

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1897.

LET US HAVE DISCUSSION.

Referring to a published statement that a secret, oath-bound society exists in British Columbia, pledged to the overthrow of the present provincial administration, the Nelson Miner, opposition, while claiming the statement to be untrue, and characterizing such a suggestion as absurd and foreign to our institutions, calls for full and free discussion of provincial issues. With this suggestion we are most heartily in accord. Let us have the freest possible discussion. Let the X rays of the keenest criticism be directed against the administration. No friend of the government need fear the results. Close, keen and honest criticism will give the friends of the government an opportunity to state the facts of the case, and the more widely the facts are known the better will the government stand. The Colonist has done its best to provide such a discussion. It has invited it in express words. It has watched the opposition press closely to see if anything is said which calls for reply, explanation or defence, and has promptly and frankly met every case that has come under its attention. The difficulty which has confronted it has been that there has been so little which is worthy of serious treatment. Take for example the issue of the Miner, in which the article referred to appears. The statement is made therein that the government is "rotten and incompetent"; the friends of the government in the house are called "fool-hens"; and the insinuation is made that Warburton Pike purchased corruptly from the government and its supporters the Cassiar Central Railway charter.

Does the Miner call this discussion? To charge an administration with being "rotten" implies that evidence exists of corrupt acts on the part of the government or some members of it. Now in order that we may have some of that discussion, for which the Miner longs and which we are even more anxious to have, we defy the Miner to prove a single instance where the Provincial government or any member thereof has so acted as to lay the administration open to the charge of rottenness. We undertake and promise to reproduce verbatim in the Colonist any specific charge which the Miner may make in response to this challenge, only stipulating, which is probably hardly necessary, that the language in which the charge is made shall be such as respectable newspapers ordinarily use. We will republish the charge and will print in connection our reply. The challenge is open to be accepted by the Miner or any other newspaper printed in British Columbia, and stands good for any time from this date until the next Provincial elections; and if any such specific charge is made in any such paper, we shall feel obliged if the editor will kindly send us a marked copy so that it may not be overlooked. By a specific charge, we mean one which specifies some act which can be called corrupt, the time when it took place, and the names of the persons concerned in it, if their names can be ascertained—that is, something that the person making it believes he could prove if he had access to all the facts, and of the truth of which he has some evidence.

To make a beginning, we call upon the Miner to formulate its accusation in regard to the Cassiar Central Railway. We think that we can promise it immunity from libel proceedings. Let it state specifically what it has ventured to insinuate in regard to this charter, and with this specific statement let it give one solitary fragment of proof. In regard to this particular matter, we have a word to say to the Daily Times of this city. That paper originated this slander. We expressly direct its attention to the above challenge. If the courage of a caterpillar it will take the challenge up, or else will have the decency to withdraw its infamous insinuation.

To the Opposition (throughout the Province generally, we say: "If you want discussion, make your specific charges individually, or get together and decide upon something that you believe you can prove and by the result of which you are content to abide. We are speaking now of allegations of corruption, for we tell you frankly that if you can prove the present Provincial Administration or any of its members to be corrupt, the Colonist has no desire to shield them. We know you cannot, for we are confident that in this respect the administration as a whole and its members in their individual capacity are above reproach.

In the matter of incompetency, this is always a matter of opinion to a certain degree. Very often what, to the misinformed, appears to be the act of an incompetent person is found, on explanation, to be the only thing that could be done under the circumstances, or, if not the only thing, a reasonable thing to be done. A sweeping charge of incompetency is easily made. An editor can write one in thirty seconds and a printer set it in type in a minute. But to warrant general charges of incompetency, specific acts ought to be relied upon. There are several departments of the Provincial government, and in the multiplicity of

the duties devolving upon them it would be matter for surprise if no errors in judgment ever occur. Take the Provincial treasury. Has Mr. Turner been incompetent as a finance minister? If so, when and how? Take the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Turner presides over this. If he has been incompetent, what are the instances which show him to have been so? Col. Baker is Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and of Education. Wherein has he exhibited incompetency? Mr. Eberts has conducted the office of Attorney-General. In which of the several hundred matters calling for his attention during the year has he displayed incompetency? Mr. Martin has had charge of lands and public works. This is the great spending department of the government. Its administration has been absolutely free from scandal. We affirm that it has also been remarkably free from errors of judgment. In what respect has it exhibited incompetency? Take the administration as a whole. Wherein has incompetency been exhibited? Let us have the time, place and circumstances stated with reasonable particularity, and then let us discuss them. We make no claim that the government or its members have displayed infallible judgment; but we are prepared to maintain that they have at all times exercised in connection with the management of the affairs of the province good business judgment and more than average administrative ability. If this is not true, the contrary can surely be shown. If the whole government is incompetent, there must be some specific acts of incompetency which can be cited and established. Let us have the facts. Our opposition friends say they want discussion. We challenge them to state their case.

