MR. M'INNES AND MR. TURNER.

There have now been several interchanges of compliments between Mr. Turner and other members of his government and the Messrs. McInnes, and we think the demand which the private secretary of the Lieut.-Governor makes in the Times to-day is not an unreasonable one. Mr. Turner should either produce the correspondence, if there has been any, or substantiate in some way the facts to which he has so often referred or forever keep silence in regard to the alleged negotiations to which he and his colleagues in the government have so often alluded. If he fails to do this the public can but draw their own conclusions. As Mr. McInnes says, there is no use mincing matters. Some one is "prevaricating," and as it is not a private matter, the public should know who it is. If the ex-Premier is not prepared to go farther than he has yet done, he should never have made such charges, and while no doubt his friends will still maintain that he has a good case, his action will cause the unprejudiced to conclude if there were negotiations of the character he claims they must have contained something not exactly creditable to him as Premier or he would have no hesitation in laying all the facts before the people.

Mr. McInnes claims that Mr. Turner made no reference to the allegations which he now makes against the Lieut.-Governor in the memorial which was presented to the Governor-General, and in that contention he is right, but in the return to Parliament in which the memorial was incorporated the following note from Mr. Turner to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor appears:

"On Monday, 18th July, 1898, Mr. T. R. E. McInnes, Your Honor's private secretary, called on me at my office in the treasury. He spoke of the letter of July 14th from the Lieut.-Governor to me, in which the Governor gives his reasons for not signing Fauquier's appointment, etc. He (the private secretary) said that he had written that letter. He said that Your Honor considered that the result of the elections generally was against the government, and therefore no new appointments should be made, and no special warrants drawn. He then went on to say that there was a method by which I could secure a strong government, that owing to the fact that some parties who had taken a very active part against the government in the late elections being somewhat nervous now about the real position of affairs in the province, particularly with respect to the preponderance of Mainland influence and the consequent danger of the rights of the Island being neglected, they, or he, had arrived at the opinion that it would be well to back me up by support from some of the members who had been elected to support the opposition; and he desired to let me know that his brother, W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., could carry out an arrangement of that kind. He (W. W. B. McInnes) was prepared to resign his seat in the Commons and enter into local politics. He was really a friend of mine, and fully supported most of my policy, more particularly that of railways, agriculture and finance. He would, however, want a seat in the cabinet, and if I were inclined to give him that he was quite sure he could bring over two of the present opposition Island members to my support in addition to his own. This would give me, in the event of Cassiar being favorable to my government, at least 21 or 22 government supporters, and I should, he thought, have little difficulty in getting over one or two more, thus securing a good working majority. A few days after Mr. W. W. B. McInnes called at my office and discussed the situation on the lines suggested by his brother, Your Honor's private secretary, and confirmed the statements made by the latter. Mr. W. W. B. McInnes subsequently had other interviews with me on the same subject in my office, and negotiations have practically continued until the present time. Your Honor will observe that such representations from such a quarter necessarily required serious consideration on the part of the government, and I was surprised to receive Your Honor's letter, inasmuch as it placed an entirely new complexion on the whole situation.

LABOR REPRESENTATION.

It has been contended that the conditions which result in the election of men known as "Labor" representatives to the parliaments and assemblies of our land are abnormal; that if the body politic were in a healthy state there would be no need, and therefore no demand, for class representation, and that men would secure the suffrages of the electors not because they were laborers, mechanics or followers of any particular profession, but because they possessed the confidence of the community and it was felt that the interests of all classes were safe in their hands. There is certainly a great deal in these contentions, and probably when the day of ideal conditions has arrived and selfishness and greed have disappeared from the earth we may attain to the lofty plane which looks so beautiful away in the dim distance, but in the meantime we must accommodate ourselves to the circumstances as we find them. The population of British Columbia in the future must in the very nature of things be largely made up of miners and laboring men, and that class of people will undoubtedly have a large influence in shaping the legislation of the province. In the contest now going on there are a number of labor candidates in the field, and while the contingent which will take its seat in the House is not likely to be very strong, it will grow and in time may become a body of considerable importance. Those who have followed the career of the leader of the labor element in British Columbia know that he is not a blatant demagogue of the red, roaring anarchist type so common in the United States, but a conservative, reasonable, safe, intelligent, broad-minded man, and withal one of the best and most convincing debaters that has ever sat in the assembly. Here is an extract from one of his speeches, and from what he said on this and on other occasions it is clear that Mr. Ralph Smith cannot be set down as a "dangerous" man:

