"CANADA FOR THE CANADIANS."

The Toronto Globe has a vigorous article upon this theme. The Colonist has an editorial paragraph in its issue of August 31st, from which we quote as follows: "For ourselves we would like to go a little further and say Canada for British subjects—the principle is sounder If a man wants to live in Canada and enjoy all the benefit of its laws and the advantages of developing its great resources he ought not to remain a foreigner." Just so. But how long is it since the Colonist has changed its views, for it has been from the first advocating unrestricted immigration of coolies to help us out in our colonizing scheme and other "schemes" not under that "head." It is not long since the Colonist told us we had no right to discriminate between Chinamen and European races. European nationalities have never overcrowded our labor market; the Chinese on the other hand have been flocking into British Columbia in thousands. But that by the way. It pleases us to read the noble sentiment expressed by the Colonist, "Canada for British subjects." Nothing should be allowed to thwart the laudable aspiration. We shall be quite content if British Columbia will be preserved for Europeans. We have no fault to find with white races of equal civilization to our own.

DIFFERENT METHODS.

There is apparently a marked difference in the methods of the British and American commissioners on seal life. As soon as the American commissioner arrived at Seattle he gave his views and conclusions to the press, and they were published far and wide. The British commissioners arrived in Victoria on Monday, and although interviewed by the press of the city they politely declined to say anything about their investigations. They were courteous and most anxious to accommodate the reporters, but they would not state their opinions on seal life or indicate in the slightest degree the tenor of the report they intended to make to their government.

Which method is most to be admired? Which is most in keeping with the proprieties. These commissioners were sent out by their two governments to collect evidence to be used in court to strengthen or sustain the contentions of their respective claims. But before the tribunal sits the witness for the American government gives his evidence to the public, while the British commissioners decline to say anything. The object of the American expert in publishing an ex parte statement may have been to create a public opinion in favor of the American contentions which would have a favorable effect on the ultimate decision. That would be "smart," but it would not be considered honorable or in keeping with diplomatic usages.

A. B. C. OPPORTUNITY.

The Winnipeg Free Press calls attention to opportunities which seem to be neglected by the farmers of Manitoba and the fruitgrowers of British Columbia. They are the production of eggs in the prairie province and the shipment of fruit from this province. Strange to say, Winnipeg is importing a carload of eggs per week, and later in the season poultry will be brought from the east in enormous quantities. This does seem very much like carrying coal to Newcastle. But the "opportunity" in which our province is most concerned is the possibilities of Manitoba as a fruit market. The Free Press says: "Another problem is presented for the consideration of our British Columbia cousins in the fact that their fruit comes to our market in a thoroughly bad condition. An improvement is visible this year in the mode of packing, but in spite of that hundreds of cases arrive in a condition quite unfit for market, and have to be given or thrown away. It may be that the moist climate in which this fruit is grown affects its keeping qualities, or it may be that the time and mode of picking and packing have something to do with it. But no time should be lost by British Columbia growers in studying these questions thoroughly and meeting all the conditions necessary to secure a market. The opportunity is ripe and will not bear much waiting. The same remarks apply in a less degree to Ontario fruit. Improvement is noted in the packing, but the fruit is not received in satisfactory condition. The secret of success in export trade is not alone in the quality of the article as it is harvested by the grower. It lies principally in its condition as it reaches the consumer. It is to him all must cater, no matter what his fancies may be. Successful farming nowadays needs the exercise of intelligence and judgment. The successful farmers are those who exercise these qualities."

We believe that an intelligent and persistent effort is being made by British Columbia fruitgrowers to meet the requirements of the Manitoba market. The fruitgrowers' associations have done a great deal already to spread information among fruitgrowers about packing fruit, the varieties most in demand, etc. They have still a great deal to do, no doubt, for the growth of a new industry and the inculcation of new methods are, like the trees that are the foundation, necessarily slow of growth. The Manitoba market for fruit will probably belong to British Columbia fruitgrowers, and the fault and loss will be theirs if they do not retain it. But, as we have said, we believe they are alive to the situation, and that with the more intelligent and more scientific fruit-farming now being practiced, the future of the industry in British Columbia is full of promise. Even Manitoba did not reach twenty million bushels in a year.

