

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1891.

NOT IN THE DARK.

We cannot imagine what the Select Committee of the House of Assembly to inquire into the causes of the strike in the Wellington collieries were thinking about when they objected to the appearance of the Messrs. Dunsuir before them by counsel. And we are more than surprised that they expected to make an inquiry of that kind a secret one. The dispute is one between the Union and the mine-owners rather than between the mine-owners and their workmen. But we see on the Select Committee two gentlemen who have made themselves prominent during the progress of the strike as representatives of the Union, Messrs. Keith and Forster. These members of the Committee cannot divest themselves of their Union membership or their union predilections if they would, and we have not heard that they have the slightest intention of endeavoring to do so. They propose to act in this union dispute as judge and jury, and, perhaps, witnesses, for aught we know to the contrary. The Committee, if constitutional, which we very greatly doubt, should be composed of men who are believed to be disinterested and impartial. But when two such partisans as Messrs. Keith and Forster are known to be, were placed upon it it did seem singular that any surprise should be felt when the Messrs. Dunsuir employed a lawyer to look after their interests.

The matter which the Committee has been employed to investigate is certainly a private one. That is a reason why it should not have been appointed at all, but not why it should constitute itself a secret inquisition. The Legislature, as every one knows, has great powers, as it ought to have, but it is not stretching its powers unduly when it appoints a committee to enquire into a dispute between a single private firm and its employees. If the Committee had been appointed to enquire into the management of all the coal mines in the province, no one would have any reason to object, but to pick out one coal mine for Parliamentary enquiry was, it seems to us, a step in the direction not of class legislation, but worse and more mischievous still, in the direction of personal legislation. What would be thought if the Legislative Assembly appointed a committee to enquire into the manner in which Ribbet & Co. conduct their business, or would single out the factory of the Ames, Holden Co., for Parliamentary investigation? Such intermeddling with men's private affairs by the Legislature would be regarded by the public as intolerable. A coal mine is not like a railway, a kind of quasi-public institution. Yet there have been strikes on railways in both Great Britain and America—strikes which were the cause of great loss and inconvenience to the public—still we do not hear of either the Parliament of Great Britain or the Congress of the United States interfering in any way, directly or indirectly.

It would, we think, have been infinitely better for the Legislative Assembly of this province to have allowed the mine-owners and their workmen, or the unions, to settle their disputes without interference by the Legislature. But, since the Assembly has seen fit to interfere, it is perfectly absurd to make the enquiry secret. The whole enquiry should be conducted in the face of day. Every question and every answer should be seen and heard by the public, and the people should see how the enquiry is conducted. Why the Committee should love darkness rather than light is a mystery to us. We think that they should court publicity. If any one has reason to complain of their business transactions being dragged before the public it is the Messrs. Dunsuir. But it appears that they expected, as a matter of course, that the enquiry would be public.

Who are the City Councillors? They are the servants of the citizens. They have, for convenience sake, been selected to represent and to act for the city taxpayers. They have no powers except those that they receive as the representatives of the citizens. The business they transact is not their own business, but that of those whom they represent. The citizens, therefore, have a right to hear and to see how that business is transacted. What secrets can the City Council have in their corporate capacity? None whatever. Their meetings should be open to the citizens and the public have a right to hear every word that is said at their deliberations.

It is on this principle that representative bodies in all British countries act. They do not hold secret sessions. The doors of the Dominion Parliament are open to everyone. Notice is given to the public of the meetings of all committees. Any one who passes through the corridors of the House of Commons, may see at what hours the different committees sit, and he can listen to the proceedings of all of them, if he cares to do so, and there is room for him in the committee room. The public, in the person of newspaper reporters, are not only admitted into the committee rooms but are expected to be there when important business is being transacted.

It is the name with the committees of the City Councils of the great cities. It is in this connection that the reporters get their information. They have places at the committee tables, and no one questions their right to hear and to take note of all that is being done. Such a thing as a secret session is never heard of.

