

A TERRIBLE DEED.

For the third time during the last thirty-five years a President of the United States has been shot down in cold blood by the hand of a cowardly assassin, President McKinley was shot to-day while entering the Temple of Music, at the Pan-American Exhibition, two bullets taking effect in his body. The circumstances attending on this national tragedy, let us broaden the point of view, this world-wide calamity, are unknown, but no matter what they may be, whether the murderer prove to be a madman irresponsible for his acts, or a disappointed and demented office seeker, or the vile tool of a vile conspiracy, no matter who or what he be, his deed will stand out for all time as perhaps the most stupendous and unpardonable crime of the opening years of the twentieth century. One cannot contemplate, without fears for the future of government and society, this crime against free institutions and our boasted civilization. President McKinley, one of the people, as the chosen head of the Great American Republic occupied one of the proudest positions in all the world, and we believe he adorned it by faithfully doing his duty and discharging the high functions of the office. That he should be brutally assassinated, before the eyes of the nation, is simply incomprehensible. The act, surely, was the work of an imbecile and madman. Let us hope that no sane American has committed this terrible deed.

AN EXCUSE.

In its leading editorial this morning the Colonist, in justifying the advent of Mr. Brown, tells those government supporters who rebelled on the railway policy that that act of insubordination cost them their lives. The explanation is given in cold type and without a sign of regret; indeed, the Colonist seems to damn the bridge that carried it and its party, up to that time at all events, over the stream. It says:

"When a member of the legislature takes a course which shows that he has withdrawn his confidence from his parliamentary leader, he has no reason to expect that leader to continue to repose confidence in him. There must be some mutuality about these things. The gentlemen, who withdrew their support from Mr. Dunsmuir at the only critical period of the session, have no reason whatever to complain because they have not been taken into consideration in the reorganization of the cabinet rendered necessary by Mr. Turner's resignation, and it was perfectly logical and reasonable for Mr. Dunsmuir to reorganize the cabinet, when those gentlemen, who were led by their support of his policy to stand by him, preferring the success of that policy to such chances of political gain as might have been brought about by the defeat of the government."

The Times is not authorized to speak for those supporters of the government who showed their independence last session on the railway policy. We thought then, as we think now, that they were actuated by correct motives in opposing the monopolization of transportation facilities, which the government was attempting. They were right in doing so, and were right to remain with their party to keep it right if they could on that question. Loyalty to one's party friends is, next to loyalty to principles, the most admirable characteristic of an honest politician. These men tried in this matter to be loyal to both particulars. Having done their duty to their party as well as to the country, it must now seem to them the supremest kind of ingratitude to be told by the Colonist that they were then secretly labelled for the guillotine, and that the excusing party hid his time to suit his own purpose. In so far as Mr. Brown's views are in accord with the Premier's on that one question there is no inconsistency in the alliance. But there is only that one plank. There are other questions on which the views of the Premier and his new colleague are wide apart. We have but to recall the political history of Mr. Brown, from the days he entered the House as a member of a so-called "independent" party down to the present moment to discover many lines of cleavage between the champion of anti-Mongolian views, equality of taxation, the rights of labor, etc., and the leading representative of the interests opposed to the popular demands. There never has been any sympathy between the two men, no bond of union, no common ground on which they could meet. They have been the very antitheses of each other, and mutually hated and contemned, with all the bitterness of extremists, the views held by each other. Mr. Dunsmuir, it is true, was not a contemporary of Mr. Brown during the years that the latter was making his reputation as a reformer with socialistic tendencies, but is he not the heir to the party and the principles so valiantly opposed by the new minister. If there is one principle on which these two men can unite there are a dozen on which they must still be at absolute variance. It is because of these facts, and also because Mr. Brown has "righted" on the one question, that the Colonist simply to tell the protesting supporters of the government that their defection on the railway question is justification for the alliance just formed. It may be a minor cause, but there are other and more potent reasons which will all come out in good time.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

The Liberal Association of Ashcroft, at a meeting held last week, passed a resolution as follows: "That owing to the largely increasing population in British Columbia, the growing needs of the province, the large extent of territory to be administered, the distance from the seat of government, the need of constant advocacy of our claims, the adequate understanding of our resources, it is absolutely necessary that British Columbia should have a representative in the Dominion cabinet at Ottawa, and that a copy hereof be sent to the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