In his conversation with Dunsmuir that day he had been told by Dunsmuir himself that he came very nearly running aginst him in this city, at the solicitation of a large number of men, among whom were some miners, who objected to Smith because he had the "big head." Now, there were not very many miners in Nanaimo who would be small enough to do that.

Voices—We know them all.

As for getting the big head, he didn't know why that should be so. He was no richer and certainly no prouder, and any prospects he might have of the responsibilities of office only served to impress him with the conviction of his own defects, and a humble regard for the high importance of official position. If he thought that 25 per cent. of the miners of Nanaimo would crawl into a hotel with Dunsmuir and make that proposition to him on such grounds he would resign his position at once.

He had transacted the miners' business during the time he had been their agent in a manner that he was prepared to discuss in the open light of day at any time and any influence he had in the country to-day was due to his disposition to be reasonable and not a demagogue. He had every consideration for the claims of capital and was not in any sense disposed to ask for labor any more than her just deserts, and that he wanted in the right way; not by the rifle, but by the power of united effort and reason.

If the claims of this province with respect to the special legislation, which had been disallowed, were placed before authorities in a reasonable manner he was convinced that their claims would be granted, but when one starts out on the warpath and brandishes a red flag in the face of those from whom he expects a patient and friendly hearing, we cannot wonder that the authorities are afraid of him and refuse to consider the question in the same friendly spirit which they otherwise would. But when we send the brains of the province back and lay the matter before them in a reasonable way these men will surely grant our request.

We stand for reason, we stand for loyalty, and these men with whom we have to deal at Ottawa and London are the same reasonable, loyal men as ourselves. Joe Chamberlain is surely as honorable as Joe Martin, and it is sacrificing our cause at the outset to approach these men with a rifle and sword when they should be approached with a cool head and a reasonable presentation of the justice of our cause.

He was prepared to use all his influence in this way, but he was not prepared to shoulder a gun and demand what he was convinced could be obtained in a constitutional way. So firm was he in this opinion that if the Ottawa authorities failed to do what they ought to in this matter he was disposed to think there was something wrong with the representation. If the British North America Act is not broad enough to allow the kind of legislation we want, let us attack that and continue our efforts until all constitutional means have been exhausted.

Neither did he believe in making it a political issue. It was too serious a matter for that. Send our strongest men back and present the case to the authorities in a friendly, reasonable way and say "these are the sentiments of the people of British Columbia," and he felt sure the legislation would be passed.

NEW LIGHT.

The Winnipeg Tribune claims to be a Liberal paper, yet it did its best to defeat a Liberal government in Manitoba, and undoubtedly it was largely due to its efforts that the Macdonald administration was enabled to take office. It has apparently had new light on the political situation at home, and as it appears to be the mouthpiece of a wing which also desires to compass the defeat of the Dominion government it is sincerely to be hoped that it will commune with itself with regard to Federal issues and admit that its course has been a mistaken one all round. In regard to the report of the commission which was appointed by the Macdonald government to inquire into the financial condition of the province of Manitoba the Tribune says:

