

THE TURNER-MARTIN ALLIANCE.

Mr. Joseph Martin has temporarily joined the Turner faction. Like the elephant that swallowed the "live" bomb, that faction may find him not only difficult to assimilate, but also somewhat amiable. As an example of the desperate straits into which that discredited party of politicians have fallen this joining hands with the man whom they exhausted their power to blackguard—that is the only adequate word—a few months ago, is very fine. Mr. Martin will certainly not take orders from Mr. Turner—that would be to introduce farce-comedy into a very solemn and a very dignified assemblage; and assuredly there is not another man on that side of the House with "nerve" enough to attempt to dictate to him in any way—except, of course, to laughter.

If the Turner band are making common cause with Mr. Martin they are going to have a new leader, or owner, in less than a month. He will be like a stick in a basin of whys; the custards will move as the stick whirles; he is the only element of strength on that side of the hall, but it is the strength of the bomb shell, which destroys itself and everything within its range. The prospect for the party which has buried the hatchet to join hands with a man between whom and itself there was deadly feud not more than six weeks ago, is not a pleasant one for the friends of that party.

The people of British Columbia are interested in this coalition to the extent of knowing that the temporarily united elements represent all that is worst, most dangerous and most destructive in the politics of this province, and that if it will be an evil day for this province when those men, or any of them, get their clutches upon the reins of power. The Turner party is going like a lamb—a calf would be the better simile—to the slaughter. Let it go; a good riddance to bad rubbish.

RIGHT-ABOUT-FACE!

Is the Mr. Martin the Colonist pats on the back and quotes with so much gusto and approval, the same Mr. Martin the Colonist three or four short months ago, likened to a brute-beast, (punning on his name), poured out slanders against and disgraced the journalism of the province to defame? If so, the Colonist has laid upon the camel's back the last straw which passes the breaking strain, and it will have to deal henceforth with a public utterly disgusted with its untrustworthiness.

First, the morning paper slangs a man worse than any pickpocket; keeps this up for awhile, then, all of a sudden, falls upon his neck and swears he is the best fellow it ever met. We don't like to see this fickleness in man or paper. It is not the thing to gain public confidence, and can only end in the person or paper guilty of it being shunned and despised. "Stand by your guns" is a good British maxim. When a paper puts itself so tremendously on record as the Colonist did last year as the implacable foe of Mr. Joseph Martin, we would like to see it try to be consistent in dealing with him.

One's disgust at the Colonist's conduct is not in the least lessened because one knows that the reason for this right-about-face is to use Mr. Martin as a tool to injure the Semlin government. The Colonist professes to wish to see the province properly governed, yet clamors for the return to the treasury benches of a clique of dangerous schemers who little more than a year ago were scoured out of office they were unfit to fill, and now it publicly eggs on Mr. Joseph Martin to stir up strife and bring on a change that its own petty, selfish ends may be served.

A pretty sample of morality the Colonist presents to the public of British Columbia to-day. Let the public beware of advice from such a quarter.

AN INTERESTING PRECEDENT.

On the 13th of April, 1898, the Hon. Mr. Turner (Premier) moved that the House at its rising do stand adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Higgins moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Williams, that all the words after "two" be struck out, and the following substituted: "11 o'clock to-morrow." The amendment was carried on the following division:

Yeas—Messieurs Sword, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Kidd, Williams, Semlin, Cotton, Kellie, Higgins—11.

Nays—Messieurs Huff, Smith, Mutter, Baker, Turner, Adams, Stoddart, Edwards, Rogers, McGregor—10.

The resolution as amended was put and carried. The Hon. Mr. Turner then moved that the House do now adjourn, and this was negatived. Mr. Speaker did not leave the chair until 6 o'clock.