DISMISSAL OF DR. DUNCAN.

Quarantine matters were very fully ventilated in the House of Commons, so far as the facts relating to the Empress of China, Dr. Watt's official conduct, and the dismissal of Dr. Duncan go. The last named gentleman has no reason to feel at all displeased because of his name and official career being brought into the debate, for he received much praise from both sides of the house. In regard to his dismissal from office, the most devoted friend of the government could hardly fail to be convinced that it was purely a political act. The Minister of Agriculture stated the case fully and on the whole very fairly. He said that Col. Prior's statement of the case was "about correct." This statement was identical with what appeared in the Colonist at the time and was then denied by our evening contemporary. After reading carefully what the Minister said we find that the only reason why he dismissed Dr. Duncan was because he told the chicken-pox patient to come back to his isolation hospital. The Minister said that if the man was fit to let out, he was fit to stay out, and that the fact that Dr. Duncan ordered him to return was proof that he did not think he was fit to be at large. He added, however, that Dr. Duncan gave as a reason for ordering the man to return that he was requested to do so by the Mayor, and this the Minister thought showed that he was not the man to be trusted with the care of the health of the Pacific Coast. Sir Charles Tupper rather upset the Minister's position by pointing out that Dr. Duncan, in the case mentioned, was acting as the city health officer and hence was to a certain extent under the direction of the Mayor. When the whole discussion is read, only one conclusion is left on any candid mind, namely, that Dr. Duncan was dismissed because he was a Conservative and made place for Dr. Watt, who was an active Liberal. We do not believe in the spoils system, but have no very grave complaints over political dismissals. In the case of active partisanship, such dismissals ought to be avoided. It is made for political reasons, and should be no blemish of a man's professional reputation, in order to afford some color for such an exercise of public patronage. If a man takes his office in his hand and wades through a political campaign he is personally no reason to complain, if he is relieved of duty. Whether Dr. Duncan was thus active we do not know, but we do know that he was not ostensibly dismissed for active partisanship, and that the meritorious grounds alleged for his dismissal have on full investigation been shown to be without any foundation whatever.

This mission of Premier Turner to Ottawa has already resulted in a promise from the Dominion government for the prompt settlement of the Songhees reserve matter, and also that a competent instructor will be sent out to lecture and otherwise instruct the farmers of British Columbia in the management of creameries. We understand that the representations of Mr. Turner in regard to the duty on fresh salmon was influential in securing a suspension of this duty for at least the present season.

The Toronto Globe thinks the facts that have been brought out by the Colonist showed the importance of a thorough investigation of the Japanese market being made by the Dominion government. It says that a Mr. Anderson, of Toronto, was appointed some time ago to go to Japan as a commercial agent of the Dominion, and is now making

inquiries among the merchants and manufacturers to get information as to possible exports. The Times directs the attention of the Colonist to a despatch from Ottawa to the Rossland Miner in regard to the Oriental labor bill. Will the Times accept our thanks for its courtesy? We had overlooked the despatch, which is interesting chiefly because it does not agree with that of the Times in respect to the origin of the alleged report about the Lieutenant-Governor's action in that matter. The Times said it originated in Victoria. The Miner implies that it originated in Ottawa.

HAVE MEYER, the sugar baron, has been released from the charge of contempt of the United States Senate. The attempt to convict him in his refusing to tell a committee how much money he contributed to election funds. A U. S. Supreme Court has decided that such a question was both impertinent in a legal sense and impudent in a general sense.

The terms upon which the E. & N. Railway Company has decided to sell surface rights, viz., \$5 per acre, half cash, the title to carry with it all minerals except iron and coal in large quantities, meets with hearty approval. The terms are very reasonable.