The report of the financial commission, of which so much has been heard, does not bear out the sensational rumors that have been current as to the startling disclosures to be made. It turns out to be a sort of auditors' report. * * * It had to say what the financial position of the province was, as shown by the books of the treasury department, and to report on how the administrative business of the province had been carried on by the various department. No government, of course, is perfect, but the report seems to us to be negative evidence that on the whole, the executive business of the departments was well and economically managed. The fact that the new government and its supporters, though they have indicated their anxiety to be economical by cutting down their own sessional indemnity and by abolishing the salaries of two of the ministers, are yet unable to make reductions to any large amount in the ordinary expenditure of the departments, seems good evidence that the charges of gross extravagance or incapacity in executive administration were not well founded. When the Greenway government came into office twelve years ago, it was able to make a sweeping reduction. The new government have faithfully carried out pledges in reducing the sessional indemnity of members and in having only three salaried ministers, and have thus effected an appreciable saving, but in the regular expenditure of the departments they seem to have found that the preceding government had been managing affairs almost or quite as economically as is possible, the cost of living there to-day warrants the hon. gentleman in what he is doing. I think it is discouraging to the civil servants. If you have one man paid $150 more for doing the same amount of work in Ottawa than another man is paid in Winnipeg, you render the latter dissatisfied. I think it is a wrong principle, and I am opposed to any discrimination in favor of any portion of Canada, whether Winnipeg or British Columbia."

Col. Prior then interposed and tried to set his leader straight and to draw from him something which might be of use to him in the coming elections in Victoria, but it was no use. Sir Adolphe may be a carpet knight, but in this case he stood to his guns, concluding the debate with the following parting shot:

Does not the hon. gentleman think that this is really a bad principle? I cannot at all understand why a man living in Winnipeg should get more salary than a man living in Ottawa. You discriminate in favor of a man who is living in Winnipeg against a man who is living in Ottawa. The point I want to make is that I do not see any reason why there should be a difference in the pay of a man living in Winnipeg from the pay of a man living in Ottawa.

The Postmaster-General—What does the hon. gentleman propose?

Sir Adolphe Caron.—If you have a man living in Ottawa who receives $500 and a man in Winnipeg who is doing the same work as the man in Ottawa, I would give him $500 and nothing more.

A CHALLENGE TO MR. TURNER.

To the Editor: This morning's Colonist reports Mr. Turner as having said at last night's meeting in the Opera House, referring to his old charge against myself: "The elections had resulted in a tie, and on the 14th July, just after the elections, the Governor refused to sign warrants for moneys voted by the House, also to sign the orders for some appointments. On the 18th July, however, the letter of Mr. T. R. E. McInnes had been written to Mr. Turner, opening up the negotiations above referred to." In my letter to the Victoria Times of the 26th May last I contradicted this resurrected lie of Mr. Turner's, closing my letter with the following challenge: "I hereby challenge Mr. Turner, or any one else, to publicly produce any letter or letters whatsoever in possession of himself or his friends, or any evidence of any nature whatsoever, in any way substantiating or supporting the above charge." That challenge I repeat. Let Mr. Turner give to the press the alleged letter of the 18th July, or any letter "opening up the negotiations above referred to." There is but one of two things now, Mr. Editor, Mr. Turner is lying in this matter or I am. If such a letter or letters were written then I am a liar; if they were not, then Mr. Turner is a liar. There is no use in mincing words about it—it is one thing or the other. And I again challenge Mr. Turner to publish this mysterious correspondence that he has so often referred to of late; that he intimates he has up his sleeve, but is careful never to produce. Now is the time Mr. Turner—show up or for decency's sake shut up.

T. R. E. McINNES.

June 5th, 1900.

DUNSMUIR AND THE CHINESE.

The Times has received numerous letters referring to the announcement of Mr. Dunsmuir that he proposed to exclude all Asiatics from the mines under his control, questioning the good faith of the mine owner, and complaining of the action of the paper in commenting favorably on his proposal. With the motives of Mr. Dunsmuir we have nothing to do; we have to deal and comment upon facts. He says that in the interests of the province and of himself he has arrived at the conclusion which is now general in British Columbia: that the presence of the Chinese is inimical to material progress, and that as far as he is concerned as soon as he can secure white men to take their places he will discharge them. Now, the question is, knowing the history of the man and that of his predecessor, is there reason to believe that he will not keep his promise? We confess we do not for a moment doubt that in a short time there will be no Chinese employed underground in the mines of the Dunsmuir company, and we also hope that an agreement may be reached whereby there will be none but white men employed on the surface also. The principle for which the Times has been contending for years being thus acknowledged, how is it possible for us to do otherwise than speak favorably of the action of Mr. Dunsmuir and point out what it means for the island of Vancouver and British Columbia generally? We urged the passage of the Coal Mines Regulation Act which was before the Legislature at the last session and pointed out what a disastrous thing it would be for the city of Nanaimo if in self-defence the New Vancouver Coal Company were compelled to resort to Oriental labor in their mines, and certainly if it would be a calamity to have white men displaced by Chinamen in one instance it must prove a blessing to have five hundred Mongolians removed in another and an equal number of white consumers take their place.