These facts, which the Colonist in its oversight entirely, are copied verbatim et iterum from the journals of the House. What do the Colonist and the opposition make of them? The public will observe that the Turner government was on that occasion subjected to two straight defeats on the floor of the House. Mr. Turner did not take the stand now advocated by the Colonist because it was a case that could be otherwise mended. If the Turner party take the advice of the Colonist it will not be a party long, and if the public pay any attention to the extraordinary arguments

of that extraordinary paper they will have only themselves to blame for the inevitable consequences.

WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

In asserting that there is a remarkable similarity between the position of the Semlin government and that of the Queensland ministry which was defeated a few days ago, the Colonist is surely much astray. The whole affair resolves itself into this, that the case of British Columbia at the present time is unique, without precedent in the annals of government, and notwithstanding what the Colonist says about the Queensland government's case, anyone can see for himself by comparing the two cases, Queensland and British Columbia, that there is not only no similarity, but a wide difference.

Here is the case of Queensland: The balance of power was held by a labor (independent) member in a vote upon an important government measure; the premier asked the lieutenant-governor to grant dissolution; the request was refused; the premier resigned; the lieutenant-governor then called upon the leader of the opposition to form a government, which he did; it was defeated on the first motion.

Here is the case of British Columbia: The lieutenant-governor, after giving the matter long and earnest thought, and taking the utmost care to assure himself that he were not in any particular mistake, came to the conclusion that the Turner administration (now all with one exception in opposition) were grossly abusing their trust as officers of the crown. He firmly resisted their attempts to force him to accede to their demands, feeling certain that nothing less than a most audacious and unscrupulous attack upon the vital interests of this province was meditated by these ministers, apparently for two purposes; first, to enable them to retain office by securing the funds from the public treasury wherewith to corrupt the electorate; second, to carry out during their fresh lease of power the nefarious schemes prepared during their former tenure of office and temporarily interrupted by the quadrennial appeal to the people.

When there could be no longer any reasonable doubt that nothing short of crime was contemplated by a desperate ministry, the members of which had had it made plain to them during their election tour of the constituencies that the feeling of the country was strongly against them, when all the grave that could rationally be granted to them had been given, and they still showed no sign of altering their line of conduct, His Honor took upon himself the grave responsibility of dismissing them from office, feeling convinced that he was acting in the best interests of the crown, of the people and of the principles of good government.

The dismissed ministry, to this day, have not been able to refute in any way the terrible charges laid against them by the Lieutenant-Governor; the members of that ministry are known from one end of British Columbia to the other, and in Canada and London, as men who were found guilty upon uncontroverted proofs of having shamefully abused their public trust, and who were justly deprived, on the one hand by the emphatic vote of the people, and on the other by the Lieutenant-Governor, of the power to continue their dangerous practices. The Lieutenant-Governor of Queensland had probably better reasons for refusing to grant the premier dissolution than any which the enemies of the present British Columbia government have yet been able to advance against it, and he had no difficulty in finding a successor to the premier where a successor should be sought, namely, amongst the honorable gentlemen of the opposition. The Queensland governor has the advantage of the governor of British Columbia in this, that he could select a successor to the leader of the opposition from the ranks of the opposition, Lieutenant-Governor MacInnes cannot find on the opposition side of the British Columbia legislature any member competent to take the leadership. Those gentlemen may be divided into two categories. One, those who cannot be trusted. Two, those who are incompetent.

This then is the strange quandary of His Honor and the province, should he decide that a dissolution shall not be granted in the event of Mr. Semlin requesting one. His Honor cannot call back to office men whose acts a year ago so alarmed and disgusted him that he felt himself compelled to take the extreme course of summary dismissal; nor can he call to office men who give every indication of their intellectual incapacity to fill even the honorable post of lay figure on the opposition benches.

Thus, then, we have shown that in comparing the case of Queensland with that of British Columbia, there is no possible comparison. China and Switzerland are not more dissimilar than the political cases of those two important colonies of the British Empire.

The agitation the Turner faction are attempting, with the aid of Mr. Joseph Martin, is purely selfish; their one desire is to regain control of the treasury of this province, then—God help poor British Columbia.