DOING GOOD WORK.

According to the Colonists's report the Empress of China was detained six hours at quarantine while the second class passengers and their baggage were being put through the germ-killing process. The ship was at the same time subjected to the usual disinfecting operation. Our contemporary admits that while the quarantine regulations are as strict as ever, "they are not nearly so vexatious to passengers," "and that the work is done much more expeditiously and rapidly than could formerly have been expected."

The time taken at quarantine may have been six hours, although we were told it was less. However, if the average delay to the Empresses is not greater than that neither the steamship company nor the passengers will have any just cause for complaint. As the Colonist says, considerable improvements have been made at William Head, and the appliances and buildings are now in a better condition than ever before to handle a large number of passengers. When Dr. Watt took charge there was absolutely nothing in the shape of disinfecting appliances save a shed containing a chamber for super-heated steam. Baths were given in a common washtub, and there was only one in the building, while the unfortunate bathers were compelled to dress in the open air. It was a most providential thing that while thus wretchedly equipped—and it was in that condition from the time the buildings were erected until a few months ago—it was never necessary to deal with a large number of suspects. Nothing but a miracle would have saved this city and Vancouver from epidemics of smallpox had the criminal indifference in respect to the station's equipment been continued. It is far from being perfect yet, and there is much still to be done to make our first line of defence as strong as it should be. Dr. Watt has worked unceasingly to bring the station up to its present condition, and in a few months more, if sufficient appropriations can be obtained, the William Head quarantine station will be able to cope with any possible emergency. It will then be a pretty safe defence against infectious diseases attacking us from the direction of the sea. And we repeat that so long as the Empresses and other steamers are detained but a few hours—and it is not likely that in ordinary cases longer time will ever be taken—no person will have any cause to complain about the enforcement of our quarantine regulations.

BISHOP LEMMENS.

The sudden death in Guatemala of Rt. Rev. Bishop Lemmens, of Victoria, will be deplored by our citizens generally and, irrespective of their denominational differences. Bishop Lemmens was a zealous worker in the cause of his Master. When he succeeded Bishop Seghers—who, it will be remembered, was murdered in Alaska—he came splendidly equipped, by training, temperament and devotion, for the work of his high office. Bishop Lemmens was as a priest a missionary; and as bishop his zeal in spreading the teachings of his church among the Indians of British Columbia and Alaska continued unabated. His great executive ability was displayed in a marked manner by the success which attended his efforts to build a cathedral in this city; for it is largely due to his individual labors that that splendid edifice now adorns our city. Bishop Lemmens was most unassuming and unobtrusive; he was tolerant of the opinions of others; always more willing to do a kind act than to engage in useless polemical controversy; and as a man and a clergyman was a fine type of the Christian gentleman. His missionary duties called him frequently and for long intervals away from Victoria, and he was in consequence not as well known personally in the community as he otherwise would have been. But those who knew him best loved him most. His death will be a severe loss to the church and a deep personal affliction to the clergymen who served that church under his wise administration.

STRATHCONAN AND MOUNT ROYAL.

When Sir Donald Smith was raised to the peerage it was expected that his title would have been Lord Glencoe, but it appears that the fierce Highland clan that guards the honor and the fame of that renowned Scottish battle-field objected to the use of the name by one who, whatever his other qualifications, was not of the manor born. That may or may not have been the reason why the title of "Glencoe" was not conferred upon the eminent Canadian; but whatever the cause it is, we think, a matter for regret that one of the most memorable episodes of Scottish history was not embalmed in the peerage by one so worthy of the distinction and whose character and life would bring no discredit to the name. The title, it seems, is to be "Strathconan and Mount Royal." It is a far cry fram the northern Highlands to Montreal, but the association of names representing places so distant will be at least a new feature. "Strathconan" is in the innermost and wildest depth of the northern Highlands, at the foot of the hills called Scour Vuillen in Ross-shire. The Conan runs into the Cromarty Firth. "Mount Royal" is the hill on the slope of which Montreal is built and from which the city takes its name. Thus Sir Donald will unite in his new title the country of his birth and the country of his adoption, and as a peer of the realm will bring no discredit to either.