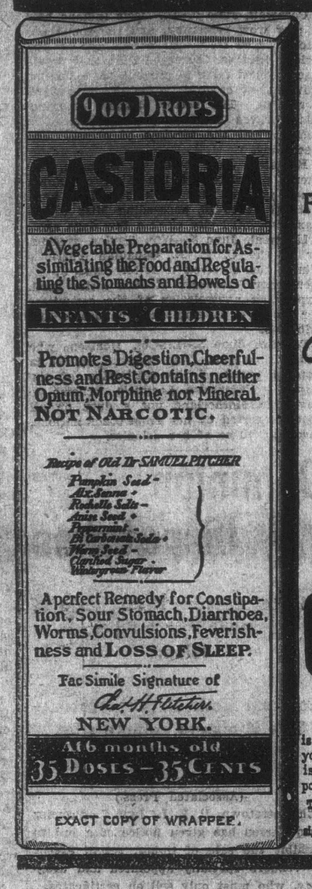
CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

Dominion government civil service employees in British Columbia have reason to remember Sir Adolphe Caron, who under the late Conservative government was Postmaster-General of Canada. They will remember what a difficult matter it was to convince him that there was any difference in the cost of living in the East as compared with the West. It was thought he had received light on the subject, but it seems, judging by a recent discussion in the House of Commons, that he is either too indolent or too thoroughly convinced that because an opinion is his it must necessarily be right. This imperturbable, impassive gentleman is still high in the councils of the Conservative party, although he has evidently been too much bored by the action of the people in turning such an exquisite as he out of office to take a very active part in the discussions in parliament. At any rate, the member for Three Rivers was leading the Conservative opposition in the House a week or so ago when the question of the extra allowance to employees of the government in the West came up. The discussion arose over the request of the Postmaster-General for an additional allowance for S. J. Carter, and some other employees of the postoffice department in Winnipeg, to cover the extra cost of living in that city as compared with Ottawa. Other members of the opposition promptly raised an objection to this, but the chief obstructionist was the leader of the Conservatives, who persisted that he could not see any reason why the extra allowance should be made: that living could not in these days of railway communication possibly be more costly in one part of the Dominion than in another, and he would like to know, you know, if the living was to continue increasing in cost along with the growth of the business of the department. It was in vain that the Postmaster-General expostulated with Sir Adolphe, and even Col. Prior brought his heavy guns to bear on the position of the carpet knight from Quebec; he had fortified himself for the fight by years of long-range observation and he did not propose to capitulate. He said that the civil servants themselves did not understand why one man should be paid more than another and that, "with the facilities they have for communication, living in Winnipeg is not more expensive than it is in Ottawa, Toronto or Montreal."

Mr. Mulock said in reply to this sage observation:

"I beg to say that the hon. gentleman is in error. The difference in the cost of living was recognized by my predecessors, but not sufficiently recognized. They allowed 10 per cent. but we have increased the provisional allowance to $10 per month for persons whose salaries do not exceed $800. Before making that change, I made careful inquiry and became satisfied that in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia the cost of living is very much in excess of what it is in the older settled parts of Canada.