The British Columbia arguments in favor of representation in the cabinet are fairly and concisely stated. They might well be made stronger and be put with more emphasis, but a modest presentation of the case will be quite as efficacious in securing a removal of the province's greatest grievance. Were the West as a whole adequately represented in the cabinet, it would not be so bad, but with but one cabinet minister for Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, who is invested with the responsibilities of the largest department of the government, the case becomes infinitely worse. Mr. Sifton is an able minister. He will act whenever he has decided on the best course to pursue, and it does not take him long to make up his mind. But Mr. Sifton is alone in the cabinet, and responsible for the legislation of that enormous territory. Again, Mr. Sifton is a Manitoba man, well informed as to the requirements of the West, but his sympathies—we can say this without being misunderstood—will, unconsciously perhaps, be with the great country between the lakes and the mountains. But the question need not be argued; it requires but to be stated to be proved. The Premier recognizes its force and is prepared, we believe, when the opportunity offers, to call a British Columbia representative to his assistance. When "the opportunity" shall offer is the problem that should be answered. The supply of cabinet material in the Eastern provinces is inexhaustible, while the demands of their politicians for recognition are persistent and unceasing. Little Prince Edward Island loses a seat by the retirement of Sir Louis Davies, and his two "pretenders" spring up in a night ready to champion the rights of the island to perpetual representation in the government. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have already three seats, but blue-nose modesty does not quench their abounding aspirations for another. When it comes to wanting a thing and generally getting what they want, there is no portion of this wide Dominion can compare with the Maritime Provinces of the Atlantic coast. The "opportunity" will offer for British Columbia when the Premier makes it. It will be useless to wait until individual claimants are satisfied; the crop is a marvelously productive one. The real claimant is the province whose interests require the presence in the cabinet of one of its public men to aid the government with advice that can only be given by one familiar with the situation, and in small as in large affairs. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be well advised to seize the first "opportunity" and one will occur in a few days with the retirement of Sir Louis Davies, and bend it to his will—his will being, as we think it is, the recognition of British Columbia to representation in the cabinet.

THE POSITION STATED.

The Nanaimo Herald, which is published specially in the interest of the Nanaimo miners and of Labor generally, has an unpleasant habit of plain-speaking—that is, it is unpleasant to those spoken of. The Herald describes the political position, in its own trenchant style, with great accuracy: "Just as he betrayed the Semlin party, in the spring of last year, Mr. Joseph Martin, according to his own statement betrayed his faithful followers last session. He admits that the opposition was at one time strong enough to defeat the Dunsmuir administration and with a brutal frankness he declares that he and his friends, seeing no reason why that should happen, deliberately prevented it. To-day he is a confessed supporter of Premier Dunsmuir and has finally abandoned the position of leader of the opposition which he has so long assumed. "The formation of the Dunsmuir government was the result of a coalition of various factions with the express object of keeping Mr. Martin's hands off the reins of government. In throwing over his supposed supporters last session and submitting his proposed legislation to Mr. Martin, and in taking a leading role in the cabinet the Premier has been recreant to the trust which was reposed in him, while Mr. Martin, who stood for everything that is anti-Turner and anti-Dunsmuir, in assisting the Premier in his schemes to divide the province between the C. P. R. and the companies he himself is interested in, has proved himself a traitor to his own friends." The Herald has a right to speak for Labor, since it has been established and is conducted by the Labor Union of Nanaimo. This fact gives its utterances greater significance than they would otherwise have, and indicates in so far as the Labor vote of Nanaimo district is concerned that it will be solidly against the government.

INGENUOUSLY HONEST.

