

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 23.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The action of the council of the board of trade in using its influence in behalf of the traffic in opium is very generally condemned. The "manufacture" of opium in Victoria is confined exclusively to a few Chinese merchants, whose output is sold to dealers for exportation to the United States by the "underground railway." Excepting the transportation companies that carry the "dope" from China to Victoria, our citizens have little financial interest in the traffic. The "industry," it is true, has been a profitable one to certain Chinese merchants, and, to a very limited extent probably, to some of our honest traders. In every other respect the trade is a nefarious one. Its very existence is dependent upon the successful violation of American customs laws, for if the drug could not be smuggled into the United States the "factories" could not be operated for a single day. The council petitioned the Dominion government to exclude the covering when estimating the duty, in order that the opium merchants might be enabled to continue their business. Had the council made its application general and applied for the exclusion of all wraps and coverings, no matter what the character of the goods, the invidious distinction would have been avoided and the executive of the board of trade would have escaped the imputation, which it has now earned, of using its influence to propagate a traffic which, on every ground, is one that should be restricted, if not entirely suppressed.

THE USUAL DISCOURTESY.

Even in the small matter of seating in the legislative assembly the opposition in this province is treated ungenerously and discourteously by the government and its friends. Yesterday the government organ gave a sketch-plan of the seats as they are arranged in the new house, and sought to convey the impression that the eccentricity of the arrangement was due to some freak of the opposition, whereas the truth is that the opposition members were forced into the difficulty by the lack of common courtesy on the part of their opponents. It is allowed as a matter of right rather than of privilege in all other Canadian legislative bodies that the opposition members shall group themselves together on the left hand of the speaker. This the local opposition wished to do, and therefore asked that they be allowed six front and six rear seats on the left side, but ministerial supporters insisted on breaking into the middle of the front line. The government either could not or would not intervene, and the opposition members were therefore obliged to effect the best arrangement they could. It is quite characteristic on the part of the World and the Colonist to throw cheap sneers at them for so doing. It is a wonder the opposition is allowed to live.

STAMP OUT DISEASE.

A Thousand Petitions Pray Legislation Regarding Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis in cattle must be stamped out in British Columbia. This is the unanimous decision of the dairymen and farmers of the city and the surrounding districts, and they have taken effective means to bring about the desired end. For two weeks back petitions have been circulated in the city and the country calling the attention of the provincial government to the matter and asking legislation at this session of the house. The petition reads as follows:

To the Hon. John H. Turner, Minister of Agriculture.

Sir:—The humble petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth that the dairymen and agriculturalists of this district have a vast amount of money invested in horned stock.

That owing to the supposed presence in our midst of tuberculosis, the owners of cattle find their interest not only seriously jeopardized, but financial ruin almost stares many of them in the face.

We admit that every measure and precaution should be resorted to to protect the public health and interest, but when that interest demands the slaughter of our cattle (they being our means of obtaining a livelihood) we can but reflect that the public at large ought to compensate and help us to stamp out this dreadful contagious disease.

The reports from the experimental farms of this Dominion show that a second test of the use of tuberculin on a cow proves almost abortive of its intent.

We call your attention to this to show how easily any owner of cattle could, by the simple process of injecting tuberculin into an affected animal, render the efforts of the inspector almost null and void.

We have every desire to further the efforts of the government and their employees; but cannot compel us to remind you of the frailties of human nature, and how prone every one is to cover up what (under the present circumstances) points but to a total loss to cattle raisers of the province, while, on the other hand, when we are subject only to a partial loss, how willingly each and every one will co-operate with the authorities, and, together, quickly stamp out what threatens to destroy one of the main enterprises of this province.

Having thus presented our views, we trust that legislation on our behalf may be speedily passed through parliament for our protection and relief, and your petitioners will ever pray.

This morning a meeting was held at the London when the petitions were handed in. They had one thousand signatures. There were 25 dairymen present

ent and the following committee was appointed to further legislation: W. Clarke, W. Holmes, Mr. Davis, of Davis and Buttery, Mr. Rogers and Secretary Few. The question of the amount of compensation to be asked was discussed, but was left open. In England the royal commission that has been sitting on the question awarded three-quarters of the value of the cattle.

FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

Damage Will Reach Half a Million Dollars.

London, Nov. 19.—The floods become more serious every day. The Thames rose four inches at Windsor during the night. Eton college is closed and all the boys have been sent home. Not since 1881 has the river been so high. At Oxford the church church meadows are under four feet of water. The Magdalen gardens are in like condition. In every direction the water is rising rapidly.

Many of the undergraduates have been putting over private gardens and hedges. St. Ann's church, below Follybridge, has two feet of water over its floor and there are three feet of water in the railway station. On all sides the floods are undermining and weakening bridges and culverts. The embankment at Maidenhead is in an equally bad condition. The waves are beating against the drawing room windows and many beautiful houses have suffered severely. The damage, though not apparent, will reach into hundreds of thousands of pounds. Bridges, etc., have been washed away, and crops and haystacks have been destroyed in all the flooded districts.

At 7 o'clock on Saturday evening the Thames was reported six feet two inches above the summer level. It is still rising, and the only communication with the town is by boat. The London & Southwestern railway has been swept away at Egham. The damage was caused by the bursting of an embankment.

The storm is the worst that has occurred since 1832. A relief fund for the sufferers has been started. The subscription list is headed by the Queen, who has given £50.

At St. Neots the streets are three feet under water. At Bedford and Cambridge the branches of the Northwestern railway are impassable. The trouble grows worse everywhere.

BLOOD TURNED TO WATER.

The Result is Dizziness, Fainting Spells and Loss of Energy—How to Regain Health and Strength.

To those of an observant nature it must be painfully apparent that a large percentage of the young ladies of today are far from the enjoyment of good health. Their pallid faces and listless demeanor bespeak early breakdown if prompt measures are not taken to restore the wasted energies. A case in point is that of Miss Emerson, of Greenwood, Ont. The mother of the young lady says: "My daughter was in poor health for two years, and we spent a good many dollars in doctoring with but very little good. Our family doctor said she was badly run down and that her blood had turned to water. She suffered from severe headaches, loss of appetite, and her lungs pained her so much at times that it caused her to faint. We were advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am thankful to say that after the use of nine boxes she has entirely regained her health and is as strong as any in the family. Others in our household have also used Pink Pills with the same good results, and I strongly recommend them to all that are ailing." A serious responsibility devolves on mothers and they will do well to heed the advice contained in Mrs. Emerson's statements if their daughters are weak, pallid, easily tired or subject to heart palpitation. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a more potent influence on the blood and nerves than any other known medicine, and speedily restore the blood of health to pallid cheeks. Pink Pills have when all other medicines fail. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Refuse all substitutes alleged to be just as good.

EASTERN CANADA.

An Overdue Steamer—A Civil Service Examination Scandal.

Toronto, Nov. 19.—At the civil service examination held last Wednesday, government detective Watson, who collects the fees in connection therewith, had a bogus \$10 bill passed upon him. A rigid investigation failed to reveal who was the guilty party. This was not the only incident in connection with the examination which required investigation. Both Dr. Thorburn, of Ottawa, who presides over the candidates, and Detective Watson received anonymous letters that a bold effort would be made at impersonation.

St. John, Nfld., Nov. 19.—The S. S. Corvau of the Allan line, bound from Liverpool for this port is four days overdue and uneasiness is felt for her. Her regular day of arrival was last Wednesday. Even had storms been encountered she should not be more than forty-eight hours behind time. The weather last week in this region has been most unfavorable.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—A report that \$20,000 worth of bonds belonging to H. E. Jacobs has been stolen by burglars from the safe in the Theatre Royal is denied. The bonds were removed by Mr. Jacobs to his hotel. The burglars secured about \$700 in cash.

Cable News.

London, Nov. 19.—A Tientsin dispatch says that part of the Japanese fleet is cruising between Tientsin, Wan and Port Arthur and the remainder of the fleet is watching Wei Hai Wei.