Of course the business transacted is invariably legitimate. City Councils do not constitute themselves into star chambers or sewing circles to inquire in the dark into

the doings of those who are connected with them, or to tear the characters of absent persons to pieces. If the Council has a charge to make against any one it should do so openly, and in a manly fashion. It should take no notice of secret charges or whispered slanders. If a member sees fit to accuse any one within the jurisdiction of the Council of wrongdoing he should prefer his charge publicly and in the presence of the party accused. These are not the days in which a man can be denounced in secret session, and virtually tried and found guilty behind his back.

Our reporter did right, in the name of the public and in its interests, to protest against his exclusion from the Council meeting on Saturday evening. If there is a rule preventing the Council to hold a secret session it should be allowed to become obsolete. It is one of that kind of rules which are more honored in the breach than in the observance. The public, we repeat, have a right to know what the Council does, and the Council should be prepared as all times to take the public into its confidence. Particularly when the character and conduct of any one in the Council, or connected with the Council, are called in question, the doors of the Council chamber should be thrown wide open.

The Advertiser thinks that the government should be divested of the power to sell, and the only reason it gives is that the Government of Washington State cannot sell land. We do not know that the Legislature of Washington is infallible any more than our own. It may make blunders, and if it does not allow the State Government to sell land under any circumstances, we believe that it has made a mistake. We know that the Government of the United States sells land, and grants it in various ways.

The administration of public lands is, in a new country, a difficult and a delicate business. It is very seldom that the laws of such a country are perfectly satisfactory. We think that when the amendments proposed by the Government, modified as they, no doubt, will be in their passage through the Legislature, become law, the British Columbia Land Act will be looked upon by all unprejudiced persons as a fairly good one, and we have no doubt, but that the general opinion will be that the amendments now before the Assembly are all in the right direction.

The Marine Department Intend to Improve the Northern Pacific Coast. In the absence of the president, the vice-president of the Board of Trade, Mr. T. B. Hall, presided at a regular meeting of the council of that body, held yesterday morning. The attendance was fair and included Mr. H. C. Beeton, agent-general for British Columbia, who was present by invitation.

A letter was read from Mr. W. J. Dowler, city clerk of Victoria, accompanying a report presented by the Printing Board of the city council, in which it was stated that \$2,000 had been expended for advertising the city abroad, and the understanding that \$2,000 be contributed toward this same object, by the Board of Trade. This communication and report were discussed briefly, and it was decided to arrange a meeting between the Printing committee and the Aldermanic board and the special committee of the Board of Trade, to fix definitely upon the form the advertisement should take.

In reference to the improvement of navigation on the northern coast, with lights, beacons and buoys, the following communication, addressed to the board, was read: GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter directing attention to the aids to navigation required on the Northern coast, and to inform you that most of the buoys and beacons there mentioned have already been authorized, our agent in Victoria having been instructed to have them placed as soon as they are ordered. The same applies to the lights mentioned, and the engineer of the department, Mr. Anderson, is under orders to proceed to British Columbia, early in the spring, and will examine the several recommendations on the ground, and confer with the Board of Trade, and other interested parties, with a view of preparing an exhaustive general report on the requirements.

Have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, Wm. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine. Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C. The following is the list of lights, etc., recommended to the department by the Board, and referred to in the letter received. The list was prepared under the direction, and by the advice of Captains John Irving, J. T. Wallace, Wm. Colclough, S. Williams, James D. Warren, D. Wallace, J. Christensen, and Messrs. George Willis Croft and S. A. Spencer. The first portion includes only those most urgently and immediately required:

Light on "The Sisters." Beacon or light on east end of Lama passage. Beacon, at north entrance to Lama passage. Light on Wilke rocks. Buoy on eastern extremity of reef, Twiggell Islands. Beacon to mark bar at Masset. Beacon to mark bar entrance to Skidegate. The following, while also very much needed, give precedence to those enumerated in the foregoing list:

6. Forbidding residence by "agents" on pre-empted land. Changes are made in the bill in favor of the actual settler. In the first place it prevents competition by the mere speculator, by making it unlawful for the land to be occupied by the agent of the pre-emptor. It allows the pre-emptor six months in the year as leave of absence from his holding, instead of four as in the Act now in force.

