The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST THURSDAY JUNE 9 1898. VOLUME NO 5

IN SEARCH OF ANDREE.

French Balloonists Now at Vancouver and the Plans for Their Northern Expedition.

Reasons Why They Hope That the Intrepid Explorer Is Still Alive.

Vancouver, June 4.—(Special)—The French balloon expedition to Klondike has been talked of a good deal recently. Nearly two months ago the French scientists, headed by M. Anthony Varicle, arrived at Montreal, with their balloon and were said to be coming straight to Vancouver, but it was only the other day that the members of the party, except the leader, turned up in Vancouver, where they are now stopping at the Hotel Vancouver. They are Dr. A. J. Terwagne and Messieurs Edouard Fezet and Louis Nicolas. The delay in crossing continent was due to the interesting fact of negotiations being entered into and the final return of M. Varicle to Paris for the purpose of bringing out several balloons for the American government. M. Varicle is expected to arrive here any day now and within a few weeks the balloon will start for the North.

Mr. Varicle is a scientist of considerable reputation and as an experimenter in balloon navigation is an authority second to none in Europe. He is a personal friend of Andree, the Arctic explorer, as is also M. Terwagne, who kindly consented to give a World representative an interview at his hotel last evening. M. Terwagne has for years been classed among the well-known scientists and his studies in connection with balloon navigation are as nearly perfect as they can be. He is a gentleman of very genial disposition and was only too ready to give his physical illustrations of his statements as the interview progressed. Having not travelled long enough in English-speaking countries to learn the language well, a friend kindly acted as interpreter.

"You see," he said, in giving a short history of balloon experimenting, "the people of nearly every country have considered that balloon and aerial navigation is more of a pastime than anything else, but it seems now as if the balloon were as near perfect as possible. Most of the systems of aerial navigation are very interesting and in France, Germany and other European states there are now parks and schools for teaching it, and officers of high rank in the armies practice with a view of making the balloon serve useful purposes, especially in times of war. Thus the task of experimenting has perforce fallen into the hands of men of fortune and ability. The bicycle craze has come and everybody has learned how to ride, but of course the balloon is very different. The enormous amount of money required does not admit of persons of ordinary means studying aerial navigation. Capital and energy both are required.

"When Andree left Spitzbergen his name was brought before all the scientific societies of Europe. The King of Sweden and Baron Dickson were his patrons and they did their very best to give him every possible help. Andree, being only a professor of an academy, was not expected to have the experience of an aeronaut, having only once or twice undertaken to make journeys by balloon. Neither were his companions, M. Strurberg and M. Frenckel, professionals, having gone on only a few trips with M. Lachambre and M. Mallet. Naturally, being men of science, in one or two trips they learned more than an ordinary novice would in a great many times, but I am justified in saying that they were not experienced to undertake travel of the sort they did. Having not had the actual experience they could not foresee possible contingencies.

"According to a new principle, which will be described further on, a good deal of difficulty is avoided. By the old style a balloon would rise and while the density of the air diminished the consequent pressure became less, and the pressure from the inside being stronger the gas, of course, escapes. Then you begin to descend and when you come to the density in which your balloon floated before you still keep going lower, having lost some of your gas. To prevent striking the ground you throw out ballast, consisting of sand or earth, and the balloon rises again. By and bye you have thrown away all your ballast and all the gas has gone from your balloon, and the only thing to do is to descend to earth again. Andree has undertaken to do this and to preserve his gas as long as possible.

"My principle is to get the balloon up to a certain distance and there regulate it at will. Suppose we were leaving on an aerial trip. We have a hemp rope, 150 yards long, with, say, 30 yards in the balloon. The remainder is laid out on the ground, snake fashion, so as not to become tangled. Of course that rope weighs a great deal and as it is let out at first the balloon rises. Then the sand is thrown out until there is an even rise to a convenient height with the end still trailing along the ground, the balloon of course supporting the part in the air. While the sun is shining the balloon is much more buoyant, but we happen to run through a cold moist cloud and our house for the meantime begins to descend. As we go down the rope becomes lighter and lighter, because more of it rests on the ground, and at last we reach a place, perhaps only 25 yards from the ground, where the balloon can hold up that much rope. Thus you can sail along as nicely as possible, that is if you know the many other points which experience teaches.

"Now, Andree did not reflect that one of these ropes, which are called kitrops, would do just as well as a dozen, so he took several. He had a system whereby if the end of the rope became caught he can let it off in pieces. Little swivels of dynamite or powder were run down the rope, so that if it caught a match can be applied and the powder burning down to the obstacle explodes at that point and the rope is broken. When leaving Spitzbergen the ropes were intermixed and he had to let go two. His balloon, being a large one of 5,000 cubic metres, and having been discharged of 600 pounds weight, naturally soared away to a great height. Thus he has not been master of his balloon ever since, but this in itself is not particularly serious for he has only to lose his gas and come down again. He intended to go North which was not straight before the wind and which he could have done had he used the kitrop, but according to the reckoning of French scientists he was drifted away in a contrary direction to Franz Josef land. Now no one knows where he is, but there is every reason to believe that he is in Northern Alaska or Siberia. It would be lucky if he comes to Alaska, but if he came down to Siberia, it would be a critical moment for him to pass," was the literal translation given to the reporter.

"Of course," he continued, "some people thing Andree is dead because he had only six months' provisions, but Nansen made an overland journey under much worse circumstances and in a much harder country and climate. Andree has guns and powder and could kill game to replenish his larder, or when a man goes north he knows he is not at a feast, you know. Every man should do his best for science and before scientific men will believe Andree dead a good many years will have passed. Mr. Varicle is authority for the statement that one kitrop for a balloon will do as well as several. One will never get tangled or fastened to trees or houses. Mr. Varicle has remembered the principle of Archimedes, "Give me a point of strength and I shall overthrow the earth." The difficulty has always been in the conducting of a balloon that they have not had a point of strength, but now with the rope on the ground they have it. "So you see we are going to Klondike and northern Alaska," he said, "to find if possible if Andree is there."

The interviewer, who had seen the party taking lessons in gold mining in the school, on Cordova street, asked if they intended to do gold-mining.

M. Termagne replied that he would pick up whatever came in his way. He was to see and report on the country for the French government and would also act as special correspondent for the Figaro.

PHILIPPINE PRISONERS

Eighteen Hundred Now at the Tender Mercies of the Savage Insurgents.

Speculation as to Their Treatment and Dewey's Responsibility for Allies' Actions.

Washington, June 6.—After a lot of conflicting rumors of naval engagements, the landing of troops, and such matters at the navy department there case at the close of the day one important bit of news, embodied in a report from Admiral Dewey, of an important success achieved by the insurgents at Manila. The officials have been more anxious than they cared to betray as to Admiral Dewey's condition. They were seriously apprehensive of danger to the fleet, but an impression was gaining ground that the Admiral had not had the same measures of success in his operations in Manila bay that he enjoyed in his first efforts. Now the report received goes to show that his plans are working out admirably; that he has succeeded in placing upon the insurgents the burden of conducting military operations against the Spanish, while he himself is lying in enforced idleness awaiting the arrival of troops, and that he has succeeded in preventing the corruption of the insurgent's leaders by the Spaniards, which appeared at one time threatening.

There is some speculation here by anxious minds as to how the insurgents will treat the prisoners they have taken, who are more numerous, it is said, than all the captures made by the Cuban insurgents since their war began. It was reported by cable soon after he had secured the co-operation of the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, that Admiral Dewey would see to it that the insurgents observed the rules of civilized warfare. This caution was made necessary by the terrible tales that had been circulated of the barbarous treatment of prisoners captured by the insurgents.

It is sincerely hoped that Aguinaldo will see to it that this agreement is observed in the case of the 1800 prisoners he now holds, for it is believed in official circles that the nations of the civilized world will hold the United States morally responsible for any great excesses that may be committed in the Philippines as a result of their action there. The navy department officials declare that Dewey is not responsible for the safe keeping and maintenance of these prisoners, which is most fortunate, considering the limited resources of the admiral in the matter of provisions.

The Cadiz fleet, which was reported to be doing strange things in the West Indies yesterday, is not giving the naval officials any concern. They have learned through the state department that the Spanish ships were at Cadiz last Friday, so they could not well have been in the West Indies two days later.

Up to the close of office hours it could not be learned at the war or navy departments that any news had reached there to show that troops had landed in force near Santiago, and the officials, high and low, made no concealment of their incredulity.

SPOILS OF OFFICE.

Commissions in Permanent Corps and Gas Meters Made Use of.

Ottawa, June 6.—(Special)—In answer to a question to-day, Dr. Borden admitted that a son of Mr. Lister, M. P., had received a commission in the permanent corps although not qualified.

Another answer showed that the Fredericton Gas Works Company, of which Mr. Blair is a leading stockholder, have been paid an undue amount for gas supplied to military barracks.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Methodists Ask a Million—British and Foreign Emigration to Canada—Gananoque Works Burned.

The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec opens at Toronto this morning. The home and foreign missionary societies will each report a surplus. Rev. Wm. McIntosh, of Ottawa, will be chairman and Rev. Morgan Wood, of Toronto, will give the address of welcome. The meetings of the union will be held in Bond Street church, and in recognition of the presence of numerous American visitors, the church will be draped with United States as well as British flags.

At the Bay of Quinte Methodist conference on Monday Judge Dean urged that steps be taken to raise a million dollars among the Methodists of Canada to mark the opening of the twentieth century.

Part of the buildings of the D. P. Jones Manufacturing Company, of Gananoque, was burned on Monday night. The premises and machinery were insured for $3,000.

Official announcements of the C.W.A. Dominion racing board include the following: The suspension of the following riders expires June 8, 1898—A. McLeod, T. B. McCarthy, A. Boake, L. Loughead, F. Dunbar, E. Cooper. C. E. Schawl, Vancouver, B. C., is transferred to the professional class.

The Toronto lacrosse team was beaten by the Shamrocks in five straight games in the opening championship match at Montreal on Saturday.

A despatch to the Winnipeg Free Press from Wardner, B. C., says that Edward Bawlm, a resident of Winnipeg, is dead at Wardner from the effects of a blow on the temple given by a half-breed named Phillips.

A bill has been introduced in the Commons giving mill-owners another year's grace to make provision for the disposal of mill refuse other than by dumping it into rivers. This is the third extension. The mill owners promise by next year to establish a plan to manufacture pyroligneous acid from sawdust.

The ore shipments from Rossland for the seven days from May 28 to June 4, inclusive, were as follows: War Eagle, 1,280; Centre Star, 30; Iron Mask, 65; total, 1,375 tons. The shipments were to Nelson 105 tons and to Trail 1,270 tons. The shipments from the camp since January 1st aggregate 16,576 tons.

A special cable to the Toronto Evening Telegram from London says that for the month of May the returns of emigration to Canada from British ports were: English, 1,514; Irish, 81; Scotch, 288; foreign, 1,019. The totals for the five months of the present year are, English, 5,769; Irish, 301; Scotch, 701, and foreign, 3,540.

A LAWYER DISAPPEARS.

Well Known Resident of Revelstoke the Object of Fruitless Search.

Revelstoke, June 6.—(Special).—A. G. M. Spragge, a well known attorney, disappeared on June 1. He had several cases in court in the morning and in the afternoon took a gun and dog and has not been seen since. The dog returned next day. Searching parties have been out four days, but have found nothing. He is believed to have met with an accident or committed suicide, though no reason can be assigned for the latter unless perhaps financial embarrassments.

SEALERS' MONEY.

British Government Does Not Look for Unnecessary Delay in Paying It.

Toronto, June 6.—The following is a special cable to the Evening Telegram dated London, June 6: "In the House of Commons to-day Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, in reply to a question of Sir Geo. Baden Powell, said he did not suppose there would be any unnecessary delay on the part of the United States in paying the claims of the Canadian sealers."

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

London Man Charged With Bigamy Committed a Quarter of a Century Ago.

London, June 4.—George Gibson was arrested yesterday charged with having committed bigamy twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Fanny Gibson, who lived with her husband until December last, charges that he married Mary Ann Gibson twenty-five years ago, and two years afterwards he married another woman, entirely forgetting his alleged vows to his first wife. Gibson is now fifty-six years old. He has lived in London for the last quarter of a century.

rounds of the English papers, Lord Rosebery has a double. The story goes that a gentleman walked into Edinburgh station a day or two ago so exactly resembling the ex-premier, who was expected to go by the train then in the station, that the obsequious porters ushered him into a reserved first-class compartment. Five minutes later the real Lord Rosebery strolled into the station, to the consternation of the porters. The bewildered officials placed him in the same compartment, and awaited events. Lord Rosebery recognized his counterpart, and smiled as he grasped the situation.

The German emperor is now in that part of Lorraine which used to be France. The chateau of Urville, near Metz, is his favorite hunting seat. He also calls it his schoolroom, for his evenings are mostly passed in the study of military devices, for which he utilizes the blackboards and slates of his sons. His latest hobby is an infernal machine, which the inventor declares sufficient to mow down whole regiments.

One of the oddest bequests on record is that of the late George Russell, the well-known sculptor of Aberdeen. He left his fortune of $75,000 for the benefit of scavengers and policemen.

SIR HIBBERT'S VIEWS.

He Tells Why People in the East Are Turning Against the Government.

Winnipeg, June 7—(Special).—Sir Hibbert Tupper reached here last night en route from Ottawa to the Pacific Coast and has been interviewed at length by the city papers. To a Tribune reporter he said: "Looking at the prospects of the Conservative party he thought they were very bright. The people in the East are turning against the government. Take last session, for example. Here was a session of four months, after the government had been in power and had everything at its disposal with time to get matters ready, and yet it was admitted to be the most barren session ever held. Outside of settling Manitoba's claims, which could hardly be put as a matter of policy, what had the government done for the people of Canada? As to policy, it was difficult to tell what the policy of the government was. Take their trade measures. They no sooner get their preferential trade with Great Britain than they rush off to Washington to give them special privileges. The Conservative party had had its differences with the result that everybody knew, and now it was thoroughly united again and ready for the next election when it came on."

Sir Hibbert and Lady Tupper left for the West on Wednesday evening.

Godfrey's band met with an enthusiastic reception at their first concert given here to-night. They stay in Winnipeg three days.

C.P.R. VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Shaughnessy on the New Connections With Rossland and Boundary Creek.

Smelting at Cost but Foreign Control of Lead Will Hamper Enterprise.

Denial of Charter to Mr. Corbin Will Not Delay Mining Enterprise.

Rossland, June 8.—Vice-President Shaughnessy, of the C.P.R., arrived in the city to-day. He expressed himself as well pleased with what he has seen so far and regards the future of the West very optimistically. Mr. Shaughnessy dwelt on the satisfactory progress noticeable throughout the Kootenays since his last visit. He is also well pleased with the work that has been done towards improving the passenger and traffic service of his company. In the few minutes that Mr. Shaughnessy devoted to an interview, he said that no time would be lost in widening the Columbia & Western tracks between Rossland and Trail to standard gauge. This work will be commenced within the next few days, in fact Mr. Gutelius, superintendent of the road, has already received his instructions in this respect. As soon as the line is standard gauge the train service to and from Rossland will be greatly improved, and it is not improbable that the present schedule will be re-arranged for the better in the near future.

Speaking of the Robson-Penticton railway, Mr. Shaughnessy remarked that he was desirous of seeing the work of construction proceed with the greatest possible despatch. His company propose to lose no opportunity to give the Boundary Creek country transportation facilities as soon as it could have obtained them from other sources. He could not say how much time would be consumed in completing the line to Penticton, but he did not think trains would be running from that point to the Columbia this year, although a considerable portion of it would be finished before next Christmas.

Mr. Shaughnessy stated that he had inspected the construction work on the Crow's Nest Pass railway and judging from what he saw, he fully expects the road will be in operation as far west as Kootenay lake this year.

Mr. Shaughnessy did not want to say what steps would be taken to continue the line to the Columbia river. Of the C.P.R.'s interest in the local smelting industry, Mr. Shaughnessy said that the company was in that business solely to foster and encourage the development of the country. For that reason the works at Trail will treat the ores of the district at cost. He stated that for years the C.P.R. has worked for a revision of the present lead tariff. He is of the opinion that the lead smelting and manufacturing industry of Canada will be at a disadvantage so long as the situation is controlled by the American smelters. He did not give his opinion concerning what might be expected of parliament in this connection.

In reply to several questions regarding the railway situation in the Boundary Creek country and Mr. Corbin's desire to build into that region, Mr. Shaughnessy said in substance that he did not know of any arrangement that had been or would likely be made between the C.P.R. and Mr. Corbin by which the latter would use the C.P.R. tracks along the Kettle river as far as Midway, nor did he know of the reported deal in which the C.P.R. would gain an entrance to Spokane over the Spokane Falls & Northern tracks on a basis advantageous to the Canadian route. He remarked that to have granted to Mr. Corbin a railway charter along the Kettle River valley would have been a terrible mistake on the part of parliament. Had Mr. Corbin been given the right to build this line, he said, the ores of the Boundary Creek country would, to a great extent, have been smelted at Northport instead of on this side of the international boundary.

DOMINICAN TROUBLES.

President With a Gunboat in Chase of Insurgent Leaders.

Cape Haytien, June 8.—Mystery was observed regarding the visit of the Dominican gunboat Restoracion to this port yesterday evening. It transpires this morning that President Heureux, of Santo Domingo, was aboard the vessel and that from there he goes to Inagua where Senor Jimons was last known to be located. The Restoracion left Cape Haytien before five o'clock this morning. Commodore Jansen, who came ashore to receive the report of the Dominican consul on the alleged illegal shipment of men from this port by Senors Jimons and Morales to take part in the landing of the revolutionists at Monte Cristo, spent they reater part of the day with the consul. The Dominican gunboat Independencia did not enter this port yesterday in company with the Restoracion as cabled last night. She proceeded to Port de Paix in order to investigate the report of the presence of Senor Jimons in that place just before the revolutionary attempt at Monte Cristo. It is understood that if President Heureux finds that Jimons is still at Inaqua he will make an effort to induce the authorities there to deliver the insurgent leaders over to him on the charge of piracy.

HOUSEKEEPING.

If a woman is in good health there is no more healthful employment than housework. Generally speaking, there is no happier woman in the world. But how different when every breath is pain, every step torture! This state of health, in nine cases out of ten comes from derangements of the delicate feminine organs of generation. The family doctor inquires first concerning these. He most usually insists upon an "examination." From this the modest woman naturally shrinks. She is right. Except in very unusual cases of "female weakness" examinations are unnecessary. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a simple, natural remedy for these ills. It cures safely, permanently.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and receive free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Suggestion That New Leadership May Bring Religious Discord Into Politics.