THE BY-LAW.

We confess to some surprise in regard to the result of the voting yesterday. We thought the number of people in favor of the by-law was greater than the ballot has indicated, and that if the by-law did not carry that it would be defeated by but a small majority. The wheelmen worked energetically and no doubt polled as large a vote in favor of the by-law as it was possible to obtain. The result is significant. The citizens of Victoria are opposed to borrowing money for street work of a temporary character. They may, indeed, be also opposed to increasing the city debt for permanent improvements, for the hard times of the past four or five years and the difficulties experienced by many in paying taxes, which would not be considered high in good times, have made them cautious in incurring new liabilities. During the "flush" times of five or six years ago every loan by-law was endorsed by the people; now they are quite as unanimously defeated.

Those who supported the by-law were undoubtedly actuated by a sincere desire to benefit the city. And the same, we think, can be said of those who opposed it. But the two sides took directly opposite roads to reach the same destination. In the long run we believe it will be found that the majority were right, and that good roads—permanent pavements and sidewalks—will be secured more quickly, and of a character more in keeping with the necessities of our city, by the course emphatically endorsed by a large majority of the ratepayers.

A CLONDYKE BABY.

The Times has been favored with clippings from a London paper which describe the Clondyke family, beginning with the "First Baby," the "Second Baby," and so on to the "Sixth Baby." "The Fifth Clondyke Baby" is the one in which British Columbia is most concerned, since it is the only company floated in London to exploit the Yukon gold fields, and incidentally to exploit the pockets of the British investor, which has a British Columbia directorate. The names of the local directors are J. H. Turner and C. E. Pooley, premier and president of the council, respectively, in the British Columbia government. The extract refers to this baby as follows:

"This venture is catch-penny, if not impudent, at the outset. * * * To us over here the Hon. J. H. Turner is of no more importance or better known than the chairman of the Brixton vestry; the Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., may be but on a par with the ordinary barrister-guinea-pig over here. * * * This mode of inducing subscriptions can add little to the fame of the premier and president of the executive council of British Columbia. * * * On the contrary it is likely to bring them into disrepute in a country where their fame is so far unknown."

This is severe, but not too severe. The premier is simply trading upon his office. As a private citizen he has a right to be a director in any company he pleases to associate himself with, but as premier he has not. A law should be passed by the legislature prohibiting the use of official names in private advertisements. As things go now it is a scandal and disgrace. The premier has no more right to use his official title to boom the stock of private company than he has to use the seal of the province or the provincial coat of arms on private documetns.

The Colonist evades the point made against Mr. Turner and the other members of his cabinet who find official titles in demand by company promoters. It says: "There is no valid reason why public men should not engage in any private business except that of contracting with the government of which they are members." That is true, but it does not meet the case. Mr. Turner and Mr. Pooley, as private citizens, may engage in an legitimate business they please. They may purchase stock in mining companies, manufacturing enterprises, or general business ventures of various kinds. Mr. Turner, for instance, has been a stockholder in a fruit preserving company, and no one has ever questioned his motive for engaging in the enterprise. His field for investment, or speculation of any kind, is not necessarily narrowed "because he occupies an official position." It is the use of his name and his official title for the purpose of giving respectability and financial standing to a company which is appealing to investors for subscriptions to its stock that is taken exception to.

Instead of twenty-eight or thirty million bushels as first predicted, the Manitoba crop will be about twenty-one million bushels. The other grains will yield another twenty million bushels. With wheat at a dollar, Manitoba will come out all right—better than Clondyke.

Now we did not suggest that the Vancouver World had any outside entanglements. That paper was commended for its frank and fearless denunciation of Mr. Heinze's "affinities," which we inferred, for reasons given, might include one or two members of the British Columbia government. The World, at all events, hit Mr. Turner very hard over Mr. Heinze's shoulder, and we are pleased to see that it does not shirk responsibility for so doing. Referring to the Times article, the World says: "It (the Times) can rest assured that in criticizing Mr. Heinze and his railway projects we did so regardless of either the federal or provincial governments, or those in affinity with those bodies." The World, as we have stated, was hewing to the line regardless of where the chips fell. Certainly it is not its fault if the local government got hurt.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, will be in Victoria on September 21.