The pre-emptor can get his land for one dollar an acre, payable in six years. During the first two years of his occupation he pays nothing, and he may be absent from the land for six months in the year if it is necessary for him to leave it to earn something for the support of his family and to pay for the land. He has six years in which to pay \$180, or at the rate of \$26.66 a year, and then the land belongs to him and his heirs forever. No one can say that these are hard terms and that the Government puts him to a disadvantage by requiring the capitalist to pay five dollars an acre on the installment. The capitalist does not get one year or one month in which to pay the purchase money. As soon as the survey is made and he knows what land he is getting he must pay the government every cent.

The Advertiser thinks that the government should be divested of the power to sell, and the only reason it gives is that the Government of Washington State cannot sell land. We do not know that the Legislature of Washington is infallible any more than our own. It may make blunders, and if it does not allow the State Government to sell land under any circumstances, we believe that it has made a mistake. We know that the Government of the United States sells land, and grants it in various ways.

The administration of public lands is, in a new country, a difficult and a delicate business. It is very seldom that the laws of such a country are perfectly satisfactory. We think that when the amendments proposed by the Government, modified as they, no doubt, will be in their passage through the Legislature, become law, the British Columbia Land Act will be looked upon by all unprejudiced persons as a fairly good one, and we have no doubt, but that the general opinion will be that the amendments now before the Assembly are all in the right direction.

The Marine Department Intend to Improve the Northern Pacific Coast. In the absence of the president, the vice-president of the Board of Trade, Mr. T. B. Hall, presided at a regular meeting of the council of that body, held yesterday morning. The attendance was fair and included Mr. H. C. Beeton, agent-general for British Columbia, who was present by invitation.

A letter was read from Mr. W. J. Dowler, city clerk of Victoria, accompanying a report presented by the Printing Board of the city council, in which it was stated that \$2,000 had been expended for advertising the city abroad, and the understanding that \$2,000 be contributed toward this same object, by the Board of Trade. This communication and report were discussed briefly, and it was decided to arrange a meeting between the Printing committee and the Aldermanic board and the special committee of the Board of Trade, to fix definitely upon the form the advertisement should take.

In reference to the improvement of navigation on the northern coast, with lights, beacons and buoys, the following communication, addressed to the board, was read: GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter directing attention to the aids to navigation required on the Northern coast, and to inform you that most of the buoys and beacons there mentioned have already been authorized, our agent in Victoria having been instructed to have them placed as soon as they are ordered. The same applies to the lights mentioned, and the engineer of the department, Mr. Anderson, is under orders to proceed to British Columbia, early in the spring, and will examine the several recommendations on the ground, and confer with the Board of Trade, and other interested parties, with a view of preparing an exhaustive general report on the requirements.

Have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, Wm. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine. Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C. The following is the list of lights, etc., recommended to the department by the Board, and referred to in the letter received. The list was prepared under the direction, and by the advice of Captains John Irving, J. T. Wallace, Wm. Colclough, S. Williams, James D. Warren, D. Wallace, J. Christensen, and Messrs. George Willis Croft and S. A. Spencer. The first portion includes only those most urgently and immediately required:

Light on "The Sisters." Beacon or light on east end of Lama passage. Beacon, at north entrance to Lama passage. Light on Wilke rocks. Buoy on eastern extremity of reef, Twiggell Islands. Beacon to mark bar at Masset. Beacon to mark bar entrance to Skidegate. The following, while also very much needed, give precedence to those enumerated in the foregoing list:

GOLD AND SILVER. The Annual Report of the Minister of Mines Presented Yesterday. In the annual report of the Minister of Mines for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1890, the total amount of gold produced in the province is valued at \$381,555, and of silver \$73,984. The yield of platinum for the season is estimated at \$4,500.