Four Rescues of Drowning Persons—Venerable Totem for Westminster Museum.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, June 7.—J. McCook, the newly appointed United States consul for Dawson City, was overcome with heart failure while bathing in English Bay and rescued from certain death by a colored man named Joe Fortes, after he had disappeared for the third time. Fortes dived under his body and brought him to the surface and resuscitated him.

It is stated on apparently good authority, that the P.P.A. element desires to introduce a new issue into the provincial election contest. The P.P.A. men mean so they say, to ask a pledge of candidates that they will support legislation by the province to provide for the state inspection of nunneries and conventual establishments generally. They favor the adoption of a strong policy of antagonism to the Roman Catholic church at all costs and some of them believe, though it is not known that they have sufficient authority for their faith, that they will find in Mr. Jos. Martin a Protestant champion of the style they desire. The threat may of course come to nothing, but whispers of it are in the air and uttered freely by men of the P.P.A. order, who claim that they will get a big support for the policy above indicated from a large body of Orange voters in the province. Meanwhile the Rev. Mr. Chrismas in Vancouver is fomenting amongst big gatherings which attend to hear his preachings, a strong anti-Roman Catholic sentiment.

The city council had a timely discussion yesterday about the sanitary state of the city and the need of better scavenging and other precautionary arrangements. The very shallow waters of the upper end of False Creek are meanwhile emitting very unwholesome odors, and unless more stringent measures be taken by the city to prevent the owners of squalid little house boats and water side shacks from polluting the creek by continuing to throw into it all manner of refuse, there is some danger of an outbreak of typhoid fever. The present state of the creek shows completely how extremely dangerous it would be to drain into any portion of the creek, as recently suggested, the sewage of large and populous portions of the city.

Some of the vagrant toughs now in Vancouver are giving the local police much trouble. One of these fellows, a man named White, received a well merited sentence yesterday of ten months' imprisonment at hard labor for making a murderous assault on Police Officer Baines by means of a heavy stone in a sling. The blow smashed the officer's helmet and wounded him on the forehead. Indeed had it not been for the protective headgear Mr. Baines would have been half killed.

An ex-lieutenant of the Royal Navy, named C. D. Graham, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labor on each of three charges of passing worthless checks, after pleading guilty and electing to be tried summarily.

Three gallant rescues from drowning, besides that of Mr. McCook noted above, have been made this week already on False creek and English bay respectively. In the first instance Mr. M. Colbrook rescued a young lady from drowning by the capsizing of a rowboat, by jumping overboard from his own craft and holding up the drowning lady for half an hour until assistance came. In the second case Mr. Wm. Mackie plunged into False creek and rescued a boy from drowning, and in the third Mr. J. Fortes, of the Alhambra hotel, swam out and rescued a bather at English bay who had got out of his depth and already became unconscious, when grasped by his preserver. "Joe," as he is familiarly called, has saved the lives of five people at English bay and should be presented with a medal from the city council.

NANAIMO EVENTS.

Great Coal Ship Quickly Loaded—Dr. McKechnie Officially Retires.

Nanaimo, June 6.—(Special)—The new Vancouver Coal Company loaded the Titania with 5,800 tons of coal in 16½ hours. This is claimed to be the fastest record on the Pacific coast.

Dr. McKechnie has officially withdrawn in favor of Mr. McInnes.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway appeal against assessment of city property has been adjourned till Monday.

GIVING UP THE PHILIPPINES.

Spain Says It Is No Use To Send Troops if the Natives are Hostile.

Madrid, June 8.—The minister of war, General Correa, received news from the Philippine Islands to-day, and communicated it to the Premier, Senor Sagasta, saying that the governor-general of the colony, Augusti, asked for full liberty of action. He added that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, continued to excite a general insurrection in the archipelago. A despatch from the commander of the island of Visayas says that officials sent two gunboats to the island of Luzon, with instructions to try to communicate with Manila, but he adds they were compelled to return unsuccessful. The government replied instructing the commander of the island of Visayas to restore communication with Manila at all costs. General Correa declined to furnish the text of the despatches for publication on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the country's interests. A member of the government admitted, however, that the despatch of Spanish troops to the Philippine islands could not change the situation. He said: "We could send 6,000 troops, but if the natives are against us, such a force would be inadequate. If they were with us it would not be necessary to send troops to the Philippines."

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

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Farewell Address to Aberdeen Endorsed by Both Parties in the Commons.

Novel Grant to Manitoba the Subject of Vigorous Protest by the Opposition.

Board to Determine Canadian Geographical Names—The Senate and the Franchise.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 8.—Parliament to-day passed a farewell address to Lord Aberdeen, asking him to convey to the Queen the assurance of the unswerving loyalty and devotion of the Canadian people to the crown and Empire of Great Britain. The address testified to the courtesy and assiduity with which the Governor-General discharged the duties of the office and spoke of the encouragement he has given to literary and scientific pursuits. Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the address without a formal speech. Mr. Foster gave it his hearty support. He said a difference of opinion on constitutional procedure had arisen between the leader of the Liberal-Conservative party and His Excellency, but this did not blind those who honestly differed from Lord Aberdeen to the many excellencies distinguishing the Governor-General's administration.

The opposition fought vigorously the resolution granting $284,000 to Manitoba on account of the legislative buildings. Many members thought this was opening the door to a cass of claims which should not be recognized. A protest was also entered against the payment of $300,000 to Manitoba out of the capital of the school fund. Mr. Foster held that the grant should be safeguarded as to its application. Several other members maintained that the school fund was originally established so that the interest alone could be drawn in support of education.

The government has appointed a board to determine geographic nomenclature in Canada. Mr. Gourdeau, deputy minister of marine, is chairman. Strange to say, Dr. Dawson, director of the geological survey, is not a member of the board.

Mr. Fitzpatrick to-night tabled a resolution objecting to the senate amendments to the franchise bill. He claims the amendments are subversive of the privilege of the Commons to determine its own franchise and unwarranted because the country has emphatically pronounced in favor of the principle of the bill.

In the house to-night Mr. Earle urged that the Dominion government should contribute towards the maintenance of the lepers at D'Arcy Island. Mr. Fisher said he understood the provincial government was contributing to their support.

TO COIN KLONDIKE GOLD.

San Francisco Mint Likely to Receive Many Millions in Next Two Months.

Washington, June 8.—Secretary Gage sent to the house to-day a recommendation for the appropriation of $250,000 for the payment of wages of workmen and the contingent expenses at the mints for coining gold and silver during the next year, together with an elaborate statement of the gold bullion now in the treasury and the need for its conversion for prompt uses. The appropriation is to enable the mints to convert a large part of the gold bullion now on hand as well as to coin the current domestic deposits that will be made. The secretary calls attention to the large amount held in the treasury on June 1 and the apparent necessity for its conversion into coin at an early date to be available for disbursements to the treasury in case it should be required. Continuing, the secretary says: "The increase in the gold bullion in the treasury is due to large importations of foreign gold bullion and coin, deposited with the mint at San Francisco and the assay office at New York, amounting from July 1, 1897, to June 1, 1898, to $72,437,500. The mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco are now working eight hours a day, to their full capacity, in coining gold, silver dollars and subsidiary silver. Of the gold in the treasury, $92,000,000, is held at the assay office at New York and the mint at Philadelphia. To reduce materially the stock in a reasonable time, it will be necessary to run overtime at the Philadelphia mint for several months. While the stock of gold bullion on hand at San Francisco is about $4,500,000, it will be doubled in July and August from the Klondike, most of which will be deposited in that institution. Conservative estimates place the amount to be received from the Klondike during July and August at not less than $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 and probably it will be necessary to make the mint at San Francisco work overtime for two or three months. Specially will this be necessary should further importations of gold be made from Australia.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

VANCOUVER OPPOSITION.

The Coalition Ticket Chosen at a Convention Held Last Night.

Vancouver, June 8.—At the opposition convention to-night the following four candidate were selected: F. C. Cotton, C. E. Tisdall, J. Martin, R. Macpherson.

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

An American physician in China says that he has been especially impressed by the vitality of the natives. Of a hundred cases treated in a dispensary, some of them very serious, not one proved fatal.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

SOME SPANISH SECRETS

Letters Stolen at Montreal Reveal Plans to the United States Authorities.

A Foolish Diplomat Who Wrote in Disparagement of His Own Government's Officers.

Suggestion That Cuba Be Given Up for the Assumption of Its Own Debt.

Washington, June 4.—Chief Wilkie, of the United States treasury secret service, to-day made public a letter which was recently written by Mr. Carranza, formerly of the Spanish legation in Washington, now in Montreal, to the Spanish minister of marine at Madrid and secured by Mr. Wilkie's operatives and brought to Washington. The letter was received here about one week ago but for public reasons it has been withheld until to-day. Copies this morning were furnished to the press, the secretary of the navy and the secretary of state, and it is altogether probable that action will be immediately taken to secure the instant departure of the Spanish contingent from Canadian soil. The letter is of a sensational character and discloses the very elaborate system which has been conducted in this country in the interest of Spain.

Since their departure from the city, Chief Wilkie's agents have been fully cognizant of every move of the Spaniards and for the last several weeks he has had agents employed in the house where they lodged, and nothing of interest has apparently escaped their vigilance. The letter, however, was secured by an operative who called at the house in the capacity of a health officer, while Mr. Carranza was at dinner. The letter was found on his table addressed for mailing. It was handed by this man to another in waiting and he to a third, who instantly started with it to Washington. The party under suspicion in Montreal of having taken the letter, Chief Wilkie says, is entirely innocent, the man who took the letter never having been in the country before. The officials who have had knowledge of Chief Wilkie's moves regard it as one of the most clever pieces of detective work ever done in this country. The letter is as follows:

"Montreal, Que., 26th May, 1898.
"Tupper St. 42.

"To His Excellency Senor Don Jose Gomez Inay.

"My Dear Don Jose:—It was my belief that they would have appointed you to command the Cadiz fleet and it was my intention to have sent you a telegram asking that you take me with you or meet you in the Antilles or wherever you might say. The case has not turned out thus, however, and it seems as though God were not on our side because the selection of Senor Camara I feel would be fatal although he may have a good chief of staff. No one could possibly suit him because he is capricious and besides is not a hard worker, on the contrary. You will not take this for flattery, but to-day no one but you and your chief, Don Pasquale, should have command of our fleet, and this is the belief of the younger element of the personnel. Now, there is no remedy and may God shed his light upon him and keep him in his hands.

"I wrote to the minister and with the confidence due to my special duties I said to him, on sending a clipping from a newspaper containing a telegram from Cadiz, speaking of our fleet and of its admiral, that it was not Senor Camara who should command it, and that we, the lower personnel who have travelled about a little, know you very well. It may be that this action may have made a bad impression on him but I do not care, because if I can do so, I shall leave the service when this war is finished.

"I have been left here to receive and send telegrams and to look after the spy service which I have organized, or I had better say, am establishing here, because, until a very short while ago, I was not permitted to do as I pleased. We have had bad luck because they have captured our two best spies, one in Washington who hanged himself or they did it for him, and the other the day before yesterday in Tampa. The Americans are showing the most extraordinary vigilance. I do not wish to remain here without taking an active part in the war and I desire duty in which I can take the initiative and do something. I shall be extremely gratified to have a ship in order to run the blockade or a torpedo boat, anything rather than playing second fiddle. However, if there is no remedy I would go perfectly willingly on board a large ship. I am very sorry that this war finds me so low in rank, for it offers opportunities for one who wishes to work and risk himself.

"I cannot believe that Don Pasquale could be in Santiago as reported by the American press. He entered on the 19th, and if he had gone immediately to Havana, he would have met only two monitors in front of it. I make out that they entered that place only to coal and for the moral effect it would produce in Spain. Suppose he went out Friday, the 20th, if he had gone to the north and through the Providence channel he would have passed Havana right under the noses of the Americans, who had only small cruisers, for Schley was at sea on the night of Thursday, and Sampson on that Friday, and on that of Sunday, the 22nd, he took the lower channel for the east and on Wednesday turned back towards Havana. Schley's squadron has been reinforced by the Iowa and Sampson's by the Oregon. I believe in war one has to tempt fortune. If it had not been because Sampson was afraid that Don Pasquale might go to Havana and that Schley would not be there, or our confidence is well grounded that he found himself very short of ammunition after the bombardment through the stealing in the ordnance department, the fact remains that it was logical to remain near Santiago and Cienfuegos, and if he could not protect the entrance of our squadron, to shut it up and thus close its campaign as the people over there already believe it closed, but I cannot believe such a stupid thing possible.

"I suppose he went to the south of Porto Rico and that he ordered a cruiser or two there to cover the Terror and he will appear at San Juan on the 27th or 28th. He will coal there and will rest a day or two and will then return to delay and annoy them and delay the invasion. The Viscaya and the Oquendo at least need to go into drydock. I telegraphed to Don Pasquale on the morning of the 20th, when I knew he was at Santiago, saying that the squadron was at Key West. He did not answer me. That afternoon there came another telegram from Madrid, saying he had left Santiago. I continued sending messages to General Blanco in respect to all the movements, and now, as far as I know, Don Pasquale has arrived at Porto Rico, where I shall try to communicate with him. If he should have set out for Martinique or Havana, taking twenty-four hours' advantage, he would have arrived before now.

"I am very much afraid lest they attack Porto Rico by sea and land and put off the attack on Havana. They are going to do more than try to take the latter and they think if they destroy our fleet of taking the war into Spain with Havana already in their power. They have no confidence in their army, and they are afraid of our army and of yellow fever, because if the men should begin to die in Cuba there would be a tremendous row as they are not like our people. Any way we shall see when there is news of the fleet. I expect it to-morrow. With them cleaning their hulls at the Keys, we should be able to clean something in three days at Porto Rico. Each day that passes is worse for us on account of the almost total lack of preparation. If the Cadiz squadron is to come to bombard Boston, Portland and Long Island they can do it now, but after a few months it will be too late.

"I think that if we are to have any success in this matter it will be through treating for peace by yielding Cuba and having them recognize the debt. If we do not do this soon it will be too late and we shall lose Cuba and Porto Rico and all that this war has cost us, and in addition, we shall be charged with the Cuban debt, for which our treasury is responsible. There is no doubt here that we can continue this war in which we have nothing to gain and may lose three colonies and be ruined for fifty years. In the matter of money there is no patriotism here. Proof is given by the bank which ought to have bought gold, although at a premium at 100 per cent., but has issued notes again in the same or slightly greater quantity. With 150 million it has made thirteen hundred million. This is the moment of the year at which, instead of returning twenty-three or twenty-four per cent. it returns only 12 or 15. As regards its buying gold, exchange has gone down very little. The bank is the nation and with the nation it has grown rich by offering paper money which it did not have in its treasury and by getting interest on that which it really never had given out. But whatever the bank does, nobody dare object except those who have no money in their pants if they call for it.

"I have written . . . but I did not give him so much news of the fleets as to you because I had other things to speak of. If you should see him you might give him some news. We shall see when they relieve me and send some one here to work and not amuse himself. Can imagine your anxiety for Francisco and the rest, an anxiety that we share. Their terrible ships do not go as fast as ours by 2½ miles. As for the monitors they do not count for much. They can be used only to bombard in a smooth sea, and besides cannot go fast and carry very little coal. They have delayed Sampson the whole voyage. My regards to Raftel and his daughters, and you know how much your kinsman and subordinate loves you.

"(Signed) RAMON CARRANZA."

"P.S.—I should be glad to have you write me your opinions. You know how much I appreciate them. If the squadron is in Cuba they are going to destroy its wrecked fortifications and sink a couple of steamers in the mouth. They have already telegraphed to Key West for them to see if they have got them there, and the inventor, Holland, offers his submarine boat to destroy the mines."

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Spice Mills Burned—Townsite in Boundary Country—Sir Hibbert Tupper Coming.

Winnipeg, June 4—(Special).—One of Dyson, Son & Co.'s spice mills on Cooper street was destroyed by fire this morning. The damage is estimated at $10,000 and there is insurance on the whole of the property of $15,000, distributed as follows: $5,000 in Royal, Quebec, Union and Sun fire companies; $6,000 in Atlas and Guardian; $4,500 in Canadian Fire.

L. A. Hamilton and F. W. Russell, of the C. P. R. land department, leave to-morrow for Boundary Creek district in Southern British Columbia to lay out townsites along the new railway line from Robson to Penticton.

The Assiniboine Lumber company's mill at Shell river was burned yesterday.

The first regatta of the year of the Winnipeg Rowing Club was held today. There was a large turnout, the weather being fine.

News has been received of the death of Rev. Henry Cochrane, Episcopal missionary at Jack Head, Lake Winnipeg. Last spring Mr. Cochrane fell through the ice while on a trip to Berenes river, and from this contracted a severe cold, which hastened his death.

Mayor Andrews has received a telegram from Hon. Mr. Sifton to the effect that four of the buffalo herd would be left in charge of the city council of Winnipeg, but to remain the property of the Dominion government. The balance of the herd will be removed next week to Banff National Park.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is expected to arrive here Monday evening and will remain in the city until Wednesday, when he will continue his journey to the Pacific Coast.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Ten Cents a Pound on Tea—Huge Estimate of the Cost of the Struggle.

The United States senate, by a vote of 38 to 32, has placed a tax of ten cents a pound on tea, from July 1st.

The last cable strands binding Cuba to the outside world were cut yesterday by a cable vessel convoyed by the United States despatch gunboat Dolphin. This boat was at work all day along the coast, hour by hour, and its powerful claws at length brought up the barnacle-covered cable strands and snapped them.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba say that the Spaniards dynamited the sunken collier Merrimac so as to clear the channel with a view to the possible coming of the Cadiz fleet to relieve Admiral Cervera.

In the senate on Friday, speaking of the war measure, Mr. Hale, Republican (Maine), gave it as his opinion that if the war lasted a year it would cost the United States government between $700,000,000 and $800,000,000.

A LANDING IN CUBA.

United States Troops with Heavy Siege Guns Obtain a Footing Near Santiago.

New York, June 6.—The ticker service at 2:05 this afternoon sent out the following:

"Mole, St. Nicholas, June 6.—The cruiser St. Louis arrived here this morning with despatches for Washington. She brought news that troops were successfully landed west of Santiago de Cuba on Saturday. The troops were one battalion of engineers, three batteries of artillery, three regiments of infantry and heavy siege guns, which were easily disembarked by the use of pontoons.

