The Colonist.

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THE ORIENTAL LABOR BILL.

The Lieutenant-Governor has reserved, for the consideration of the Governor-General, the bill to prohibit the employment of Chinese and Japanese by incorporated companies. It will be remembered that when it was proposed to insert a section in the several acts of incorporation as they came up, the COLONIST pointed out that such a course might jeopardize these acts, and suggested that it would be better to deal with the subject in an act of general application. This course was followed and the result is that the several acts of incorporation became law instead of being withheld for the action of the Governor-General.

It is interesting to note that this is the second occasion upon which a lieutenant-governor of British Columbia has reserved an act for the approval of the governor-general, the first occasion having been in 1877, when Lieut-Governor Richards reserved the Act in Amendment to the Gold Mining Amendment Act of 1872. The act of 1877 constituted the gold commissioners judicial officers, and assent was withheld on the ground that the Federal parliament only had the right to appoint judges, and the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in that case was upheld by the Dominion government.

It is to be remarked that in withholding his assent from a bill for the purpose of reserving it for the action of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor does not act as a provincial executive officer, but as a representative of the federal authority. He does not withhold his assent by the advice of his ministers, but presumably because of instructions received from the federal authorities. As Bourinot points out, this is somewhat inconsistent with the application of the principles of responsible government to the provinces. Bourinot says:

The position of a lieutenant-governor's advisers, under these exceptional circumstances, is very difficult to explain in accordance with the principles of responsibility that govern a ministry in their relations with parliament and the head of the executive. * * * One cannot but come to the conclusion that while the power of reserving bills may be still exercised at times with benefit to the Dominion at large, no possible reason can be found for sustaining the veto as it has been sometimes used in the lower provinces. Bourinot, page 669.

On page 658 the same writer says that the lieutenant-governors in withholding their assent to bills "are to act, not merely on their own discretion, but subject to instructions," citing for this position section 55 of the British North America Act, 1867, and Sir John Macdonald's report on the Ontario Orange bills of 1873. He adds that, in the absence of instructions, they are thrown upon their own discretion, with such assistance as their ministers may give them, but there is no obligation upon the Lieutenant-Governor to accept the advice tendered him by his ministry on such a matter, and he is under no obligation whatever to consult them. He may ignore them wholly, and the fact that he may choose to ignore them is no reason why the ministry should resign, for, as we have pointed out, the Lieutenant-Governor occupies the dual position of representing the federal authority and of chief executive of the province.

A vote of want of confidence could not be based upon such action on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor for obvious reasons, and as the withholding of the assent is not made known until after supply has been voted, the legislature cannot declare their disapproval of his act by refusing to vote supply. In fact the case presented is one that has no parallel in the parliamentary practice of the British Empire, for in no other part of it do the same constitutional conditions exist as in Canada. It so happens in regard to this particular measure that it did not receive ministerial support, but this is only an incident of the transaction and touches no material point involved in it. The act is that of the Lieutenant-Governor and not an act of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Lieutenant-Governor has not given his reasons for withholding his assent to this bill, nor has he informed the legislature whether in point of fact he received instructions from Ottawa. It is not difficult, however, to suggest a reason why the federal authorities may have desired to have assent to this measure withheld. Negotiations are now pending for a treaty with Japan, and the whole subject of Canada's relations with the Orient must shortly be dealt with. In the meantime it is not desirable that any one of the provinces should complicate the situation by special legislation.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The Toronto Globe makes a very vigorous appeal for Chinese exclusion, and says that if the political leaders of Eastern Canada could see the Chinese problem as it confronts the West they would be speedily converted to the necessity for restricting such immigration. It is a matter of very great regret that the Dominion government is unlikely to take up this subject during the present session of parliament. We understand the excuse to be the pressure of other matters, and are inclined to think that no conclusion has yet been reached as to the line of policy which ought to be adopted. It is, perhaps, impossible to get any legislation which will wholly exclude the Coolie class of Chinese, as is done in the United States, but it ought not to be impossible to secure the imposition of a tax that would amount to pretty much the same thing. Those who discuss this subject frequently express a fear that unless we admit Chinese we may find our commerce shut out of China; but we think this is groundless. The ruling class in China has no particular desire to see the Coolies emigrate. Some very prominent Chinese officials have expressed the opinion that the demand for the exclusion of Coolies from America was a reasonable one. They fully recognize the radical difference between the two races, and have seen that it is next to impossible for Occidental civilization to flourish if the Mongolian Coolie is allowed to come in and compete freely with white labor. The ancient policy of China has been the exclusion of whatever seemed inimical to the established order of things, and those who have been bred in its traditions can fully appreciate how similar ideas may prevail in other countries. As to the commercial concessions which China makes to other nations, these are not based upon any idea of reciprocity, but are granted through dire necessity or because some immediate advantage is apparent. We do not believe that it would at all prejudice the commercial intercourse between China and Canada, so far as that is likely to expand by reason of the awakening of China to the advantages of Occidental civilization, if Coolie immigration were absolutely prohibited. But we must take what we can get. At present it seems as though we are not likely to get anything, but it is some satisfaction to know that the Globe has begun to see the question in the same light as those who are in close touch with the actual working of the present system. The matter is, of course, purely one for the Dominion parliament. No provincial legislature has any right to legislate to prevent immigration.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BONFIRES.

