and almost unknown in the major portion of the province, should be preferred to one who had served the party faithfully, had been honored with a portfolio in a Dominon government and had been long tentatively regarded as the most important figure in Conservative ranks in British Columbia. We pointed out that it would be an exceedingly difficult thing for a man who had given evidence in his every political movement that he aimed at something higher than a mere portfolio in a provincial administration, that he had retired from Dominion politics because he saw the party was doomed to a career in opposition which could only end with the present political generation—that it would be no easy task for such a man to cast all his ambitious projects behind and become a mere secondary figure for the sake of the party. A party has arisen in federal politics to which the Colonel owes nothing and from which he can hope for nothing. Why should he obliterate himself to add to its prestige?

We think we have portrayed the feelings of our old friend the Colonel without doing him an injustice. His ambition was and is laudable. His indignation at being called upon to stand and deliver by Mr. Charles Wilson, K. C., was natural. If Colonel Prior has a written undertaking from the Premier that he will retire and allow his Minister of Mines to reign in his stead, we can see no reason why he should not insist upon the fulfillment of the bond to the letter, unless, of course, he bound himself with pledges before the convention, the proceedings of which were kept secret. Then the Colonel has given pledges on more than one occasion, but they have never stood in the way of his political ambition to an inconvenient extent. Ah, well, the curtain has been raised and the feelings which we surmised animated the chief delegates to the convention have been revealed. And we honestly confess that on this occasion we sympathize with the Colonel. He possesses but few qualifications for the position of Premier, but the man who opposes his selection on the ground that the Mainland will never again "stand for" an Island Premier is too narrow in his views to represent British Columbia in any capacity. We decline to believe that any such spirit pervades the Mainland. That spirit of alleged intolerance is being invoked for merely personal purposes, we fully believe, although the Conservative party in the Dominion has not hesitated to attempt to set province against province for its own evil purposes. That some of the disciples of Sir Charles Tupper would not hesitate to use the same weapon in British Columbia to advance their own personal political fortunes is perhaps not surprising.

SITUATION IN ONTARIO.

And now the silly story that the Globe has called for a coalition in Ontario is given circulation here. The Globe has done nothing of the kind. It has simply discussed an article of Dr. Goldwin Smith on the evils of partyism and treated it with a fairness Conservatives, who are party men chiefly for "what there is in it," cannot comprehend. The proposition that there is no essential reason why the people of the various provinces should be divided into camps labelled Liberal and Conservative requires no demonstration. That they cannot be so arbitrarily divided the history of Canada since Confederation proves. Provinces which have repeatedly returned Liberal local governments have just as regularly gone Conservative in Dominion affairs. That it may be expedient in certain circumstances to set up such an arbitrary division we tre not prepared to deny.

But the absurdity of the claim that the Liberals of Ontario are seeking to coalesce with the party led by Mr. Whitney is too absurd to be taken seriously by any but politicians who would buoy themselves up with the hope that the power they have so long eagerly looked forward too is now within their grasp. Mr. Ross had a majority of two when the general elections were over. One of the Liberal members has since died. He had a majority of more than five hundred. On the face of it, it would be almost like a hopeless task for the Whitney people to capture that constituency. A majority of two, reduced to one by the election of a Speaker, is scarcely a sufficient margin for the effective control of the business of a legislature. However, the political history of Canada as a whole and of the provinces particularly proves that governments gain and oppositions lose in strength in bye-elections. Ross is in power with a majority. Whitney is in opposition with a minority. The probability is very strong that there will be no change except in the matter of the relative strength of the parties for another four years.

But, admitting that there can be no change in the situation; granting that it is within the power of the Conservatives to prevent the transaction of business in the House; what would be the constitutional remedy for the dead-lock? Conservatives insist that Ross should be dismissed and Whitney called upon to form a government; that the man in a minority should be given an opportunity to appeal to the country. With the prestige of Premier to aid him the chances of the Conservative leader would be vastly increased, they no doubt argue. But if the present Premier were to ask for a dissolution, could his request be refused? It is said as a reason why it should that Ross has had his opportunity and it failed him. Well, considering all the elements arrayed against the Liberal party, with the liquor men fighting it because it favored a referendum on the prohobition question, and the prohibitionists opposing it because it would not grant prohibition without testing the feeling of the people, it is a wonder Ross did as well as he did. Whitney had such a chance as he never will have again. In the bye-elections the bitterness of the extremists will have subsided and normal conditions will once more prevail. Therefore it is absurd to say the Liberals have made advances towards a coalition. George W. Ross is one of the greatest fighters as well as one of the ablest men in public life in the Dominion. He has a heavy task before him, we admit, but that he will overcome the opposition and reign for four years more as Premier, no one fully cognizant of the situation as it exists to-day has the slightest doubt.