RELICS OF THE WRECK

Bodies of the "Jane Gray" Victims Reported Cast Ashore off Kyuquet.

Four of the Schooner's Boats Also Found, and All in Seaworthy Condition.

A special telegram from Alberni to the Journal-Examiner correspondent here, states that several bodies of white men, supposed to have been victims of the Jane Grey disaster, have been picked up on the beach near the Kyuquot reservation, by Indians of the resident tribe; while a sack of clothing with an Italian name on it was washed ashore not far from Clayoquot. Coupled with this information comes the news by the return of the C.P.N. steamer Willapa that considerable wreckage from the lost schooner, inclusive of four of the boats, has been recovered at different points along the coast.

Captain Foot, the master of the Willapa, states that on Wednesday last the Ahouset Indians picked up a tub of butter and two small boats, presumably from the ill-starred schooner. These were an ordinary sealing or whaling boat, and a small canvas craft, both being found floating upright, but full of water. Two camp stools also came ashore at Ahouset, marked "Johnson & Dixon"—probably the manufacturers.

Two days later the sighting of a dead whale by those on board the Willapa accidentally led to the finding of other and more important wreckage. The monster of the deep at a little distance resembled the hull of a capsized schooner, as the body stood high out of water. Captain Foet accordingly ran a couple of miles toward it, and when he discovered that it was merely a dead whale, continued his trip on to Kyuquot, 15 miles distant, where he told the Indians of his find.

The natives went out at once—for a whale is to them a valuable acquisition. This one they missed, but in their search for it came across the gasoline launch belonging to Major Ingraham's. Italian mountain climbing party, it also floating upright although the sea had flooded it. Within it were a number of books and papers, but no bodies, the natural supposition being that the six who were seen in the boat when it left the schooner, had all been washed overboard to perish in the sea.

The Nootka Sound Indians the same day picked up still another boat, the dory belonging to the Grey, and which was referred to by several of the survivors in their stories of the wreck. The strangest part of the matter is how it happened that while so many lives were lost of those aboard the schooner, all her boats should have proved seaworthy, and yet not play their part in the salvation of those who left Seattle as crew or passengers. The whale, which Captain Foot saw, was afterwards discovered, went ashore at Neuchatlitz, where the Indians secured it and celebrated in royal fashion.

When the Willapa touched at Eucluelet it was reported to her master that a quantity of wreckage had come ashore there also, but what it consisted of the people did not appear to know. Their first news of the foundering of the Grey was received from the Willapa. The launch recovered at Kyuquot is still in excellent condition, and reported worth $700; it is at present held by the Indians, each of whom is said to have a charge against it of $10.

REPORTED LAND FIGHTING.

Believed That United States Troops and Insurgents Are Attacking Santiago.

Cape Haytien, June 4.—Despatches received here say it is reported in Santiago de Cuba that United States troops have been debarked at Punta Cabrona. The despatch adds that there was heavy cannonading yesterday afternoon at Santiago de Cuba and that extraordinary commotion prevailed at that place. All the Spanish troops, it is expected, were concentrated at the fortifications in the suburbs and it was understood among the non-combatants that the insurgents and the American forces were making a grand attack on the landward side.

In the evening at a distance of about eight miles off the coast, twenty-five American warships, five of which were cruisers, could be seen. It is believed in Santiago de Cuba that this was the United States fleet of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley.

On board the Associated Press Despatch Boat Wanda, off Santiago de Cuba, June 2, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—An hour before sunset to-day dark rain clouds were lying low over the coast line, foreboding the usual tropical storm, and the united fleet of America lay off the mouth of Santiago de Cuba, flanked by the little flotilla of despatch boats. Rear Admiral Sampson signalled the torpedo boat Porter to run alongside the flagship. The nature of the admiral's orders were soon known. The Porter rushed alongside each newspaper despatch boat and megaphoned: "Admiral directs you to move ten miles south and take station for night." This meant business of serious importance. Whether a dash into the harbor was made or otherwise will probably be known upon the arrival of the second Associated Press despatch boat at the nearest cable station to-morrow.

Washingotn, June 3.—Naval officers are to-day giving out the impression that the attack on Santiago will be deferred until the troops arrive from Tampa. If this is so nothing is expected in the way of an engagement for some time. The transports will take several days to make the passage from Tampa to Santiago. A number of naval officers have been discussing the position in the harbor occupied by the Spanish flagship, Christobal Colon, and the hulk Reina Mercedes, lying in the narrowest part of the channel in such a way that if in danger of capture she might be scuttled and absolutely prevent the American ships from entering. While this would also prevent the egress of the Spanish vessels, it would tend to make the reduction of Santiago an extremely difficult task, requiring a long time, for the Spanish ironclads in the harbor could easily repel any attack coming from the land side until such time as the troops managed to secure the support of heavy artillery.

Leather coats with sheepskin lining, made specially for the Yuknon country. R. Williams & Co.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Yukon Supply Contracts Peddled to Remote Town in the Minister's Constituency.

Senator Macdonald to Move for Cash Subsidy to an All-Canadian Railway.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 6.—The minister of justice stated to-night that no application had been received from the United States government for the deportation of Carranza and Dubosc. He added, however, that informal despatches had been exchanged regarding their status in Canada. The Premier said he was not aware that either possessed credentials which had been recognized by the Imperial government.

It appears that only merchants in Ottawa, Montreal and Hamilton and the small town of Kentville in Dr. Borden's constituency, got orders for Yukon military supplies. Liberal firms in other cities are furious over the minister's action. A deputation from Toronto to-day protested against the discrimination. Other less vigorous protests are likely to cause the government considerable trouble.

The general belief is that prorogation is not possible until next week. The government has telegraphed some of its supporters to return to the senate.

The Macdonald monument on parliament hill was artistically decorated with flowers to-day, this being the seventh anniversary of his death.

The house spent the morning sitting in supply. Mr. Foster pointed out that the government spent $240,000 in an expedition to Hudson Bay and gained nothing but a confirmation of old reports.

Mr. Blair endeavored to secure the passage of a further appropriation for the Soo canal contractors, but protests by Liberals as well as Conservatives induced him to drop it.

Senator Macdonald is anxious that parliament should vote $11,000 per mile for a railway from a British Columbia port to Teslin, and will move a resolution to that effect.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Mr. Mann on Railway Prospects—Tartar Sailors Complain of Strict Discipline.

Vancouver, June 6.—(Special.)—The steamer Coquitlam arrived from Skagway and Wrangel to-day. Construction has commenced on the Dyea railway to connect with the aerial tram at the summit. Skagway is very quiet at present. On Memorial Day a great celebration took place in the opera house, patriotic orations being delivered, and the graves of the Skagway pioneers were decorated. At Wrangel everything is quiet. Glenora is overcrowded and very active. One hundred and fifty men were working on the wagon road, which was expected to be ready to the summit by May 30. Mackenzie & Mann have eight miles of right of way cleared, and there is great disappointment at the rumor that the railway may not be built.

D. D. Mann arrived here to-day. He leaves to-morrow for Victoria to interview Premier Turner and Vice-President Shaughnessy. He says that when he returns from Victoria he may be able to say positively whether the road can be built or not. Mr. Mann confirmed the statement that his firm had obtained the contract for building a portion of the Robson-Penticton railway.

There was a mutiny on the C.P.R. steamship Tartar to-day. Ten men deserted, claiming that the captain was an excessively strict disciplinarian. They thought that according to British law they could quit 48 hours after reaching port. The magistrate explained that Canadian law is different. They were given the choice of jail or returning to the ship, and returned.

Last night the residence of Mr. Baker, four miles from Westminster, was broken into by burglars while the family were at church. Everything of value was taken from the house. Three men shortly before the burglary made inquiries of some children where Mr. Baker lived. One of them carried a rifle.

SPANISH MANOEUVRES.

A Fleet Exercising at Sea Out of Harm's Way.

Gibraltar, June 6.—It is reported today that the Spanish fleet, commanded by Admiral Camara, has returned to Cadiz after completing the series of manoeuvres which formed the programme of the cruise.

FLEW THE WRONG FLAG.

British Authorities Arrest a Revolutionary Leader for Violation of Navigation Laws.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 6—10:40 a. m.—The American steamer Saginaw of the Clyde line has just arrived here. She touched at Inagua, where it was learned that Senor Jimons, the leader of the revolutionary expedition which recently landed in Santa Domingo from Hayti, on his arrival there from Monte Cristo, Santa Domingo, was arrested by the British authorities for violation of the navigation laws in flying a Clyde line flag though the vessel in which the expedition sailed had been sold by the Clyde line company six months before. Chris. Roberts, the pilot of the expedition, made a complaint on the above grounds, and the American consul also prosecuted, Senor Jimons alleging that the expedition was illegal inasmuch as the Fanita's papers were ostensibly for service in Cuban waters.

MINISTERS IN POLITICS.

Discussed in the Conference and Recognized as a Good Joke.

Montreal, June 6.—(Special.)—A resolution to prohibit Methodist ministers becoming candidates for parliament came up at the conference here. It had been referred to the committee on memorials, which had rejected it. Rev. Dr. Jackson moved the adoption of the resolution. He said the Methodist church should be free from politics and if a minister feels inclined "by God" to enter public life he should first cut himself off from the ministry as Dr. Ryerson did.

F. McDonald Oxley said it would be a pity to lay any such restriction on ministers.

Rev. G. A. Bell said he had seen decrepit senators wheeled into the chamber at Ottawa dictating to the Commons and over ruling it. The Methodist church had lots of work cut out for a minister who would do credit there. This remark aroused much laughter.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

The Officer Who Braved the Santiago Torpedoes May Have Such Advancement as He Requests.

Washington, June 6.—The promotion in store for Lieut. Hobson, the hero of Santiago, is under consideration by the navy department. Acting Secretary Allen and Commodore Hichborn, chief of the bureau of naval construction, talked it over in a general way to-day, but no conclusions were reached. The department is desirous of knowing what would be more acceptable to Hobson himself, and when this is learned a recommendation will be made to congress. The present indication is that Hobson will be taken out of the staff and made a line officer, as this ensures not only an increase of pay but an opportunity to rise to the more conspicuous line position of admiral. At present Hobson is an assistant constructor with the relative rank of lieutenant, junior grade.

CROW'S NEST GRIEVANCES.

Chief Government Organ Thinks the C. P. R. Should Recompense the Sufferers.

Toronto, June 6.—(Special.)—To-day the Globe has an article on the Crow's Nest Pass commission matter, calling on the Canadian Pacific to recognize the wrong it has done, to repair the wrong so far as it can and to see that such discredit is never cast on the company again. That, says the Globe, is the only straightforward course that will satisfy the country and restore confidence in those whom we are asking to come to Canada and cast in their lot with us. It is no case for trifling or trying to break the force of facts.

THE SPANISH STORY.

Affair at Santiago So Pictured as to Arouse Enthusiasm in Madrid.

Madrid, June 4.—The minister of marine, Capt. Aunon, went to the palace at noon to-day and read to the Queen Regent an official despatch on the subject of the recent fight at Santiago de Cuba, the text of which is as follows: "At three o'clock on Friday morning one of the enemy's large cruisers and an auxiliary cruiser attempted to force an entrance into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. They surprised the scouts guarding the entrance, but the artillery of Fort Morro, the guns of the cruiser Reina Maredes, a battery from the Reina Maredes, which had been placed in Socopat fort, a torpedo boat destroyer and a torpedo boat, opened fire on the enemy. The American cruiser, the Merrimac, was snuk by our vessels and torpedoes, and the large American cruisers were repulsed at the entrance of the channel. The Reina Maredes captured one lieutenant and seven sailors of the Merrimac. The fate of the crew is not known. The official despatch adds that twenty American ships are before Santiago de Cuba."

The Queen Regent, it is announced here, has ordered that a message of congratulation be telegraphed to the "defenders of Santiago de Cuba." Great enthusiasm prevails in the city over the Spanish reports of the engagement. Premier Sagasta and Capt. Aunon, the minister of marine, upon leaving the palace, told the reporter that the object of the Americans was not to force but to block the entrance of the channel. Admiral Cervera, they allege, was aware of the intentions of the Americans and ordered part of his squadron outside to defend the entrance.

In the chamber of deputies to-day, Senor Silvela, the Conservative leader, congratulated the government upon "the good news from Santiago." And Senor Salmeron, the Republican leader, proposed that the congratulation of the house be sent to the Spanish leaders in Cuba. The motion was carried.

DEATH OF DR. EBERTS.

The Brother of the Attorney-General Dies at Montreal of Blood Poisoning.

Sad news came from Montreal yesterday to Hon. D. M. Eberts, news which will be received with sorrow by all the friends of that gentleman and of his brother, Dr. Eberts, whose sudden death is announced.

The doctor was for some time a resident of this province, and during his residence in Wellington became one of the best known and most generally esteemed citizens of the mining community. He was a younger man than the Attorney-General, being born in Chatham, Ontario, 39 years ago, and received his medical education at McGill, from which university he graduated.

In 1886 he was superintendent of the Winnipeg General Hospital, coming from Manitoba to Wellington some years ago, and becoming the fast friend of the miners during his professional career in their midst. From British Columbia he went with his family, Mrs. Eberts and two young children, to Vienna, Austria, for the purpose of studying special branches of his profession, returning from Europe to Montreal, where he was engaged in practice at the time of his demise.

The cause of death was blood poisoning, the result of an operation at the Montreal General Hospital.

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Book of directions and card of 48 colors free to any address. Write to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

AWAITING AN INVASION

Spanish Authorities Consider Cuban Defences Much Improved Since War Began.

Confidence in Ability to Resist Attack but Supply of Food Becoming Very Short.

Insurgents Enrolling as Volunteers in Spain's Service—Autonomists Unfit to Govern.

Havana, June 6.—(Via Vera Cruz, Mexico.)—Havana and the rest of the island of Cuba so far as heard from are officially pronounced quiet. Preparations for defence are being rushed night and day, and work is going on without ceasing on the fortifications all over the island. The Spanish officials here claim that if 50,000 men were needed to attack Havana when the war broke out, at least 100,000 men will be required now in view of the new and strengthened fortifications and also because of the so-called "cultivation zone" has been extended to Rincon, Calabara and Jucal, which are inside of the line of defenees now. In spite of this outwardly cheerful aspect of affairs bitterly anxious feelings exist. People go so far as to charge Senor Moret, the former minister of the colonies of Spain, of being a traitor and having "sold Cuba to the United States." This causes discontent to prevail and if the Spanish fleet does not arrive before food becomes really scarce rioting may be reported. There are hardly any business transactions and the city looks very lonesome, there are so few people on the streets. The families remain at home, excepting when the sound of a gun from one of the forts, when people rush to the windows and into the streets to see if the American fleet is approaching. The Spanish comment continually upon the tactics of the American fleet and naturally they are very severe in their criticisms, for they do not understand the method of warfare adopted. Many of them go so far as to say the United States is not prepared for war, that no plans have been decided upon and that the authorities at Washington are not serious in the steps taken. Indeed the Spanish military and naval authorities are beginning to nurse themselves into the belief that the naval and military power of the United States has been exaggerated by the newspapers, and they are deluding themselves with the idea that Spain is showing herself able to fight the United States.

Advices from Caibaren and other towns show that a scarcity of provisions exists. Were it not that the city is blockaded people would hardly believe that war was in progress, at least so far as the western provinces of Cuba are concerned. The inactivity of the insurgents in view of the concentration of Spanish troops in the coast towns, cannot be accounted for by the Spanish authorities. The main point of interest at present is as to when and where the American troops will effect a landing in Cuba though the Spanish pronounce themselves confident of being able to repel any invasion. Eggs, cornmeal and flour are becoming more scarce in Havana, and the prices of all articles of food are doubling. Though very many families have left Havana and a large number of houses are to let now, you find fifteen or twenty persons living in a single room. Nearly all the houses about the bay and along the sea shore from La Punta to San Lazaro and the suburbs and Vedaro Carmelo are unoccupied, their former occupants being in fear of bombardment.

At Esperanza a rich coal mine has been discovered. It is to be immediately worked for naval purposes. There is still considerable coal in Havana. The gas company is using little coal at present, as only absolutely necessary lights are used. All the stores and business houses are without gas light, and the state of semi-darkness into which the streets are thrown gives Havana a weird appearance at night.

The number of unemployed increases every day. Thousands of laborers of all classes are without work. The commercial houses have been compelled to reduce wages 50 per cent. as a rule and many of them are not paying wages at all, but are giving clean clothing and food to their employees as the price of labor, which has led to many abuses. The volunteers are doing duty day and night. Thousands of additional volunteers have been enrolled in different parts of the island and the Spaniards say they could get as many more if they had arms to distribute them. The former insurgent leader, Masso, is busily engaged in completing the formation of the battalion of his brigade of volunteers. They are nearly all natives. Two battalions of negroes are also being enlisted.

The Spanish officials have discovered in the house of an English nurse Sister Mary, who attended the sick and wounded survivors of the battleship Maine, in the hospital, a considerable quantity of American relief supplies. Because she did not notify the authorities of the existence of these provisions Sister Mary has been ordered by the military governor to leave Havana for England the first opportunity.

Only unofficial news has been received from the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, but it is known that all the efforts of the colonial government to prevail upon the insurgents to come to terms have failed. As everybody expected, the autonomists are daily giving more proof of their utter inability to govern the island. Capt. Blanco is compelled to do do most of the work for them. Autonomy therefore is nothing more than a mockery and the captain-general has the reins of government entirely in his own hands.

The rainy season has not yet commenced and the health of the Spanish soldiers, it is said, has greatly improved.

A PRESIDENT IN PERIL.

Another Insurrection in the Islands in Which Insurgents are Successful.

Cape Haytien, June 4.—It is rumored here that President Heureaux, of Santo Domingo, has been assassinated.

It is rumored here that the insurgents of Santo Domingo have captured the town of Santiago de los Caballeros, on the Yaque river, 102 miles east of this place.

Robert F., son of Frank James and nephew of Jesse James of Missouri, has enlisted in the Second United States cavalry and gone to Chicmauga. He did not tell his father and mother anything about it until he had passed the physical and mental examinations and was safely enrolled. He is just of age, and since graduating from college, which he did with honor, he has, strangely enough, been employed in the auditor's department of a railway running out of St. Louis.

PREMIER TURNER'S TOUR.

The First Minister Discusses the Record and Policy of the Government,

To the Thorough Satisfaction of the Electors of Cowichan and Comox.

A Series of Splendid Meetings Indicating Success for the Government.