The products of the several mining districts are thus classified: Gold, Silver. Cariboo Division.....\$1,200 High Line Creek Division.....38,000 Queenella Mouth.....28,250 Kootenay Creek.....63,900 Kootenay.....35,000 Western Division.....57,400 Lillooet.....71,455 Yale.....9,000 Hope, Yale, Lytton Divisions.....17,000 Similkameen Division.....25,450 Total.....\$381,555 \$73,984

The returns from Cassiar had not yet been received. A total of 1,127 mining companies were reported to be working, the average number of white men employed at \$3.50 and \$4 per day during the year being 645. Seventeen dollars per ounce was the average value of the gold. The yield from the Toad Mountain sub-division was obtained from 110 tons of ore, and sampled from \$404 to \$414 for the year. The silver, and was calculated to be worth \$400 per ton. The respective value of each metal has not yet been made known; 1890 was a very favorable year for mining, the supply of water being ample, and the season being the most open known to miners during the past 16 years. On Wild Horse Creek, work was actively prosecuted until the 3rd of December. The average yearly production, per man, were higher than in any year since 1882.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COAL. The Industry of Coal Mining Growing Steadily Every Year. Hon. Mr. Robson, in the Provincial Parliament, yesterday, presented the report of the minister of mines for the past year, in a justification of the outrage on the Wellington colliery, and of the provisions of the Coal Mining Act, under the heading of "Snowballing Match."

The coal shipped from Nanaimo, Department Bay and Comox was exported chiefly to San Francisco and other ports in California. Shipments were also made to Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and to China and Japan (per C.P.R. steamers). Fuel has been supplied to H. M. Navy and to U. S. war vessels and revenue cutters. The ocean mail steamers and vessels calling for coal have also been supplied as usual.

The coal shipped from Nanaimo, Department Bay and Comox was exported chiefly to San Francisco and other ports in California. Shipments were also made to Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and to China and Japan (per C.P.R. steamers). Fuel has been supplied to H. M. Navy and to U. S. war vessels and revenue cutters. The ocean mail steamers and vessels calling for coal have also been supplied as usual.

The coal shipped from Nanaimo, Department Bay and Comox was exported chiefly to San Francisco and other ports in California. Shipments were also made to Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and to China and Japan (per C.P.R. steamers). Fuel has been supplied to H. M. Navy and to U. S. war vessels and revenue cutters. The ocean mail steamers and vessels calling for coal have also been supplied as usual.

The coal shipped from Nanaimo, Department Bay and Comox was exported chiefly to San Francisco and other ports in California. Shipments were also made to Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and to China and Japan (per C.P.R. steamers). Fuel has been supplied to H. M. Navy and to U. S. war vessels and revenue cutters. The ocean mail steamers and vessels calling for coal have also been supplied as usual.

The coal shipped from Nanaimo, Department Bay and Comox was exported chiefly to San Francisco and other ports in California. Shipments were also made to Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and to China and Japan (per C.P.R. steamers). Fuel has been supplied to H. M. Navy and to U. S. war vessels and revenue cutters. The ocean mail steamers and vessels calling for coal have also been supplied as usual.

the year, some of which would be on the way to its destination, only. I feel that having regard to the special circumstances of the coal industry of this province the above figures speak for themselves sufficiently without comment from me, other than if it had not been for the unfortunate diminution of the output and shipment of coal from the Wellington colliery during the latter part of the year, the year's totals would have been about a fifth as much more than they are, with a good market for the same.

The outlook for the year has been most promising that it has been my good fortune to expect to see the coal industry of this province on the port of Nanaimo as replete with shipping of every possible size, from the largest ocean ships and steam vessels to the small sailing craft and spacious barges, and the vessels of all sizes have been strained to the utmost to fill orders for the many comers. I need hardly say that the City of Nanaimo has been a large participant in this stream of prosperity that has visited the district, and I trust that it may long continue and increase.

TO THE EDITOR.—The Nanaimo Free Press, in its issue of the 6th, comes out with a justification of the outrage on the Wellington colliery, and of the provisions of the Coal Mining Act, under the heading of "Snowballing Match."