The Times has always held that the Hon. Mr. Wells was an honest and capable minister. It has no reason to change its opinion. In fact it thinks that Mr. Wells is too honest—for the company he is keeping. His ingenuous frankness to the Vancouver interviewer shows that he will never be able to hold his own with the plotters that are likely soon to surround him. Language, Mr. Wells thinks, was given to a politician to express his thoughts, and therein he is mistaken. Among other things, he is reported to have said that Mr. Martin's vaulting feat was nobody's business but Mr. Martin's. That is a view that language should have suppressed. That "Mr. Martin had no sinister motive in view," that anyhow "he does not cut any ice," and that "some people like him too seriously," may be all true enough, but they are the expressions of a minister without guile, and altogether innocent of "the tricks of the trade." At this critical time, when anything is possible, the Chief Commissioner will best keep himself out of the awful tangle by imitating the silence of Mr. Eberts, who always has the appearance of possessing the wisdom of the serpent with the innocence of the dove. Mr. Wells should "say nothing but saw wood."

THE COLONIST SAYS EDITORIALY THIS MORNING:

"Mr. Joseph Martin's position in regard to the government was not stated in last night's Times quite accurately. The idea which Mr. Martin desired to express was that he will not under any circumstances whatever accept a portfolio in Mr. Dunsmuir's cabinet, although he will give that government his entire support. The Colonist does not even qualify its statement by saying that Mr. Martin requests it to make the correction; it speaks from its own knowledge and as the avowed organ and mouthpiece of the gentleman whom it attacked with studied virulence and vindictiveness only a few months ago. That, however, is only one incident in a stupendous mass of inconsistencies. The statement of Mr. Martin's position as given by the Colonist will be accepted for the time being, or until it is found expedient to change it. The statement of Mr. Martin's position by the Times last evening, given by himself, was up to that hour absolutely correct. The Colonist cannot understand that there are degrees of confidence in a government; perhaps it will also dispute that there are grades of subservency to

A GOVERNMENT. However, the point is immaterial. The diagnosis of the Colonist may pass for what it is worth. The Times gave an independent support to the Dunsmuir government up to the time it went wrong on the transportation question, when it assumed a more independent position and freely criticized and condemned its policy. Mr. Brown supported the government's railway policy, so that in taking in that gentleman one was not of confidence in the government on that question is only emphasized and made stronger.

R. L. Richardson, of Winnipeg, recently unseated as member for Lisgar, in trying to canonize himself does not meet with any support from the Colonist, who advises "Rich" to suppress himself just a little. The Colonist does not know the insuperable difficulty in the way of the late member for Lisgar. A man who takes an eight and a quarter cannot cover himself with a six and seven-eighths.

While unable to place our entire confidence in the Dunsmuir government we have no hesitation in extending to the Premier our sincere sympathy. If he can evince a stable government out of the present discordant elements, and at the same time allay public excitement and give this unhappy province political peace, he will not have lived the life of a Premier in vain.

Mr. Joseph Martin is imitating the strategy of that famous warrior, Capt. Bolognini, and is going to defeat the whole government army, or at least capture its position on the installment plan. Two victories are already won, and the key to the situation is practically in Joseph's hands. He will unlock the citadel when it suits his purpose.

Mr. Joseph Martin says the deal with Mr. Dunsmuir was made last session. He sold the goods to the Premier and they are now being delivered. These are not Mr. Martin's words, but their purport is the only possible interpretation of the interview with Mr. Martin wired to the Colonist from Vancouver. Will the Colonist please loan the Times the use of its files for the last two years? We want to refresh our memory about what it said about Mr. Martin, Mr. Brown, et hoc genus omne. At the same time our ever-giving night inform "where he is at" just now.

Nothing that the Times has said about the latest combination is inconsistent with its cordial approval of the retirement of the late Premier minister, W. W. The Herald has a right to speak for Labor, since it has been established and is conducted by the Labor Union of Nanaimo. This fact gives its utterances greater significance than they would otherwise have, and indicates in so far as the Labor vote of Nanaimo district is concerned that it will be solidly against the government.

A Run Down System

SHOWS THAT THE BLOOD AND NERVES NEED TONING UP. This Condition Causes More Genuine Suffering Than One Can Imagine—How a Well Known Exeter Lady Obtained a Cure After She Had Begun to Regard Her Condition as Hopeless.

(From the Advocate, Exeter, Ont.)