The COLONIST is in receipt of the following letter:

TO THE EDITOR:—SIR,—Canon Rawnsley's central committee is now arranging that at 10 p.m. on the evening of Queen Victoria's jubilee day—22nd of June—beacon bonfires shall gleam from one end to the other of the Mother Country.

Cannot this bright idea expand to the oversea provinces and outposts of the British Empire? Cannot the great signal blaze from the thousand historic heights of the empire,—from Table mountain and the Metopos; from Mount Macedon and the Blue mountains; from Adam's peak and Simla; from Mount Real and Mount Sir Donald; from St. Helena, Fiji and the rest?

All can be achieved with ease by the mere organization betimes of committees in every colony and dependency.

The hint itself will be sufficient, and the press will, I am confident, give rapid currency to the suggestion.

It will be a grand symbol of United Empire to know that on one particular night commemorative bonfires are blazing all around the world—lighting up a Fiery Cross to signalize peace, prosperity and progress for all who enjoy and profit by the beneficent sway of Victoria the Great.

I am, etc.,
GEORGE BADEN-POWELL.

Carlton Club, Easter.

This idea will meet with a hearty response in British Columbia. Cannot a fire signal be flashed across the Province from the Rockies to the peaks on Vancouver Island which overlook the ocean? There may be physical difficulties in the way, but we think not. The night of June 22 is likely to be clear, in the sense that the atmosphere will not be smoke laden, so that fires can be seen a long distance. The time for preparation is short, and each locality must do its share if the thing is to be a success. If effect cannot be given to the whole suggestion, it can be carried out in part, and a beacon fire will surely blaze in Victoria on that night.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A city clergyman, in the course of his sermon last Sunday evening, said that if science had pursued its investigations in the light cast upon nature by the gospels, its achievements would have far surpassed what they have been. No question has ever been raised as to the orthodoxy of the clergyman referred to. He is not what is known as a Christian Scientist, nor a follower after strange doctrines. The remainder of his discourse showed him to be firmly convinced that the Christian Church is the source and bulwark of all progress towards liberty and enlightenment. It is interesting, therefore, from the orthodox point of view, to follow out a little the thought above suggested and see to what conclusions it seems to force us. It may be premised that there is nothing novel in the proposition, for it is the claim of orthodox Christians everywhere that in the example and teachings of Christ is to be found everything necessary for the perfect development of the human race.

What, then, are the scientific aspects of the gospel narrative? That is to say, what are their teachings as to the manner in which extraordinary physical effects can be produced? For answer we must confine ourselves to the story of the gospels. Without particularizing, it may be stated generally that the recorded instances in which Christ interrupted the ordinary processes of nature may be classed under five heads, thus: The immediate transformation of elementary substances into products which ordinarily require the operation of time and various processes, of which we have as example the turning of water into wine and the miracles of the loaves and fishes; the healing of the sick, of which the instances were so numerous that the writers of the gospels did not think it worth while to do more than refer to them in a general way; the correction of imperfect natural development, such as the giving of sight to a man born blind; the restoration of life to the dead; and, finally, the demonstration of the tangible, intelligent, individual existence of mankind after death. As distinguished from the ethical side of Christ's teachings, these things illustrate the scientific side of His work, and if the reference of the clergyman referred to above was not to these things, we are at a loss to know to what he did refer, for it is obvious that two and two are four and sixteen ounces make a pound, no matter whether we love our neighbors as ourselves or worship one God or a thousand.