The coal shipped from Nanaimo, Department Bay and Comox was exported chiefly to San Francisco and other ports in California. Shipments were also made to Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and to China and Japan (per C.P.R. steamers). Fuel has been supplied to H. M. Navy and to U. S. war vessels and revenue cutters. The ocean mail steamers and vessels calling for coal have also been supplied as usual.

The coal shipped from Nanaimo, Department Bay and Comox was exported chiefly to San Francisco and other ports in California. Shipments were also made to Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and to China and Japan (per C.P.R. steamers). Fuel has been supplied to H. M. Navy and to U. S. war vessels and revenue cutters. The ocean mail steamers and vessels calling for coal have also been supplied as usual.

The coal shipped from Nanaimo, Department Bay and Comox was exported chiefly to San Francisco and other ports in California. Shipments were also made to Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and to China and Japan (per C.P.R. steamers). Fuel has been supplied to H. M. Navy and to U. S. war vessels and revenue cutters. The ocean mail steamers and vessels calling for coal have also been supplied as usual.

The coal shipped from Nanaimo, Department Bay and Comox was exported chiefly to San Francisco and other ports in California. Shipments were also made to Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and to China and Japan (per C.P.R. steamers). Fuel has been supplied to H. M. Navy and to U. S. war vessels and revenue cutters. The ocean mail steamers and vessels calling for coal have also been supplied as usual.

The coal shipped from Nanaimo, Department Bay and Comox was exported chiefly to San Francisco and other ports in California. Shipments were also made to Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and to China and Japan (per C.P.R. steamers). Fuel has been supplied to H. M. Navy and to U. S. war vessels and revenue cutters. The ocean mail steamers and vessels calling for coal have also been supplied as usual.

The coal shipped from Nanaimo, Department Bay and Comox was exported chiefly to San Francisco and other ports in California. Shipments were also made to Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and to China and Japan (per C.P.R. steamers). Fuel has been supplied to H. M. Navy and to U. S. war vessels and revenue cutters. The ocean mail steamers and vessels calling for coal have also been supplied as usual.

THE FUNERAL OUTFIT. TO THE EDITOR.—In your issue of to-day, a correspondent, signing himself "Truth," gives a short description of the disgraceful scene that took place at Northfeld while the funeral of the late Mr. E. Roberts was passing through said place on the way to Nanaimo cemetery, and while the mourners, clergymen and fellow workmen of the deceased were returning home to Wellington. Your correspondent might have added that while the women, girls and boys were so patriotically engaged, their husbands and fathers were standing by the roadside and in the doorways shouting to their fair and youthful warriors, "Give it to 'em and so the black-leg." Brave husbands and fathers, to ask their wives and children to do such mean work! Why should not these cowards themselves have stood forth and saved to have faced in conflict the non-Union men of Wellington? It is hardly worth while getting angry at these people, for they are scarcely worth the notice of a public analyst. Even a woman will turn away from the judgment has been passed by the law. It is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene.

TO THE EDITOR.—In your issue of to-day, a correspondent, signing himself "Truth," gives a short description of the disgraceful scene that took place at Northfeld while the funeral of the late Mr. E. Roberts was passing through said place on the way to Nanaimo cemetery, and while the mourners, clergymen and fellow workmen of the deceased were returning home to Wellington. Your correspondent might have added that while the women, girls and boys were so patriotically engaged, their husbands and fathers were standing by the roadside and in the doorways shouting to their fair and youthful warriors, "Give it to 'em and so the black-leg." Brave husbands and fathers, to ask their wives and children to do such mean work! Why should not these cowards themselves have stood forth and saved to have faced in conflict the non-Union men of Wellington? It is hardly worth while getting angry at these people, for they are scarcely worth the notice of a public analyst. Even a woman will turn away from the judgment has been passed by the law. It is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene.