ETHICS OF SPORT.

From a British point of view, there is little to admire or emulate in the procedure of American courts of justice, except that they do not treat jurors as though they were guilty in a secondary degree of the offence of the criminal on whose case they are sitting. The jury in the Underwood case, now before the courts in Seattle, were taken by the sheriff to see a championship baseball match. There they beheld, as it were, a picture of strenuous life of the American of the present day. It was not in that playground a case of the better team winning, with an interested crowd sitting silently by and watching all the points of the play. It was simply a contest for supremacy between all-Seattle, players and public, and the luckless nine from the rival city which would presume to float the pennant representative of the championship for the year. All the devices known to the rooter and the fan were employed to "rattle" the Butte men. Horns tooted, the crowds rooted and mirrors were flashed in the eyes of the catcher—all for the purpose of preventing good play and giving the home team a better chance. That is the American idea of sport. We do not say it is not a correct idea but it is not the British conception of the manner in which such contests should be carried out. The fitness of the thing, of course, all depends, as everything else almost in the world does, upon the point of view. The Briton prefers to take his recreation as the bulldog attends to his life's work, without saying anything. And from our point of view it would afford more pleasure to see the opposing team doing the best of which it was capable and making the home men work their hardest to win than by what is nothing else but outside interference to carry off the honors. A victory won by other than legitimate means should be regarded by all properly constituted minds as a barren honor indeed. To our mind, one of the most attractive features of cricket is the code of ethics by which the game is governed. Shear it of this dignity and surround it by a corps of "rooters" and we sincerely believe its name would not long remain in the land.

The reprehensible spirit which declares that the chief end of sports of all kinds is to win, was the cause of the acrimony which developed over the international contests for the America Cup. Under the original conditions which were engrafted by the cup committee upon the deed of gift, all possible handicaps were imposed upon the challenger and everything—such as courses which none but local men could possibly be familiar with—selected which would favor the defender. But repeated appeals to the spirit of fair-play which is as strong in the American breast as in that of any other nationality in the world have eliminated such restrictions, and it may now in all candor be admitted that there is no cause for complaint.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES.

This may be said to be an age of remarkable discoveries, most of which have not yet resulted in material benefit to mankind. The redundancy of those alleged discoveries may in part be accounted for by the demand from the cheaper magazines and publications for matter which will "take" with the public and increase the sale of the periodicals. The yellow journals are with us; so are the yellow magazines. They have their distinct fields. One class publishes sensational "news" which is mostly fiction; the other prints "popular," "scientific" facts, which will not bear investigation by strictly scientific minds. Flammarion, the French "astronomer," has written many fascinating articles about the heavens above, but his deductions and predictions, so far as we are aware, are not regarded seriously by the men whom we accept as authorities. The Frenchman has many imitators in other lines of scientific investigation. Therefore when the world reads of marvellous discoveries, of new and mysterious agents about to be pressed into the service of man, it is apt to remember the sensational things that were predicted of "liquid air" and calmly await further developments before proceeding to "bank upon" the possibilities. The late Mr. Keeley would not reveal the source of the mysterious energy which moved his machinery, and he was supported in ease and comfort till the day of his death by the dupes who would not believe him capable of deceit, and who expected to be raised to affluence when his invention was perfected. If they had been inquisitive and ordered an investigation the system of pipes leading to a common, vulgar generator in another chamber would have exposed the fake and ended the career of the faker. But P. T. Barnum enunciated nothing new when he said people lived to be humbugged. His proposition had been before the inhabitants of the world probably before the flood. The great mass had been fooled so often that they undoubtedly thought Noah was attempting to "work" them when he laid the keel of the Ark. In their case they suffered for their scepticism. Those who accepted Noah's advice naturally bequeathed to their descendants a credulous disposition, and dear-bought experience has not yet entirely eradicated the weakness—that is, if that can properly be considered a weakness which looks for truth and honesty in all men. Therefore we think at least a part of the world will be inclined to discount to some extent the statement that the most remarkable scientific discovery made in a long time—so far at least as its wonderful possibilities are concerned—is that of radium. Apparently this substance has from the beginning been giving off particles at the rate of sixty to ninety thousand miles per second, without diminution of its own force—and will continue to do so forever. It supplies light without heat. A ray of this light conducts electricity. It converts oxygen into ozone and colors glass permanently brown. These are only a few of the properties of this remarkable substance.

