The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

In none of the other Canadian provinces is there so much responsibility cast upon the attorney-general as in British Columbia, the reason being that in the older communities counties have been erected, and in some cases townships, in all of which there is a more or less complete legal establishment. In some of the provinces the whole charge of the administration of justice is cast upon the counties, and local prosecuting officers take charge of cases as they arise, the attorney-general only being referred to in cases of exceptional gravity. The policing of counties is also a matter for local control and in the majority of cases the government of the province has nothing whatever to do with it. We have in British Columbia an entirely different state of affairs, and all of these matters—and many others—come directly under the care of the attorney-general, who is not only the legal adviser of the government, the responsible guardian of legislation, the actual head of all public prosecutions, but the adviser of every government official in the country and a sort of supervising chief of police. We saw the other day that in New Westminster a considerable complaint was made against the attorney-general's department because of an alleged unsatisfactory inquest into the death of a man who was drowned upon the Fraser. In the older provinces a matter of this kind would scarcely come under the notice of the attorney-general, excepting indirectly. The position of chief law officer of the crown in this province is far from being a sinecure, and the friends of the Hon. D. M. Eberts have reason to feel gratified that during his tenure of office the wide and diverse responsibilities resting upon him have been so efficiently discharged. In the legislature Mr. Eberts has developed a valuable faculty for the supervision of legislation, his capacity in this respect being conceded by both sides of the house. As a local member, the voters of his constituency have abundant reason to know that he watches their interests carefully and secures them a full measure of justice.

One of the most gratifying features of British Columbia, and one that elicits the greatest praise both at home and abroad, is the manner in which justice is administered. If there is one thing more than another about which the people of this province and new-comers alike feel absolutely safe, it is as to their property and civil rights. They know that if crime shows its head it will be struck by the strong arm of the law. They know that the various officers of the government will administer the law in a satisfactory inquest into the death of a fairly and impartially. This knowledge gives a sense of security to people who reside or come to do business in British Columbia; and while it would be unreasonable to claim the whole credit for it as due to the attorney-general of the province for the time being, no one can deny that he is entitled to his share of the merit attaching to so satisfactory a condition of things. Mr. Eberts had preceding him in office a long line of capable attorneys-general, who by their ability and strong sense of what is right gained for the province a deservedly high name. With broader responsibilities than any of his predecessors, with greater demands upon his attention than they, with a great influx of new people—and consequently an increasing number of questions to be determined, Mr. Eberts has been able to maintain the high standard in the administration of his department which has characterized it in the past.

We feel very confident of his re-election. The people of South Victoria are not likely to set aside a representative with a provincial record for efficiency and ability for the sake of an untried man, however estimable he may be personally.

THE OPPOSITION TICKET.

The opposition in Victoria have nominated three gentlemen as candidates, Messrs. Belyea, Gregory and Stewart. Their plan is to leave a place on their ticket for Mr. Beaven, whose card to the electors has been in the Colonist for several days past. Mr. Beaven in that card distinctly declares that he wishes to enter the legislature "free from entanglement with either political party as represented for the past few years in the legislature." The opposition expect of course, that those who vote for Mr. Beaven will not wish to plump him and will give their other three votes to the candidates selected last night. It is certainly a confession of great weakness on their part that they have not nominated four candidates. The course which they have taken may be characterized as a scheme for not letting the election go by default and at the same time preventing the forfeiture of their deposits.

It would be curious to know the history of the negotiations which led to the nomination of the three gentlemen named. To most people it looks like a singularly weak ticket, and there is probably more than a suspicion that the candidates are not entirely in accord with each other. It is very well known that a number of opposition gentlemen had quite set their hearts upon the nomination; and while it is too much to expect them to become ardent supporters of the government during the campaign, we shall be much mistaken if they lose many nights' sleep devising ways and means to swell the vote of their successful rivals. Indeed, there is a well-defined rumor abroad that the nomination of one or more of the gentlemen selected was inspired by the idea that this was a good time to kill them off.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

The friends of the local government have every reason to feel encouraged at the news which comes from all parts of the province. The campaign of slander, misrepresentation and blue-ruin, in which the opposition have been indulging for the past year, has lost all the little force it ever possessed, and the voters are asking themselves why they should think of exchanging a tried and proved leader for one who is at best an unknown quantity.

In the west riding of Yale, Mr. Semlin will find a stout opponent in Mr. Mackay. There is a curious difference between the campaign in the west riding of Yale and the north riding of the same district. In the north riding, it happened during Hon. G. B. Martin's absence from home that a Chinaman was employed on his place, but was discharged by Mr. Martin immediately on his return. For having had in his employ—but without his knowledge—a Chinaman, Mr. Martin is being attacked as an enemy of white labor. Down in the west riding, Mr. Semlin has carried on his ranch for years with Chinese labor, but we have not observed that any canvass is being made against him there on that account. Our advices are that Mr. Mackay's chances for success are very good.