Of these things we say the people are convinced, and any attempt to put that corrupt faction back into power will be the signal for a popular outbreak of righteous indignation.

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Struggle For Supremacy

Germany Realizes That the United States Now Bars Her Way.

Kaiser Looks With Longing Eyes Upon South America, Especially Brazil.

But How to Get Around the Monroe Doctrine is Puzzling Him.

(Associated Press.) London, Jan. 6.—The Spectator publishes to-day an article entitled "Germany and the Monroe doctrine," in which it says:

"American and not England is the rival in German opinion. It is with America and not England that Germany realizes she must struggle for supremacy. We do not say for a moment that Germany regards America as an enemy, but Germany realizes it is America that at the moment lies across Germany's path, and that unless she is able to reason with America on equal terms she will not become the world power of the future that she desires to be."

The Spectator goes on to declare that Germany's objective is South America, but that the Monroe doctrine bars her way. How to get around this is puzzling, but Emperor William counts upon support from naval and army circles to the strain of maintaining a policy so tremendous. If not, she is certain to suffer great humiliation at the hands of the patient, efficient and persistent Germany, adding: "When the hour comes Germany won't be bluffed into respect of Monroeism. She will call the American's bluff, and if that bluff is no longer than her's, Germany will act."

THE POPE'S DECREE.

(Associated Press.) Toronto, Dec. 6.—The recent decree issued by the Pope and published in the United States prohibiting marriage between Catholics and Protestants during the year 1900, except by direct dispensation of the Pope, has been published by Archbishop O'Connor, with a note that the decree must apply to the diocese over which he presides.

BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.) Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 6.—Wm. J. Bryan's address was the feature at the banquet of the Nebraska Traveling Men's Club last night. Touching national topics, he said: "The democratic party still contends for the restoration of bimetalism at the ratio of 16 to 1."

RISE IN PRICE OF MEAT.

London, Jan. 5.—Owing to the use of tank Atlantic liners as transports, the butchers have the utmost difficulty in procuring supplies and are advancing prices two-pence to three-pence per pound.

FROM THE WEST

Enthusiastic Reports of the Work Dodd's Kidney Pills Are Doing in the Pacific Province.

Reckache and Bladder Troubles Prevalent in Manitoba—Frank Coliaux's Letter From Oak Lake.

—Specimen of the Cures Dodd's Kidney Pills Are Making.

Oak Lake, Man., Jan. 5.—The climate of Manitoba has the peculiar tendency of making strong people stronger and weak people weaker. Its severe winters have the effect of hardening the hardy, but they are trying to those not so robust in the first place.

There is another thing about Manitoba that is trying on even the robust. In all wheat growing countries there is found alkali in the water. Alkali is dreadfully hard on the kidneys. Hence the prevalence of kidney troubles, such as gravel, urinary disorders, etc., in Manitoba.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have become an absolute necessity in Manitoba, and are being used to a greater extent every day. They are recognized as the only reliable kidney medicine in the world. Curing as they do all forms of Kidney Disease, including Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Dropsy, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Female Troubles and Disorders of the Blood, they have already come into almost universal use throughout the prairies of the great Northwest.

Here is a specimen of the letters the Dodd's Medicine Company are receiving from grateful convalescents in Manitoba.

Oak Lake, Dec. 1st, 1899.

Dodd's Medicine Co., Toronto.

Dear Sirs: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the excellent curative qualities of Dodd's Kidney Pills. About two years ago I was attacked with severe backache. A friend of mine advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so and six boxes cured me.

Since then my back has not troubled me and I would like you to publish this for the benefit of other sufferers.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK COLIAUX.

SHIP IN TROUBLE.

Neglect to Comply With Regulations May Lead to Complications.