The World appears to be surprised at the inconsistency of the local opposition. The World forgets that the local opposition is consistent in nothing but its perennial inconsistency.

The British Bi-metallic league in its last report speaks in very sanguine terms of the prospects of bi-metalism. It says the prospects never were as bright as now.

And so there is to be no prohibition plebiscite this year. Well, so far as we have been able to gather from the press, no one will shed any tears over the postponement.

LAURIER has gone to England. All Canada wishes him a pleasant journey and a safe return.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, West Coast of Africa, June 2.—Lieut. Henderson and the other members of the expedition who were attacked early in April at Wa, where they were making treaties with the chiefs of the Hinterland, have been released and are returning to Kapsar, bearing presents from Chief Samory to the Governor. Wa is considered to be within the sphere of British influence and protection, and the expedition was sent to ascertain the fate of the Henderson expedition and punish Chief Samory if any treachery had befallen it.

HAYANA, June 1.—A decree issued by Capt.-Gen. Weyler, dated Sancti Spiritus, May 27, was published here to-day. He announces the approaching commencement of military operations in the eastern part of the island of Cuba, and orders the enforcement of the provisions of his decree of January in the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santa Clara, the closing of stores in fortified towns, and the concentration of country people and the destruction of all reservoirs which are not under the control of the military authorities.

BURIED TREASURE.

I wonder where Captain Kidd, the famous pirate, buried his treasure. And so do you wonder, and lots of other people. Men have dug for it in many places, but haven't found a penny of it yet. People, men (with the odds dead), nor will they until "treasure" is right spot. "Blunders and blunders" is mother of mistakes, things in the world, the most expensive of all. I had no desire for food and when it was placed before me I could seldom touch it. I was only a shadow of my former self. For over seven years I never knew what it was to have an appetite.

"In the spring of 1875," says Mr. Lynn, my health began to fail me. I was low, nervous and weak and could not account for it. I had no desire for food and when it was placed before me I could seldom touch it. I was only a shadow of my former self. For over seven years I never knew what it was to have an appetite.

"I got little or no sleep, and never felt rested, feeling more tired in the morning than at night. Gradually I dropped until I was only a shadow of my former self. For over seven years I never knew what it was to have an appetite.

"My recovery gave great surprise to all who knew me. I told everyone that Mother Seigel's Syrup saved my life, and hundreds of people have taken it on my recommendation. You can use this statement as you like and refer any one to me. (Signed) Jonathan Lynn, 17 East Parade, Concord, near Durham, November 8th, 1895."

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Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Best Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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At 6 months add 35 DROPS—35 CENTS.

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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE *Lea & Perrins* IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

It Is Whispered in Society

That engagements are merging into matrimonial contracts. That cupid is creating sad havoc among hearts. Fourteen single souls reduced to seven of a single thought is one day, does not compare to our reduction in prices. Who is the Next?

Sardines, (in Tomatoes) 20c. Tin.
Sardines, in Mustard, 2 for 25c.
Sardines, Spiced, 2 for 25c.
Sardines, in Butter, 25c. Tin.

See Our Windows for Pickles and Sauces.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

SENSATIONAL DIVORCE CASE.

A sensational divorce case is going on in Edinburgh, Scotland, in which Sir Charles Henry Ross, of Balmagowan castle, Rosshire, is asking for a divorce from Lady Winnifred Ross. The particulars are somewhat fully set out in the New York Herald, which publishes a long cablegram on the subject adorned with pictures of the principals. Sir Charles Ross is well known here, and only left for the old country a few weeks ago. He was interested in a number of private bills before the legislature here, and spent quite a little of his time around the lobby watching their progress. He has considerable capital invested in the Kootenay mines, and pays frequent visits to Victoria.

The divorce proceedings were commenced last year and were resumed a short time ago before the Edinburgh Court of Sessions. The co-respondents, De Bathe and Brinton, are officers in the Eighth Hussars and Life Guards respectively. The husband brings charges of adultery against Lady Ross, and she in turn charges Sir Charles with the same offence, naming Miss Lottie Calcutt, an actress, as co-respondent.