If the indications of crowded and enthusiastic public meetings, well satisfied constituencies, and hearty promises of support count for anything, Premier Turner and his government are sure of endorsation in Cowichan and Comox districts. These Hon. Mr. Turner has just visited, and the residents hailed the opportunity to hear from his own lips the account of his stwardship, and at the same time to assure him of the continuance of their confidence in himself and his policy. The meeting at Cumberland on Thursday night is spoken of by entirely disinterested parties as one of the most satisfactory political gatherings the district has ever known, while equal cordiality and good feeling characterized the Duncan and Cobble Hill assemblies. No public meeting was held at Nanaimo, but the friends and followers of the Premier in the Coal City did not permit him to pass through their town without grasping his hand and assuring him that Nanaimo, as always, is "right." Throughout both districts visited no genuine complaint agains the government has been voiced, the only grievance brought to the notice of the Premier being purely local—trifling matters of detail susceptible of immediate and satisfactory adjustment. That the leader of the government should have taken the time and trouble to come among them at the very outset of what promises to be a trying campaign, is taken as a special compliment by the settlers of Comox and Cowichan, and Mr. Nightingale seemed to express the feeling of all when in closing the Cobble Hill meeting—the last of the series—he said:

"I have come to the conclusion that it would be a great mistake for this province to let so good a man as Mr. Turner go. Tried and proven men of brains and capacity in the charge of the country's affairs are essential to its continued prosperity. In Hon. Mr. Turner British Columbia has such an one—the soul of integrity progressive experienced and everywhere esteemed as a man and a citizen. Nothing has ever been substantiated against him during his long career in politics, and the farmers should join with the miners in returning him to power with a majority adequately emphasizing their appreciation."

THE PREMIER AT DUNCAN.

A Forceful Exposition of the Government Policy—Major Mutter Talks Good Common Sense.

Although unhappily a little late in starting, the meeting at Duncan Saturday was exceptionally well attended, and what is more, thoroughly representative. There were none who came to amuse themselves or to be amused, and the intelligent farmers of the district who constituted the majority of the audience, weighed carefully every statement of the Premier's before placing upon his course the stamp of their hearty approval. Mr. Alexander Blythe was chairman, Mr. G. H. Hadwen secretary, and these with Major J. M. Mutter, the district member, and Mr. Herd, the opposition candidate, occupied seats on the platform—the latter by invitation of the Premier.

In prefacing his remarks, Hon. Mr. Turner referred to the disposition of a portion of the country to hold him responsible for all the misdeeds or errors of judgment in the government of the country during its history as a province. This he did not consider fair or just, for in reality his responsibility for the management of British Columbia's affairs commenced only when he became Prime Minister, and during the time he had filled that important office he regarded as abundant the proof, in practical accomplishments, of the wisdom of the government policy. The country had grown and developed with amazing rapidity, which it could not have done had its destinies been controlled by a parsimonious administration, failing in recognition of or confidence in the greatness of the province in its resources. The chief complaint raised against the government appeared to be that it had retained the reins of power by extravagant expenditure—that it had added alarmingly and unnecessarily to the civil service list throughout the province; that it had borrowed recklessly for works of a magnitude not justified at the present stage of provincial development; and that the members of the cabinet had been persistently advancing their own interests and not those of the public, and should be turned out of power for wasting the heritage of the people. These charges he would deny, both generally and specifically. The government had been a prudent and economical one, carefully husbanding the provincial revenue, improving the provincial credit, tiding the country over the evil times, and placing British Columbia in a position to take advantage of each opportunity to develop the resources of the province. This was the liberal and intelligent policy of the Government.

To take the chief item of complaint—the expenditure had unquestionably been large, but the conditions of the country and the necessities of the times demanded a large expenditure to ensure development, and without this large expenditure it would have been impossible for British Columbia to have won her present proud position. Assuredly British Columbia was magnificently endowed in the variety, value and extent of her natural resources, but without a liberal investment in the trails and roads and railways and public works these resources could never be brought to market, or the necessary augmentation of the population be accomplished. (Hear; hear).

With regard to the growth of the revenue during the past four years, it would be remembered that until 1893-4 the province existed under a different form of land law to that which then came into force. Large tracts of the public domain could previously be purchased at low rates, and numbers of these blocks being held, complaint became general as to the so-called evil of land speculation, and the law was so changed as to restrict the sale of land to small holdings. Of course there was an immediate and appreciable decrease in the revenue from land sales, which had theretofore been as high as $200,000 per annum, and in addition to this decrease the province had at the same time to face a depression that was not merely local, but extended through all America—and indeed was world wide. In that year the revenue was $798,570, and wholesale ruin was confidently predicted for the province by the opposition. They foresaw a continued decline of the revenue, stagnation of trade, suffering for the poor, and practical collapse for British Columbia.

Yet blue ruin did not come. Instead of declining, the revenue advanced, and the province emerged from the test of the hard times with a revenue of $1,365,142, an increase of 83 per cent.—and this, be it remembered, in the face of serious business depression. Take the present year up to the 30th June and it would be found that progress had been even more marked—that the revenue had more than doubled since 1894. But, the opponents of the government would say, the government is not alone responsible for this remarkable expansion. Nor did he make such a claim. He did, however, maintain that the government by well considered legislation and a broad-minded grasp of affairs had arrested the decline of the revenue, and had been largely and directly responsible for its upward growth. (Hear, hear.)

How had it been done? By looking ahead and fostering the growth of productive industries. At the time this progressive policy was initiated, the mining districts, more particularly in Kootenay, were showing signs of great promise. The mineral wealth was undoubtedly there, but it was evident that it could not be properly utilized and made a contributor to the provincial revenue without liberal and judicious investment in roads, trails and railways to make the country accessible. This expenditure the government decided to make, and results had abundantly justified the wisdom of the policy.

Taking the Kootenay country, and the Slocan district more particularly, the Premier plainly showed how many difficulties confronted the government in their assumption of the task of furnishing railway facilities, their efforts in this direction being taken as the opposition keynote at the last election, and the cry being raised throughout the length and breadth of the province that the government had simply paid the money of the people into the hands of boodling railway contractors. It was declared that the price paid for the road was exhorbitant, and that in the end its construction would be found unjustified by results. The reverse was the case, for prospectors flocked into the country: the mines were opened out and made productive; camps and towns and cities sprang into existence; and the revenue of the country quickly began to feel the effect looked for. The object lesson was the same in the vicinity of Rossland, so that Kootenay, which before gave less than $30,000 to the province, last year contributed more than $300.000 to the revenue, and was still advancing.

True, the government did not create the mines of the Kootenay, but it undertook, in the face of tremendous opposition and in discouraging times, to provide the railways that have made hese mines productive, and thus have raised the revenue from that quarter of the province from $30,000 per annum to better than $300,000.

The history of the other railways recently constructed with the assistance of the government demonstrated the wisdom of the government's railway policy in similar manner. Take the Shuswap and Okanagan, which had been the means of settling up the valleys traversed, with an industrious and thrifty population. Low rates had been obtained for the settlers on this road, which tended to keep down the revenue desired by the province from this road. As it is it will very soon, he hoped, through the additional traffic received by the construction of the Penticton road be able to care for itself without any call upon the province.

The success of the Shuswap and Okanagan road being proved, the government had next given consideration to the importance of a railway to connect this road and district with the Kootenay mining country, the needs and conditions of the two being essentially dissimilar. This road also was now assured, running from Penticton to the Boundary, giving the farmers of the valleys a profitable market for their produce among the miners of Kootenay. Independent of the providing of this excellent home market, the road would be justified as the Shuswap and Okanagan had been in the settlement induced, the development of the Shuswap and Okanagan valleys being really phenomenal. The settlers were of the very best class; the output of their farms was the first quality; and so far advanced were their agricultural operations that in several parts of the district, mills were being operated to the limit of their capacity, notably the fine co-operative mill, which had already returned handsome dividends, and running night and day cannot yet keep pace with the orders it receives.

These were a few illustrations of the expendituhe so loudly complained of, investments in reality that had amply redeemed expectations and were already returning dividends to the country far beyond comparison with the cost involved. Nor had the far-sighted policy of fostering industrial development been confined to any part or section of the province. There was no quarter neglected, although the immensity of the province in proportion to the population greatly magnified the task devolving upon the government. There was no sacrificing of the Mainland districts for the benefit of the Island, or of the Island districts for the advantage of the Mainland. Fortunately the Island-Mainland bickering was dying out; this sectional feeling was always to be deprecated, and could not but be antagonistic to the general good of the province.

All sections of British Columbia were required to assist in the provincial upbuilding, and the wisdom and justice of this would be readily granted. It would be unfair, indeed, to spend the $300,000 contributed to the revenue from Kootenay, in that district, simply because Kootenay had brought that much money into the treasury. How had Kootenay been enabled to do this? By the co-operation of the other parts of the province to make it accessible and promote its development. Now Kootenay may be expected to bear its share in turn for the development of other sections, so that they in turn may also become equally productive.

In roads, trails, bridges and railways, and surveys, $4,240,000 had been spent by the province since 1891 under the head of public works. This was certainly a large sum, and the opposition cry was that its expenditude involved the running of the province into debt, and a large excess of expenditure over revenue. This was in a measure true; but in effect decidedly wrong. It would be impossible to do what had been done for British Columbia without creating a debt, but this in no way reflected upon the wisdom of the policy pursued by the government.

It was just the same as a man in business, who if he was progressive, was prepared to spend money for the extension of his interests. Supposing he saw how his trade would be materially benefitted by an investment of two thousand dollars—how his business would thereby be developed and larger profits be made possible. He would borrow the money for the purposes of his business, and, having obtained the necessary capital, would not lock up the money in his safe, but utilize it promptly for the expected return. Of course in the first year the expenditure he would have to make would show disadvantageously on the books; there would be an apparent over-expenditure, but in reality an investment, and no one would think of declaring that the man had been unwise to so develop his business.

The application of the illustration to the affairs of the province would present the matter fairly. Of course the investment showed as an over expenditure, but this did not mean that a bad investment had been made, or the only proper course had not been taken to promote provincial expansion and prosperity. (Applause).

It is entirely wrong to suppose that loans were being utilized to meet the running expenses of government. The country was self-sustaining, and the public accounts would show any person reading them carefully that ordinary revenue not only was sufficient to meet the ordinary running expenses of government, but left a substantial surplus to turn into permanent public works. The loans had been for the purposes of roads, railways, etc., for the opening up of the country and the development of its resources. There were, however, other public works of equal importance and necessity, such as hospitals, homes for the feeble and the helpless of the country, and other similar charitable institutions with assistance in the maintenance of doctors in new settlements. The time had gone by when prospective settlers took no thought of such matters. It was now almost as essential in their eyes that there should be schools for their children, and medical aid at hand in the event of it being required, as that there should be a road giving access to their homes. The government quite understood the value of the amenities of civilization, and was doing all in its power to provide them.

Another public work not usually classed as such was agriculture, in which $60,000 had been spent. At the time that he became a member of the government and found himself styled Minister of Agriculture as well as Minister of Finance, he had asked his colleagues what the duties of the Minister of Agriculture were supposed to include. No one could inform him, but the office until then had been little better than a name. He determined that if the office was to be retained it would be because it was necessary and proven in the interest of the country. Looking carefully into the matter he decided to thoroughly organize the department, and initiate active work in behalf of the farming industry. The first step was to call for returns from the farmers who were a little afraid to supply the desired information, imagining that it was to be used as a basis of taxation. They soon got over this idea, however, and responded to the call, so that before long the department was able to issue its first report—a good report, and the starter that meant much in calling attention to the agricultural possibilities of the province.

By persistent and systematic work, agriculture had been intelligently fostered since that time, legislation secured for the benefit of the farmer, institutes formed throughout the province, dairies and creameries established, and practical instruction given by lectures and other means, in the several branches of agricultural industry, by the most qualified and reliable experts. This year the work was to be carried on with increased energy, a number of the instructors from the Central Experimental Farm coming out in July to deliver lectures through the country and illustrate the latest and best methods in the various branches of farming to which they have given attention.

In fruit growing the work of the department had been most beneficial. Fortunately the department had secured the services of a man than whom none was more capable of handling this important branch—Mr. R. M. Palmer. His endeavors to promote the upbuilding of the fruit growing industry had been unwearied, and so valuable had he become to the farmers that every part of the province was asking for him, and lamenting that he could not subdivide himself so as to permit of his being in half a dozen places at one and the same time. (Laughter).

His advice as to the selection of varieties, the treatment of pests, the packing and handling of fruit, and kindred subjects was invaluable, and it was largely through his efforts in the department that the fruit exchange had been organized and was working satisfactorily, each season extending the range of its profitable operations.

Not only had the fruit output been materially increased in British Columbia, but the quality had been vastly improved, better packing done, and British Columbia fruit could now command a market demand limited only by the supply. In Manitoba it was the strong favorite—the British Columbia article—and in the mining districts a home market was had that was even more worthy of consideration, a market made available by the same fostering policy that had brought about the development of the mines. The Fraser valley and the Similkameen country furnished plenty of evidence as to the demand for British Columbia products from the miners of the Kootenay, while in the north a new community of miners was also looking to this province for all the fruits that can be sent to them. Here special packing would no doubt be required, in consideration of the rigor of the climate, but the profit of the trade would assuredly be large. How fruit was to be got into the northern country brought the premier to the consideration of present plans for the development of the country.

Large grants of land had been made previous to the present year, and cash bonuses of $4,000 per mile had in several cases been provided for with the similar object of securing railway construction to open up various important sections of the province, none more conspicuously in the public eye at present than the Northland, over a thousand miles of railway had in all been provided for, while 530 miles had already been constructed or was in course of constructions, including the Crow's Nest road which would be completed to Kootenay Lake by September and ultimately find an outlet on the Coast through the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern road. Surely this was a great showing for a population of 100.000, which was all British Columbia had a few years ago, although it had been going up with bounds since then. To refer to the proposed lines of communication, the one most talked of was that known as the Yukon road, to extend from a point on the provincial seaboard to Teslin Lake, and give provincial trade entry to the Yukon mining country. This road, he maintained, would be of the greatest importance to the Dominion and to the Province—essential to the maintenance of the provincial trade with the North country. There was a slight hitch at present owing to the attitude of the Dominion government, but Hon. Mr. Sifton had positively declared himself convinced of the necessity of the Dominion aiding the road, and he (Mr. Turner) was as firmly convinced as ever that the federal assistance should be given. It was a natural Dominion undertaking in the first place because it would contribute to the Dominion revenue three dollars for every one coming into the provincial treasury; because it became a contributor to the Dominion just as soon as construction commenced; because its primary object was to connect with a mining region not in British Columbia but in part of the North West Territory of Canada. The history of the negotiations leading up to the presentation of the Railway Aid bill (or Public Works Loan act) to the legislature was briefly reviewed, and the Premier made clear to all how essential to the welfare of the province it had been to act and act quickly as the government had in the Yukon railway legislation of the just closed session.

He hoped on his return to Victoria, he said, to find that the contract had been signed for the construction of the road, for there was no reason to believe that he would not. Mr. Mahn was daily expected from Montreal, and the latest information of which he was possessed indicated that there would be no difficulty in proceeding immediately with the construction of the line from Telegraph Creek to Teslin Lake. In the meanwhile the government was pushing on the road or trail to the lake, and thus doing all in its power to facilitate the entry of the gold seekers into the North country.

As knowledge of the country increased, evidence was increasing that in the vicinity of Teslin Lake, and within the borders of British Columbia there is a large auriferous area that will quite repay the attention of the miner and prospector. This section is almost sure to be filled with the reflex from the Klondike, for some are certain to be disappointed there, while others will no doubt prefer to remain and mine in the more temperate and accessible provincial gold fields of Cassiar and Omineca. The importance of the opening of the Northern country to the Coast and to Vancouver Island would be apparent to anyone giving consideration to the subject.

Nor was the Yukon railway the only road proposed with the object of opening up the northern mining country. It was also contemplated at some early date to have a line from the same Coast terminus of this road into the Omineca country, possibly from Kitimaat. From this point easy access was to be had with the north end of Vancouver Island, and the next government should be prepared and make it a part of its policy to take steps looking to the extension of the present Esquimalt and Nanaimo road through to the end of the Island. A few years ago this was impossible; to-day there was no reason to believe that it could not be done. The result of the Yukon gold discoveries had been to direct attention of the world to that part of the country, and while only a short time ago the far North was so very little known that capital would not lend eye or ear to any project looking to its development, everything in connection with the territory was now sure of an attentive consideration. The Cassiar Central had focused attention upon the country south of the Yukon; still another company was at the present time pointing the financial world to the Omineca.

The farmers of British Columbia were in reality quite as interested in the opening up of this northern country as the miners themselves, for it meant new and profitable markets, the acquisition of a heavy contributor to the revenue, and the increased prosperity of the province as a whole. Whatever the outcome of the elections, he was prepared to stand upon his policy—to endeavor to carry on the works seeming necessary for the welfare of the agriculturist as well as for the furtherance of the development of the province by large and well studied expenditures in railways, roads and other public works calculated to make productive the resources of all parts of the province.

It was asked how this was to be done and the statement was frequently made that the debt of the province was already so enormous that adding to it was not to be considered lest the province be ultimately swamped. True, the debt was large, but against it stood assets more than balancing the account, so that in reality the debt was not entitled to the name. The same policy that had produced the present expansion of provincial industries, looked upon as eminently sound by the financial authorities of the world as evidenced by the continued improvement of the provincial credit, would continue to prove beneficial in operation, while there was a possibility that better terms might be secured with the Dominion, and a larger contribution to the maintenance of the province be obtained from the federal treasury. Even although the amount payable to the Province by the Dominion had been fixed by the terms of union, and British Columbia with its small representation could not hope to single-handed secure a readjustment, might not British Columbia in union with some of the other provinces secure opportunity to present her just claims to a larger measure of support from the Dominion? One illustration of what might be done was found in the matter of the care of lunatics, which properly devolved upon the Dominion. This had become a very heavy charge upon provincial finances, and to be relieved of it would enable the province to utilize the money very advantageously in promoting provincial industrial development.