Hawaiian ship Hawaiian Isles, Capt. Rice, which arrived in the Royal Roads yesterday, and was later ordered to quarantine by Dr. Watt, is in trouble. She has three more men on board than stated in her bill of health received from Honolulu and Port Angeles, at which port she called. It seems that the master received his bill of health but shipped three men afterwards and did not report that fact before leaving. He declared they were stowaways, but after events proved that he was aware of their presence on board. On his arrival at Angeles he did not report them, and when mustering his crew kept them below. Thus he received a bill of health for three less than he carried. On arriving here he did not report them either, until he was obliged to. He submitted his report for the incomplete company, but when the doctor informed him that because of the fact that Honolulu was an infected port he intended to fumigate the vessel's hold with sulphur, the men were produced. Had they not they would have been driven up the funnels or have died. For entering Port Angeles on a false bill of health had he been stopped by the authorities there, the captain would have been liable to a fine of \$15,000—\$5,000 for each man. Should the Ottawa authorities, to whom the matter has been referred, decide that he has been guilty of an infraction of the regulations here he will be liable to a fine of \$400 and six months' imprisonment. It is altogether likely though that the case will be settled. It seems there was a mutiny at Honolulu and three of the men were killed. Others were shipped in their places, but when the vessel was released they were also taken on. In the meantime the vessel had received her bill of health and cleared, and the master did not go back to the customs house to alter them—hence the trouble.

Important Meetings

Of Interest to Agriculturists, Horticulturists, Dairymen and Farmers.

Professors From the East and From Washington to Attend.

Final advice has been received by Mr. J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, that the following gentlemen will be in the province to address the several meetings to be held shortly, viz., Prof. Frank T. Shutt, chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa; Mr. G. Markham, Dominion dairy superintendent, Northwest Territories; Mr. W. J. Spillman, agriculturist, Washington; Agricultural Experimental Station, Pullman.

The presence of Mr. Shutt and Mr. Markham in their respective lines of work is too well known throughout the Dominion to need more than a passing comment. The former has never yet paid a visit to this province, and should receive a hearty reception. Mr. Markham is well and favorably known here, having recently visited British Columbia, and his presence will be welcome.

Mr. Spillman is one of the foremost men as an authority on dairying, and ranks very high as a speaker in the adjoining state of Washington. This will be his first visit to this province, which he has undertaken at considerable inconvenience, having had to arrange his own work to suit.

The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, Mr. T. R. Pearson, New Westminster, secretary, will take place at the court house at Vancouver, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th inst., beginning at 10 a.m. on Tuesday. In the evening there will be a public meeting to be addressed by the visitors. Other speakers will be in attendance and matters of great importance to the horticulturists of the province will be brought up.

The annual meeting of the dairymen's Association, Mr. G. H. Hadwen, Dunsmuir, secretary, will take place at the department of agriculture, Victoria, on Friday and Saturday, 12th and 13th inst., beginning at 10:30 a.m. on Friday, when addresses will be made by the gentlemen named, and by Mr. H. F. Page, president of the association, who will report on the Washington state dairy meeting which he has just attended.

Discussions will take place on the policy of the Dairyman's Association for 1900 and the question of importing pure dairy stock, by Mr. W. H. Hayward, of Metochin.

The superintendent of institutes has called a meeting of the delegates to the Central Farmer's Institute, at his office, department of agriculture, on Monday, 15th inst., at 11 a.m., and following days. As this is a meeting of representatives of the farmers from all parts of the province, all questions affecting the agricultural interests are discussed, and brought to the notice of the government and legislature, it is therefore of the utmost importance that delegates should be fully instructed as to the requirements of their districts. It is intended that Tuesday, the 16th, be set aside to hear addresses from the visitors, and that the members of the legislature be invited to attend.

It has been often asserted that British Columbia has been neglected by the Dominion agricultural department officials. It is hoped that the opportunities now presented to meet these eminent gentlemen will not be lost, and that the appreciation will be testified by crowded meetings.

Any further particulars can be obtained from the secretaries or from Mr. J. R. Anderson, Victoria.