In the east riding of Yale, Mr. Price Ellison will contest the constituency in the government interest against Mr. Donald Graham. We are very sorry to know that the last named gentleman has been ill for some time, and pleased to hear that he has quite recovered. While unable to agree with Mr. Graham in his views on local politics, and while regarding him as rather a drawback than an aid to his constituency, the Colonist, in common with all persons who come in contact with Mr. Graham, entertains the most kindly feelings towards him. Our advices are that Mr. Ellison's candidature is being splendidly received throughout the riding. He is very closely identified with the interests of the community and has a wide and influential circle of friends. He is progressive in his views and will make an excellent representative. We are, therefore, not at all surprised to hear that he is making a very successful canvass and that the probabilities are all favorable to his election.

In the north riding of Yale, Hon. G. B. Martin is receiving a very hearty welcome from his old friends who have very little doubt about returning him at the polls with a very handsome majority over Mr. Deane who has been working very hard for the last six months to secure his election, but appears to have produced only a superficial impression.

No one seems to entertain any doubt about the election of Mr. A. W. Smith in West Lillooet, and there ought to be no doubt about it for Mr. Smith is one of the most valuable members of the house. He has excellent business ideas, is progressive in his views, and his contributions to the discusion of measures is very valuable. The people of the province generally will be glad to know that Mr. Smith is practically certain of again occupying his seat on the floors of the house.

In East Lillooet, Mr. D. A. Stoddart, who represented the constituency in the late house, is opposed by Mr. J. D. Prentice, who was his opponent in 1894. It was a pretty close constituency then. In fact, Mr. Prentice got one vote more than Mr. McGregor and occupied his seat during the first session of the last house, when the election was vacated and a new one held, at which Mr. Stoddart was returned. With the recommendation of three sessions of useful work in the legislature, and with the influence acquired during that time, and as the supporter of an administration, whose progressive and spirited policy will commend itself to the people of Lillooet, Mr. Stoddart ought to have no difficulty in securing his re-election and we are advised that he will not. The people of Lillooet have very little sympathy with the opposition, especially since that party would have deprived them of one of their representatives if they had been able to do so.

In Cariboo, Messrs. Rogers and Hunter seem quite sure of election. They are both government supporters and will be able in the legislature to represent and advance the interests of the fine district to which they will give their services. We have yet to hear any member of the opposition claim that Cariboo is not solid for the government.

Formal nominations have not yet been made for Cassiar, but it seems quite unlikely that any opposition candidates will be in the field in that district. Advices from Kootenay grow more favorable to the government every day. It need surprise no one if the four all-Kootenay ridings and the Rossland riding return representatives pledged to support the government. In some of the ridings—possibly in all of them—there will be a lively contest, but we see no reason to feel doubtful of success in any one of them. Kootenay is not going to rank itself with the disgruntled, disorganized, leaderless and policyless combination known as the opposition. The opinion expressed above as to the outlook in that part of the province is based upon a careful reading of the newspapers on both sides of politics, and from private advices received. It is the deliberate judgment of the Colonist that at present the government has an excellent prospect of carrying every constituency there, and we are much impressed with the good likely to result from the visit to be paid by the Premier to that part of the province in the course of a few days. There is nothing especially new from the lower Fraser or from Richmond, but such news as comes is of a very favorable character. From Vancouver there is only good news. The opposition ticket is said by those who are well informed to have fallen very flat. The people of the Terminal City are asking themselves why Mr. Joseph Martin should be forced upon them by a lot of other political adventurers. They are beginning to wonder if it can be the public interests that have led to an alliance between such divergent elements as those represented by Mr. Cotton and Mr. Martin. We regard the outlook for the government in Vancouver, which has hitherto been a hot-bed of opposition, as highly favorable. Good news comes from all parts of Vancouver Island, but it is hardly worth while to refer specifically to any of the constituencies because they have all been very recently mentioned in the Colonist and a general review of the conditions existing in them has been given. It is perhaps sufficient to say now that there is no reason to change in any respect the assuring anticipation which the Colonist has recently been able to give concerning them.

With the campaign now fairly open in every section of the province, it can be said with perfect truth that the chances of the government are as good as its best friends could desire. The vicissitudes of an election contest are proverbial and the most unexpected sorts of accidents happen, but we feel very confident that, if during the few weeks which will elapse between the present and polling day, the friends of the government relax no effort and put a straight-forward, manly campaign, they will be able on July 9th to score a signal victory for the Hon. Mr. Turner and fair play for British Columbia.