The present debt of British Columbia was $5,549,060 or $39 per head of population, while New Zealand, so persistently pointed to as the model colony of the Empire, showed a debt of $2.00 per capita—and the residents of the southern colony were not at all alarmed as to New Zealand going bankrupt. Of course in New Zealand the state owned the railways and telegraphs, but taking them out of the consideration the per capita debt remained about $135. The experience of New Zealand had failed to convince him—as so many had urged—that we in British Columbia should hereafter own and operate our own railways. British Columbia was not, like New Zealand, a self-contained country, and any state roads here would be compelled to live in active antagonism with the great transcontinental systems. Besides, the desirability of introducing state-owned railways was a question for the Dominion, not the Province, to consider. Where was the province to secure the money for so collosal a project, with direct taxation only to depend upon for revenue? The Dominion, on the other hand, if it saw the advantage of building a railway for the people, had only to put on a few additional cents of duty on whiskey and the problem was solved—for the people would drink whiskey. (Laughter). It would not do for British Columbia to overtax its resources, splendid as they were, and instead of aspiring to state-owned railways it was more practical for the government here to get such control of rates as would assure fair transportation charges and good service to the public, which the people of New Zealand had not. Last year New Zealand had actually got 3½ per cent. on its railways, but the loans to build the roads had cost more than this, and the rates charged for freight and passage were far beyond those of this country. The conditions and characteristics of British Columbia made state ownership of railways here an impossible or at all events a most impracticable proposition. And if the government was to build and operate the railways, wherever would the civil service list go to, with everyone before an election wanting some place on the road? (Laughter).

Tracing the history of his own endeavors as a public man in behalf of the upbuilding of British Columbia, Hon. Mr. Turner remarked that it might have been far better for him personally had he not gone into the government, but now that he was in politics he hoped to stay at the head of affairs long enough to see the prosperity of the province established on a sure footing for all time. As to his policy to-day—he believed that the conditions of the times justified further expenditure along the lines indicated, for the development of the varied sections and vast resources of the country. That government had not been, as some charged, "going too fast," and jeopardizing the provincial credit, was shown by the standing of that credit at the present time, the business leaders of the world being so thoroughly satisfied with the conduct of British Columbia affairs during recent years that the provincial credit had steadily advanced and the province was now listed in the open market as second to but two of the great divisions of the Empire. Canada as a dominion being one of these. The present price of money to the province indicated that the next loan would be obtained for 3 per cent., and surely this did not indicate that the provincial credit was being strained or that the keenest business men in the world inclined to the opinion that the government had gone too fast in the opening up of the resources of British Columbia.

Mr. D. W. Higgins, the late but not lamented speaker of the House—

"He's dead enough politically," observed some one from the rear of the hall.

Mr. Higgins had made the statement that the government's action in the assistance of the Cassiar Central was what had turned him against the administration, and had told the people that the result of the Cassiar Central bill had been to lock up some nine million acres of public land. How he could make such a statement passed comprehension, for the bill certainly produced no such result. There was no land locked up, and in fact no reservation of any land. Nor would a reserve be made. Nothing had been done except to limit the staking by the company to 700,000 acres in blocks of sixteen square miles, and until this land was so staked anyone could go in on it. After it was staked settlers upon it would have to deal with the company, who were ready to make them the most advantageous terms. There was nothing in the way of a reserve upon the land, and as a matter of fact 700,000 acres in so immense a country was a very small consideration, particularly as the land being as yet inaccessible is comparatively without value, and can only be made worth anything by the building of the road that it has been aimed to secure. Mr. Higgins had described the railway plan of the government and its general policy as giving away the heritage of the people. Was it not strange that Mr. Higgins had made no protest when the votes were passing through his hands in the legislature if he was sincere in his statement? He had never once raised any opposition to any of the votes, and even this year when he left the chair and came down on the floor of the House he had insisted on sitting on the government side, and there had voted for the very things he now so emphatically condemned. As to the Cassiar Central, it would be very interesting to probe the origin of his hostility—very interesting indeed.

Passing next to the personal property, or so-called "mortgage" tax, and the mining regulations of the island railway reserve, the Premier traced the history of the former from the time of its inception down to the present time, giving a concise and practical exposition of the subject and the difficulties in the way of altering the present arrangement. The remedy for the difficulty appeared to be simply a reduction of taxation. The first to argue for the removal of the tax, it would be remembered, were the loan companies of Vancouver, and it was highly probable that should the impost be removed, interest rates would be immediately advanced by the loan companies, while the government would have to face the question of how to make up for the source of revenue thus made an end of. The fact should not be lost sight of that the rate of taxes in British Columbia was light despite the large expenditures for the promotion of provincial development, ¾ of 1 per cent. being the showing here as in contrast with 2¼ or 2½ per cent. in the far famed province of Ontario. He was quite prepared to admit the practical duality of the charge involved in the personal property tax, and the importance of doing all possible to relieve the injustice felt by borrowers. In the hope of arriving at some practical solution of the problem a committee had this year been appointed to obtain specific working information and devise some scheme calculated to relieve from the so-called dual taxation. If the desired result can be attained, there would be none more glad to see it than the government, and none more ready than himself to do all in his power to reach the desired end.

"Cheap Money," and the bill to enable the farmers to seure money at easy terms for the development of their properties, he did not propose entering into at any length, for the reason that he had already arranged for men who had made a special study of the subject and possessed every detail of information regarding it, to go through the districts, making plain every point in the legislation and the financial plan involved. Similar stock credit associations had been found to work well in every other country in which they had been given a fair trial, and there seemed no rational reason why results other than successful should be anticipated in this province. Co-operation was the foundation and primary principle of the scheme, and no doubt the credit associations could be made workable and accomplish their mission here with care on the part of all.

As to the mining regulations in the Esquimalt and Nanaimo reserve, he had been endeavoring to arrange for the making public of the terms, but had not as yet been in a position to do so. His advice to any who found the fixed terms unsatisfactory or unfair was to go to headquarters and present the objections. He had in mind the case of eight men who had staked the same number of claims, and went to the railway office to buy the land. They found fault with the terms, and were asked, "Well, what do you want to do." They replied that they were prepared to pay $100—$50 down, the balance of the hundred in one year, for eight claims, and the remainder in payments in five years. Without further debate, the proposition was accepted and the men left well satisfied. He was inclined to think that the railway's terms as published were not so liberal as the company was prepared to make if special circumstances indicated the justice of reduction, and applicants simply presented their complaints to headquarters. The government would of course at all times do their best to promote the interests of the people in the making of the best possible arrangements.

In concluding his address the Premier said that if returned to power, the policy of his government would be to carry on public works for the opening up not only of Vancouver Island, but of all parts of the province, one of the contemplated projects being the Teslin Lake railway, and another the extension of the present Island road to the north end of Vancouver Island, providing a favorite passenger and light freight route to the North. The day of the Yukon was not over by any means, and the fact that Chief Engineer Coste had just been sent here to make considerable expenditures for the improvement of the Teslin, the Hootalinqua and other northern waterways, demonstrated that the Dominion authorities were not overlooking the North country. He had asked Mr. Coste if there existed any truth for the report gaining circulation that the Dominion had information indicating that the Yukon country would not justify anticipations. On the contrary, was his reply, the reports from all sections of the Yukon are so good that the government is almost afraid to let them become public. Careful reports have been received from each of the gold producing creeks, and totalling the output of these the result is so enormous that discounting it by 50 per cent. there will be still some $15,000,000 coming down this season.

"The policy upon which I ask the support of the people of British Columbia for myself and my government," concluded the Premier, "can be described in few words—progress in and for British Columbia. Progress secured through the opening up of our mines, the assistance and building up of our agricultural industry and our fisheries, so that general prosperity and contentment may naturally result."

During the progress of the address the closest attention of the audience had been given to the speaker, expressions of approval being frequent. As he resumed his chair the feeling of the meeting was expressed in long-continued applause. The invitation to anyone to ask questions was not accepted, and the conclusion was therefore to be drawn that Cowichan is satisfied with the record of the government, and will do its part toward returning the present administration to power on next month.

Major Mutter, M.P.P., who next was called upon, took the platform considerably handicapped by the shortness of the time available, and was therefore brief in what he had to say. His address, was however, pointed and eminently practical. He had been charged, he said, with entering the house as an independent supporter and subsequently degenerating into a slavish follower of the government. This charge he emphatically denied. He had been elected as a supporter of the government and he had supported the government, but with no sacrifie of independence at any time. He had supported the government because it was a government deserving of respect and if he had not at any time voted for measures originating with the opposition it was not because he had any objection to voting for a good opposition bill, but because the opposition had never brought in a bill that with the interests of the country and his constituents at heart he could conscientiously support. As to Hon. Mr. Turner, who had so clearly and interestingly presented the issues of the day for the benefit of the electors of Cowichan, he was not only an able man in public affairs, but a gentleman commanding the admiration and personal regard of every member of the house, opposition as well as government.

Coming to practical politics, the major inquired wherein Cowichan had any complaint as to treatment at the hands of the Turner government. Every reasonable request made through him in behalf of the district had been granted, and the government at all times seemed ready and anxious to promote in every way the prosperity of the district he had had the honor of representing during the late parliament. With reference to the mortgage tax, which some of his constituents were much concerned about, Mr. Cotton's condemnatory resolution dealing with this measure was in effect nothing less than a want of confidence resolution, starting with the declaration that the mortgage tax involved duality of taxation—this term being incorrect, and the collection of an illegal impost being indirectly charged against the government. Such being the case, he certainly could not join in voting for what was no les than a want of confidence resolution and he had therefore brought in an amendment pronouncing the personal property tax not dual taxation, although it was a tax unquestionably bearing unjustly at times on the unfortunate borrower. There was a difficulty unquestionably—a grievance in the operation of the tax—but how to make an end of it was no easy thing to determine. The late chief justice at the time he was premier and attorney general had lent his active brain to the solution of the question, and had brought in a bill aimed at removing the objection. It was found that this would not effect the desired purpose, and Hon. Mr. Davie had given the problem up. Personally he could not see a remedy save in the sweeping away of the tax, which he would like to see, but which involved many and serious financial difficulties. The proposal to exempt from taxation the mortgaged portion of property would not meet the case, for if this solution of the problem were accepted what were the municipalities to do for revenue? Supposing a man owned a farm worth $10,000 and against this farm there was a mortgage of $5,000. This proposal to exempt meant that but the $5,000 valuation would be assessable or taxable, and the revenue of the municipality would be divided by two. Would the municipalities approve of this? Again there was this objection to the removal of the tax. No one would dispute that a rich man should be taxed upon his wealth

(Continued on Page Eight.)

AN EMINENT AMERICAN

Prof. Wm. P. Stewart's Views on the All-Absorbing Issues of the Day.

The American-Hispano War and Its Probable Results—Commercial Possibilities.

Among yesterday's morning arrivals from up the Sound, was Prof. Wm. P. Stewart, of New York, a member of the head staff of The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of that city, of which Mr. Richard A. McCurdy is the notable president. Prof. Stewart is recognized as an eminent authority in the domain of vital statistics and their sanitary suggestions. Besides being one of the few professional insurance actuaries of America, the professor holds the unique position of being the instructor of agents for the largest life insurance company in the world, to have travelled over more of the world's surface than any other of his professional brethren, and to have contributed more of original thought to the plans and literature of life insurance than any other exponent of its principles.

The professor is an easy and fluent speaker; he is an ardent American of advanced views, and a warm-hearted admirer of Canadians. Aside from what may prove its financial significance, the professor is sure to make his present visit to Victoria an occasion of pleasant memory with those who shall form his acquaintance. In one of his more lengthy journeys around the world, the professor travelled over much of Australia, and made himself such a host of friends in that country that he was given a public function, on his departure from the port of Sydney, as emphasized in its way as that accorded the late Gen. U. S. Grant.

The professor is much interested in school work, aside from his profession, and is very felicitous in his addresses as school visitor. When recently in England he was pressed into service by the president of the Old Exeter Training College for teachers, for the British Empire, delivering, by request, a very interesting essay on life insurance to the assembled faculty and scholars.

The professor visited Victoria some eight or nine years ago, and comes now as the manifestation of a new Eastern interest in the West, to see what Victoria has done with her talents during this period. His stay will be short, as he is a busy man, and qualified from quick judgments. As he speaks always with the impartial and unbiased views of the scientist and teacher, he is generally interviewed by the press, and a representative of the Colonist was determined that Victoria should prove no exception to the general rule. The professor was found at the Driard hotel, and in response to inquiries on the general heads, expressed himself as follows:

"In my judgment, the war now pending between Spain and the United States is to prove one of the greatest potentialities for the progress of the world, it has ever experienced. In years to come the impartial historian of his country, will say of this war, that it created a new era for civilization, and gave to 'humanity' a new significance. As strange and paradoxical as the statement may appear, Spain, itself, will be the ultimate gainer, though it can hope for nothing but defeat now. As it was with the South of my own country, in the overthrow of slavery, so will it be with Spain—the birth of a new spirit that will achieve for it a larger recompense, in fairer channels.

"In this struggle a new world's power is born. The late civil war made us a Union—for the first time admitted—one and indissolvable, and the present war has already, and for the first time crystallized us into a nation—definite in character, energy and purpose. The issue of the civil war is the issue now, as it has been the issue in the past of all our struggles, and, as I firmly believe it will be, the issue of every struggle to come—an appeal to humanity, and a response as of humanity. Hence, I say, this is the world's fight, and that it will one day be regarded by all nations as a world's victory.

"Yes, I think the United States will retain the mastery of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands until they grow stable governments of their own. To this the conqueror will be committed by every instinct of humanity and duty. In fact the present exigencies of International relations would seem to make this action on the part of the United States imperative.

"The world has turned from East to West. It has turned up the Pacific as its new bosom, and it is upon this that its new progeny of progress is to be nursed into being. Into this new domain there is but the one apparent highway, and that is along the parallels that range from San Francisco to Victoria, with nature favoring the northern extreme. It is difficult to see wherein all the cities of the Sound are not to be partners and participants, irrespective of their dividing lines of government. The community of interest will soon be too apparent to admit of petty cross purposes. There will be rivalries, of course, and these are to be welcomed as the inspiration that will rouse always the higher activities into being; but there can be no substantial success for the one city, that shall not benefit the others.

"This war has directed not only the eyes of Eastern capitalists to this part of the country, but those of the generally adventurous capital of Europe as well. As the general press of the world repeated from city to hamlet the wonderful stories of the gold found in the Klondike, and poured in upon you a vast tide of ambitious life, so have the notes and revelations of this war gone from city to town, sowing its like germinating hints of the new world that is now for enterprise to seek and win.

"Yes, the management of the Mutual Life has made an important investment in Seattle. Perhaps of all indications of the new era, this might be fairly taken as the most significant. In the financial circles of the United States, the conservatism of the Mutual Life is known to be proverbial. To give itself a grand office building in Seattle is not only to point to where trade is about to found a new empire, but is to stamp the like estimate of value on all the commercial property of the cities of Puget Sound—it is prophetic of the future.

The Professor is accompanied by Mr. Rich. H. Collier, a special representative of the head office of the Mutual, who will remain in the city some days.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

Buffalo, Y.Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Cyrus F. Bowes.

BRITAIN'S ARM.

An Interesting Historical Incident Recalled—Who Would Not Die for Such a Country?

Boston, May 29.—One of the bitterest Anglophobes and most frequent tail-twisters of the United States' senate is Senator Frye, of Maine. Some time ago—about the time of the Venezuelan trouble—this fire-eater was particularly vigorous in his favorite occupation. He was perfectly volcanic in his eruptions of patriotism and appeals to the national spirit of his beloved land. In the course of his fervid outbursts he paid this tribute to Great Britain:

"This little incident with which you are familiar is a marvelous illustration of the protection which Great Britain gives to her subjects. The King of Abyssinia took a British subject named Campbell about 20 years ago and carried him up to the fortress of Magdala upon the heights of a rocky mountain and put him into a dungeon. It took six months for Great Britain to find this out. Then Great Britain demanded his immediate release. King Theodore refused his release. In less than ten days after his refusal was received 10,000 English soldiers, including 5,000 Sepoys were on board ships of war and were sailing down the coasts. They disembarked, marched across the terrible country a distance of 700 miles under a burning sun, up to the mountains, up to very heights, in front of the frowning dungeon, then gave battle, battered down the iron gates in the stone wall, reached down into the dungeon, and lifted out of it that one British subject—King Theodore killing himself with his own pistol. Then they carried him down the mountains, across the land, put him on board ship and sped him to his own home in safety. That cost Great Britain $25,000,000 and made General Napier Lord Napier of Magdala. That was a great thing for a great country to do—a country that has an eye that can see across the ocean, all across the land, away up to the mountain heights and away down in the darksome dungeon, one subject out of her 38,000,000 of people, and then has an arm strong enough and long enough to stretch across the same ocean, across the same lands, across the same mountain heights, down to the same dungeon and then lift him out and carry him home to his own country and friends. In God's name who would not die for a country that would do that?"

SALISBURY'S "ENFANT TERRIBLE."

(London News.)

The true inwardness of Mr. Chamberlain's speech continues to be much debated. One theory of it is that the speech was intended in some way or other to force Lord Salisbury's hands. It is curious that among those who have been brought into closest political contact with Mr. Chamberlain this is the theory that finds most favor. But there is another theory which is tenable. It is that Mr. Chamberlain supposed he was strengthening Lord Salisbury's hands, and merely stumbled into his indiscretions. Lord Salisbury's own speech in the House of Lords yesterday does not quite settle the question. He more or less snubbed Mr. Chamberlain, it is true. He admitted that whereas he had spoken of China as still standing "upright," Mr. Chamberlain had spoken of her as "prostrate" and these two metaphors, he added, felicitously, are certainly "not on all fours." Lord Salisbury also dissociated himself from Mr. Chamberlain's criticism of Lord Rosebery's far eastern policy. The Liberal government were quite right, Lord Salisbury said, in refusing to join the other powers in bullying Japan—though an attempt should have been made, he suggested, to obtain as part of the other powers not to seize for themselves the territory which they required Japan to restore to China. Finally, with regard to Mr. Chamberlain's polite reference to the Czar as "the devil" and to his talk about exclusive alliances, Lord Salisbury declared, on the other hand, that "we shall cultivate to the utmost of our ability the friendship of all powers with whom we may come into contact." All this, it must be admitted, amounts to something very much like throwing Mr. Chamberlain over. Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, in reply to a question on the subject, did not take the opportunity of identifying himself with his colleague's utterances. He simply replied that he proposed to say nothing about them. It is curious, to say the least of it, that a declaration of foreign policy made by one cabinet minister should be criticised by another and ignored by a third. The question, however, remains whether Mr. Chamberlain's indiscretions were calculated or not. Was he intriguing against his colleagues; or is he merely the "enfant terrible?"