ARBITRATION IN LABOR DISPUTES.

We have read of many objections to the adoption of the principle of compulsory arbitration as a general rule in industrial disputes. Some of the points appeared to be well taken. For instance, some hold that disputes are generally settled by a compromise—by a concession to some of the demands of the men and certain reservations on behalf of their employers. That, it is held, is a process that cannot be carried on indefinitely without in the end leading to paralysis of industry. When the ordinary law of supply and demand governs, wages come down automatically in dull times and rise in the same manner when business is brisk. It is said that under a compulsory law of settlement the tendency would invariably be upward. We do not know that that would be a great evil in some countries—not for a century or so of upward progress, at all events. There are isolated cases in which nothing but good to all concerned has resulted from the voluntary submission of industrial disputes to fair-minded, independent arbitrators. A difference of opinion arose a short time ago between the Chicago City Railway Company and the men in its employ. By the award of the arbitrators the motormen and conductors on the south side lines received an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. The working hours of those employed in the company's shops were reduced from twelve and fifteen to nine a day. A maximum number of hours for the car men was also established. Shop or barn employees are to be paid "time and a half" for work overtime. The agreement thus formed will be binding for one year. This successful settlement of a controversy which at one time threatened to lead to a critical situation promises material benefits to all concerned. The employees have won substantial advantages. The company has removed a cause of dissatisfaction which threatened perpetual friction with its men and has commended itself to public approval by its willingness to let an impartial arbitration board pass upon the points at issue. These direct benefits of arbitration are considerable, but the public will not fail to note the importance of the settlement as an object lesson in methods of dealing with labor controversies. Had either of the parties to the dispute insisted upon its own terms and refused to submit the points at issue to arbitration a strike might have been precipitated which would have been immensely costly to both sides and probably would have resulted unsatisfactorily to both. Meantime the public would have been put to hardship, inconvenience and loss. By arbitration these harmful effects have been avoided.

SCIENCE AND LIFE.

It is rather startling to read in a reliable journal like the Scientific American, especially at a time when we were beginning to contemplate the possibilities inherent in No. 1 Manitoba hard when its present area of cultivation shall be multiplied many fold, that the time is approaching when man will produce all he requires for subsistence by chemical processes. In the golden—or rather chemical—age to come there shall be neither seed-time nor harvest. The properties will be taken from the earth and the atmosphere and turned into human food in the twinkling of an eye, almost. The husbandman will not be compelled to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. The sum of human toil will be greatly reduced. But man is an omnivorous creature. He is not satisfied with vegetables alone. He must have animal food in greater or lesser abundance, according to the nature of his habitat. Is the grass of the fields to be turned into flesh in the twinkling of an eye also? Our scientific contemporary does not go into particulars. If we mistake not, there once arose a man who claimed he could create life by the conjunction of certain chemical combinations. There was also a man, according to Shakespeare, who could call spirits "from the vasty deep," but who could give no satisfactory reply when met with the query whether they would come. The world has not yet beheld a "thing of life" produced by chemical combinations, and the creature "created in the image of God" has yet to depend upon the fruits of the earth for sustenance. Nor are we sure that it would be a great blessing if one class of the community were to be relieved of toil while all the others should be compelled to labor as heretofore. The chemical sustenance of the body would not curb the desire of man to do certain things he now considers necessary to his happiness. Until newspapers can be produced by "chemical combination" we hereby enter our protest, and we are sure all other toilers will join with us, against any special class being freed from thraldom and placed in the position of the lilies, which neither toil nor spin, and yet are arrayed in a manner which should excite the envy of the curled, pomaded and brocaded youth of fashion if he had the wit to appreciate artistic decoration.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Entries Closed Yesterday—Meeting of Sports Committee Last Evening.