If, therefore, science would have made greater progress by pursuing its investigations in the light afforded by the gospels, it follows that instead of groping after the secrets of nature through the laboratory and the work shop, instead of using the balance, the test tube, the microscope and the multiplication table, searchers after truth should have sought to probe the occult forces whereby these so-called miracles were performed. If this proposition be conceded, we would have first of all a revolution, not in the world of science, but in the world of religion. St. Mark tells us of certain signs that shall follow them that believe. "They shall cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing it it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover." These occult powers were, according to the evangelist, to be possessed by those who pursued their investigations into the realms of nature by the light cast by the demonstrations of the Founder of Christianity. Certainly it seems as if the effect of such a line of research as the clergyman referred to suggested would be revolutionary first of all within the church.

But to leave the subject at this point would be to create a wrong impression, and to leave this article without justification. Modern discoveries in physical afford a glimmer of light upon a domain of research into which it is very possible that science might have penetrated very deeply if the occult powers by which Christ worked had been cultivated during the centuries which have elapsed since His visible mission ended. Accepting the story told in the Acts of the Apostles as substantially accurate, the first teachers of Christianity possessed in some degree the great powers exercised by their Master. Later, when the church became a political organization, these powers were lost, and if they have ever been regained the fact is not generally admitted. Analytical science is, however, groping towards such results as, according to the gospels, were accomplished by Christ by the mere exercise of will. We are learning that substances regarded as opaque become transparent under certain circumstances. It seems to be within the range of possibility that a means will be discovered whereby sightless eyes can be made to see. The cure of disease by suggestion is already claimed as un fait accompli. Telephoning without wires is one of the promises of electrical art. The immeasurable possibilities of vibration stagger the imagination. Sound, heat, light, electricity, the Rontgen ray, and no one knows what else besides are developed from vibration. And as a sort of climax to the whole thing we had, not long ago, a suggestion from Tesla that the perfectly developed human organism might contain all the energy necessary to accomplish the results reached by complicated mechanism. Whether we take the view that in Christ, the perfect type of humanity, there abode those forces, which science has been able to evolve only by slow, laborious and cumbrous methods, or that, being the incarnation of Deity, He controlled by His will the forces of which visible nature is simply the expression, we find ourselves compelled to admit the truth of the clergyman's proposition, we get a new meaning for the much abused expression Christian Science, we rob scepticism of one of its most potent weapons, we get a new incentive for the study both of material science and of occult powers. We then begin to see that there is a divine, or, if you prefer the term, a natural union between religion and science, and that these so-called antagonistic forces are simply approaching the same result from opposite directions.

SOME feeling was expressed among members of the legislature yesterday because Mr. Speaker did not resume his seat after the Speech was delivered. It is said that some of the opposition members are particularly annoyed because they wanted to discuss the Lieutenant-Governor's action in regard to the Oriental Labor Bill, and that Mr. Speaker himself thinks he was treated with very scant courtesy because prorogation was announced while the Governor was yet in his place. But these gentlemen are simply making themselves ridiculous by taking such a position. What they think ought to have been done never was done in any British legislature. Bourinot, who is probably a final authority on this subject, if, indeed, any authority is needed except the recollection of everybody, except the gentlemen referred to, says: "When His Excellency has concluded the reading of the Speech, the Speaker of the Senate will say: 'It is His Excellency's will and pleasure that this parliament be prorogued, etc.' The Commons then retire and the session is at an end." The Commons does not return to its chamber and Mr. Speaker does not resume the chair. The prorogation proclamation is made in the presence of the Governor-General, so far as the federal parliament is concerned, and in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, so far as the local legislature is concerned, and after this proclamation has been made the session is ended. This is the practice everywhere and always, and no one ever heard until yesterday that any one ever imagined that any other practice prevailed. That the practice of British Columbia is the same as that of every other part of the Empire can be seen by any one who takes the trouble to look up the journals of previous sessions.

A CRIPPLE FOR LIFE.

SO DOCTORS SAID CONCERNING RICHARD B. COLLINS.

He Spent Months in the Toronto Hospital Without Any Benefit—Pink Pills Cure Him After All Other Treatment Failed.

[From the Echo, Wiarton, Ont.]

The Echo presents to its readers the following plain statement of fact, with the simple comment that a medicine that can perform so remarkable a cure is simply invaluable, and it is no wonder that the aggregate of its sales throughout the country is enormous.