Sir Charles was married at St. Mary's church, Bryanston square, in London, in 1883, to Miss Winnifred Berens, youngest daughter of Mr. A. A. Berens, of Castlestead, Windsor, and No. 68 Great Cumberland place, London. The Marquis of Tullibardine, eldest son of the Duke of Athole, was best man. There were eight bridesmaids—Lady

Rosemary Cairns, the daughter of Countess Cairns; Lady Mary Peppys, Lady Eva Cholmondeley, Miss Berens, Miss Ruby Churchhill, Miss Dorothy Lawson, Miss Dorothy Tyrwhitt-Drake and Miss Virginia Boyne.

A year ago Lord Kyllachy, in the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh, heard evidence in the action for divorce brought by Dame Florence Winnifred Berens or Ross against her husband, Sir Charles. Lady Ross stated that she was married to the respondent on April 26, 1883. In April, 1886, Sir Charles went to America, and was absent until the beginning of October. Owing to the information she obtained during his absence she decided, before he returned, to take proceedings for a divorce. When he came back she refused to receive him, and since that time they have not lived together as husband and wife.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Tragedian—I was nearly killed once by the bursting of a shell. Manager—Did you ever find out who threw the egg?—Puck.

Orebride—is that your baby? Crawford—No, sir, the possession is on the other side. He is not my baby; I'm his father.—Boston Transcript.

Sufficiently Unintelligible—Author—I have a dialect story I want to sell you. Editor—In what dialect is it?—Author—I don't know. Editor—I'll take it.—New York Truth.

Mr. Bedford—I believe in reciprocity in underwear. Mr. Webster—What do you mean by that? Mr. Bedford—Stick to your winter flannels until they stick to you.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies Act," Part IV., and Amending Acts. (Foreign).

Registered the 22nd day of March, 1897.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Raven Copper and Gold Company" (Foreign), under the "Companies Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts. The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Seattle, State of Washington, U.S.A.

The objects for which the Company is established are—

- 1st. The mining, milling, smelting, or working ores by any process, or for any and all purposes;
- 2nd. To locate, buy, sell, lease, own, pledge, and mortgage mining claims and mill-sites, whether patented or unpatented, granted or ungranted;
- 3rd. To locate, buy, sell, lease, own, pledge and mortgage any other special property, whether real or personal, not only for the purpose of mining, but for any other purpose whatever, and for the carrying out of any business for the acquisition of gain;
- 4th. To appropriate or locate waters in public streams, to dig canals, ditches, flumes, conduits, reservoirs, dikes, dams, and bridges, not only to facilitate mining, but for any other operation of business, whatever, and to buy, sell, lease, own, and mortgage any such property for any purpose whatsoever;
- 5th. To develop mining and other kinds of property, both upon the Company's own land, and upon that of others, to build roads, trails, tunnels, drifts, shafts and crosscuts;
- 6th. To build, buy, sell, lease, operate, pledge, or mortgage mills, furnaces, smelters and reduction works, and all kinds of machinery, either for mining operations or for any other kinds of business whatsoever;
- 7th. To build, buy, sell, lease, and operate steam and sailing boats and river craft of all kinds, and steam or electric railways, and their rolling stock, telephone and telegraph lines, electric light lines, to erect machinery for the developing of electricity for the use of railway, telephone, telegraph and electric light lines, and for use in the mines, either for light or power, and to contract for any kind or compensation for the use of same;
- 8th. To buy, sell, and traffic in merchandise of all kinds for all purposes, to build, buy, sell, lease and operate stores and warehouses;
- 9th. To buy, sell, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate and generally to act as brokers in and to deal in mining stocks and bonds, or any other kind of stocks or bonds for any and all purposes;
- 10th. To buy, sell, pledge, or mortgage ores, bullion, concentrates, and sulphides of any kind and all kinds and for all purposes;
- 11th. To operate in any and all of the aforesaid capacities in the Province of British Columbia, in so far as the laws of that Province may allow, and in conformity with the statutes respecting foreign corporations;
- 12th. To do any and all of the aforesaid acts and business either in the State of Washington or Province of British Columbia, or in any other State, Province, or country whatsoever.

The capital stock of the said Company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of the value of one dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 22nd day of March, 1897.