THE OPPOSITION RAILWAY POLICY.

Work has been begun and will be rapidly pushed forward on the railway line between Robson and Penticton, which means the construction at an early day of a through railway from Victoria to Kootenay. The alternative which the opposition offered the province for this Canadian road, developing so valuable a part of Canadian territory, was a road from Spokane which would penetrate the province from the south and divert all its trade to that city. Those who are familiar with the history of Spokane during the last five years will bear testimony to the great advantages derived by that city from the mining development of southeastern British Columbia. From being a place which prosperity seemed to have deserted, it became one of the most thriving and business-like communities on the Pacific coast. The daily papers published there have at no time hesitated to ascribe this change to mining development in our province, and they have been looking forward with the most pleasant anticipations to what would be enjoyed when the Spokane & Northern railway had tapped the rich Boundary country and drawn its trade away to the south. In Spokane's great effort to grow rich at the expense of British Columbia—an effort of itself highly commendable—the Spokane people have had the co-operation of the opposition members of the local legislature and the opposition press of the province. On the bald proposition as to whether the trade of the Boundary district should be carried by an American or a Canadian road, Mr. Cotton and his newspaper took sides with the American interest, as also did the "Victoria Times;" and we saw the other night how the local opposition put up Mr. Bodwell, the regularly retained counsel of Mr. Corbin, to condemn the government for having defeated his client's plans. The people of Vancouver and of Victoria will scarcely lend their assistance to a political party which is the friend of every other country but their own, and at a critical period in the history of British Columbia was prepared to permit our enterprising neighbors to the south to enter our territory and capture our trade. If we may judge from the position which they took in the past, the opposition stand ready, in case they should by any misfortune control the next legislature, to work hand and glove with the aliens who are reaching out for trade that properly belongs to our own people. The policy of the Turner government has been to encourage the construction of railways that would keep British Columbia business for British Columbians, or at least for Canadians, and would develop the mining districts of the province from a base within the province. We believe it will receive the hearty endorsement of the people.

Mr. Perry mills has developed into a great admirer of Mr. Joseph Martin. Next to Mr. Perry Mills himself, Mr. Perry Mills regards Mr. Joseph Martin as a little the most noble-minded patriot in the world. But Mr. Perry Mills is either too everlastingly fresh and gullible for this wicked world, or he must think the people of Esquimalt are. He wants the people of the district to believe that Mr. Martin is surrendering $15,000 a year in order that he may save British Columbia from the hands of Mr. Turner. Mr. Perry Mills must have supposed that he was addressing the marines, who are alleged, although why we do not know, to have an especially kindly ear for fairy tales. Mr. Joseph Martin was quite ready to accept the chief justiceship, which is not worth more at the outside than $6,000 a year, and permit this suffering province to languish in despair. Under these circumstances we may be permitted to doubt if he would throw up a big annual retainer through pure patriotism. We do not pretend to know Mr. Martin's relations with the Canadian Pacific, and are not very sure that they are any of our business; but we are more than doubtful if he has any connection with that company to resign.

The Times says it would be "tedious and profitless to attempt to traverse" the arguments of the Colonist in support of the position that the demand for fair play for British Columbia is not a partizan issue. Under these circumstances the Times shows good judgment by not attempting to make an answer. The truth of the matter is that the Times cannot successfully assail the Colonist's position, which is impregnable. The appeal made by this paper is not directed against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberals any more than against Sir Charles Tupper and the Conservatives. It is simply a protest against a condition of things that has grown up through no one's fault, perhaps, but none the less one calling for the application of a remedy at the earliest possible moment.

With its usual charming taste the Times speaks of Mr. Beaven's "nonsensical and impossible attitude of independence." It has come to a pretty pass surely when a man of the long public experience of the Hon. Robert Beaven can be treated in this manner by a city newspaper. Mr. Beaven has occupied too many positions in the gift of his fellow citizens to make him a proper person to be spoken of at this day with scorn by untried men. Nonsensical as the Times may deem the position taken by Mr. Beaven, the chances are that he will poll more votes than the three opposition candidates combined.

"Methinks" Mr. Gregory "doth protest too much." His speech after he was nominated at the opposition convention appears to have been directed chiefly against Mr. Turner. As reported in the Times he seems to have discovered that the leader of the government is a person of the most dreadful characteristics. The amazement of most people will be that Mr. Gregory has been able to restrain his surcharged soul so long.