The caretaker at the Isolation Hospital, after an experience of a few months, is ready to sympathize with Robinson Crusoe and ask with him, "O! Solitude, where are thy charms?" The solitary confinement having become unbearable, Mr. Collier has resigned and the city is now in seach of a man who can talk to himself and feel interested, tell himself jokes and laugh at them, and generally esteem himself the only fit company in the world. For a man built that way and who is not afraid of microbes there is a job waiting.

"It is not right for a cabinet minister to use his name and office to bolster up a fraudulent concern; but there is no objection to a cabinet minister accepting a directorate in a legitimate enterprise. It does not follow that an enterprise is not legitimate because a cabinet minister is a director. The contrary is the reasonable inference. The conception of the honesty of public men, which the Times entertains, is unique."—Colonist.

Let our contemporary come to the point. Does it approve of the practice, used with such deadly effect during the booming of Kootenay mining companies, of placing the names and official designations of cabinet ministers in public advertisements for the purpose of assisting the sale of stock in companies that own absolutely nothing? Does it think it right that the words "Premier of British Columbia" should be used to guild the bait which is dangled before the eyes of the ignorant and credulous?

D. Lorne McDougall, auditor-general, in a paper read before the British Association, said that when a public servant got a pass or other favor from a railway or other corporation he need not think it was on account of personal admiration or affection; it was because it expected through him to get favors of some kind from the government. For holding this opinion we observe the Montreal Gazette classes Mr. McDougall as a "dissenting Liberal." The Liberals as a body "dissent" from their political opponents on the question of "passes," and there is little doubt that the practice will be legislated against by the present Liberal parliament. Either railway transportation for public servants and members of parliament should be made free by law or "dead head" tickets should be prohibited.

On the authority of Col. Baker the Vancouver World contradicts "the statement circulated concerning the expression attributed to him while at Revelstoke last week, that Hon. Mr. Davie, in a weak moment, said that his government would take action looking to the protection of the river bank there from inroads being made on it by the stream." The World also interviewed the minister on his Kootenay tour and elicited the following:

"In the reports of the alleged interviews published in the press I am credited with statements I did not give utterance to. One newspaper representative at Nelson I found to be the most aggressive person I ever came across. The readers of the World, said the Colonel, can readily understand the nature of the questions he asked me when I state that he so far forgot himself, or he was so entirely ignorant of his duties and what constituted gentlemanly behaviour, as to actually ask me the question if I considered Hon. Mr. Eberts fully qualified to discharge the duties of attorney-general for British Columbia? This, however, is but on a par with many others enquired into."

It is an extraordinary thing that the Kootenay papers cannot report the ministers' words as the ministers want them reported. Mr. Martin, in a moment of weakness, unbosomed himself to a Nelson reporter and subsequently took it all back. Col. Baker, at Revelstoke and at Nelson, met and talked freely with the same ubiquitous individual, and with the same result. It is apparent that there is something unreliable in Kootenay—when cabinet ministers are there. Kootenay reporters may sometimes err, but their mistakes are generally the fault of the persons interviewed. They never deliberately misrepresent.

They All Come Back

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this great medicine keep up while others come and in a short time go out of sight entirely. To

"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured more sickness, and made more happiness through restoration to health than any other medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

COL. BAKER IN NELSON

The Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines, Minister of Education, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Thinks Kootenay "Has No Kick Coming" Against the Provincial Government.

(From the Nelson Miner, Aug. 28.)

Colonel Baker, the minister of mines and education, is touring Kootenay, and was in Nelson last Thursday.

