And then, sir, we are told that the resolution is not wide enough; it leaves out the crux of the whole thing. But the crux of this thing is corruption. That is what we want to find out about; the other questions which the hon, gentlemen opposite want to interpose are mere matters of politics. But this is the red herring which they want to drag across the scent, which they hope will siderack the whole object of the inquiry. They want the commission to inquire whether the government exceeded their authority under the railway act, 1893. Do they want a Royal Commission for that purpose? That is a question for this Legislature to say, and not a Royal Commission.

Commenting on the attempt of the Oppo-eition to drag matters into the inquiry which had no relation to the only subject into which a Royal Commission could inves-

were concerned about and what they were The wages account showed a very small bound to see investigated by competent and increase—two fifths of one per cent. But impartial men, was the charge of corruption that had been insinuated and suggested in gas and electric lighting, wear and tear the righteous souls of the sticklers for water. He shipped his force, numbering over and over again with every degree of siyness and malignity by members of the Opposition. The resolution moved by the Experiment is considered successful by Mr. Leader of the Government, as our readers Mather, who, no doubt, is the best judge.

The righteous souls of the sticklers for mathematical representation in this Province must be vexed to see such anomalies in their model Province. There is no doubt williamsport. The discipline appropriate the differences we have not know, was wide enough to take in everything He has proved by actual experiment that as connected, directly or indirectly, with this much work can be done in his business in a accusation. But the Opposition instead of year when the men work forty-eight hours for them. The rule of three is the only rule welcoming the appointment of a commission a week as was done when they worked of representation that they recognize. to investigate this charge received it with fifty-three hours, and at the same expense. displeasure and conspicuous disappointment, and did what they could to make the
inquiry ineffectual. Mr. Davie hit the nail on the head when he said of the course After making all necessary inquiries, the pursued by his opponents and accusers :

Why, their object to-day all the way through is to shuffle out of the charges they have made against the Government. First of all, they do not propose to have any inquiry of any kind themselves, and when the inquiry is forced upon them they try to escape it by raising false issues and side-tracking the main one.

AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER

We gather from the London telegram dustry had no idea, and could not be ex-British authorities took any steps that were calculated seriously to affect their interests. they would give them timely notice. This was but a small thing to do, and it is only reasonable to expect that it would be

the property of the property o

Manchester, determined to try the experiment of an eight hours day without any decrease of wages. Up to that time fifty-three hours were a week's work in the Sal-

most accurate system of accounts is kept.

The proprietors can tell at any time to a penny how much has been expended in each department and how much has been received.

With regard to the Three Forks townsite warn, Mr. Davie said: Has it ever been suggested in this House before now or is it even now charged that any member of the Government had any thing to do with Three Ferks? Has any one of the Opposition pretended for a moment to say that there has been anything wrong about that so far as the members of the Government are concerned? Not one of the Covernment are concerned? Not one of the Covernment are concerned? Not one of the covernment are concerned? Not one of the matter. wrong about that so far as the members of the Government are concerned? Not one of them. And without a single charge or suggestion on which to found it, the hon, gentleman now proposes, when the matter is all over, when the bill is passed and everything done, to ascertain and inquire into something that has not been even suggested or insinuated by anybody.

The only matter that the concern and inquire into something that has not been even suggested or insinuated by anybody. total invoice value of the orders executed was equal to the average of the preceding should have twelve to be in proportion with The only matter that the Government tem than there had been under the long.

> Woolwich authorities have adopted the forty-eight hours week and the dockvard authorities have announced their determina-tion to take the same course. There can be

Although Mr. Mather has been so suc ful in proving the practicability of the eight hours system, he is opposed to the enactment of a law compelling all employers in all trades to adopt it. He says: "The cry which we published yesterday that, in the opinion of the Imperial authorities, the publication of the Behring Sea Award in workingmen and the fears and doubts of em-August last was a sufficient, notice of their intentions to the owners of sealing vessels in this Province. This seems to us to be a hard and a narrow view to take of the imperial Legislature, whose votes are Those interested in the sealing in- often given haphazard for party reasons, can dustry had no idea, and could not be ex-pected to form any idea, as to what steps those which arise in the industrial world in the British Government would take, or connection with the complex question of when they would enact the law necessary to wages and labor." The certainty that the give effect to the award. It was surely forty-eight hour week can be in some trades natural in them to believe that, before the adopted without loss will, no doubt, canee

experiment did not result in a decrease of want of confidence was carried against would lead into Washington.