"Sir Adolphe Caron—I admit that when the country was undeveloped, or less developed than it is to-day, we made a difference in the salaries. But I do not see how the hon. gentleman can argue that the expenses of living at the present time are greater than they are in the East. A loaf of bread is not worth any more there than it is down here, nor is a pound of beef. Rents are much higher in Ottawa and Toronto than they are in Winnipeg. I have lived for weeks in Winnipeg, and I do not believe that



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sible that the state department in assuming this attitude is influenced by a desire to set an example to some other powers whose actions are not believed to be entirely disinterested.

WILL GO ON THE LIST.

Appeal in the Nelson Voters' Case Allowed This Morning.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, June 5.—The appeal in the Nelson voters' list case was allowed this morning by the Full court, Justice Walkem, dissenting. This decision means the putting on of 565 disputed names at Nelson, a prohibition order from which was obtained from Mr. Justice Drake. The appeal was then taken on behalf of the returning officer. Costs were given with the appeal, but the matter was finally left for settlement until late this afternoon.

Colonel Worsnop has received orders that the Vancouver and New Westminster military companies will attend the Esquimalt mobilization on July 1st and 2nd.

COMOX DISTRICT.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

The marriage took place on Friday evening at Courtenay hotel of C. Lippiatt, the proprietor, and Miss Forrest, of Vancouver. Rev. Menzies officiated A dinner and dance followed.

The Celestials at Comox mines are in great fear at the prospect of no more work.

H. M. S. Arethusa is in Comox for target practice.

NATIONAL NEGRO PARTY.

(Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, June 6.—The first steps looking to organization of a national negro party have been taken in this city by prominent negroes, bishops, ministers, editors and lawyers. At a meeting it was decided to place a presidential ticket in the field with negro candidates. An executive committee has been appointed to draw up a call for a convention.

OFFICIALS FOR ALASKA.

(Associated Press.)

Dubuque, Iowa, June 6.—Geo. C. Perry, of Dubuque, has been appointed United States marshal for Alaska. He was several times chairman of the Congressional committee. It is also stated that Geo. Crane, of this city, Senator Allison's former law partner and twice postmaster of Dubuque, will be Federal judge of Alaska.

R. Sargent and Mrs. Field, of Hazleton, B. C., who are among the few who have this year descended the Skeena river, are guests at the Dominion.

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Very truly yours, ALPHEUS GAUTHIER.

Price $1, Six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

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No. 155.

Certificate of the Registration of an Extra Provincial Company.

THE AINSWORTH MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

(Non Personal Liability.)

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the Ainsworth Mining & Smelting Company as an Extra Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897."

The head office of the Company is situate in the Bailey Building, Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of the captial of the Company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in the town of Ainsworth, British Columbia, and J. W. Smith (Notary Public), whose address is Ainsworth, British Columbia, is the attorney for the Company, and said attorney is not empowered to issue or transfer stock. The Company is especially limited under Section 56 of the said Act.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

The objects for which the Company has been established and so registered are: To carry on the business of mining, milling, smelting, and reduction of ores of all kinds; to work, operate, buy, sell, lease, locate, acquire, procure, hold, and deal in mines, metals and mineral claims of every kind and description in the United States of America and the province of British Columbia, Canada; and to carry on and conduct a general mining, smelting, milling, and reduction business; and to purchase, acquire, hold, erect, and operate electric light and power plants for the purpose of mining and treating ores, and for the purpose of furnishing lights and creating power for all purposes; and to bond, buy, lease, locate, hold ditches, flumes and water rights; and to construct, lease, buy, sell, build, and operate railroads, ferries, steamboats, tugs, tramways, or other means of transportation for transporting ore, mineral and other materials; and to own, bond, buy, sell, lease and locate timber and timber claims; and finally to do everything consistent, proper, and requisite for the carrying out of all the aforesaid objects and purposes in their fullest and broadest sense, within the territory heretofore mentioned.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand nine hundred.

(Seal) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

"THE BENTLEY" AND "M'GREGOR" MINERAL CLAIMS

Situate in the Victoria Mining Division of B. C. Where located: In Sections 6, 7 and 71 Goldstream District, Vancouver Island.

Take notice that I, Benjamin Williams, Free Miner's Certificate No. 28838B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1900.

B. WILLIAMS.