Mr. Dennis Harris told the Esquimalt voters that he proposed to put an export tax upon coal and abolish the mortgage tax. Mr. Harris ought to read up on constitutional law. He will find if he does that the province has no right to levy an impost upon commerce.

Mr. Perry Mills thinks that bank balances should be taxed and the money invested in mortgages be exempt. Both should be taxed, if the amount can be got at and the tax can be made to fall upon the right person.

The Corbin trio are like nine-pins, put up to be knocked down. Mr. Corbin's counsel was too wise in his day and generation to accept a nomination for certain defeat.

The opposition propose, if they succeed at the polls, to take one representative at least away from Esquimalt. The voters of that district will do well to remember this.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. D. M. Eberts last week made a partial tour of his constituency, South Victoria, and everywhere found a strong feeling in favor of the government, stronger even than previous to the last election, when despite the fact that there were two government candidates in the field, Mr. Eberts received a substantial majority. The attorney general will shortly commence a series of meetings throughout the district, when an opportunity will be given for a full and free discussion of the government's policy. Irrespective of Mr. Eberts' report on the feeling in his district, it is stated by residents of the district that he has gained strength during the last few years. South Victoria, like all other sections, having benefited by the wise policy of the Turner government. All that is necessary to prove this is a trip around the Saanich peninsula, where there has been a large increase in the acreage under cultivation.

Advices received from the Donald riding of Kootenay are to the effect that Mr. Neilson, the government candidate, is practically sure of election. He is recognized as a man who has the interests of the district and province at heart, and will receive support from all classes. Mr. Rettalack, in Slocan riding, likewise has bright prospects of being elected.

The regular weekly meeting of the Victoria Political Organization will be held this evening at the rooms, corner of Fort and Broad streets. All supporters of the present administration are invited to attend.

A highly satisfactory working meeting of supporters of the government was held last night at their headquarters, corner of Broad and Fort streets. Besides transacting the business for which the meeting was called there were short addresses given by several gentlemen, and throughout the evening it was very apparent that in Victoria the government cause is bound to triumph at the polls.

Mr. Gordon Hunter in the course of a few remarks took occasion to refer briefly to the charge made at the opposition meeting that he had turned traitor to his action in supporting at the Liberal convention at Westminster the running of provincial politics on federal lines. At that time he had been under the idea that the government party had intended to divide in this way and so though unwillingly he had decided if this was the case that he must most unwillingly throw in his lot with the Liberal side. However, when Hon. Mr. Turner had contradicted this idea by plainly stating that he was opposed to bringing federal lines into provincial politics, Mr. Hunter was only too pleased to see that the Premier took the same view as he did and so he was only too willing to recede from the position he had taken at Westminster. There was no greater bane than to have all politics run on federal lines, for it would be a misfortune if Conservatives and Liberals were debarred from joining together in a common cause in provincial politics. (Applause.)

The Premier was unable to be present owing to important business demanding his presence elsewhere, but the other three gentlemen chosen to represent the government cause in the coming election had each to briefly address the meeting in response to enthusiastic calls.

Mr. McPhillips pointed out from the speeches made at opposition meetings how trivial were the attacks made on the government policy, and Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., condemned the opposition tactics in the Times of hitting below the belt in the attempt to draw a red herring across the trail and take attention away from the real question. For himself he believed in an open, gentlemanly attack and he was sure that the public would not be blinded by the opposition methods. He was content with the excellent leadership of Hon. J. H. Turner and would loyally support him on the public platform as he had done in the legislature.

Mr. C. H. Lugrin and other gentlemen had a few words to say in commendation of the government's strong progressive policy and it was half past ten before adjournment was reached.

MARINES HAVE A REST

One Night's Rest After Four of Hard Fighting and Many Alarms.

Guerrillas Follow Pickets Into Camp and Make Unexpected Attack by Daylight.

On board the Associated Press despatch boat Dauntless, off Guantanamo Bay, Tuesday, June 14, noon, via Kingston, Jamaica, Wednesday, June 15, 6 p.m.—There was no renewal of the attack on the marines last night. They slept in the trenches with their rifles beside them, protected by a heavy line of insurgents and marines under the command of Lieuts. Lenore and Smith. They had strict orders not to fire unless commanded to do so. There were several alarms but no firing during the night. In consequence the men awoke much refreshed after four sleepless nights of continuous work and fighting. It was supposed the enemy had retired to the Windmill in the bight on the south coast, the only remaining source of water supply. It was shelled at intervals all day yesterday by the Dolphin, but the Spaniards were still there this morning.