It is not often that the trail blazers of this district have an opportunity to bend the knee to this remarkable personage, and it is simply disgraceful that the common rascals who pay more than one-eight of the provincial revenue should fail to give him a royal reception. Where were the brass bands, the carpeted platforms, public addresses, banquets and speeches of praise for the man who presides over a department that is to the people of Kootenay the most important branch of the public service? Where was the delegation of horny-handed miners shouting a welcome until they were hoarse? Is not Kootenay the mainstay of British Columbia; is not our mineral wealth the talk of the civilized world? Pray, who brought about this prosperity?

If the truth must be told, there was no public welcome. Instead of a merchants' reception committee, our business men were figuring how they might best maintain their credit with the wholesalers of Victoria and Vancouver, and at the same time carry the indebtedness of the struggling claim holders. If those who are not familiar with Kootenay want to know where were the undaunted prospectors, they have only to climb the mountain sides and penetrate the dense tangle of the forest in the vicinity to find them building trails and hewing out paths at their own expense and cursing the minister of mines and his miserable, incompetent colleagues.

It might be asked, why did not the little school children exhibit some evidence of esteem towards the mighty minister of education? There is absolutely no reason why they should. While the illustrious colonel stalked about the city or lounged on the veranda of the Hotel Phair, basking the while in the smile of Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, the little tots were waiting idly for educational facilities that have been so long denied them.

When a representative of the Miner met Col. Baker, the member for East Kootenay acknowledged that he had much to say regarding the political situation. A conversation followed, and the colonel kept his word. He talked a whole lot, but his remarks were of no particular interest, and, for the most part, were so stamped with "ambiguities," that for a while his auditor was in doubts as to whether the speaker was dealing with the shortcomings of the government or giving a brief outline of his B. C. Southern railway charter. Evidently Colonel Baker is not much of a hand at extemporizing. Before certain pointed questions were asked, he talked in exactly the same strain that he had adopted to gull the Rossland Miner on the previous day. He seemed to have little speeches committed to memory in just such a way as he learned to deliver his extremely trying oration on bimetallism, and endeavored to show that "Kootenay had no kick coming," as Mr. G. B. Martin would say.

Col. Baker commenced by saying that he thought the financial condition of the province was in a thoroughly satisfactory condition, and referred to the present price of British Columbia securities as proof of the correctness of the assertion. Asked if he considered the mortgage land tax should be repealed, he said he was not prepared to discuss the question and would rather leave it for the next session of the legislature. Asked if he upheld the $5 tax on those who simply worked for wages in precious metal mines, he commenced to talk about the mining committee of the local parliament and refused to say whether or not he favored its repeal. Questioned as to the probability of the present administration making the coal barons of Vancouver Island pay their quota of taxes, he said no single class should be subjected to special legislation, and did not deal with the matter further. The colonel thinks that Kootenay has been very well treated by the government. He said, in effect, that in the early days of this district the amount of the government expenditure in Kootenay had exceeded the receipts, and if the receipts now far exceeded the expenditure it was only fair in the long run.

Colonel Baker said he considered the Cassiar land and railway act a piece of excellent legislation. He believed that a prospector who is thereby compelled to have Mr. Cohen's syndicate as a partner to the extent of a one-half interest has all that should be desired by any man. It was suggested that all the prospectors are not poor and that most of them desired to choose their partners.

Col. Baker said he had no intention of resigning, and believed that Messrs. Turner and Martin were his friends.

He disclaimed all intention of moving the government offices from Fort Steele to his new townsite of Cranbrook.

The colonel defended Attorney-General Eberts. He thinks Mr. Eberts is a hard working servant of the people whose office hours are entirely consumed in attending to the duties of his department. He commenced to explain why Mr. Eberts fails to plead cases for the crown and why the deputy attorney-general has to employ an assistant when prosecuting criminals, but did not finish.

Col. Baker had to depart before he could find time to defend the government's railway policy, or discuss redistribution, the condition of the civil service, the failure to appoint a mining inspector, Oriental immigration, land grants and the numerous other little things that the people would like to have his opinion about. He said he was sorry this could not be done for the press, but he had to catch the boat for Kaslo.

If Canada is going to be isolated on this continent, it will be a case of "splendid isolation."—Toronto Globe.

THE DUNCAN RIVER COUNTRY.