This was done on the eve of the lit is said that preparations are being

esting to know if they received any physical benefit from the shorter bours—whether they were more fit to go on with their work they were more fit to go on with their work has a great deal too much to do, and that it than they were under the old system. We believe that this was the case. The fact that they did more work in forty-eight hours than they did before in the fifty-three proves that their vigor was better sustained. It would be interesting, too, to know whether the men were intellectually and morally benefitted by having more leisure. Did they make a good use of the extra five hours a week, or did they spend them foolishly and to the injury of their health. It should not be forgotten that the engineers should not be forgotten that the engineers are a superior class of workmen. We see An exceedingly interesting, as well as a most important industrial experiment, has lately been concluded in England. More than a year ago Mr. William Mather, printers to their own detriment and to the injury than a year ago Mr. William Mather, printers to their own detriment and to the injury to their own detriment and to the injury functions analogous to those of our Provinters and countries and countries analogous to those of our Provinters and countries analogous to those of our Provinters and countries and countries analogous to those of our Provinters and countries cipal member of the firm of Mather & Platt, of their families. We shall no doubt hear proprietors of the Salford Iron Works, more of this highly important experiment.

A REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

three hours were a week's work in the Saltord state and the control could investigate, namely the charges of corruption, the Hon, the Premier said:

Even assuming that the Government have exceeded their authority, what is that, sir, in comparison with the gross charge of thefe and corruption made against us? The hon. Leader of the Opposition proposes to mix up two thiogs which are wide apart, then go before the commission, abandon the theft and corruption, and try to get a verdict in in his favor on a wholly immaterial issue. Why, the question of excess of authority does not weight in comparison with the corruption charges that have been made. You cannot out see the utter insincerty of the genile-men of the Opposition when they put two gether.

A Redistribution Bill has been laid before the Ontario Legislature. It appears to be regarded as a tolerably fair one by even the Copposition. When the Hamilton Spectator, commenting upon it, says "the Ontario Government has done partly well and partly ill," the reader who knows anything about in manage its localaffairs has, we are convinced, a contrary effect. The people, find—that there can be very little to find fault with in the measure. The changes in comparison with the corruption charges that have been made. You cannot but see the utter insincertry of the genile-men of the Opposition when they put two gether.

The proprietors can tell at any time to a penny how much has been expended in each department and how much has been expended in each department and how much has been repeated to the Contario Deposition. When the Hamilton Ellisature. It appears to be regarded as a tolerably fair one by even the control Government was to try to get a verdict in the experiment was to try to get a verdict in the control Government in the people to the Confederation or the Mother province only ill," the reader who knows anything about the office of the province only. The changes in a contrary effect. The people to the Confederation or the Mother province only ill, in the measure. A Redistribution Bill has been laid before

of Ontario has made is very far indeed from which many of Her Majesty's loyal subjects being mathematically proportional. For in Scotland want, and which is foreshadowed instance, Toronto, which has a population of by the resolution passed in the House o 185,000, is represented in the Legislature by only four members; while Wentworth, whose population is 30,000, sends two members, and North Brant, with a population of 12,000, has one. If population alone were made the basis of representation should have twelve to be in proportion with THE INVASION OF WASHINGTON. Wentworth, and fifteen to be as well represented as North Brant. Even in Toronto the representation is not in proportion to ticed, but the growlers in British Columbia

A POLITICAL PREDICAMENT.

The political affairs of Newfoundland are both complicated and confused. There was a general election in the colony not long ago. Although a new law to preserve the purity of Parliament had been enacted at the ses, sion of the Legislature immediately precedno doubt that many private concerns will ing the dissolution, the election was confollow the example of Mather & Platt, ducted in the old way. The candidates on the Government side, so far from avoiding the very appearance of corruption, seem to have bribed right and left and to have openly held out inducements to constitu-encies to vote for the Government canditried the Government majority will have tried and the members-both ministerswere unseated, and it is believed that all will share the same fate.

only reasonable to expect that it would be done. We find that there are others in the Dominion whe have no interest, direct or indirect, in the scaling industry that are of this option. The Toronto Mail, when it made the following comment on the current senators, no doubt gave expression to the sonable stand taken by some United States senators, no doubt gave expression to the continuator and the process of the continuator of t

ment or return to the long hour system. If
the short hour system is to succeed, every
man during working hours must do his best
while he is at work.

It will be observed that the men were
paid as much for the week of forty-eight
hours as they were for the week of fiftythree hours. This could only be done
where many the short week
the judges of the courts.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

An agitation in favor of Home Rule fo Scotland has been going on quietly for some time. This agitation does not mean that the people of Scotland are dissatisfied with their union with England, or that they dream of aspiring to independence. All that the Scotch Home Rulers want is a mere hange in the administration of local affairs that will have no more serious national effect than had the extension of county gov-

cial Legislatures and Provincial Governments.
We in Canada know that such bodies can exist and do their work well and energetically, without interfering in the least with the powers of the central Government,

Of course, in a concern of this magnitude every thing is done according to rule and a most accurate system of accounts is kept.