TO THE EDITOR.—In your issue of to-day, a correspondent, signing himself "Truth," gives a short description of the disgraceful scene that took place at Northfeld while the funeral of the late Mr. E. Roberts was passing through said place on the way to Nanaimo cemetery, and while the mourners, clergymen and fellow workmen of the deceased were returning home to Wellington. Your correspondent might have added that while the women, girls and boys were so patriotically engaged, their husbands and fathers were standing by the roadside and in the doorways shouting to their fair and youthful warriors, "Give it to 'em and so the black-leg." Brave husbands and fathers, to ask their wives and children to do such mean work! Why should not these cowards themselves have stood forth and saved to have faced in conflict the non-Union men of Wellington? It is hardly worth while getting angry at these people, for they are scarcely worth the notice of a public analyst. Even a woman will turn away from the judgment has been passed by the law. It is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene.

TO THE EDITOR.—In your issue of to-day, a correspondent, signing himself "Truth," gives a short description of the disgraceful scene that took place at Northfeld while the funeral of the late Mr. E. Roberts was passing through said place on the way to Nanaimo cemetery, and while the mourners, clergymen and fellow workmen of the deceased were returning home to Wellington. Your correspondent might have added that while the women, girls and boys were so patriotically engaged, their husbands and fathers were standing by the roadside and in the doorways shouting to their fair and youthful warriors, "Give it to 'em and so the black-leg." Brave husbands and fathers, to ask their wives and children to do such mean work! Why should not these cowards themselves have stood forth and saved to have faced in conflict the non-Union men of Wellington? It is hardly worth while getting angry at these people, for they are scarcely worth the notice of a public analyst. Even a woman will turn away from the judgment has been passed by the law. It is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene.

TO THE EDITOR.—In your issue of to-day, a correspondent, signing himself "Truth," gives a short description of the disgraceful scene that took place at Northfeld while the funeral of the late Mr. E. Roberts was passing through said place on the way to Nanaimo cemetery, and while the mourners, clergymen and fellow workmen of the deceased were returning home to Wellington. Your correspondent might have added that while the women, girls and boys were so patriotically engaged, their husbands and fathers were standing by the roadside and in the doorways shouting to their fair and youthful warriors, "Give it to 'em and so the black-leg." Brave husbands and fathers, to ask their wives and children to do such mean work! Why should not these cowards themselves have stood forth and saved to have faced in conflict the non-Union men of Wellington? It is hardly worth while getting angry at these people, for they are scarcely worth the notice of a public analyst. Even a woman will turn away from the judgment has been passed by the law. It is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene.

TO THE EDITOR.—In your issue of to-day, a correspondent, signing himself "Truth," gives a short description of the disgraceful scene that took place at Northfeld while the funeral of the late Mr. E. Roberts was passing through said place on the way to Nanaimo cemetery, and while the mourners, clergymen and fellow workmen of the deceased were returning home to Wellington. Your correspondent might have added that while the women, girls and boys were so patriotically engaged, their husbands and fathers were standing by the roadside and in the doorways shouting to their fair and youthful warriors, "Give it to 'em and so the black-leg." Brave husbands and fathers, to ask their wives and children to do such mean work! Why should not these cowards themselves have stood forth and saved to have faced in conflict the non-Union men of Wellington? It is hardly worth while getting angry at these people, for they are scarcely worth the notice of a public analyst. Even a woman will turn away from the judgment has been passed by the law. It is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene.

TO THE EDITOR.—In your issue of to-day, a correspondent, signing himself "Truth," gives a short description of the disgraceful scene that took place at Northfeld while the funeral of the late Mr. E. Roberts was passing through said place on the way to Nanaimo cemetery, and while the mourners, clergymen and fellow workmen of the deceased were returning home to Wellington. Your correspondent might have added that while the women, girls and boys were so patriotically engaged, their husbands and fathers were standing by the roadside and in the doorways shouting to their fair and youthful warriors, "Give it to 'em and so the black-leg." Brave husbands and fathers, to ask their wives and children to do such mean work! Why should not these cowards themselves have stood forth and saved to have faced in conflict the non-Union men of Wellington? It is hardly worth while getting angry at these people, for they are scarcely worth the notice of a public analyst. Even a woman will turn away from the judgment has been passed by the law. It is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene.