Trail, Aug. 27.—John McLin, one of the best known mining men in the camp, has returned from the Duncan river country, to the north, where, in company with Aarm Edge, he has been developing some rich properties. He has been at work on the Carl group, in Carl Basin.

Mr. McLin says the entire Duncan river country is in shipping ore from the grass roots, and is but ten miles from transportation. In addition to silver, he says, there is a great deal of copper in sight, and on one claim, staked in 1892, is a ledge of grey copper and galena running 25 per cent. copper, $16 in gold and 120 ounces in silver. He says there are good trails all through, and that they will be shipping ore out of it by July next. A wagon road is to be built from Placewell to the mouth of Hall creek, and then up to the head of Carl Basin.

MR. SPEAKER SPEAKS

Through the Columns of the Grand Forks Miner, but Eschews Politics.

The Prospects of Boundary Creek—The Genial Optimism of Mr. Higgins.

(From the Grand Forks Miner, Aug. 31.)

Hon. D. W. Higgins, speaker of the house, is in the city, having arrived Thursday evening from Fairview, where he has mining property which has been claiming his attention. Mr. Higgins' last visit to Grand Forks was on December 8th of last year, and in the short time which has elapsed between that date and this, the appearance of the town has materially changed. In speaking of the improvements, Mr. Higgins said:

"You have had good growth, but it is not what it should have been. I believe that had not the subsidy of $4,000 per mile been defeated in the assembly, Grand Forks would to-day have 1,200 more inhabitants than what she now possesses. That was a sad blow to all this section, but one from which it will recover with the advent of railway transportation.

"There is bound to be a city here. As I came in from Fairview over that long, tedious drive through woods and over hills, and came into view of this grand valley, with its stretches of prairie lands, yellow fields, in which the grain was standing in shocks, pretty country homes, nestling in green clumps of trees, and beyond them the town of Grand Forks marking the junction of the two great waterways of this section, I was more than ever impressed that here is the ideal locality for a city. Back of all this natural beauty is a wonderful mineral resource which, however, will be forced to lie dormant until the means are furnished for transportation.

"I see by your paper that Hon. G. B. Martin said in the course of his remarks here last week that Mr. Graham, the member for this district, moved the amendment that killed the railway bill. This statement was no doubt an unintentional error on the part of Mr. Martin. This motion was not made by Mr. Graham, but by another member of the opposition. It was, however, supported by Mr. Graham.

"No, I know of nothing new on the railway question beyond what has appeared in the daily papers. Mr. Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific, is, I understand, coming to visit Grand Forks, and you can get from him all the railway news there is.

"I don't want to say anything about politics. I didn't come here on a political mission, and it is too early in the day to be discussing political issues. Let us stick to mining for a while yet, and, above all, let every man, woman and child pull together for a railway. That is one factor that is absolutely essential to the development of this section. Locally it doesn't make much difference where the road comes from or who builds it.

"During my trip here I was particularly pleased with what I saw at Fairview. In spite of the intensely hot weather, mining was, and still is, being prosecuted extensively in this camp. The Smuggler mine is doing good work now, its owner having recently cleaned up $1,560 in gold on the plates after an 18 days' run, with the gold in the boxes and concentrates still to be secured. This ore yields $17 in gold to the ton, and, considering the enormous amount of ore in sight, it is a big proposition. The Tin Horn property has been opened up by three tunnels with good results. A stamp mill on this claim will be running within three weeks.

"Building in Fairview is progressing, and I should judge it has a population of 400 at present."

"What is your opinion in regard to dividing Yale district?"

"That is a question which is being considerably agitated all over the district, and I believe that the division will be accomplished. Where the line will be drawn I cannot say. The district is undoubtedly too large at present."

Mr. Higgins represents Esquimalt in the legislative assembly, of which he has been a member for the past thirteen years. Since 1890 he has been Speaker of the house, having been three times given this honor by a vote of acclamation. He is one of the pioneer residents of the province, having come to Vancouver Island forty years ago. Naturally he has an unlimited fund of historical, political and social anecdotes which enhance the attractiveness of his exceptional conversational powers.

"I WILL BE HERALD."