Entries for the Victoria exhibition closed yesterday. From early morning until late in the evening Secretary Boggs and his assistants were busy receiving the multitude of entries which poured in from all sources. There is now not the slightest doubt that the different classes of exhibits will be better represented this year than last. In the live stock the difference is particularly noticeable, the total numbering 820, divided as follows: Horses, 250; cattle, 240; pigs, 150; sheep, 180.

Last evening a meeting of the sports committee was held, at which there was considerable discussion as to making arrangements for suitable attractions. The matter of providing for every detail in order to insure the horse races being an unqualified success, was considered at length. Among other matters the secretary was instructed to asked the following to act as officials on that occasion: Robt. Leighton, J. A. Fullerton, D. R. Ker, Walter Chambers, Lieut. P. B. French, secretary of the Victoria Hunt Club, and L. W. Paisley, of Chilliwack. These gentlemen, if they accept the proposition, will, together with the committee, supervise the races and see that things are conducted in such a manner as to do away with tedious waits. The programme will be published in the style used by the California Jockey Club, and the most modern appliances for advising the public of the winners and the time made will be provided.

The portion of the main building under the staircase on the immediate right hand side upon entering the main entrance is being fitted up for the press. Just opposite a modern telephone cabinet will be situated, and messenger boys will be stationed in the vicinity for the convenience of visitors. Last year great inconvenience was experienced on account of the telephone wire connecting with the exhibition offices being also connected with several stores and residences in the vicinity. This will be overcome this year by the installation of a separate wire.

In regard to the proposed trap shoot, referred to yesterday, the secretary desires to state that the committee is willing to meet the expenses entailed in transporting the traps from Langford Plains to the exhibition grounds, so that no difficult need be considered on that score. The committee also hope that the local gun clubs will do their best to boom the event. The cup is reported to be worthy of keen competition, and the large number of local crack shots should show their interest not only in the success of the show but in the sport by turning out to fight for the trophy.

The street car service has been extended as far as the Willows during the afternoon for the benefit of exhibitors.

The association wish attention drawn to the bad condition of the road from Oak Bay junction to the buildings. It is considered that something towards effecting an improvement in this direction should be done.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Official Bulletin Places It at Sixty-Eight Million Bushels—Road to Bulkley Valley.

Vancouver, Oct. 1.—Steamer Tees arrived last night bringing down J. W. McIntosh, who was sent North by the government to Bulkley valley. He found a very fair route into the new district by way of Gardner Inlet and Kitlobe Arm, avoiding the difficult and costly ascent of the Skeena river. Mr. McIntosh says the mountain pass is very easy, and the route thoroughly practicable for building a wagon road and opening up the country. He will report to the government in favor of throwing the country open for settlement as soon as the road is completed.

A Winnipeg dispatch says: "The official bulletin on crops this morning gives wheat sixty-eight million bushels for the year, of which sixty million will be for export; oats sixty millions, and barley eight millions.

"The people are panic stricken on the fuel problem. Hard coal has gone up to $17, and soft coal to $8."

King Lewanika, before sailing for home, said he hoped he and the British government would always live in harmony and that England would prevent other powers encroaching on his territory. He hoped to adopt European methods in his native land.

COURT OF ASSIZE HAS OPENED TO-DAY

SITTING PROMISES TO BE VERY SHORT

Petition From Residents Regarding Gambling Described by Mr. Justice Martin as "Novel."

The Assize court opened this morning at 11 o'clock with Mr. Justice Martin presiding. The list of cases to come before it is very small, consisting only of three, one of which being brought over from a preceding court was again made to stand over.

His Lordship appeared at the opening of the court this morning in the rich robes of scarlet and ermine which he is accustomed to wear when he presides over the Admiralty court. The long, flowing hood in the wig worn was similar to that which is the custom in English courts.

The grand jury was empanelled as follows: Beaumont Boggs (foreman), Henry F. Bullen, G. J. Burnett, Frank Burrell, Robt. Dinsdale, Edgar Fleming, J. T. Higgins, E. A. Jacob, W. W. Lenfesty, J. G. Mann, E. F. Radiger and R. J. Russell, jr.