I, Richard B. Collins, hereby make the following statement, which can be confirmed by any number of witnesses in this section of the country. I first began to complain about five years ago. I had then been working in a fish shanty, and was wet almost the whole time, summer and winter. I was then confined to the house for three months. This was my first attack and on getting better I commenced work again the first of the following February and continued at it until the next January when I took a much worse attack. The doctors pronounced it rheumatism and after treating me for that disease until about the first

of May, they discovered that my trouble was disease of the hip joint, and advised me to go to an hospital. I went to Toronto and stayed in the hospital five weeks and then returned home. I, however, did not recover, and was compelled during the following summer to go back to the hospital where I remained three months, getting worse all the time. I was told I could not be cured and when I left was only able to walk by the aid of crutches. I then came home and was not there long before I was taken to my bed. I continued in this state until January following, when I was advised by several friends to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took their advice and before I had finished the fifth box I began to improve, and by the time I had completed a dozen boxes I was able to walk without crutches, and have never used them since. I was able to do light work in a short time, and in January last (1897) I commenced working in the woods and have no trouble from the hip unless over-exerted. During the last three years I have spent $300 in doctors' bills and medicines, trying everything recommended, but without any good results until I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, to which I owe my restored condition, as the doctors gave up all hopes of ever seeing me out of bed alive and well. I may say that before I began taking Pink Pills during my last attack, I put in many a night so bad that I never expected to be alive in the morning."

Rheumatism, sciatica, paralysis, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build up and renew the entire system. Sold by all dealers and post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

1200

Passengers and one doctor are like this chicken with more eggs than she can hatch. If you deal with us you will not get into this trouble, as every dollar spent with us will show you.

9 LBS. ROLLED OATS.	$0.25
22½ " " "	65
45 " " "	1.25
90 " " "	2.50
10 " CORNMEAL.	25
2 BREAKFAST GEM	25
4-LB. PKG. GERMEA	25

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

HAPPY GRAND FORKS.

Buildings Going Up Like Mushrooms as a Result of the Mining.

Prospectors Swarm Through the Mountains and With Wonderfully Lucky Results.

GRAND FORKS, B.C., May 3.—(Special)—With the advent of spring the crowds of prospectors who had been hanging around the city have disappeared, shouldering their packs or loading their pack-horses and striking into the mountains. Already reports of new discoveries are crowding in, and the confidence of the citizens of Grand Forks that they are in the centre of the richest mineral section of British Columbia is being in no way shaken.

Maurice O'Connor went for a walk last Sunday, and by way of innocent diversion staked out a new claim on Eagle mountain, four miles from the city. The new lead gives every indication of being valuable property. A new strike has been made in the Summit camp, eight miles north of Grand Forks, from which some of the richest ore of this section has been taken, and reports of other finds are coming in daily. It is a by-word among the prospectors of this section that everyone who goes prospecting finds something. A great deal of development work is being done, and every noon and evening the sound of cannonading echoes from the hills as the blasts are fired.

Grand Forks is experiencing a building boom, and up to this time the two sawmills have been unable to supply the demand for lumber. They are still over a week behind in their orders, but have put in improved machinery and hired more men, so that it is expected that the dearth in the lumber supply will soon be ended. Four new hotels are going up, and store buildings and residences are being built on every hand. The stages are loaded on every trip into the city and business in all lines is steadily improving.

J. A. Mara, who for the last two sessions of the federal parliament has represented Yale district in that body, has been spending a few days in Grand Forks. Mr. Mara is a firm believer in the future of this section, and he is in a position to base this belief upon more substantial grounds than mere personal observation of the country. He is in touch with the "powers that be," and can speak authoritatively of the provincial policy in regard to this section. In an interview with the COLONIST representative, Mr. Mara said:

"You may be absolutely certain of one thing, and that is that the provincial government realizes to the fullest extent the importance of getting into this vicinity with a road from the north ahead of competitors from the United States, and will make every effort to get a road in here at the earliest possible moment, and in this they will undoubtedly receive the support of the Dominion government. There are two reasons for having a Canadian road first in the field, principal of which is that the trade of this section may remain on this side of the line. The trade from here will be simply enormous, and this fact is known not only in governmental circles, but in the trade and money centers. Victoria merchants and capitalists, as well as those throughout the East, are all of one opinion in regard to Boundary district, and in their minds' eye, Grand Forks is the objective point of a railroad to tap this great mineral reserve. Self-protection and loyalty to home interests demand that this trade shall be kept in this country.