At 8 o'clock the enemy made an unexpected sharp attack on the American rear and left flank. When the pickets came in for relief the Spanish guerrilla crept along behind them and got within a hundred yards. The accidental discharge of a rifle in the trenches led them to believe they were discovered and they opened fire with a volley which whistled harmless overhead. They shot too high as usual. The marines then scrambled from their steaming coffee and hard-tack back to the trenches and met the guerrillas with a ragged but well-directed rifle fire. In addition, five field pieces, mounted in the trenches, and the machine guns poured a hail of bullets, scattering the main body of the Spaniards in all directions. Shells were dropped among them as they ran. A few of the enemy stood their ground desperately on the left flank and the cracks of the Mauser rifles and singing of the bullets were heard for an hour. The smokeless powder used by the Spaniards made their location in the dense underbush almost impossible. The Panther fired six-pounders into the Spanish, while the marines were engaged in beating off the attack. Only one marine was injured and he only sustained a slight injury in the hands.

The Cubans who acted well last night, were with difficulty forced out of the skirmish line this morning. Some of them refused to be driven even when struck by their officers by the flat of their machetes. But they were not censured. They tried to work out their knowledge of the methods of the Spanish guerrilla warfare and inland service. As guides they were invaluable. The American soldiers were at a great disadvantage with the guerrillas, who are past grand masters of this plan of savage warfare. The men slink through the undergrowth noiselessly as shadows, some with their naked bodies concealed with palm leaves, and are neither seen or heard. The marines are not familiar with these tactics and awkwardly crash through the bush. Capt. Elliott says the enemy could not stand a minute in the open, but they are dangerous antagonists at this sort of work. The marines, however, are seasoning rapidly.

The hospital ship Solace is in Guantanamo Bay with the wounded on board. As the Dauntless left the bay, the smoke of two Spanish gun boats in the inner harbor could be seen, and the Dolphin stood up the channed to meet them. When ten miles off shore, the booming of guns could be heard and the harbor was veiled in smoke.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

A LADY'S BAD SPRAIN.

Mr. Jas. Bannerman, of Vancouver, B.C., writes: It affords me much pleasure in recommending Griffith's Magic Liniment. My wife received a bad sprain, which caused her ankle to swell and gave her great pain. Magic Liniment was applied, and on the first application the swelling and soreness left it. We have used many other liniments, but Magic Liniment is the best. We find it very useful in our home, and would not be without it.

Griffith's Menthol Liniment, the great pain reliever, is superior to all others. All druggists, 25 cents.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BIRTH.

MARR—In this city at 67 Superior street, on the 5th instant, the wife of J. C. Marr of a son.

MARRIED.

LANGWORTHY—POWELL—In London, England, May 18, 1898, at the Oratory-Brompton, Edward Langworthy, Esq., of Hyde Park Court, to Gertrude Edith Powell, daughter of Dr. I. W. Powell, of Victoria, B. C.

THOMPSON—CHRISTOPHER—At St. Barnabas, on the 13th inst., George Walter, eldest son of Walter Thompson, Picton, Ont., to Nellie Christina, daughter of F. T. Christopher, San Francisco.

LILLEY—ELFORD—In this city on the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Speer at the residence of the bride's parents, 30 Cadboro Bay Road, George Walter, youngest son of G. A. Lilley, Esq., "The Ferneries," Westholme, B. C., to Mary Essie, eldest daughter of J. P. Elford, Esq., contractor, this city.

DIED.

HEANEY—In this city, June 9, 1898, William Heaney, a native of County Down, Ireland, aged 75 years.

McCALLUM—At Seattle, Wash., on the 10th instant, Lou, the beloved wife of Andrew McCallum, and daughter of the late George Elvin of Victoria West, aged 24 years.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price

ARE YOU

Troubled with pains in the small of your back, pains up each side of back bone to lower points of shoulder-blade every now and then? Have you head pains, left or right side? Have you a dizzy feeling or sensation, floating flicks or dots before the gaze? Do you feel melancholy? Are you nervous? Have you over-worked? Have over-eaten? Have you over-exhausted your mind or body? Have you abused nature or yourself? If you have you must get cured as soon as possible. What will cure you?

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Will cure you. Hudyan is certain to cure you. It has cured others—it will cure you. Consult Hudyan doctors free, or write for.

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First, secondary or tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots and falling hair. Thirty-day cure is certain.

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QUESTION?

If it costs Uncle Sam 1,500 lives to capture one Spaniard, how many of the 17 lawyer candidates for legislative honors will make one attorney general?

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Fly Paper, Tanglefoot, 40c box.

Preserving Jars—Pints, quarts and half gallons.

Granulated Sugar, 19 lbs. $1
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Root Beer, 10c.
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