In addressing the grand jury His Lordship took occasion to express the opinion that the prospects for renewed prosperity in this section of the country were very bright, which was a matter for congratulation. After visiting various points in the province he was strongly impressed with the resources of Vancouver Island.

While there was not very much to come before them, yet there was no reason for believing that there was a falling off in the criminal population. He accounted for the diminution of cases from the fact that at the present time many of the cases which formerly came before the Assize court were now disposed of elsewhere.

Referring to the cases, he said that a true bill had been found in one case. In the case of Rex vs. Johnny, the circumstances were well known. It was that Johnny, an Indian, during a drunken orgy, had abused the woman he was living with at the time.

In Rex vs. Hayes, in which the defendant was charged with having obtained money under false pretences, he pointed out the distinction in obtaining chattels by theft and under false pretence.

Referring to a petition which had been received from residents of the county referring to the existence of gambling in the city of Victoria, and requesting the presiding judge to lay the matter before the grand jury, His Lordship had nothing to say further than to bring it to the attention of the jury. He thought that the more usual form would be for the matter to be committed to the charge of the police authorities. This method of dealing with the matter was, he thought, "novel."

Rex vs. Nangle being called, H. B. Robertson asked to have the case stand over. S. Perry Mills, representing the defendant, pressed for the case being proceeded with at once. His client was a man over seventy years of age, who had for about a year been troubled with this case. He was willing to consent to a postponement upon his client being allowed out on his own recognizance.

This was allowed by His Lordship and the case allowed to stand over after the defendant had been arraigned. The defendant, Nangle, is charged with having assaulted Louis Miller, and with having inflicted grievous bodily injury upon him.

The grand jury, after retiring for a short time, returned with a true bill in the case of Rex vs. Johnny. The case being proceeded with, Mr. Moresby, who appeared as counsel for the defendant, entered a plea of "not guilty" on behalf of accused.

H. B. Robertson, who appeared for the plaintiff, after briefly outlining the case, called Matilda, the Indian woman, whom Johnny is charged with having assaulted. The proceedings were made tedious by the necessity of employing two interpreters, one capable of interpreting from Indian to Chinook and the other from Chinook to English. She testified to having gone to the Indian reserve. There was not room at her sister's to sleep and she came away. It was quite late and when she was under the railway bridge she saw a man, who asked her to go to an hotel. The man said he would pay for the room and asked her four times to go. She then left the canoe and went to the Occidental hotel. There were three of them, the man and a little girl called Helen. The prisoner returned with a bottle and poured her out a drink, but the liquor was too strong, having no water in it. She took two drinks. The man made improper proposals to her and she attempted to leave the room. Accused prevented her getting out. He threw her on the floor and kicked her, rendering her unconscious. The window was open when she went into the room. When she recovered consciousness she was in the room and it was daylight. She was very sick and sore. She could not move.

Cross examined by Mr. Moresby, she said the accused was in his canoe fixing things. She spoke to Johnny before he conversed with her. She denied that she asked Johnny where her friends were or to get her a bed. The three of them came over in a canoe, but she did not have any whiskey. Johnny threw an empty bottle out of the canoe.

The proceedings were interrupted in order to give the grand jury an opportunity to report their finding in the remaining case. They brought in a true bill in Rex vs. Hayes.

The court then adjourned until two o'clock.

In the matter of the petition respecting gambling in the city, the grand jury announced that they had decided to refer it to the police commissioners. They considered that it was a subject outside of their duties and was not such as to be dealt with by them.

His Lordship suggested that as the petition had been laid before them that possibly it would be a better course for them to express themselves upon it in their presentment which would be made later. It was accordingly handed back to them for that purpose, so that they might make such suggestions with regard to its disposition as they chose.

A PROMISING DISTRICT.

Section Near Nelson Will Undoubtedly Soon Attract Considerable Attention.

There is a section of country lying within 25 miles of Nelson, which to all appearance is destined to become one of the heaviest producing sections of the Kootenay, and yet up to the present is hardly spoken of. The section referred to is that lying at the head of the creeks, Nine-Mile, Mill and Wilson creeks, which fall into the arm of the Kootenay lake, and Sixteen-Mile creek, which rises on the other side of the watershed and falls into the main lake near its southern extremity. Comparatively few locations have been made in this section, but all of them are on veins of immense size, which in many cases are traceable for miles across the surface. The fact that no moneyed company has as yet operated in this district is no doubt largely responsible for the comparatively small amount of attention which has been bestowed upon it hitherto.