The parliamentary election in Forfarshire, Scotland, on Saturday, resulted in the choice of Ramsay, Conservative, over Robinson, Liberal.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

the reeve of Chilliwack and in all cases he had acted through the reeve. The action of the government had saved the stock of the Fraser river valley, and he had had letters from settlers stating that the crop of fodder was better than it had been in previous years. If the member for Chilliwack had attended the exhibition in his own district he would have seen many roots raised from seed provided by the government. He contended that the government had not squandered money in the relief of the settlers whose crops were ruined by the floods. There was very little time, and the government had to act quickly.

Mr. McPherson said it would be a very poor address where fault could be found with everything in it. All could agree with the remark of Mr. Rithet that the province should be developed. But in placing capital before labor he was placing the creature before the creator. The province would never be developed if capital was placed before labor. The government should build roads into the districts where there is land open to settlement, but in the district into which the member for Lillooet wanted roads to be built, the land was already taken up. He referred to Pemberton Meadows. What was needed was the development of the lands in the vicinity of present settlements and the settlers should not be placed in remote parts of the province. In a country like this where money is sent out for goods that can be raised here, the government should bring about some means for raising these goods in the province. The member for Cowichan had given him to understand that the farmers could not raise enough for their own wants, but the government has to deal out charity to them in the way of road building. This was a very serious state of affairs and the government should endeavor to remedy it. Every government did not have to meet the country with a deficit as had been stated. In the colony of New Zealand the provision made last year was sufficient to meet the expenditure. All would have been glad if the government of British Columbia could have presented a similar statement at the opening of this session.

Mr. Smith explained his remarks in regard to Pemberton Meadows. What he meant was that the government had the open to cultivation and roads were necessary to allow the farmers to bring their products to market.

Mr. Booth paid a compliment to Mr. Rithet on his maiden speech and the government on having such a supporter. Mr. Rithet, he thought they should be a little to the collection of the revenue tax. He knew men over 80 years of age who were paying the tax. The government should take this matter under advisement. He congratulated Mr. Smith on his promotion to the position of leader of the opposition and hoped he would long remain in that position. (Laughter.) The main reason why the last house took the ground that the Nakusp and Slocan railway should be built was not for the development of the country, but if the road had not been built the trade of the country would have been deflected to the south.

It was different with the Nicola Valley railway, a road for which there was no hurry. The government had not put the province's money into the scheme, they had just endorsed the notes of those who had put their money in the scheme. The reason why the people of Vancouver Island had endorsed the government candidates, was because the opposition did not have a platform. It is true several platforms were framed, but they all differed. There was no need to discuss the redistribution bill, as the people had endorsed the entire election. The people of Victoria had endorsed the government and Vancouver had endorsed the government. If certain public work had been the other way he had no doubt the election would have been the other way. He suggested that the cities were controlled by expenditures. If the members of the opposition considered the position of the province as it was 25 years ago and its position today they must see that the money expended had done much good.

Mr. Williams said, on getting up to make his first speech, he would follow on the line of the members of the government and congratulate the opposition on their selection of a leader. Mr. Semlin was respected by members on both sides of the house. He had also to congratulate the mover of the address on the manner in which he had performed his duty. All recognized in Mr. Rithet a man of ability, no matter what his political leanings were. He had been led astray in politics, and for that they felt sorry for him, recognizing at the same time that if he had taken the other side he could not have been elected in Victoria, irrespective of his ability. The ablest man could not have been elected in Victoria had he opposed the government. The government could not be congratulated on the manner in which they had obtained their majority. That majority had been obtained by raising the sectional cry, for which the government was responsible. They could not say that the sectional cry had not been raised in Victoria. He could show by the papers that the sectional cry had been raised in Victoria by the government candidates and other members of the party. The opposition members were not going to let the members of the government sit still with their hands folded and say "let bygones be bygones; let's start with a clean sheet."

Captain Irving—Oh! you are talking to the gallery.