TO THE EDITOR.—In your issue of to-day, a correspondent, signing himself "Truth," gives a short description of the disgraceful scene that took place at Northfeld while the funeral of the late Mr. E. Roberts was passing through said place on the way to Nanaimo cemetery, and while the mourners, clergymen and fellow workmen of the deceased were returning home to Wellington. Your correspondent might have added that while the women, girls and boys were so patriotically engaged, their husbands and fathers were standing by the roadside and in the doorways shouting to their fair and youthful warriors, "Give it to 'em and so the black-leg." Brave husbands and fathers, to ask their wives and children to do such mean work! Why should not these cowards themselves have stood forth and saved to have faced in conflict the non-Union men of Wellington? It is hardly worth while getting angry at these people, for they are scarcely worth the notice of a public analyst. Even a woman will turn away from the judgment has been passed by the law. It is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene.

TO THE EDITOR.—In your issue of to-day, a correspondent, signing himself "Truth," gives a short description of the disgraceful scene that took place at Northfeld while the funeral of the late Mr. E. Roberts was passing through said place on the way to Nanaimo cemetery, and while the mourners, clergymen and fellow workmen of the deceased were returning home to Wellington. Your correspondent might have added that while the women, girls and boys were so patriotically engaged, their husbands and fathers were standing by the roadside and in the doorways shouting to their fair and youthful warriors, "Give it to 'em and so the black-leg." Brave husbands and fathers, to ask their wives and children to do such mean work! Why should not these cowards themselves have stood forth and saved to have faced in conflict the non-Union men of Wellington? It is hardly worth while getting angry at these people, for they are scarcely worth the notice of a public analyst. Even a woman will turn away from the judgment has been passed by the law. It is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene, and it is a disgraceful scene.

intelligible outline of the various processes employed! How is this? Simply because such is not within the province of the Pharmacist, it is not his business! There is just as much sense in restricting the appointment of a public analyst to "chemists and druggists" as there would be the appointment of land surveyors or any other similar calling!

I fail utterly to see any good reason for this section appearing in the Act. All, and I also fail to fathom the meaning of this restriction. When a public analyst is appointed the best man available should be chosen. There are men of high scientific attainments in our midst, men who have devoted much time, and study and money in acquiring a sound knowledge of analytical chemistry, and should these be debarred from the chance of securing this appointment, the services of a skilled chemist just because, forsooth, he does not carry on business as a druggist! The notion is so absurd, I can not resist the temptation of calling your attention to it. Who is answerable for its insertion I know not. It is but one more of those blunders made by our legislators who will not take the trouble to inform themselves on matters concerning which they are in profound ignorance. In conclusion, I may say that in many parts of England the public analyst is also medical officer of health.

TO THE EDITOR.—Would you kindly allow me to say, to prevent misunderstandings, that the statement "with the understanding that they become self-sustaining enterprises, occurring in connection with the list of assisted charges, in your report of the recent meeting of the Presbytery of Columbia, refers only to the congregation of Langley. D. MacBain, Presby. Clerk.

TO THE EDITOR.—In the editorial columns of the Times I have frequently seen a quotation from Lord Alton of Liverpool, on "What is the tariff?" "It is a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet, that taxes your hat, your vest, your boots, your shoes, your coat, your trousers, and every implement which you use in your mechanical, mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take the laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily to benefit him, seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

TO THE EDITOR.—In the editorial columns of the Times I have frequently seen a quotation from Lord Alton of Liverpool, on "What is the tariff?" "It is a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet, that taxes your hat, your vest, your boots, your shoes, your coat, your trousers, and every implement which you use in your mechanical, mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take the laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily to benefit him, seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

TO THE EDITOR.—In the editorial columns of the Times I have frequently seen a quotation from Lord Alton of Liverpool, on "What is the tariff?" "It is a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet, that taxes your hat, your vest, your boots, your shoes, your coat, your trousers, and every implement which you use in your mechanical, mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take the laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily to benefit him, seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