"A run down system!" What a world of misery these words imply and yet there are thousands throughout this country who are suffering from this condition. Their blood is poor and watery; they suffer from aching and aching headaches; they are unable to obtain restful sleep and the least exertion greatly fatigues them. What is needed to put the system right is a tonic, and experience has proved Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to be the only never-failing tonic and health restorer.

Mrs. Henry Parsons, a respected resident of Exeter, Ont., is one of the many who have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Having tried so many medicines without receiving benefit, I was not easily persuaded, but finally I consented to give the pills the trial. To my surprise and great joy I noticed an improvement in my condition before I had finished the first box, and by the time I had taken four boxes of the pills I was fully restored to health. I no longer suffer from those severe headaches, my appetite is good, I am in better spirits, and I feel like a new woman. All this I owe to that best of all medicines, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I strongly urge other sufferers to give them a trial.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recognized the world over as the best blood and nerve tonic, and it is this power of acting directly on the blood and nerves which enable these pills to cure such diseases as locomotor ataxia, paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatitis, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous indigestion, chronic constipation, grippe, palpitation of the heart, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or can be had by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box. Six boxes will be sent for \$2.50. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

20 YEARS OF VILE CATARRH Wonderful Testimony to the Curative Powers of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Chas. O. Brown, journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from throat and nasal catarrh for over 20 years, during which time my head has been stopped up and my condition truly miserable. Within 15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I obtained relief, and in three days almost, if not entirely, cured me." 50 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co., and Hall & Co.-1.

DIVERSE VIEWS ON THE WAR IN AFRICA

METHODIST DELEGATES MADE FIERY SPEECHES

Another Noisy Session of Conference in London—Discussion Closed Without Any Conclusion Being Reached.

London, Sept. 5.—Most of the time of today's Ecumenical Methodist conference was taken up by reports on the progress of Methodism in the United States and Canada, Mexico and South America. The proceedings were delivered by an ardent pro-English speech followed by Rev. Joseph Gibson, of Ingersoll, Canada. He defended the action of the British in South Africa, amid frequent interruptions from British delegates, one of whom finally declared if Mr. Gibson proceeded he would have to be answered in a controversial strain, as he was voicing sentiments by no means shared by many present, whereupon the chairman ruled Mr. Gibson out of order. Rev. J. F. Goucher, of Baltimore, read a paper on "The present position of Methodism in the western section."

Rev. J. D. Hammond, of Nashville, Tenn., reported on Methodism in the south, and Rev. W. Johnson, of Belleville, reported for Canada. Discussing the present position of Methodism, Rev. D. Eckles, of Kingswilliamstown, Cape Colony, went into the relations between the South African natives and the Europeans. He said he believed the war would purify the administration of the natives.

Bishop Hartzel, missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in South Africa, said that the present time was the beginning of another empire of Anglo-Saxon civilization. The war was merely an incident. Dr. Leonard, of New York, thanked God for what Great Britain was doing in South Africa and expressed the hope that the war would soon end with the Union Jack floating over the land. Impassioned plea of the colored bishop, W. W. of Jersey City, he declared that there was a systematic effort on foot on the part of the white members to destroy the good opinion which the English people had of American negroes. He recapitulated the lynching figures of the year 1900, and declared that, though eleven negroes had been lynched, in only eleven cases had assault on white women been proved. The bishop's asseverations on negro morality elicited loud cheers from the English part of the audience, and several of the many Southern delegates went out, while others did not conceal their disagreement with the speaker.

Another incident which attracted considerable attention was a declaration of Sir Charles Sturt, formerly mayor of Sheffield, who, in welcoming the Americans, severely criticized the war in South Africa, exclaiming: "Hell is let loose in South Africa." He appealed to the visitors to go back and preach against the war, and make such examples as they could make.

Dr. Potts, of Toronto, replying in behalf of Canada, protested in heated, patriotic and imperious speech against the statement made by Sir Charles Sturt. Bishop Hurst, of Washington, dilated on the friendliness of the British and Canadian nations, and conveyed to the delegates President McKinley's hearty good wishes for the success of the conference, which was cordially received.