Mr. Williams—The member for Cassiar is no doubt an excellent member and quite an acquisition to the government party. He shows that he takes a deep interest in what is going on, interrupting the members, no doubt to obtain information. When he asks the opposition members for information by interrupting them, he comes to the proper place, the fountain head of information.

A Word to the Wives Is Sufficient

Better throw away that iron-bound, leaking tub and pail and get the unbreakable, light and one-piece article. All well appointed grocery stores keep

E. B. EDDY'S Indurated Fibreware.

Mr. Williams read a number of extracts from the speeches of Hon. Mr. Turner, Hon. Mr. Higgins, Mr. Rithet and others from the Colonist, which he contended were nothing more nor less than a cry of sectionalism. He had no confidence that men who made such remarks would perform their duties in the interests of the whole province. Men who made such intemperate and unpatriotic remarks would not work for the province as a whole. It was that cry that had elected the government. He was surprised that any member from a constituency outside the immediate vicinity of Victoria could have any confidence in such a government. The redistribution bill was based on sectionalism. Why was not that bill framed for the province as a whole and applied to the province as a whole? The principle adopted for the representation of the cities, one member for every 4000 people, was the right principle. Why was not the same principle applied to the districts outside the cities? Although the Island was not one-sixteenth as large as the Mainland, the Island districts outside the cities had one representative for every 733 persons, while the Mainland districts outside the cities only had one representative for every 1133 persons. The government had not put the Island districts outside the cities on a par with the Mainland districts. The principle was unjust, and showed that the act had been based on sectionalism. The act was framed to keep the government in power against the will of the people. The 21 government supporters represented 11,855 voters, while the 12 oppositionists represented 11,513 voters, so that the government although they had a majority of 9 in the house of 33, only represented 342 more voters than the opposition.

Hon. Mr. Turner—How about the number of votes that were cast?

Mr. Williams—The figures that I have given are correct. If you can get any comfort out of manipulating the figures in any other way, all right. The people of Vancouver condemned the government for their extravagance in building the government buildings. Such a large expenditure was not even justified in a case of necessity in such hard times. They were built, it was said, to draw tourists and anchor the capital in Victoria. A rather expensive advertisement, was it not? That expenditure had to be incurred to obtain for the Mainland the little justice it received in the redistribution bill. The Victoria representatives refused to grant the Mainland that little justice until the capital was anchored in Victoria. Some might say this was jealousy on the part of Vancouver. Nothing of the kind. He assured the members that Vancouver did not want the capital. If it was to be moved it should be removed to some point in the interior. It was not a benefit to the public for the province to build railways for private individuals. The attorney-general made a liberal use of the Nakusp and Slocan railway commission report during the campaign. He said that the commissioners had decided that the new scheme for assisting the railway was better than the scheme at first proposed. He, Mr. Williams, had pointed out that the commission made no such finding. When he pointed this out he was accused of attempting to heap slime on the learned judges that composed that commission. The government must be pretty poorly off when the premier of the province went around falsifying and attempting to extend the finding of a royal commission. The attorney-general had stated that Mr. Graham, the member for East Yale, owed his election to the fact that the election was held later than the other elections. This had just a contrary effect, and worked entirely the other way. Many of the vo

ters, knowing the government had been returned, would vote for the government candidate, particularly as he was a cabinet minister. The government had never explained why the floods prevented the elections from being held in Kootenay and Yale but did not prevent them from being held in Cariboo. One reason was, that if they had been held at the same time all the ministers could not have been in the various districts to help their candidates out of their difficulties. The member for North Victoria, Mr. Booth, had always supported the government. How was it that the agriculturists of British Columbia did not support the government?

Hon. Mr. Davies—Sectionalism.