In Letting the World Know What a Poor Catarrh Sufferers Have in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

John E. Dell, of Paulding, O., says of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "I was a sufferer from chronic catarrh. I was advised to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It worked a great cure in me. I had almost instant relief. It is the best remedy I ever tried for this disease. I will do all I can to make its excellent qualities known to those suffering as I did.

For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

WHERE IS MR. EB

Mr. Speaker Higgins Has to en Out a Collec of Voters,

Who Announced That Close the Voters' List Revision.

(From the Grand Forks Miner

The visit of Mr. Higgins Forks at this time is most for by this visit he is enabled a service for the people of that will be appreciated by It consists of straightening culiy relative to the voters' according to the construction ris, has been closed, thus s from voting at the next elect number of men who have ch place of residence lately. The ing to Mr. Higgins, will be vote, providing they conform legal provision which is set f following letter, received to- Miner from Hr. Higgins:

Grand Forks, Aug. 27, 1897.— itor of the Miner.)—My attentio called to the following notice corder's office in this city:

"Memorandum—The next cou sion will be held on Monday, t of August next. After revisi will be closed and such list voters' list for the ensuing ye tion to have names placed on list must be sent in to the coll days before being entered on the Chap. 38, B. C. Con.)

L. NO Collector of Votes for the East Yale Electoral District."

The statement by Mr. Norris revision the list will be closed list will be the voters' list for year," is incorrect. The syste tration in force in this provin tinual. It is true that a court is held in August of each yea lists are never closed. Any du person may send to the collect in the district in which he resi plication to have his name pla voters' list, and after the name plicant shall have been posted of two months without an obje ing been filed the collector is insert the name on the voters' Chap. 38, B. C. Con.) There thing as a "closed" list under If Mr. Norris' construction were no names could be added after each year, and thousands of voters would be disqualified at election.

If collectors in other districts read the law similarly there end to the confusion, disappoin illegality next year.

Immediate steps should be tak perly instruct Mr. Norris and collectors who may labor under misapprehension.

D. W. H

BROOKS NOT GUILTY OF

Chief Charged With Hasty Causing His Arrest

Rossland, Aug. 30.—There sufficient evidence to convict, Brooks, charged with arson, w dismissed by Magistrate Jord new evidence was introduce prosecution, and the defence deem it necessary to submit dence. Mr. McLeod showed by secution's witnesses that Brook the habit of using the passage others had been seen groping the fire; and that the fact o going to his room was the best in the world that he did no the crime. Mr. McLeod adv theory that the fire was of origin. He defied anyone to sta Barney Truckey slept and tel certain door opened or shut, were dozens of doors surrou place where he slept. He furt ed that the fire might have bee ering for hours before being by Truckey. He showed by that the employees had been in of throwing matches, cigars a ette stumps on the floor, and that carelessness on the part one caused the fire. He laugh match theory, and thought t hasty in arresting on such slig mation.

SMUGGLING BY WHOLE

Charges of Collusion by Cust ficers Cause a Stir at Tow

Port Townsend, Aug. 31.— and social circles of this pla shaken from stem to stern to-da arrival of the Tacoma Ledger c a sensational exposure of allege cdness on the part of the cus ficers here. The article in the purported to have been sent f as a special, but in reality wa ten interview with a special agent and Chinese inspector Ledger says it is probable that will be issue by the United St thorities within a few days for rest of several persons in the Sound customs district for comp the illegal landing of Chinese United States. It is also probab drag-net, which has been put i tion by the government, will bri in its entanglements persons of ence in political and social life parts of the state.

For several months it has been ter of more or less publicity unusually large number of Chine been passed into the United through this port. Investigation ernment officials, it is said, sho there has not only been wholesal gling of Chinese, but a large am contraband goods of various ki been brought into the United through this port.

It is estimated that more tha Chinamen have entered this por the past six months. Nearly Chinese who desire to enter the States describe their occupations chants, but it is a well known f less than ten per cent. of the to ber who enter are engaged in le mercantile pursuits. Collector S accounts for the large number tries at this port during the p years by the fact that the C Pacific railroad, which formerly