The rural districts remain as they were. Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa get each an additional, member. This gives Toronto ber of them are displeased with the acts of the proprietors can tell at any time to a two. Although the representation of Ontario is supposed to be based upon population, the redistribution which the Liberal Government. This is, we believe, the sort of Home Rule This is, we believe, the sort of Home Rule Commons a week or two ago. That resoluchange in pational relations.

Coxey's army moves slowly. The mer suffered a good deal from fatigue and cold water. He shipped his force, numbering direction of tariff reform which may produce now not more than six hundred, in canal very beneficial results. It is pleased be-

ens visited the camp, bringing with them can market. It goes on to say: gifts of many kinds and also contributing to the military chest quite a handsome sum in

Grover has declared his intention of taking five thousand of the unemployed from Cincinnati to Washington City, and he is prepared to plank down the money to pay expenses to the tune of \$10,000. He declares that he has no connection with Coxey, and does not intend to have.

The Seattle contingent is making preparations to start for Washington. It ppears that some women are preparing to oin this division of the Industrial Army. Denver is also sending a regiment to join Coxey; and a battalion one hundred and fifty strong has left Effingham, Indiana, to strengthen Coxey's army. There are, we the members whose elections are contested see, two hundred and fifty recruits in Spokane waiting for orders. All these re-

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Coxey and his associates, and it seems now pretty certain that, instead of being looked apon as patriots and heroes when they reach their journey's end, they will be reated with contempt by the whole nation, and will be, when they turn their faces Westward, as dejected and as disappointed a set of adventurers as ever attempted to impose on the public.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

It is otherwise with the trade between the Dominion and the United Kingdom. There the elements of a profitable exchange are found in a very marked degree, and if the Canadians are willing to remove or relax the restrictions, imposed under a mistaken theory of protecting native industry, the volume of commercial intercourse might be immediately and very largely increased, to the great advantage of both parties. Altready, though the total amount of trade between Canada and the Mother Country is not large, it is a healthy and a growing trade. Canadians take about three times as much British goods per head as the people of the United States, and the disproportion would be vastly greater if the policy of the Dominion had not hitherto been such as to hamper and narrow the development of a natural and profitable system of interchange.

The influences which have caused Canada to look to Great Britain for a market for her see, two hundred and fifty recruits in Spokane waiting for orders. All these reinforcements will not, if they ever reach Washington, which is very questionable, swell the army to even respectable dimensions. Coxey's army would not then amount to the one-twentieth part of the one hundred thousand which he boasted he would lead into Washington.

It is said that preparations are being made in Washington for the invasion. But products are still working, and in all likeli-

EXTENSIVE SILVER COINAGE. (From the San Francisco Bulletin.)

(From the San Francisco Bulletin.)

We get a curious piece of information from the Peking Times, an English paper published in that city. It is to the effect that the mints of several of the native states of India, since the duty of 5 per cent on the importation of silver laid on by the English East Indian Government went into effect, have been turning out rupees in sums which are simply fabulous. One little state—that of Partabghar—is said to be minting 800,000 rupees a day, though it has only 80,000 inhabitants, and a still smaller state 500,000 rupees. But these amounts are incredible, for the reason that the best of our equipped mints would not be able to coin 800,000 rupees in less than two weeks.

It may be assumed that these little States

It may be assumed that these little States barges, in which they are to be conveyed to Williamsport. The discipline appears to be better than it was a short time ago, and there is reason to believe that the supply of provisions is both better and more abundant. The California contingent was on the 16th in Omaha in good trim. The men marched through the city in fine style, with General Kelly on a prancing steed at their head, and they were cheered by the stir-ing strains of a brass band. There were some breaches of discipline and not a few desertions on the journey from Ogden. At Omaha many citizens visited the camp, bringing with them gifts of many kinds and also contributions.

China.

Chinese mercantile transactions are carried on in Sycee silver, which is pure silver in bars. The duty means that China will have to pay 5 per cent. more for whatever ahe purchases in India. The Peking Times suggests that it would have been wiser on the part of the English Government of India to have put an export fax on silver passing from its territory into the native states. It is evident from these facts that the Calcutta Government has made a nice muddle of its finances. It may have before long to default in its interest, as Guatemala has already done, and as Mexico before long may be forced to do, and all this will be an object-lesson which grasping English monometallists will be likely to fully comprehend.