Corticelli Skirt Protector should not be used as a binding—it is a physical impossibility for any kind of a binding to outwear a skirt.

Corticelli Protector Braid should be sewed on flat—not turned over—one or two rows of stitching—one at upper edge of braid and the second near the bottom of the skirt.

Put on thus it is a real "protector"—its perfect shade makes a desirable bottom finish for any skirt.

Sold everywhere 4 cents a yard.

The genuine has this label.

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The Time Has Arrived

To stop and think of the money you can save this year by buying your GROCERIES from us. The savings on every purchase amount to a great deal more than any discount you receive. Remember we sell for CASH at money saving prices.

Snowflake Flour.....\$1.00 sack
Three Star Flour.....\$1.05 sack
Huguenot Flour.....\$1.15 sack
Crisp wheat sugar 10 lbs for \$1.00
Quaker Oats.....2 pkgs for 25c

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CUSTOMS FIGURES.

Details of the Imports and Exports During 1899.

A decrease of \$40,000 as compared with 1898 is shown by the trade returns issued by Collector of Customs A. R. Milne, accounted for largely by the diversion to the Dominion of business formerly transacted in Victoria. Victoria is about \$50,000 less than last year, and consequently a large increase as compared with Vancouver. The figures are as follows:

Month	Imports	Exports
Jan.	1,250,000	1,100,000
Feb.	1,100,000	1,000,000
Mar.	1,000,000	900,000
Apr.	900,000	800,000
May	800,000	700,000
June	700,000	600,000
July	600,000	500,000
Aug.	500,000	400,000
Sept.	400,000	300,000
Oct.	300,000	200,000
Nov.	200,000	100,000
Dec.	100,000	50,000
Total	10,000,000	9,000,000

\$1,000,738 \$102,554 \$1,832,202

THE ISLAND COLLIERIES.

Shipments Far in Advance of Other Mines—Double That of Sound Ports.

In the annual coal report of J. W. Harrison, of San Francisco—considered authoritative—the world over—the British Columbia collieries make a splendid showing. Fully twice as much was shipped from the island and as from Tacoma, and more than that they are ahead of Seattle shipments. The following tables show how much has been shipped to San Francisco alone. The big fleets of coal ships that have gone to Honolulu and elsewhere are not included. Then, too, no mention is of course made of the bunker coal taken by the many ships which coal at the Nanaimo collieries.

The tables showing the receipts at San Francisco during the past year are as follows:

Colliery	1898	1899
British Columbia	651,208	628,123
Australia	201,931	189,333
English and Welsh	75,115	93,268
Scotch	5,006	None
Eastern (Cumberland and Annettoe)	37,500	38,851
Seattle (Washington)	288,063	271,004
Tacoma (Washington)	348,474	335,756
Mount Diablo, Coos Bay and Tesla	172,506	180,507
Japan and Rocky Mountains, by rail	26,500	28,800
Total	1,832,373	1,740,027

The receipts in 1898 were 1,505,600, and in 1897 1,001,540.

The report says: "It is singular to report a smaller consumption of coal this year than last, in view of the large quantity delivered to the government—transports, and the general belief here that every branch of trade is brisk, which invariably tends to a large fuel demand. The consumption of oil as a steam producer is being enlarged monthly, but its benefit as an economical adjunct to our industries, will be neutralized, as its market value is about to be established by the usual 'commercial'—a combination or trust. With recent discoveries of oil over a large section of our state, and its low cost of production, it was supposed that our most serious setback, viz.: low-priced fuel, had been over-



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Rich Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, and the like. With the use of these remarkable remedies has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, care of the bowels, and in all cases of indigestion, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only

HEAD

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

ACHE

In the case 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 grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials 25 cents; a five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Before After. Wood's Phosphorine.

The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all the leading medical authorities. An absolute medicine discovered.

It cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, all effects of excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1.50, two \$2.50. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphorine is sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.