London, Sept. 6.—A stormy meeting of the Ecumenical Methodist conference resulted this morning from the reading by Rev. C. W. Smith, of Pittsburg, Pa., of a paper on the "Confidence of Methodism in the Promotion of International Peace."

The five minute rule was adopted, and the pastors made fiery speeches for and against the war in South Africa. The campaign came in for a lot of criticism and eventually the chairman ruled reference to it out of order. Many Americans took part in the discussion, but none of the more prominent bishops spoke. The speeches were punctuated by frequent noisy interruptions, cheers and counter cheers.

CABINET CHANGES

Noted in This Week's Official Gazette—Appointments and Resignations. The Official Gazette published yesterday evening contains the following appointments: John Cunningham Brown, of the city of New Westminster, to be a member of the executive council of the province of British Columbia. The Hon. James Douglas Prentice to be minister of finance and agriculture, vice Mr. J. H. Turner, resigned. The Hon. John Cunningham Brown to be provincial secretary and minister of education, vice the Hon. J. D. Prentice. John Herbert Turner, of the city of Victoria, to be agent-general in London for the province of British Columbia, vice Mr. Wm. Walter, resigned. Henry John Augustus Burnett, of the city of New Westminster, J.P., to be returning officer for the New Westminster city electoral district. John Theophilus Wilson, of the city of Victoria, to be chief clerk of the department of mines. Marshal Braz, of the city of Nanaimo, J. P., government agent, to be receiver for the town of Wellington, under the provisions of the Wellington Receiver-ship Act, 1901; such appointment to bear date the 20th day of August, 1901.

Tenders are invited for the building of Government House, Victoria, up to and including Wednesday, September 25th. Plans and specifications to be seen at the lands and works department, Victoria, and at the office of the timber inspector, Vancouver, on and after Tuesday, September 12th. A writ is issued for the bye-election in New Westminster city returnable on September 25th. Certificates of incorporation have been issued to the following: The Great Dane Mines, Ltd., Fort Steele mining division, capital, \$200,000. The Grand Forks Driving Park and

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Containing over 100 pages of Special Bargains in Every Department.

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

BID FAREWELL TO A POPULAR SOLDIER

Superintendent of Construction at Macaulay Point Retires From Service and Leaves For England.

Quartermaster-Sergeant George Reeve, foreman of works, Royal Engineers, who has been at this station for the past eight years left by the Charmer this morning for Montreal en route for England, he having claimed his discharge to pension after nearly 32 years' service.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Reeve was at Halifax, N. S., when it was decided to commence the works of defence at Esquimaux, and arrived here on the 30th August, 1882. Under Major Muirhead, R. E., he superintended the construction of Macaulay Point battery, and the Kold Hill batteries, under Lieuts. Gordon and Elliott, R. E. He also superintended the construction of the principal work of defence on Macaulay's Island, in Halifax harbor.

During his 32 years of service, he has been 28 years a non-commissioned officer, and has served abroad a period of 18 years at Bermuda, Gibraltar, Halifax, N. S., and Victoria.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Reeve has not been fortunate enough to take part in any campaign, but he is the possessor of the highest medal for long service and good conduct.

He has made a host of friends during his sojourn at Victoria, and he is the recipient of many useful and valuable presents from his military and civilian friends.

He was accompanied to the Charmer by many old friends, who gave him a hearty send off, and many were the expressions of good feeling shown to "old George" and hopes for his future welfare in his new sphere of life.

He intends setting down with his aged mother at Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire.

Owing to the short time he had at his disposal he was not able to call and see all his old friends before leaving, a fact which he regretted, but which he could not avoid.

His many friends both in and out of the service will wish him the same success and happiness in his retirement as in his more active military career.

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In every town and village may be had the Nica Axle Grease that makes your horses glad.

APOLI & STEEL PILLS

REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

SUPERSEEDING BITTER APPLE PILLS COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from EVANS & BONS & MARON, LTD., Montreal, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton England, or F. O. Box 200, Victoria, B. C.

MINERAL ACID, 1890. (Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Henrietta and Margaret Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Westminster District, which are located on the east side of Banks Island, on Prince George Channel.