News of an important strike just made in this section will, however, undoubtedly attract considerable notice to the district next summer.

The Alta group, which lies near the head of Mill creek (on Thirteen-Mile creek) has been thoroughly prospected this summer by its owners, Messrs. Spencer, Vernon and Gleazer, with the result that a remarkably rich pay streak has been uncovered. The Alta vein is an immense quartz ledge which runs from eight to thirty feet in width, and has been traced at least four miles along the surface. Seven claims have already been staked along this vein, in all of which the vein shows up with bold outcrops, in several places 30 feet wide. On the Alta claim, a number of crosscuts have been made, and in each one the vein was found to be heavily mineralized with iron and copper sulphides. The strike referred to was made on this claim, a section of about eighteen inches in one of the crosscuts assaying from one sample $255 in gold, whilst other assays from the same section all went well up in the hundreds. The property lies about nine miles from the lake shore, the route being covered by an easy grade down Mill creek.

About three miles from the Alta lies the California group, owned by Morin & Gaudet. This group is traversed by another immense quartz vein which outcrops in places 20 to 30 feet wide. A number of prospect shafts and crosscuts have been opened on this vein, and at one place a fine chute of galena ore was exposed, assaying $41 in all values.

The Lettie roup, owned by Hamlin & Dumont, is located on a continuation of the same vein, and is the best developed prospect in the district. Three tunnels have been run at different levels, with a total of 150 feet. An average sample taken across the face of the lower tunnel gave $29 in all values. Close by is the Kitchener group, owned by the Bremner Bros., who are the pioneers of the Mill creek section. It has an immense quartz vein, which has been energetically developed during several years.

Going further south, the War Eagle group next attracts attention. This property is owned by Philbert, Goodlad & Blanchfield, who have sunk a shaft 50 feet on a vein of free milling ore. At several depths in this shaft fine specimens of gold quartz were obtained, whilst a general average all through the shaft gave $10.50 in gold. A tunnel has also been run 35 feet on the vein, the average across the face being $13 in gold with ten ounces of silver.

These are a few out of the many promising properties in the district, a large percentage of which will ultimately become large producers. The country presents every facility for economical mining, as once the steep ascent from the lake has been made, it is of a rolling nature, large meadows and lakes being met with in all directions, while the natural advantages in the way of water power and timber could not be excelled. With the construction of roads and trails, however, it is unquestionable that the district would become one of great mining activity.

LEGAL NEWS.

A Number of Applications Disposed of in Chambers By Mr. Justice Martin.

The following applications were disposed of before Mr. Justice Martin, in Chambers, this morning:

Re estate B. W. Pearse, deceased—Application for leave to amend petition. Stood over by consent until 2nd of December. W. E. Oliver for the executors. H. A. McLean, deputy attorney-general, for the Crown.

Re Tribune Association—Application for an order cancelling a certain lease made to F. J. Deans, of Association's plant, and for an order discharging official liquidator and for appointment of some competent person in his stead. W. J. Taylor, K. C., for application; J. H. Lawson, jr., contra. Application stood over until Monday next.

Macaulay vs. Victoria-Yukon Trading Co.—Application for leave to amend indorsement on writ. Application granted, costs to defendant in any event. R. Cassidy, K. C., for application; J. H. Lawson, jr., contra.

Williams vs. Stevenson—This is a case on appeal from the Territorial court of the Yukon Territory, to the Supreme court of Canada. Summons by appellant's solicitor for an order settling form of case on appeal. Order made. R. Cassidy, K. C. (as agent for White, McCaul & Davey), for summons. J. H. Lawson, jr., contra.

Finlayson vs. Jennings—Motion for an order dissolving an injunction in favor of plaintiff granted herein. Stood over until to-morrow. A. E. McPhillips, K. C., for plaintiff; L. P. Duff, K. C., contra.

STOP THE PAIN BUT DESTROY THE STOMACH.—This is sadly too often the case. So many nauseous nostrums purporting to cure, in the end do the patient immensely more harm than good. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are a purely vegetabel pepsin preparation, as harmless as milk. One after eating prevents any disorder of the digestive organs. 60 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—40.