There is a good deal to be said, we think, in favor of this latter theory. To begin with, the speech has one obvious note of the enfant terrible—a desire, namely, to be taken notice of. Mr. Chamberlain has been a little "out of the bill" lately. His Birmingham speech, with its parade of new methods and its straining after strong points at all costs, has put that right, and he has now figured for some days as the enfant terrible in all the political journals of Europe. But, again, it is, after all, not so much the thing said as the manner of saying it which is wrong in Mr. Chamberlain's speech. Its two leading ideas probably reflect accurately enough Lord Salisbury's views, and with some reservations Liberals would also endorse them. We are all in favor of cultivating the closest and friendliest relations with the United States, and, though we are not convinced of the desirability of general European alliances, we are disposed to agree with Mr. Chamberlain that the talk of his colleague, Mr. Goschen, about "splendid isolation" is not very wise. What is deplorable in Mr. Chamberlain's speech is that its language was precisely calculated to defeat both the objects he seemed to have in view.

He apparently desires to cultivate an alliance or good understanding with Germany. It seems clear from recent utterances of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour that this is the policy of the cabinet. But how does Mr. Chamberlain set about promoting it? First, by raising the price, as it were, against his country, by representing her as sorely in need of a little assistance; and secondly by proclaiming as the object of the alliance hostility to Russia, and thereby making the more difficult any disposition on the part of Germany to be friendly to this country. A similar obtuseness appeared in Mr. Chamberlain's references to the United States. The growth of a feeling of solidarity between all branches of the Anglo-Saxon race is devoutly to be wished. But how does Mr. Chamberlain set about recommending it to the United States?

First, by regarding it not as a peaceful development, but as a militant alliance; and, secondly, by inviting the United States to espouse our quarrels with Russia, and by implication with France—the very two countries with whom the United States has traditional ties of friendship. Could anything more awkward and less intelligent be conceived? As for the language which Mr. Chamberlain thought well to use of Russia, it was rebuked in advance by Lord Salisbury, when the prime minister explained the diplomatic absurdity of calling names. But tact, taste, discretion—what hase these to do with the enfant terrible?

SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS.

Hon. Mr. Turner Returned Last Evening from a Tour of Cowichand and Comox.

Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier and minister of finance and of agriculture, returned Saturday from a tour of the Comox and Cowichan districts, in the course of which he has addressed enthusiastic meetings at Cumberland, Duncan and Cobble Hill. The reception awarded the Premier at each of these places was most cordial and the success of the government cause in the two districts is practically assured. In Comox Dr. Lawrence, who originally announced himself as an independent candidate, was so thoroughly satisfied with the Premier's presentment of the policy of his government that he decided to support Hon. Mr. Turner's ministry, while in Cowichan the meetings have been practically unanimous in their endorsation of the Premier and his party. At the Duncan meeting yesterday Major Mutter, in the course of a forceful and practical address announced his decision not to again be a candidate while emphasizing the desirability of the constituency remaining loyal to the government. Mr. G. H. Hadwen is spoken of as the probable candidate, and certain it is that he would prove a very formidable contestant. Extended notice of the series of meetings may be looked for in Tuesday's issue of the Colonist.

MAY STOP SEALING.

Return From Ottawa of Captain Cox and Mr. Hall, who Conferred With Sir Louis Davie.

Possibility of Pelagic Sealing Being Prohibited and the Sealers Compensated.

Victoria's sealing industry will be a thing of the past after the coming season, if the proceedings now pending between the Canadian and United States governments conclude as many now expect they will. But the owners of the schooners are not downcast for they have the assurance of Sir Louis Davies, the minister of marine, and his colleagues at Ottawa, that their interests of the sealers would be safeguarded.

Such is the report brought from Ottawa by Capt. J. G. Cox and Mr. Richard Hall, who went East some weeks ago to confer with the minister of marine and lay before him the case of the sealers. He accorded them two interviews and the whole subject was discussed at great length, the minister assuring them that no matter what the result of the proceedings was, the interest of the sealers woul dbe safeguarded.

"And we feel confident that they will," said Mr. Hall to a Colonist representative yesterday. "There is no doubt that pelagic sealing will be stopped after this season," he said, "and the Alaska Commercial Company will be given a monopoly of the business. The sealers, however, will be liberally compensated. It was shown to the Ottawa authorities that the sealing industry was different to most of the other industries of the Dominion in that it had not been fostered in any way. In considering the amount of the compensation therefore not only the value of the schooners and outfits would have to be paid, but the sealers must receive some return for the loss of their business. There are 55 schooners at present engaged in sealing, and I should say that the total amount to fairly compensate the owners would be $600,000."

Asked as to which government would be called upon to pay this, Mr. Hall said it was a question that would depend entirely on the settlement of all the issues pending between the two governments and which are to be considered at the Montreal convention."

Capt. Cox was not so firmly of opinion that pelagic sealing would be stopped, in fact he said the minister hardly gave him sufficient information on which to base an opinion. At the request of the minister, Capt. Cox accompanied him to Washington, but the conference there was held in private, and Sir Louis Davies told him very little of what had transpired. With other subjects the sealing question will be thoroughly gone into at the general conference and the United States representatives will undoubtedly use their best endeavors to have pelagic sealing stopped. Personally he would not object to this if his firm received what they considered they were entitled to as compensation.

SPANISH WAR TALK.

Let the Norteamericanos Look Out—Spain Palpitates with Patriotic Fire.

(From La Illustracion, Madrid).

Everything goes to prove that the whole affair of the Maine is an odious and vile pretext got up to injure, us which marks the turpitude and villainy of Yankee aggression. To say that they call heroic the conduct of the captain of that ship, when nobody is ignorant of what he really is, is enough to stamp the policy of those people as the delirious ravings of cupidity and bloodthirstiness.

It is difficult for us to believe in the existence of a whole people cheated by empty wind-bags. Without doubt, the Yankee brain is isolated by something impenetrable to reason, truth or justice, and can be permeated only by the fluid of calumny. Thus only can we understand the violence of their orators against Spain; the gross insults to our uniform and flag; the attacks on our supreme authority, which have found imitators in one Spanish colony, but have been repressed and remedied there; the treacherous assassination in Chicago of a poor super who appeared disguised as a Spanish soldier; and all the innumerable delusions of the crowds.

Even thus we explain the appointment of Consul-General Lee, who sneakingly fomented the insurrection, while he collected the plans of our forts and studied future strategical combinations, trading, so they say, with the succors advanced for the reconcentrados, and exclaiming "at last!" when the foundation was blown from under the deck of the Maine. All this is so ignoble and so coarse that one feels a sort of moral asphyxiation even in thinking about it, and to write about it one ought to dip the pen not in ink, but in mud. It wanted only that those should invoke humanity who are provoking war; it wanted only that they should cast themselves away for the "freedom" of a people whom they have insulted in their own colored soldiers on account of their race, though this race is more pure and noble than that of some of the politicians who infest Washington, and who are perhaps descended from convicts flying from European prisons, half-breeds of crime, which is the real corruptor of the blood! In Spain we do not speak of whites and colored people—all are fellow-creatures; while the Yankees insult those who decided the war of secession when the whites, feeble and weary of fighting, abandoned their guns and turned to negotiating. We personally have never done anything to urge on the war, but involuntarily there leap to our lips the magnificent verses of Garcia Gutierrez, in "Catalan Vengeance:"

"It is not ignominy to yield when the strength of poor humanity is exhausted. But to succumb without being crushed, and to kiss the whip that lashes us—never! That exceeds our endurance."

Consul Lee fraternizing with Evangelina Cisneros—what does that mean? Simply the confirmation of the reason for which we a long time since petitioned to be relieved from this conspirator who made himself sold by his intrigues with the country which he represents.

We do not calumniate that deluded norteamericano people in believing that it is not composed of gentlefolk; but the lees have risen to its head—while to the end and from the beginning lee means dregs, and when one agitates a people as when one agitates a liquor cask, the dregs or lees float up and contaminate all the wine.

The chivalrous conduct of the Spanish people, what does that signify? That when a nation has fough for eleven centuries for its ideals as Spain has, there is not a Spaniard, though he may have been raised by the vicissitudes of our times from the obscure place of a lee, who does not feel in his veins the chivalry of his race of soldiers. We personally are not patriotic; we have the custom of criticising our own people; but we can make that assertion with truth and without boasting. The United States has refused to acknowledge this legitimate pride. But let it depend upon this, and let Europe depend upon it, that to make war requires money, money and money, while making war when there is no money, is for the purpose of acquiring it. The Spaniards have begun their reconquest and they will not halt, or even hesitate, for all the world. Witness the troops of Snayers, who, covered with rags, conquered at Breda. The soldiers of Napoleon entered Italy barefoot, and in the middle of the year of famine our forefathers dashed themselves against the troops of that great captain.

And let there not be too much confidence in the prudence of governments; these should be prudent, but the people never.

TURNER'S TOURING TRIP.

(Continued from Page Three).

in money just as much as the farmer upon his land. If the rich man's money was in the bank it could be made to pay income tax, but suppose for the sake of securing a larger return from his capital he put it out on mortgage, would anyone say that the government had no right to follow the money and collect taxes on it just as well as if it were still in bank?

Passing over the Esquimalt and Nanaimo mining regulations with a few words, the retiring member for the district paid a high tribute to the courage of the government in giving the country its new and imposing parliament buildings, a structure worthy of the greatness and the future of the province, and none too soon provided, for the old buildings had become so unsanitary that during the last session in them the members were continually ill. The buildings had in fact been standing directly over a cess pool and he had at one time threatened to complain to the board of health unless immediate action was taken in the direction of providing more suitable accommodations. The policy enunciated by Hon. Mr. Turner he looked upon as worthy of a statesman and of a great country. The railway plan was a workable one, and in the best interests of the country, and he hoped to see not only the line extended as suggested to the north end of the island, but the early construction of a road to bring the district of Alberni into close touch with the other parts of the island and with the capital. The development of agriculture, the cheap money scheme and other live topics were touched upon, and with regard to the statements of Cassiar Central and those who, like Mr. Higgins, were so ready to say anythin in connection with the grant, he would only ask how many had even read the bill they took it upon themselves to condemn? If they had not so much as read it, were they competent to say whether the measure was good or bad for the province? The government's record was to be read in the progress and substantial development of all parts of the province, and in the present highly satisfactory condition of the British Columbia credit in the London market. This was not only the financial center of the Empire, but of the world, and when the great financiers of London endorsed in the most emphatic manner the business-like policy of the government, he looked upon it as the strongest commendation that the people of British Columbia could seek or desire. It was as strong an argument as could be asked for in reply to the question why the present administration should be returned, and he felt sure that Cowichan would do its part by electing a supporter of Hon. Mr. Turner's administration. He would not himself be a candidate, but he hoped to see the electors get together in convention and pick a good man from among themselves and elect him. They of course could depend on his co-operation and support in the coatest. (Applause).

Mr. Herd, the nominee of the opposition in the district, being invited to address the meeting, thanked the Premier for having called him to the platform, a courtesy which he considered he had no right to expect at a government convention. He had listened with interest to the Premier's address, and while he did not consider himself competent to answer it at present he had taken a careful note of what Hon. Mr. Turner had said, and would give the electors his opinion on the subjects touched upon before the close of the campaign. He did not feel himself capable of discussing public questions with the Premier and Major Mutter; it was rather too much to expect him to face them both, with all their experience and their knowledge of public questions, but he saw only the promise of increased taxation until the coming of a more economical administration, and was for that reason in opposition. He held it to be unfair to compare British Columbia with self-contained New Zealand in the matter of per capita indebtedness. Rather compare the province with the other provinces of the Canadian confederation, and it would be found that no other province was so heavily burdened. If the electors were to return the present government it would mean simply that they endorsed its record; if not it would show to future governments that the people of British Columbia will not tolerate any more crookedness in office.

"I guess I had better withdraw" that expression," said Mr. Herd, here hesitating, and the chairman acquiescing, "I guess you had"—he added, "and I apologize for it."

The opposition standard bearer closed by saying that he recognized he had a very hard task before him, but would do his best and make the best fight possible under the circumstances; and after Premier Turner had set him right in one or two public matters on which he had been groping in the dark, the meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the Premier, proposed by Mr. Horace Davie, and acknowledgment of the courteous and capable chairmanship of Mr. Blythe.

ELECTORS OF COBBLE HILL

Also Listen to An Explanation of What the Government Has Done and Aims to Do in Future.

Driving directly from the Duncan meeting to Cobble Hill, Premier Turner on Saturday afternoon addressed a second meeting of Cowichan electors over which Mr. Nightingale presided with his recognized tact and ability. In presenting the Premier he besought for him a considerate hearing, and for what he would have to say, the thoughtful attention of the electorate.

After thanking the voters present for the opportunity of meeting and addressing them, Hon. Mr. Turner said that he labored under some difficulty in varying what he had to speak about at the various places in the district, for the text was necessarily the same and figures were usually regarded as something of a dry subject. First of all in passing through the country he was endeavoring to ascertain what complaint was found with the government and its management of the affairs of the province. The answers had been varied and peculiar. Personalities entered largely into them, and as he deprecated the introduction of private affairs into politics with these he did not propose to deal.

As to the other complaints, they were contradictory and vague—seemingly the sum total of all grievances against government that the people had been storing up during the past twenty years. For the acts of former administrations he did not propose to be held responsible even although the government was known as the same. The policy of a government changed as the years passed. Men got new ideas and it was well for them to do so, for stagnation would be fatal to the country, and governmental policy must not stand still, but advance with the times to assure the rational and satisfactory development of the resources of the country. Take the history of the provincial loans as an illustration, those loans which the opposition had confidently prophesied were to bring ruin and desolation upon the country by utterly destroying its credit. Instead of this the credit of the country was steadily mounting upward, and the country itself was going ahead and prospering—proof not only that the government's policy was a wise and farsighted one, but that the opposition were utterly incapable of reading the signs of the times.

Reviewing his political career since his first election in Victoria thirteen years ago, and touching upon his great surprise when he was asked by the then Premier, the late Hon. John Robson, to become a member of the Cabinet, Hon. Mr. Turner said that soon after becoming finance minister he had recognized it as his duty to undertake the remodelling of the provincial financial system and the establishment of British Columbia's credit upon a sound foundation. In this undertaking he had had a gratifying measure of success, as the rise in the value of the provincial securities from 86 to 102 within the past few years would amply attest. Outlining the difficult task faced by the administration a bold and progressive policy through the dark days of financial depression, with the object of promoting better times by the development of the country, the Premier pointed at Kootenay as eloquently testifying to the advantageous policy of opening up the country by means of assisted railways, etc. The results of liberal investments in such Kootenay public works had been the making of a great revenue-producing district, the settlement of a large and thrifty population, the building up of the valuable mines of the upper country, and the opening of a profitable home market to the agriculturists of other sections of the province.

The now abandoned land grant system in railway promotion, with its advantages and disadvantages, was next dealt with, and after telling of what had been done in the way of promoting provincial development by means of public works, the Premier ventured the opinion that no other country could be found in which so much had been done successfully toward the making productive of natural resources.

The negotiations for the securing of an all-Canadian—practically an all-British Columbian—route into the Yukon gold fields were traced from the inception of the Yukon railway project, and the advantages to be derived by British Columbia and Vancouver Island were described and commented upon. Then came the projects looking to the opening of Omineca by a railway, and the extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo road to the end of the island, to provide a short and favorite route to the far north. The carrying out of this programme was posible now by reason of the improved condition of the credit of the province and of the attention of capital having been directed to the north by the recent discoveries of gold in the Klondike region. At the last general elections the British Pacific project had been the hope of the country, and at one time there has seemed to be good prospects that Mr. Rithet and his associates would carry their scheme through successfully. The fatal obstacle was, however, the fact that the far northern country was an unknown land, and financing the project was thereby rendered impossible.

Times had changed since then, opportunity now was ripe for the opening up of the northern sections of the province. Reason for going ahead now with the public works contemplated was found in the fact that the tide of British Columbia's fortune was at the flood, and the government had to take it now or lose the golden opportunity. Despite the efforts of the country's enemies, its credit was such as would permit of the carrying on of large public works and these were what was required to promote the progress of the province.

Incidentally the Premier illustrated to what depths the opponents of the government will descend, by referring to the letters written to the British papers at the time of the arrangement of the last loan, letters from British Columbians that even went so far as to insinuate that the members of the cabinet were boodling as well as running the province into unjustifiable debt. These letters could not but have an effect on the sensitive London market, and thus through these traitorous British Columbia scribblers the province lost $20,000.

From the consideration of the provincial credit, the Premier passed to the expansion of the revenue, afterwards explaining the several planks of his present policy—railway development, the encouragement of the agricultural industry, the promotion of fruit growing, etc. The Cassiar Central deal was concisely explained, and Hon. Mr. Turner closed by inviting and answering questions put to him by Mr. Pannell, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hall and Mr. Sheppard.

Mr. Rogers incidentally remarked that at the Macpherson meeting to select an opposition candidate, the cause of complaint against the government had simmered down to the point that the wages of a number of road workmen had not been paid when due, and that the assessment of a certain cow had been made at $50, while the owner declared he could buy any number of cows for $40 each. These were very small matters, but great events some times hung upon slender threads.

The Premier inquired particularly as to the non-payment of the workmen referred to, ascertaining that the trouble appeared to be purely local, and promised to give it immediate attention.

Mr. Sheppard sought information as to the government's Cheap Money plan, and was informed of the arrangement for the coming of lecturers into the district to thoroughly explain the co-operative scheme adopted by which the farmers might obtain cheap money for the clearing and improvement otherwise of their properties.

Mr. Bartlett advocated the adoption of a definite system of road building, similar to the range line plan in service in Ontario, as well calculated to bring the farmers together.

The meeting closed with votes of thanks to the chairman and the Premier, the former paying high compliment to Hon. Mr. Turner, and urging the electors of Cowichan to rally to the support of the government on election day.

THE CUMBERLAND MEETING.

Independent Workers Who are Not Unsusceptible to Reasonable Explanation.

One of the best meetings of the just closed series was that addressed by Hon. Mr. Turner at Cumberland, Comox district. Mayor Mounts presided, and the Premier's presentment of his policy was so effective that Dr. Lawrence, who had announced himself as an independent candidate, decided subsequently that he would prefer to seek election as a straight government supporter.

Mr. Eckstein sought information in regard to the E. & N. railway, inquiring if its land grant had not been conditional upon the extension of the road to Comox.