(L.S.) S. V. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain either standard or narrow gauge railways, for the purpose of conveying passengers, freight and ore from a point at or near the head of steamboat navigation on Kitimat Inlet, Douglas Channel, North West coast of British Columbia, by the most direct and feasible route along the Kitimat Valley, about twenty-five miles more or less, thence to a point at or near Kinsela Canyon on the Skeena river, thence along the valley of the Skeena river in a North Easterly direction to a point at or near Hazelton, thence in a North Easterly direction to a point at or near Hazelton, thence in a North Westerly direction by the most direct and feasible route to a point at or near Telegraph Creek on the Stikine river, and with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary roads, bridges, ways, ferries, wharves, docks and coal bunkers, and with power to build, own, equip, operate and maintain steam and other vessels and boats; and with power to build, own, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railways and branches; and to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and power; and with power to appropriate lands for the purposes of the company, and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges, or other aids from any government, municipality or other persons or bodies corporate, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies, and with power to build wagon roads to be used in the construction of such railways and in advance of the same and to carry and collect tolls from all parties using and on all freight passing over any of such roads built by the Company, whether before or after the passage of the Act hereby applied for, and with all other usual necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges as may be necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Dated at the city of Victoria the 14th day of May, A.D. 1897.

HUNTER & OLIVER,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS CALVERT'S Carbolic Tooth Powder Carbolic Tooth Paste

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OUR OTTAWA

Incidents of the Yucca—Statues Premier

The Preferential Id New York Contract Fisheries

(From Our Own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, May 22.—It is a matter of surprise to many of our readers to learn that the British Yucca Company had passed the mittee of the House. It was thought that would not be contented with the ground here, but would try to get the impressions which on their own mind were not cognizant of lobby which was being promoters of the bill, achieved shows that the thing in reason, and not secured from the Government if one only goes about it. It is worthy of the British Columbia well to the fore in their the extraordinary power company asked Mr. most strenuous the bill, as he felt sovereign powers were in the Yukon country, the repetition of the trouble created in South Africa doings of the chartered order to minimize the claims this feature of the withdrawn by the p Morrison and Mr. Bostock one in insisting upon the company being curtailed Mr. Blair, as well as Sir supported the bill, the Railways had severe sentences eliminated, exciting time for a when Sir Charles Tupper talkative member for A summing so much of the t minutes. When quiet had Chairman Sutherland, clause carried. Immediate member from Nanaimo feet and in tones of great Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Bostock. Jim St. gets angry, and ev charge of unfair kept his temper, "his young friend" for and alleged that he had Bostock ready to speak further talk the matter, and Mr. Bostock was a cced. The bill was his respects, after which it be reported. It will passing in the Commons, at up to the Senate, but as tional features had nated, there is no doubt-

The question now ar will be the outcome of gr tensive charter. Your count upon it that with Duke of Teck as one of msters and fifteen other ment associated with him the reports of extraordi gold in the Yukon coun likely be quite a small, judging from the charact who are associated with it, it is not at all impro that very near future, a t built to the head waters thereby rendering the cos that country much less t to-day.

IN MEMORY OF PAST Sir Charles Tupper's ki to Alexander Mackenzie created a very good feeling Mr. Mackenzie, Sir John John Thompson are his prime ministers whose n not be considered a tition of statues or Hill, and it was but the Liberals should sug promotion to provision to one to Mr. Mackenzie, other two ex-Premiers votes will be passed in the subject. It is an appropriate terms the ences made by Sir Charl then the item passed w comment.

THE FAST STRA Everybody is curious t upon which the fast in been awarded. The t, by closing with H Company for half a mill saved a quarter of a m to the country, as it w give the Allans \$750,000 perial subsidy of \$375,000 time, however, as one h of comparing the two t not be possible to say h erment is entitled to th arrangement.

SPONTANEOUS COM Mr. Foster, on Thud delivered what most keenest criticism of M which we have heard of Mr. Foster's speech a decision of the govern to the bank note contr already been made in th this subject. The Mr. Foster's charge is t erment having as dars for this work, a formed leading stat asked if the specific adhered to, that there w ation from them, after consider a tender from Bank Note Company which failed to comply floatations in one respect stipulation which they bank note and other p steel plates, dies and of Canada should be ma Strictly speaking, the was the only legal one, which are not appa tures of the bank note tract to the New York Fielding claims that as five years contract his save \$153,000 by accep