Mr. Williams—Sectionalism, I hear. Yes, sectionalism, raised by yourself. Outside of the cities, the only member on the government side who represented a municipality, was the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works, and that is explained by the support the hon. gentleman received from the C. P. R. The people of the rural municipalities are independent of the government. The districts that were dependent on the government for improvements were more apt to vote for the government. If capitalists the hon. gentleman who represented the district would not be a member of the house. Another reason of their success was that the government controlled the papers of the interior. He would not say that the government had an interest in them. One of these papers was the Vernon News. The voters' list was published by that paper but was printed, he believed, in Vancouver. The business, did not know what to charge the government, so he went to a friend for advice. The friend advised him to charge \$500. According to the public accounts he took the friend's advice and the government paid the bill. He was sorry to see that no mention was made in the speech respecting a new land registry act. This was a necessary piece of legislation. The present act was dangerous, and unless changed much loss would result to the property owners of the province. The act might be a very good one for the legal profession, but it was a very bad one for the people as a whole. He did not think there were two opinions regarding the desirability of having the present act changed. He was also sorry that there was an absence of any mention in regard to doing away with the mortgage tax, against which many petitions had been presented to the government. Of course while the finances were in their deplorable condition, the tax could not be done away with. Now about the promises made by the government previous to the election. Where is the dry dock that the government was going to build for Vancouver? Or was that just a bait for the votes of the people of Vancouver? The World published a very elaborate picture of it, one of the government candidates had a written promise from the premier that the government would support the project. As an honest man the attorney-general should carry out the promises he made previous to the election. Neither does the speech make any reference to the normal school or the university the government was going to build at Vancouver. He hoped that these promises would be carried out. If the attorney-general has forgotten them he can have a copy of them, as they were all published in the Vancouver World, a paper the veracity of which is not questioned by the government. The World also stated that the Nakusp and Slocan rail

USE IT QUICKLY CURE

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

for Man and Beast!

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Cuts,	Burns,
Corns,	Bruises,
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Inflammation of all kinds,	
Lame Back,	Pimples,
Rheumatism,	Pustules,
Caked Breasts,	Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,	
Contracted Muscles,	
And all Lameness and Soreness.	

way bonds would cent, and now bear 4 per cent. saddled with another when it was not obtain par for the done to obtain in present difficulty. was necessary for had been said by ers but—

Hon. Mr. Davies getting interested.

Mr. Williams—Very interesting vision is over. It opposition had no care for a policy. was to carry on the ince as economical possible. The more economically ther. One of the the government w do this. Refered the Lillooet road that district had ment should build that and already with him there. four million dollars the Lillooet road. The president of a comparison of with those of 188 if the salaries were ince would not ge might apply to ne the old officers. were efficient in 1874 why should a smaller salary. Then as to the la government must sales would fall. the act had been should not have mates. It shows the government. man would not de that he knew he would make his ex He had not been to raise the secti sent to the house ity he had to legis vince. never be heard should the words except to denote and happy provin be happy to supp ing to the equal of the province.

Hon. Mr. Mart sectional feeling province, it was st convention was he was attended by Twigg.

Mr. Williams—A Tatlow. (Laughte Hon. Mr. Marti very cool receptio convention had ex would prevent the other such conver of the support he C. P. R., and hon his other constitu hians where he w for the C. P. R. Vancouver practic he was.

Mr. Williams ex ing to the C. ported him in the mended to congra missioner for havi port.

Hon. Mr. Marti ment of the debate Hon. Mr. Davie the benefit of me con of limited civ pendary and pol amend the license

The speaker de members to secti tion of May, wh proper time for the hon. gentlem had sat down, un way.

The opposition p should not be li adjourned shortly

LEGISLA

The present sess very quietly, promi vest in the provin As shown in the days, the opposi members severa keep the governm their misadvent proved himself a ney-general, whos in the past enabl some very close minister will hav ter acquainted w or he will find d has in fact alrea Prentice knows t than he does.

minister has alw officials of his de posted, but they all the time. T lin and the othe position to cope whole, as Mr. W sition will make ing one.

The hon. Theo notations for hav of check, but c known him longe their ears when t the fact of the East Yale severa tions on the coa fer of the late c Vernon. Everybo about the facts b would have been had the election day as the othe knew that Mr. V ted, but as one of market hall on th they thought he election was hold would know that