In answer, Hon. Mr. Turner, although not carrying the statutes with him everywhere, described the E. & N. railway legislation of long ago as well as he was able to from memory, also tracing what had been done under the so-called Clemens bill. He had been personally interested in this rival railway project, and knew that by it the people of British Columbia would have cheerfully given many thousand acres more than had been received by the E. & N. railway company—and without the conditions as to sale prices by which the Island railway company was bound.

The meeting closed with the passage of a vote of thanks to the Premier and a resolution of warm congratulation to the government, coupled with best wishes for the success of the Administration at the polls.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Prospects for the Opposition Convention—Electioneering in Westminster District.

Vancouver, June 4.—The opposition convention meets here Wesnesday evening to select candidates. Mr. Cotton is exceedingly anxious to get a second Conservative chosen to run with him in combination with two Liberals on a fusion opposition ticket and some of the leading Liberal opposition men also think this a good arrangement. But at present all is uncertain though it is probable that Messrs. Martin and Cotton will be nominated by the convention with two other candidates, of whom Mr. Macpherson, M.P.P., is, on the whole, most likely to be one. Mr. G. H. Cowan, whose name has been mentioned as a possible candidate, declares that he has no intention of entering the field as an intending legislature representative.

Mr. J. E. Barclay, of the firm of Alexander, Kelly and Barclay, of Brandon, Man., is in the city, with a view to arrange for extensive flour exports to the Orient via Vancouver.

Several low class Chinamen, concerned in the maintenance of two Japanese women of doubtful repute have been fined $15 and costs each, the Japanese consul arranging to deport the women to Japan by the next Empress. The Chinese were captured after a lively police rail on Dupont street.

Mr. R. J. Thompson, of Peterborough, intends to add a new industry to those of Vancouver, that the building of Peterborough canoes.

Electioneering is about to begin in the district constituencies. Mr. McBride is in the field as a government candidate for Dewdney in opposition to Mr. Sword, who is already at work, and Mr. Kidd, M. P. P., who is to be opposed by Mr. McQueen, of Vancouver, paid a visit to Central Park, Burnaby, yesterday, and there attended the meeting which met to discuss the proposal to suggest the establishment of a small experimental station there. Mr. Kidd declined to address the meeting, not desiring to introduce any political element.

Many prospectors are busy at work with, it is understood, encouraging results, in the neighborhood of Skookumchuck lake.

A DOMESTIC EPISODE.

A Cautious Wife Prevents a Sour Stomach Disturbance.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to the Rescue—They Cure Sour Stomach or Acid Dyspepsia and Thus Prevents Suicide in Many Cases.

"Ugh! I've been tortured by a sour stomach ever since dinner, and it has made me utterly good for nothing," grumbled the head of the family, as he sat down with the evening paper after his day's work.

"Papa, what does 'sour stomach' mean?" questioned his young heir, aged ten.

"Don't bother me!" growled his father, irritably.

"Let papa alone," cautioned the wife and mother, who knew what "papa's" disposition was one occasions like this, when he was suffering from "sour stomach."

Now, if the father had known that the disease which the doctors name Acid Dyspepsia is hidden under the comparatively harmless name "sour stomach," he would have taken means to check and cure it. To do this he would, of course, have used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, for nothing else can cure it.

Acid Dyspepsia is a dangerous ailment, for from it springs depression, which developes into the state known as "melancholia," and which drives hundreds of persons to suicide every year.

Acid Dyspepsia is caused by food which the stomach cannot digest, remaining in the stomach, fermenting, then rotting, and creating poisonous gas.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure the complaint by digesting the heavy mass of food, and stimulating the bowels to carry off the poisonous matter that has been formed.

Besides doing this, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets tone and strengthen the stomach, and enable it to carry on properly the work of digestion. They are the only remedy known that can do this, and they never fail.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

PLAIN, HONEST WORDS.

Catarrh and Cold in the Head are Quickly Cured by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—It's Painless—It's a Cure.

Says Alex. Edmison, of Roseneath, Ont.: "I have been troubled with catarrh for several years and suffered very much. No end of remedies were used, but I can honestly say that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the only remedy I have used that has given permanent relief. It has in my case cured the disease."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

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THE TREACHEROUS ICE.

Many Outfits and a Few Lives Reported Lost on the Northern Lakes.

Small Steamers Have Commenced to Run Making Travelling a Pleasure.

Skagway Trail Again Strewn With the Carcasses of Horses—The Islander's Trip.

There have been a large number of outfits and in some cases lives last since the ice in the chain of lakes, forming the headwaters of the Yukon commenced to break up. Advices received by the steamer Islander which returned yesterday from the North show that this loss of life and property is caused, as is so often the case, by the impatience of the gold seekers to go down the river. Waking up in the early morning the men would see an opening in the ice at the edge of the lake and immediately there would be a rush for the opening. Then when the wind, which always blows strongly, sprang up towards noon, the ice crushed the boats and the outfits were destroyed and in a few cases the occupants of the boats drowned.

Mr. D. E. Campbell, of this city, who spent the best part of a month at Lake Bennett, leaving there on Thursday last, arrived down on the Islander. He says the day before he left Bennett seven outfits were lost through boats being crushed in the ice, and there was also a report that several lives had been lost but this could not be confirmed. With the exception of Tagish, all of the lakes were pretty well free of ice when he left and it was expected that the ice would be out of Tagish in a few days. Small steamers were running on Lakes Bennett and Linderman and boats and barges were being pushed down as far as the ice would permit.

The Victorians at Bennett are all well and doing well, the Victoria-Yukon company's mill being kept busy. On May 24 there was a grand celebration of the Queen's Birthday, Britishers and Americans alike taking part.

According to Mr. Campbell, the scenes of last year are being re-enacted on the White Pass trail, there being many dead horses, practically killed by overwork, lying dead along the trail, the stench arising from the carcasses being stifling. The trail is far from good.

Mr. B. J. Keeler, of California, who returned from Tagish Lake, says that steam and gasoline launches are now plying on Lakes Linderman and Bennett, making a rapid transportation system between the foot of the summit and Caribou Crossing. He voyaged from Caribou Crossing to the head of Bennett on a gasoline launch, came through the portage in a skiff and completed the water trip on a steam launch. He says there are two steam craft operating on Lake Linderman and a gasoline launch on Bennett. None of the steam vessels has yet succeeded in getting through the neck of water at Caribou Crossing, but scows and skiffs are daily making the run. Much trouble is being caused by the jamming of floe ice at the foot of Bennett and the head of Tagish lakes, boats frequently becoming crushed to splinters. Keeler says that a week ago Saturday three men whose names he could not ascertain were drowned close to Caribou Crossing on Lake Bennett. He has been in camp at the head of Tagish for over six weeks. It is his belief that at least twenty persons have been drowned on the lakes since the ice began to break up. While he was coming up Lake Bennett a party of Frenchmen lost their boat and outfit under a pack of floe ice, but were themselves rescued by passing boatmen. Keeler saw two wrecked skiffs in the channel that runs through the portage between Lakes Linderman and Bennett, but the people in the neighborhood told him that those who were in the boats had escaped.

Some persons who had blown rocks out of the channel attempted to collect tolls of 25 cents for each boat passing through and were driven away by the Canadian police officials.

A week ago Friday, Fred Whitcomb, hailing from Keene, N.H., accidentally shot himself on Windy Arm, dying almost instantly.

The Indians arrested for the murder of William Meehan on McClintock river are still in custody at Lake Tagish.

When Keeler came by the Scales a number of men were digging out the contents of caches which were buried by the snow avalanche of April 3. Snow is still piled high over the place where the unrecovered bodies are supposed to be buried.

The Skagway wagon road has passed under the control of Receiver Brogan. Brogan, accompanied by Deputy Marshal Taylor and a force of men, went in wagons to the first toll gate, from which they ousted George A. Brackett's employees, replacing them with the receiver's men. This operation was repeated until the entire road was in possession of the receiver. No trouble is anticipated from the change.

Deputy Collector Floyd and the other indicted customs officials are still at liberty and attending to their duties in the customs house. They report twice a day to Deputy Marshal Taylor and are supposed to be out of custody on their own recognizances.

The Skagway police are still mystified over the murder of Ada Wilson, the negress, no clue having been discovered that would lead to the arrest of the strangler.

The Islander encountered pleasant weather on the trip. She brought down eighty passengers, among whom was James O'Connell, the ex-deputy collector of customs for Alaska, who was dismissed by Collector Ivey, in connection with the "whiskey ring" scandal.

PLEA OVER-RULED.

Mr. Justice McColl Sets Aside the Points Raised by the Nichol Defense.

On Saturday Mr. Justice McColl stated that he would wire his decision over from Vancouver on the plea raised by Mr. Martin in the Nichol libel trial questioning the jurisdiction of the court. Yesterday the decision was received by the registrar of the Supreme court, Mr. Martin's plea being over-ruled. The case therefore comes up again on Friday, when more preliminary law points will be disposed of so that the actual trial before the jury may come on for next Monday as already decided upon.

SKAGWAY STILL LEADS.

Sensational Daylight Robbery in the Northern City a Few Days Ago.

Skagway is keeping up her reputation for sensational daylight robberies. When the steamer Islander, which arrived here yesterday afternoon was lying at the dock at Skagway a most barefaced robbery was perpetrated. An old man, John Willoughby, came down to the dock to pay some wharfage and in doing so displayed a big roll of bills. A couple of sharks were watching him and following him up the street, practically pushed him into a building, where they pretended to be carrying on business as customs brokers, and knocking him on the head relieved him of his belt containing over $300.

The officers made a half-hearted effort to trace the robbers, but when the Islander left had not succeeded in finding them.

In striking contrast to the lawlessness prevailing on the American side of the summit, is the manner in which the law is observed on the Canadian side. As Mr. D. E. Campbell, who has just returned from a trip over the Dyea and Skagway routes, said yesterday, a man appreciates a companion on the American side, but as soon as he crosses into Canadian territory he feels safe.

Political Notes.

A very satisfactory meeting was held at Wellington on last Tuesday evening, when Hon. J. H. Turner and Mr. John Bryden, M.P.P., addressed the electors of that part of North Nanaimo district. The Premier met with a very favorable reception and made a telling speech in which he dealt with the leading questions of provincial interest and explained the government's policy for the advancement and prosperity of the province.

Mr. Bryden, who followed, made an excellent impression on his constituents. In the course of his remarks he said that he had intended giving up politics, not always the most agreeable of occupations, but on receiving so numerously signed a petition, could not refuse to come forward. During the term past he had supported the government, but not all private bills introduced by members of the government. If elected he would do his best in the future as in the past he had not succeeded always as he would have liked. There were many matters of a local character he would like to discuss on another occasion. With regard to miner's licenses, he was personally opposed to this tax, did not believe in taxing a man for the privilege of labor, but the difficulty was that there were many foreigners living in the province and enjoying the protection of its laws who contributed to the revenue in no other way. The mortgage tax was another subject he would not discuss at present. He believed the country should be well opened up and the best way was by means of roads. He was in favor of building railways where warranted and borrowing money for this purpose, but to go slow and feel the way. He had from the first favored the building of the Stikine railway and in speaking of the budget speech said he hoped the government were prepared to aid or build the road. He hoped soon to see a road constructed from Telegraph Creek to an ocean port and to the north end of Vancouver Island. A good deal had been said about the government ownership of railways. These were a doubtful success generally but if the government wishes to experiment in this direction they could not do better than extend the road to the north end of the island where there could be no competition. During the last four years good appropriations had been made for the district and money wisely spent.

The writs for the provincial elections were issued yesterday.

Edna—I understand that your friend, Gerald, called on you last evening.

Blanche—He did.

Edna—I feel sorry for him; he seems to be affected with incipient heart failure.

Blanche (triumphantly)—You needn't worry about that at all; it's merely an assignment.—Richmond Despatch.

"You can always tell people by the clothes they wear."

"I don't know about that; there's the ballet girl, for instance."—Chicago Record.

Hanrahan—Some av tuim new guns will carry fifteen miles.

Houlihan—At wan shot?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Why is it," the daring young man asked, "that your daughter still wears such short dresses?"

"Oh, I keep her dressed that way," Mrs. Giddibus answered, with a beautiful blush, "because if she had long skirts on people would think she was my sister when they saw us together. I have no wish to conceal the fact that I have a daughter who is as tall as I am."—Cleveland Leader.

The admirers of the Polis poet Mickiewitz are collecting funds for a monument to be erected in Lemberg. The sum of 16,000 florins is already in hand. The monument is intended to be an "eternal protest" against the Czar, who forbade a Mickiewitz celebration.

A Budapest paper prints an extract from a private letter to a local lawyer in which Herbert Spencer declares that, notwithstanding his seventy-eight years, he still finds his sole pleasure in literary work. He hopes to complete the first volume of his new edition of "The Principles of Biology," but doubts whether he will live to complete the second.

Pope Leo is a remarkably good chess player and is rarely beaten. His usual adversary, Father Gibla, has played with him for thirty-two years.

Sam Walter Foss, the poet, who has been in newspaper work for the past fifteen years, has been appointed librarian of the public library at Somerville, Mass.

W. W. Beach, a member of the British parliament, said recently at an election meeting that during nearly forty years of parliamentary service he had never opened his mouth in parliament.

The appointment of Capt. Baron von Luttwitz of the grand general staff, Berlin, as military attache to the German embassy in London, shows that the emperor now takes a much more serious view of the British army than was taken by his grandfather. For a good many years back the German embassy in London has only had a naval attache—which was tantamount to an admission on the part of the war office at Berlin that it did not consider it could learn much, if anything, from England in the purely military field.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN 4 HOURS.

Mr. R. H. West, Water street, Vancouver, B.C., writes: I had been troubled with a very painful attack of rheumatism in my right shoulder for four days and could not use my arm. A friend procured a bottle of Griffith's Magic Liniment and with two applications, in less than four hours time, the pain and stiffness disappeared so that I could use my arm as well as ever. It is truly a wonderful liniment, as I have not had the slightest sign of rheumatism returning. Griffith's Magic Liniment penetrates through the joints, relieving pains and aches, and reducing the swelling quicker and more permanently than any remedy previously discovered.

Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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

PHILIPPINE PEOPLES.

Five Races Represented in the Islands—The Spanish Mostly Officials.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

The new principality which has fallen into our hands, as large as Arizona, as rich as Cuba, with a population two or three times as great as that the of Pacific Slope, has a great many features of interest, and not the least is the character of its peoples. And it is proper to speak of the peoples because in this group of islands there are representatives of five of the grand divisions of the human race. Only the African, the American Indian, and the Innuit or Esquimaux are lacking; all the other grand divisions are represented.

The smallest, most ancient, most aboriginal, and least known to Americans, are the small black people of the inner fastnesses, the mountains and inaccessible recesses, called the Negritos. They have kinky hair and resemble some of the African races, but there is nothing in history or tradition to show that they belong in Africa, or have ever han any relations with it or with its races. In fact, there have been scattered over the South Seas and adjacent continents, from the Indies to Tonga and from Japan to Australia, a black population colsely allied physically to the Africans, but distinct in language and tradition. They were the original inhabitants apparently and the Polynesians and Malays have successively encroached on them and driven them inland.

They are all dwindling races, rapidly becoming extinct, unalterably savage, though often gentle in character, and limited in intelligence. Their numbers are not great, but they have left ineffaceable traces by intermixture with the invading races, so that peoples with a tinge of this Negrito blood are very numerous. They have long disappeared from the Japanese islands, but one occasionally finds yet in the mountains swarthy individuals in whom the strong, straight, coarse black hair shows a strong inclination to fall into beautiful waves. Such individuals are really finer looking and more attractive than the Japanese of purer blood, but the ancient traditional contempt of the negro is still visible in their attempt to hide the swarthy skin and kinky hair as evidence of ugliness.

Of these black races in the Farthest East—so far as to be to us the Extreme West—there are three branches—the Australian "black fellow," with black skin, but clear-cut features and straight hair, now almost extirpated and confined to Australia. The second is the Papuan, the larger, coarser, kinky-haired, Congo negro, remnant of a great race now found from New Guinea eastward. They are still abundant in New Guinea and some of the other great groups of islands nearby. They appear to be incorrigible savages. The third and gentler race is the Negrito, existing in greatest purity in the Philippines, but found from the mountains of India to Formosa eastward. They are smaller and gentler and, though with wavy hair, are otherwise less negroid. Apparently at a time far preceding history they were a great race, occupying the territory described and extending southward among the East Indies, until they met the allied Papuan race. They now number from 10,000 to 20,000 in the Philippines, and probably not 100,000 in all. In the Philippines they have mingled with the other races until there is not a city or village where the tent cannot be found. When they are not safe from interferences by other races they are wanderers in the upland forests, hunters and fishers, never forming settled communities except in a very few places under the direct protection of the Spanish. When they are fairly safe from attack they settle in small communities and raise rice and maize. They are great hunters, both by bow and arrow and by traps, and are celebrated for their intimate knowledge of everything eatable, whether animal or vegetable, which lives in the forest. They also have the reputation of an accurate knowledge of the medicinal plants, some of which are said to have marvellous properties.

Their dress is very slight. They marry each man one woman, whom, unlike their neighbors, they do not buy. The live under a chief, elected at first, then unchangeable, who administers their law and traditions and settles all disputes. Their state has been so long precarious that even their language seems to have disappeared. They use one made up of words from the languages of their invaders, the Indonisians and Malays.

The second people of the Philippines is the Indonsian race, like those occupying the East Indies—companies of the Polynesians of the South Seas and Hawaii, but with a large Malay intermixture. Long before history they invaded the islands and drove the Negritos inland. Later the Malays descended on them and drove them inland, so that now the Negritos are furthest inland, the Indonisians are in the middle region and the Malays on the coast.

The Indonisians are called infideles, or "pagan," by the Spanish and Malays. They are larger, finely made, warlike, independent and embrace the majority of the population not yet conquered. The Negritos are unquestionably fond of seclusion, the "pagans" of independence. They are industrious, honest, capable, and, submitted to such a government as ours, would be happy, peaceful and prosperous. They could doubtless be easily Christianized by Protestant missionaries, but in the Philippines there is a strong opposition to priests. They number about 300,000. Along the coasts, and forming the great body of the population, are the Malays. They must have entered the islands not long before they were discovered, three or four centuries ago. They then occupied only scattered communities along the coast. They now occupy the Sulu group exclusively, and form the main population on the other islands, and number perhaps eight millions. They are of the familiar Malay type, small, yellow or brown, independent, aggressive, fanatical, enterprising, hard to bring to a civilized attitude on any matter.

Of these about a quarter of a million are still Mohammedans. They are called Moros (Moors) by the Spanish. The remaining great majority are Christian nominally (always Catholic), and are called Indios or Indians.