"Then there is another and more direct reason for building a road in here from the North. The provincial government has annually for twenty-five years to pay the interest on bonds given for building the Shuswap and Okanagan railway and navigation system, which is at the present time non-supporting. Now it is recognized that if connection were made with this section, which is bound to become a great railroad feeder, the Shuswap and Okanagan would take an immediate start, and the government would be relieved of the burden of supporting it. It is therefore almost certain that a road from Penticton, on the Okanagan river into the Boundary country, will be completed in the near future.

"The provincial government has offered a bonus of $4,000 per mile to the railroad which shall first complete a line into this section, and both the Canadian Pacific, which owns the system between Penticton and the main line, and the Columbia & Western have charters by which they may take advantage of this offer. Mr. Heinze, owner of the Columbia & Western, is not, I believe, a man to let such an offer go by the board. The Heinze smelter at Trail is capable of being enlarged to practically an unlimited capacity, and the mineral of the Boundary district is an undoubted attraction for him. Should the Columbia Western be the first road to reach here, there will certainly be a trade understanding reached with the Canadian Pacific."

The first municipal election in Grand Forks is to be held next Saturday and every other subject of conversation is temporarily suspended. John A. Manly and P. T. McCallum have been nominated for mayor and the contest gives promise of being a warm one, although from present indications there is little doubt of Manly's election. Mr. Manly has been prominently indentified with every movement tending to advance the city's interests, while his opponent endeavored to defeat the incorporation and is opposed to most of the measures which are being taken to invite investment and settlement in this city.

Is the light that will bring a great big glow of Happiness to you. By it you will see how strong and vigorous your now weak body can be made. Hudyan is for man. The great Hudyan is to be had only from the Hudson Medical Institute. This wonderful discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest and most powerful vitalizer made. It is so powerful that it is simply wonderful how harmless it is. You can get it from nowhere but from the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for circulars and testimonials.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

HUDYAN is purely vegetable

Strengthens and invigorates and tones the entire system. It is as cheap as any other remedy.

HUDYAN cures debility, nervousness, emissions and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the backs, losses by day or night stopped quickly. Over 2000 private indorsements.

Send for circular and testimonials.

TAINTED BLOOD—Impure blood, due to serious private disorders, carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then comes sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for "Blood Book" to the old physicians of the

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, California

Is Consumption Contagious?

The question of isolation for those afflicted with consumption is being widely discussed by the health boards of the great cities. Many leading scientists believe this method of checking the disease impracticable and that the pharmacopoeia must furnish the means of eradication. The discovery of Dr. Stevens of "Cannabis Sativa" the East Indian Consumption Cure, is the greatest step of medical science towards conquering this dread disease. Thousands of cases, pronounced hopeless, have been entirely cured, and there is no longer any question of the remarkable efficacy of this wonderful remedy in curing all diseases of the lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and nervous diseases. To any one suffering from any of these diseases, who will enclose a stamp and mention this paper, the recipe will be mailed free. Address W. A. Noyes, Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

First Vestryman—I don't think our rector will ask for a European trip this summer.

Second Vestryman—Why so?

First Vestryman—Well, you see, I've been telling him that we all consider his assistant a remarkably able and progressive young man.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Cariboo and Lillooet

STAGE TRAVEL

Stages for the undermentioned points leave ASHCROFT as follows:

Clinton and Way Points.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
All Points in Cariboo.—Monday and Friday, connecting with str. "Charlotte" at Soda Creek.
Lillooet, Direct.—Monday and Thursday.
Lillooet, via Clinton.—Wednesdays.

Through and Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Special Conveyances Furnished.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS CO., Ld.
HEAD OFFICE, ASHCROFT, B.C.
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FOR CATARRH,
Colds, Sores and Burns.

Pure Eucalyptus Oil.....35c.
Eucalyptus Salve.....15c.
Post Free.
Stamps Taken.

FLITTON Prop., Vancouver. ja9

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

29th March, 1897.

WILLIAM WRIGHT WILLIAMS, of Gossip Island, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the County of Victoria. sp26

STRAYED OR STOLEN from Royal Oak hotel, dark pony (mare), nearly black, branded 50 on right hip. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Bray's Livery Stable, Johnson st. a24