TO THE EDITOR.—In the editorial columns of the Times I have frequently seen a quotation from Lord Alton of Liverpool, on "What is the tariff?" "It is a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet, that taxes your hat, your vest, your boots, your shoes, your coat, your trousers, and every implement which you use in your mechanical, mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take the laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily to benefit him, seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

TO THE EDITOR.—In the editorial columns of the Times I have frequently seen a quotation from Lord Alton of Liverpool, on "What is the tariff?" "It is a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet, that taxes your hat, your vest, your boots, your shoes, your coat, your trousers, and every implement which you use in your mechanical, mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take the laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily to benefit him, seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

TO THE EDITOR.—In the editorial columns of the Times I have frequently seen a quotation from Lord Alton of Liverpool, on "What is the tariff?" "It is a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet, that taxes your hat, your vest, your boots, your shoes, your coat, your trousers, and every implement which you use in your mechanical, mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take the laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily to benefit him, seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

TO THE EDITOR.—In the editorial columns of the Times I have frequently seen a quotation from Lord Alton of Liverpool, on "What is the tariff?" "It is a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet, that taxes your hat, your vest, your boots, your shoes, your coat, your trousers, and every implement which you use in your mechanical, mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take the laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily to benefit him, seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

TO THE EDITOR.—In the editorial columns of the Times I have frequently seen a quotation from Lord Alton of Liverpool, on "What is the tariff?" "It is a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet, that taxes your hat, your vest, your boots, your shoes, your coat, your trousers, and every implement which you use in your mechanical, mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take the laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily to benefit him, seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

TO THE EDITOR.—In the editorial columns of the Times I have frequently seen a quotation from Lord Alton of Liverpool, on "What is the tariff?" "It is a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet, that taxes your hat, your vest, your boots, your shoes, your coat, your trousers, and every implement which you use in your mechanical, mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take the laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily to benefit him, seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

TO THE EDITOR.—In the editorial columns of the Times I have frequently seen a quotation from Lord Alton of Liverpool, on "What is the tariff?" "It is a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet, that taxes your hat, your vest, your boots, your shoes, your coat, your trousers, and every implement which you use in your mechanical, mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take the laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily to benefit him, seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

TO THE EDITOR.—In the editorial columns of the Times I have frequently seen a quotation from Lord Alton of Liverpool, on "What is the tariff?" "It is a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet, that taxes your hat, your vest, your boots, your shoes, your coat, your trousers, and every implement which you use in your mechanical, mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take the laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily to benefit him, seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

TO THE EDITOR.—In the editorial columns of the Times I have frequently seen a quotation from Lord Alton of Liverpool, on "What is the tariff?" "It is a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet, that taxes your hat, your vest, your boots, your shoes, your coat, your trousers, and every implement which you use in your mechanical, mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take the laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily to benefit him, seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

TO THE EDITOR.—In the editorial columns of the Times I have frequently seen a quotation from Lord Alton of Liverpool, on "What is the tariff?" "It is a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet, that taxes your hat, your vest, your boots, your shoes, your coat, your trousers, and every implement which you use in your mechanical, mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take the laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily to benefit him, seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

TO THE EDITOR.—In the editorial columns of the Times I have frequently seen a quotation from Lord Alton of Liverpool, on "What is the tariff?" "It is a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet, that taxes your hat, your vest, your boots, your shoes, your coat, your trousers, and every implement which you use in your mechanical, mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take the laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily to benefit him, seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

TO THE EDITOR.—In the editorial columns of the Times I have frequently seen a quotation from Lord Alton of Liverpool, on "What is the tariff?" "It is a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet, that taxes your hat, your vest, your boots, your shoes, your coat, your trousers, and every implement which you use in your mechanical, mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take the laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily to benefit him, seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

ating that an inspector to investigate. no clue concerning the robbery. Over twenty posses, were out,