EXTENSIVE FIRE

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The steamer Peru, which has arrived from Yokohama brings news of a disastrous fire at that place which destroyed property in an area a quar-

Bad Blood causes blotches, boils, pimples, abscesses, ulcers, scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters cures bad blood in any form from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

BARKLEY-JOHNSTON—On the 17th inst., at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, assisted by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, Robert Edward Barkley, only son of Caph. Edward Barkley, R.N., of Westholm. Vancouver Island, to Kate Evelyn, only daughter of Matthew Trotter Johnston, Victoria, B.C.

OFFATT—In this city, on the 13th instant, Hamilton Moffatt, aged 62 years. SKELLAND—William Frederick, aged 7 m only son of William and Emma Skells

CAPITAL N

Mr. Mills Wants Seal Hudson's Bay-T

Sir Charles H. Tupper rials Have Been from B.C. Sea

OTTAWA, April 17 .- Mr. Mr. Foster to-day in refere on seines. He was assured Minister that the position same as last year. Mr. Ear canners to-day. The plans of the new publ

Victoria are about comp! Earle and Prior have seen th lighted with the proposed ar the general appearance of the but the full amount will no in the supplementary estima It is not expected that the

It is not expected that the will pass this assion. The itee will hear the views of Trade, then the bill will be distributed throughout the of Mr. Wood will introduce a that gas inepectors shall also light plants.

The correspondence relative annuation of Mr. Vankoughner minister of Indian affairs, was to-day. Mr. Vankoughner polite hint to apply for his abut he declined, thereupon pressed an order without wishes.

wishes.

The House made substate with the tariff to-day. Consisting took place respecting opium. Mr. McMullen was portation of prepared opium Hon. Mr. Foster said the eff that that class of opium would free. free.
Messrs. Mara and Martin he

pute over the duties on muttor strongly approved of the char valorem duty as calculated to with Australia at the cost of t At to-night's session there mated discussion on the sub procity. Hon. Mr. Foster showed that our offers were those of the United States as the Wilson bill. He did not was the slightest prospect of presents.

procity. Hon. Mr. Laurier made speech, charging the Governme ing appealed to the country in entirely false issue. Sir John Thompson said the Washington of Mr. Courtney, ister of Finance, conclusively the U. S. were legislating only interest and did not want recip

OTTAWA, April 18.-Hon. (Bothwell) will move that steps introduce fur seal into Hudson C. H. Hamilton, assistant m Alaska Trading Co., is here to-conterviews with Hon. Mr. Da British Columbia members to u toms and inland revenue officia mounted police, be stationed in country. Mr. Hamilton says t

ton authorities assured him to officers would be placed in the Alaska this summer.

At the Grit caucus held this m Scriver was re-elected chair French treaty was thoroughly Several Quebec Grits favor its as well as the fast Atlantic serv was difficulty, however, in harm diverse views.

diverse views.

A deputation of canners urg
the duties on canned goods.

Hon. Mr. Angers has introdu change in the nature of the secu-may be deposited for the ber policy holders. No company u-life with any other class of ins

ness.
The Toronto Board of Trade legal representative here to ura be no reversion to the old offi arrangement involved in the act
Mr. McDougall called atter
Russian seizures of Canadian ves

Sir C. H. Tupper said the dan Canadian vessels would be fixed the means of assessing the dar provided. Hon. Mr. Laurier moved for o

memorials and petitions of the men in British Columbia for or by the Imperial Government of u.an Government for losses arisin award of the Paris tribunal. sward of the Paris tribunal.

Sir C. H. Tupper said no mer been received. He had seen in press that the British Columbia tended holding a meeting to prot the conditions of the award, but believe that such a meeting had As a matter of fact the largest se known on the British coast had given the season. The fact was the season. this season. The fleet was the se year, and this was the largest in of Canadian seal fishing. The motion was withdrawn.

MELLO STILL AGGRES New York, April 17.—The H.

respondent in Montevideo tel

follows : I am informed by the G

officials that Admiral Mello rendered to the Uruguayan G With the Republica, Iris, Urano, Mercutio and two other v with coal and 1,500 marines, he Thursday, after landing General division, unarmed, upon the coas guay, near Santa Teresa, on the evening. General Silveira Man mates that Mello has sailed for Pe and explains the separation of division by the fact that these m strong aversion to going North.

It is reported here that Mello's suddonment of the siege of Rio Gradue to news carried to him by the warship Beagle that President fleet was on its way south. The however is management of the siege of the s fleet was on its way south. The however, is unconfirmed. The still at Rio Grande, but I unders orders have reached the British here for her to go to the Franki The Sirius and the Racer are hateam with orders to join the Pactron. Portugal has acceded to the of Argentina. The commander of fonso Albuquerque has been orde turn to Buenos Ayres and delive silian refugees to Argentina. Hen ordered to salute the Argen Portugal has also promised Argen