BREACH BETWEEN PARTY LEADERS

MR. WILSON'S MISSION HERE WAS DEFEATED

Rival Claimants for Conservative Chieftainship Exchange Warm Compliments at Meeting Yesterday.

The old question of who shall be greatest which has divided parties, sects and races since Cain and Abel had their little unpleasantness, is likely from present appearances to defeat the efforts of those who aspire to consolidate the Liberal-Conservative party in this province. It will be remembered that, taking advantage of the absence of one of his competitors, Mr. Eberts, in England, and with the prestige of his office as minister of mines, Col. Prior started out a month or so since on a missionary tour of the upper country. This trip was ostensibly for the purpose of bringing the new minister into touch with the great industry whose welfare is his peculiar care, but in reality was for the purpose of testing the sentiment of the country toward him as a party chief.

While in the interior the Colonel was somewhat contradictory in his expressions regarding the propriety of party lines, but on returning to the Coast, he expressed himself more freely, and announced his intention of bending all his energies to bringing about Conservative government in this country. With the visit of Mr. Borden and party, the conversion of the Colonel was complete, and he became a prime favorite in the race for party leadership in British Columbia.

A rude shock to the martial minister's nerves and ambitions came at the Revelstoke convention, when the prospects of the aspiring politician were buried under an avalanche of votes for Chas. Wilson, K. C. Before the matter came to a vote, it is stated by delegates to the convention, that the Wilson partizans approached Col. Prior and offered to give him their support for the post of leader if, on being sent for by the Lieut.-Governor, he would summon to his counsels as attorney-general Charles Wilson.

This proposal is said to have been indignantly spurned by the minister, who intimated that if he had the selection of a cabinet it would contain Mainland men, but they would have seats in the legislature. This helped to widen the breach between the two factions.

Since the convention there has been little communication between the rivals, but yesterday Chas. Wilson drifted into town, and across to the department of mines. Rumor had predicted the return of Premier Dunsmuir during the present week, and the new leader was doubtless somewhat uneasy in mind, because of the reported existence of a document bearing the signature of Mr. Dunsmuir which pledged the first minister to resign in Col. Prior's favor upon his return from the coronation. At any rate he sought out Col. Prior with a view to knowing that gentleman's sentiments.

What happened at the interview was sufficiently sensational to cause a flutter in the inner circles of Conservatism last night. About the clubs there was an air of excitement attributable, so it is said, to a heated altercation between Messrs. Prior and Wilson, and a practical breach between them, concluding with mutual defiance.

Mr. Wilson, so it is stated, sought the support of the minister of mines, and laid down the premise that the country would not stand for any more "Island premiers." Col. Prior demanded to know on what authority Mr. Wilson laid down such a monstrous rule, and said that in expressing such sectionalism he might be speaking for one or two places in the province, but he was not speaking for the Mainland at large, where, from personal observation had on his recent visit, the minister had found an utter absence of such sentiments. He added that to bar any man from such an office, simply because of the constituency for which he sat, was such an intolerable proposition, that he (Prior) utterly repudiated as his leader any man who would give expression to it, and wanted nothing to do with him.

Mr. Wilson retorted in kind, and the interview broke up stormily.

The turn which affairs have taken has caused dismay among the sponsors of party lines, who recognize that such a serious breach between two of their chiefs makes the work of marshalling the Conservative forces under the party flag at the next election, a task of the greatest difficulty.

Mr. Wilson returned last night to Vancouver.

ADMIRALTY STATION.

Suwarrow Island on Pacific Cable Route Taken Over By British.

Information was received through the arrival of H. M. S. Torch at Auckland, New Zealand, shortly before the Moana left the Antipodes for Victoria, that the warship surveyed a portion of Suwarrow Island, on the Pacific cable route from Canada to Australia, and proclaimed it a British admiralty station, during her cruise.

Suwarrow Island is situated in the Pacific ocean, in 13 deg. 13 min. south latitude, 163 deg. 9 min. west longitude. It was annexed in 1888, in conjunction with Christmas, Fanning and Penrhyn Islands, in view of the possibility of their being utilized in connection with the Pacific cable, which will have a station at Fanning Island.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES
SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE, PIL COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.
Order of all chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Montreal, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England, or P. O. Box 2 Victoria, B. C.