Take notice that J. Thomas H. Parr, acting as agent for F. G. Peil, Free Miners' Certificate No. 6668A, and A. D. Davidson, Free Miners' Certificate No. 6558A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Receiver for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1890.

THOS. H. PARR, P. L. S.

BYE-ELECTIONS TO BE HELD AT

NEW WESTMINSTER WRIT RETURNABLE SEPT

Ex-Minister McBride Leaves For Land—More Light on Mr. Martin Peculiar Methods.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The prediction last night in the that the bye-elections would be held on at once has been fulfilled, so on the seat of the new provincial seat is concerned. Last night's Gazette that the writ for New Westminster returnable on the 25th of Sept. which means a short, sharp fight, A. Burnett has been appointed as acting officer, and Capt. Peelle will his election clerk.

The forces in opposition to Hon. Brown will be marshalled by Richard McBride, who left on the night boat for the Mainland last night to get the opposition battalion line for the fray. A torchlight procession, headed by the city band, was of the plans proposed to welcome McBride of Mines by his admirers Royal City. The position in New Westminster is viewed with apprehension residents of the old capital fearing the new move may involve a crisis which the fate of the New Westminster bridge might be very problematical.

It is understood that a petition is circulated in South Victoria, the which Hon. Mr. Eberts represents 250 him to resign his portfolio of government.

It is stated that when the Premier communicated his decision to take Brown into the cabinet to his mind they asked him to call a convention his supporters to ratify or veto the action. This the Premier refused to do.

A mass meeting of the labor and the city is called for Monday evening September 9th, at 8 p. m., in Sir Wallace hall. The meeting is for the purpose of discussing the advisability placing an independent labor candidate in the field at the approaching election. The call is signed by Logg, president; J. D. McNiven, secretary of the council; H. A. Rad, J. Mortimer and T. H. Twigg, all members of the Trades and Labor Committee.

Hon. W. C. Wells's Views. Vancouver, Sept. 6.—Mr. McBride Hon. W. C. Wells passed through today, the former for Westminster. Mr. Wells inspected the city mill dykes. Local politicians support Mr. McBride, say they will not risk McBride running against Hon. Brown at Westminster on the Thomas Briggs, an old-timer and seal, is mentioned as the man who opposes Mr. Brown.

The burden of the statement from Mr. Wells this morning is he is in no fear at all of Mr. McBride materially affecting the stability of Dunsmuir's cabinet.

"I think there is too much attention paid to Mr. Martin in connection with this business," said Mr. Wells. McBride considered that he ought resign and has done so, while others in the cabinet do not think the circumstances warrant anything of the sort. I am not criticizing Mr. McBride in any way, for he was proceeding in a different position from others, having been mixed up with Brown over in Westminster for a time. It was probably from his relations with Mr. Brown over there caused him to resign, but I do not see any cause for any one else getting sore over that.

I think that the government will be stronger, with the number of who will join the party with Mr. Martin, unless there are more defections from the party, and it is hoped will not be. Myself and the other members consider that there is no room for being put about in this connection. Mr. Martin did not have a pleasant time over in Westminster, and being the case, he considered it wise to join the party of the Premier. It is nobody's business but his own, and only result will gain the support strength of Mr. Martin and the men will go with him. There is not any son to kick. All that has happened could have occurred without Mr. Martin having any sinister motive in view. What I mean is that because Mr. Martin has gone into the cabinet, the members' ranks does not mean the cuts any great amount of ice, or that it is running the government. That is a truly erroneous view. Mr. Dunsmuir's cabinet is entirely endorsed, and he is a thing in harmony with his cabinet as I know. Some people take Mr. Martin too seriously you know. Now, for the future, there may be some defections, but I hope they will be few. I look forward at the time of the holding of the next session to see a majority than ever for the Premier.

Private meetings of Conservatives Liberals were held this morning, at both it was decided to work against Dunsmuir-Martin combination. The no intention to draw party lines.

More Light on Mr. Martin. Mr. Smith Curtis says that while caring to enter into recrimination with Joseph Martin, that Mr. Martin's resignation proposed bill would be C. P. R. land grant may be divided three parts:

1. That Mr. Martin never heard of a measure.

2. That Mr. Martin never urged