Of the Chinese there are about 50,000. They are almost all men, are the middlemen of the business of the islands, live in the cities and towns, and are very prosperous. Some of them have attained great wealth, and their social status is much above that of the average Chinese.

Of the Spanish there are about 15,000, of whom about one-third are Creole, or born on the islands. The remainder are officials and colonials. The language used is Spanish, and many of the Indios can use it. The priestly rule has been hard here and has lost popular sympathy. The Philippines are said to form the last great, inaccessible stronghold for those religious orders which have had the disapproval of Protestant civilization, and the passing of the islands under Protestant rule is a severe blow to them, though a blessing undoubtedly to the natives and to the ordinary Catholics.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Humanity's Hope and Friend.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

The Great Health-Giving Prescription.

The Weak and Run-Down Secure Wonderful Vitality from the Great Medicine in the Summer Time.

Paine's Celery Compound is the grandest and most wonderful medical prescription of the age. That able, noble and Christian physician, Professor Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., gave it to the world for the curing of those terrible diseases that are so common and prevalnet in our modern life. Nervousness, sleeplessness, prostration, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, kidney and liver troubles, and blood diseases, are banished forever by the use of Dr. Phelp's Paine's Celery Compound.

In summer time, when strength fails—when that tired, listless feeling is experienced from day to day—when the digestive organs are not doing their work properly—when constipation is poisoning the blood—when disease with iron hand has taken possession of the body—then it is that Paine's Celery Compound shows its marvellous health-giving powers.

Thousands who have met with failures and disappointments in the use of the common medicines of the day, and who at last found health, strength and happiness in Paine's Celery Compound, have given strong testimony for the benefit of all sick men and women.

Mrs. J. J. Dawson, 906 Sanguinet street, Montreal, writes as follows:

"Having suffered for ten years with general debility, dyspepsia and indigestion, that made life almost a continued misery, and having used a great many medicines without any satisfactory results, I was induced to try your Paine's Celery Compound. The first bottle I used seemed to strike at the very root of my trouble. Thus encouraged, I used two bottles more, with the result that I am cured of all my troubles. Your medicine has done for me what the doctors could not accomplish. Now I eat well and enjoy my food, something that formerly was impossible. I cheerfully recommend your Paine's Celery Compound to all who suffer as I did; it certainly is the best medicine in the world."

HOW SPAIN IS JOLLIED.

Told That Fifteen Hundred Americans Were Slain Off Santiago.

Madrid, June 8.—A semi-official note published to-day, purporting to give an account of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba by the American fleet on Monday last, says: "The American navy fiercely attacked Santiago de Cuba and a bloody encounter ensued. The Americans made three attacks on the Spanish marine and land batteries, which replied. As a consequence, the Americans were repulsed with heavy losses, estimated at 1,500 men. American projectiles, however, sunk the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes.

10 a.m.—Despatches received from Havana say: "The Americans were again repulsed at the last bombardment of Santiago de Cuba."

Continuing, these reports assert that the damage done the batteries and town was "unimportant and already repaired," adding: "Spanish guns did not cease fire for an instant during the fight, and the batteries were all in condition to reply to the enemy's fire. During the second attack Col. Ordonez was on board the Reina Mercedes and personally assisted in working the guns. Everyone regards Colonel Ordonez and General Linares as the heroes of the day."

According to official Spanish despatches received here the exact loss to the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba on Monday are as follows: Land forces, one soldier killed, five officers wounded; including Col. Ordonez, slightly wounded; sea forces, second officer in the command of the Reina Mercedes, four sailors, 29 marines, killed; and one officer and 11 sailors wounded. Official despatches also say that the men wounded, including Col. Ordonez, were able to attend to their duties.

Clergyman—Augustus, wilt thou take this woman—

Bride (late of Remnant & Co.'s Ribbon Department)—Lady!—Punch.

Hostess (to friend, who has been brought in to take pot-luck)—I'm afraid, Mr. Simpson, we've only got a very poor dinner to offer you.

Mr. Simpson—My dear Mrs. Jones, I beg you not to apologize! I assure you I think it quite desirable to underfeed occasionally!—Punch.

One boy met another who had a suspicious redness about the eyes and a droop at the corners of the mouth.

"Say," said the first boy, "I heard your father was on a ship once."

The other quenched a sob and nodded.

"Was it a whaler?"

"Yes, it was. And you bet he learnt the business good, too."—Detroit Free Press.

"Won't they let you stop at our boarding house any more?" asked the Circassian.

"No," answered the living skeleton. "It isn't my fault, either. The last time I was there one of the boarders told the landlady I looked like he felt after one of her breakfasts."—Detroit Free Press.

More coffee is used in the United States than any other country, the annual consumption being not far from 450,000,000 pounds, for which American importers pay about $90,000,000 to the growers.

DISABILITIES

Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have melancholy spells, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be let alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many who wait become nervous wrecks Don't you wait. The sure, speedy cure the GREAT

"HUDYAN."

HUDYAN CURES

LOST MANHOOD.
FAILING POWERS.
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
HORRIBLE DREAMS.
CONSTIPATION.
LOSS OF POWER.
LOSS OF CAPACITY.
LACK OF ENERGY.

Call or write for

Circulars and Testimonials.

Blood Poison First, secondary, tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots itching skin, irritated, dry, parched throat, ulcers in the mouth, falling hair. Act prompt Get cured. The 30-day cure is what you need Call or write for

Blood Poison

Blood Poison

Blood Poison

30 - DAY - CURE CIRCULARS.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,

San Francisco - - Cal.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

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

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

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

ACHE

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

29th May, 1898.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Collectors of Votes, under the provisions of section 16 of the "Redistribution Act, 1898," namely:

Josiah Stirrett, of Donald, for the North Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

Charles M. Edwards, of Fort Steele, for the South Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

John D. Sibbald, of Revelstoke, for the Revelstoke Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Alexander Lucas, of Kaslo, for the Slocan Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Roderick F. Tolmie, of Nelson, for the Nelson Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

John Kirkup, of Rossland, for the Rossland Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Leonard Norris, of Vernon, for the East Riding, Yale Electoral District.

Walter B. Anderson, of Union, V. I., for the Comox Electoral District.

Harry O. Wellburn, of Duncan, V. I., for the Cowichan Electoral District.

Thomas Fletcher, of Alberni, V. I., for the Alberni Electoral District.

Herbert Stanton, of Nanaimo, for the Nanaimo City, North Nanaimo and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts.

And His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Distributing Collectors, under the provisions of section 17 of the said Act, namely:

In the former Electoral District of East Kootenay, James F. Armstrong, of Fort Steele.

In the former Electoral District of West Kootenay, George A. McFarland, of Nelson.

In the former East Riding of Yale Electoral District, Hugh St. Q. Cayley, of Grand Forks.

In the newly-constituted Districts of Comox, Cowichan and Alberni, Andrew L. Smith, of Alberni, V. I.

In Nanaimo City, North and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts, George Thomson, of Nanaimo.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment:

25th May, 1898.

W. F. Robertson, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, B. A., Sc., to be Provincial Mineralogist vice William A. Carlyle, Esquire, resigned.

Sarcastic Inquirer—What good will it do you to take your bicycle with you to Cuba?

Prospective Soldier—If I become homesick, sir, I can puncture one of my tires and breathe my native air again.—Chicago Tribune.

In Glasgow, where the street cars carry workingmen at reduced fares during certain hours of the day the courts have just decided that a clerk is not a workingman.

Theodore Davie, Deceased

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Theodore Davie, late of the City of Victoria, Chief Justice, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, to John B. McKillican, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, agent for Joseph Nicolaye and John Althoff, the executors of the will of the deceased, on or before the 23rd day of July next, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Theodore Davie amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have then had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executors have not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 20th day of April, A.D., 1898.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD.
Solicitors for the said Executors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C. m26

FOR SALE.

The Attention of Persons Seeking Investments Is Called to This Advertisement.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of all or any of the following freehold properties in the city of Victoria, viz:

1. Part of lot 576, situate on Discovery street, between Douglas and Government streets, having a frontage on Discovery street of 18 feet by a depth of 120 feet more or less.

2. Part of lot 717, situate on Herald street, next to the Baptist church, and having a frontage on Herald street of 11 feet and a depth of 120 feet more or less.

3. Lots 28, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, being sub-divisions of lots 68 and part of 73 Spring Ridge, Victoria—Lot 28 is situate at the corner of Spring Road and Princess avenue, having a frontage on Spring Road of 56 feet and a frontage on Princess avenue of 102 feet 3 inches. Lots 33 and 34 are situate on Princess avenue, each having a frontage thereon of 52 feet and a depth of 141 feet 3 inches. The remaining lots are situate on South Road, having each a frontage thereon of 52 feet, with a depth as to lot 38 of 142 feet 5 inches, as to lot 39 of 142 feet 8 inches, as to lot 40 of 143 feet, as to lot 41 of 143 feet 4 inches, and as to lot 42 of 143 feet 8 inches more or less.

4. Lot 702, Victoria, situate on the south side of Fort street and running through to Mears street, and having a frontage on Fort street and Mears street of 60 feet, and a depth of 120 feet. This property produces now a yearly rent of $10. It is being sold under a power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 6, fol. 287, No. 41,553B.

5. Subdivisions 14 and 15 being part of suburban five acre lots 8 and 13, situate on North Park street, and having for each lot a frontage of 100 feet on North Park street by a depth of 140 feet more or less. There is a dwelling house with seven rooms upon this property which is at present occupied by a monthly tenant. This property is being sold under the power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 10, fol. 85, No. 11,094B.

6. Part of suburban lot 2, Victoria City, situate at the southeast corner of Blanchard and Chatham streets, and having a frontage of 90 feet on Chatham street and 132 feet on Blanchard street. This property is being sold under the power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 9, fol. 656, No. 10,394B.

Tenders for the above property or for any one or more lots are to be sent to the undersigned at any time on or before the 3rd day of July, 1898. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated June 1, 1898.

DAVIE, FOOLEY & LUXTON,
21 Bastion Street, Victoria, Solicitors for the Vendors.

EDUCATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held as follows, commencing on Monday, July 4th 1898, at 8:45 a. m.:

Victoria .. In South Park School Building
Vancouver . . . . . In High School Building
Kamloops . . . . . In Public School Building

Each applicant must forward a notice, thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, the optional subjects selected, and at which of the above-named places he will attend.

Every notice of intention to be an applicant must be accompanied with satisfactory testimonial of moral character.

Candidates are notified that all of the above requirements must be fulfilled before their applications can be filed.

All Candidates for First Class Grade A. Certificates, including Graduates, must attend in Victoria to take the subjects prescribed for July 13th and 14th instants, and to undergo required oral examination.

S. D. POPE,
Superintendent of Education.

Education Office, Victoria, May 4, 1898.
m6

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898.

SUPPLIES FOR THE YUKON.

Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., has made an excellent point in parliament in bringing up the question of purchasing supplies for the militia and Mounted Police in the Yukon. The plan which the militia department has seen fit to follow cannot be justified in any way. It is beyond comprehension how, in view of all that has been done to impress upon the world that the British Columbia cities are prepared to supply every demand of the Northern trade, the Dominion government should have taken the extraordinary course of purchasing all its supplies in the East.

The omission to call for tenders is a very serious matter, how serious none know better than those who have had experience in buying supplies for the Northern country. How the minister of militia can justify his extraordinary action in this regard we are utterly at a loss to imagine.

There is a very painful feeling here in British Columbia because of the manner in which the Dominion government has disregarded the interests of the province in connection with the Yukon. When Hon. Mr. Sifton was here the impression was given that we might look for a reasonable measure of justice; but the disappointment has been very keen. The people of Victoria will heartily commend Mr. Earle for the course he has taken.

A MISSIONARY FIELD.

On Friday last, about the time that a jury was deliberating upon the guilt or innocence of a woman charged with the murder of another woman, a murder was being committed in this city, a woman being the criminal and a man being the victim. There is probably no great difference between the causes which led to both crimes. On the same day, a jury in Seattle were hearing the evidence in a murder case which was the tragic ending of vice of the same kind as that which led to the two Victoria tragedies. The history of the Pacific Coast is full of horrors of this nature. A mere catalogue of the deeds of blood, which are directly attributable to the unbridled license of the passions, would seem like the creation of a diseased fancy. It is not easy for the most extravagant imagination to conceive of more horrible acts than this fair Pacific slope has witnessed during the last half dozen years. We do not believe the explanation of them is difficult, but that it is to be found in the irreligious character of a very numerous element of the population. A few years ago in the city of Seattle a certain person was mentioned as a candidate for Mayor. One of his supporters was asked who would vote for him. His reply was "All the people who don't believe in God, and that is the majority of the population." This was no doubt a libel upon the population of the Sound city, but it is worth reproducing, because by its extravagance it illustrates the lack of a sense of moral responsibility prevailing in these Western communities. Whether a man believes in a revealed religion or not, whether he choose to regard belief in his accountability to his Creator as a mere fiction of the human imagination, invented by the ruling classes for the purpose of keeping the masses in subjection, he cannot deny that when this sense of responsibility is destroyed, and men no longer believe that they are accountable to any supernatural power for their actions, the foundations of society are imperilled. From some knowledge of the conditions existing on this coast and the opinions entertained by a large percentage of the population, we have no hesitation in saying that, great as the need may be for missionary work in foreign lands, it is even greater at home. It would be difficult to parallel in the islands of the Pacific, where paganism is yet supreme, deeds which have transpired in this highly civilized Pacific Coast, in respect to their inherent depravity and the menace that they are to organized society. Possibly as time goes on and a more conservative spirit becomes dominant, the conditions out of which such crimes have been evolved will disappear, but this much-to-be-hoped-for consummation is not yet in sight. With all its marvellous resources and its wonderful promise for the future the Pacific Coast of America is in peril because of the all too prevalent irreligion of the people. To produce a change, it will be necessary for the churches to depart in a great measure from the methods which are sufficient in Eastern cities. Ministers of the Gospel must get very closely in touch with the people. They must learn how the people think. They must learn what the people talk about. They must appreciate how very little weight is placed on what they regard as the most sacred and the most certain of all things. They must deal with the vices of our cities as Paul dealt with the vices of Rome, of Athens and of Corinth. The time has come for plain speaking. The community must be shocked into a realization of the peril which confronts it. We speak not of Victoria especially, but of all the communities along this coast from Alaska to Mexico, where the impetuous and resistless Anglo-Saxon race is gathering itself together for its advance against the hoary civilizations of Asia. The danger is that if we do not realize in time how vice and immorality are sapping the life blood of our race, we may awaken some day and find "Ichabod" written upon our walls, and our place taken by people with a religion as their inspiration and a purer system of morality for their practice.

Referring to Mr. Cotton's inconsistency, the Vancouver World says: "If the dead only could speak." Tut, neighbor, there are enough living men to convict Mr. Francis L. Carter-Cotton of political inconsistency and duplicity of the blackest kind.

LIQUEFIED AIR.

A new factor in industrial life has been perfected. Theoretically, everything may exist in one of three conditions—solid, liquid or gaseous. We all know of water in the three conditions, steam, water and ice. If it were cold enough, all the water in the world would become solid, just as all the rocks are solid. The water in the atmosphere would in such a case congeal and fall to the ground as sand, and in like manner, if the temperature were still further reduced, the air itself would become liquid and would form lakes and ponds and streams wherever there were depressions in the solidified water. It is all a matter of temperature. Time was, if we may believe the astronomers, when everything was gaseous. In the nebulae, which the telescope discovers in the distant heavens, we see matter of all kinds existing as a gas. When they have emitted sufficient of their heat to permit of the change, the several ingredients of the nebulous mass will become solidified one after the other. If, as is believed by many scientific men, the sun is losing its heat, in consequence of which the world will grow intensely colder, the time will come, if nothing intervenes to prevent, when everything that is upon the earth, including all gases, will be as solid as rocks now are.

Air has been regarded until recently as one of the substances which could not be liquefied or solidified excepting in theory, but experience has proved the contrary, for it has been liquefied and from liquefaction to solidification the step is comparatively easy. The first successful experiment of this nature was in England and an ounce of liquid air cost for production $3,000. An American experimenter, Mr. Charles E. Tripler, who tells us of his work in the Cosmopolitan for June, has been more successful and has succeeded in producing liquefied air at a comparatively low cost, so that it may be regarded as within the scope of industrial purposes. It is impossible in this place to do more than indicate some of the principal facts concerning this most remarkable operation. Mr. Tripler says that he can compress 800 cubic feet of ordinary water into a cubic foot of liquefied air, and can produce as much of the latter as is necessary for any purpose. It is done of course by reducing the temperature. What will strike the non-scientific mind most strangely in connection with this product is that, after the air has been liquefied, it can be carried around in a tin can or from one vessel to another and handled like so much water. When he brought his sample to the "Cosmopolitan" office, Mr. Tripler carried it in an ice cream freezer, which he left uncovered in the room in which the experiments were carried on.

Here are some of the remarkable things which are done with liquefied air: A steel rod was immersed in it and on being set fire to by an ordinary match, sizzled, burned and melted. A tea-kettle was partly filled with it, when it began to boil without the fire being near it. It was then placed over the intense heat of a Bunsen burner, when it boiled more vigorously, and a sheet of ice formed on the bottom of the kettle directly over the flame. While the boiling was going on and before the flame of the burner was applied, a piece of ice was dropped into the liquid, which boiled more violently at once just as is the case when a red hot piece of iron is thrown into water. When water is poured into this boiling air, it is instantly frozen, and if the particles of ice are thrown out, they are found to be as dry as chalk. Alcohol is readily frozen by means of this air. If wool, which under ordinary circumstances does not burn, but simply scorches up, is saturated with this liquid and touched with a match it explodes like gunpowder. Here is in an extremely interesting experiment: An ordinary glass tumbler is filled with the liquid air and dipped into water at once, an ice casing forms around it. By successive dippings this casing becomes thick, and owing to the intense cold, assumes the appearance of crackleware. Then the tumbler can be withdrawn and there is left an ice cup. This ice cup, Mr. Tripler then fills with liquid oxygen, puts a steel wire in it, lights the wire with a match and burns it up. The melted steel drops to the bottom of the ice cup in the form of beads, so that steel has been melted in a crucible of ice and yet the ice has not been in any way affected. Such are a few of the very remarkable things which can be done in an experimental way with this new material. That liquid air will be employed in the mechanical arts and results will be accomplished which can scarcely be imagined now, is not a matter of doubt.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Oliver Cromwell was the representative of an era rather than the creator of it. He was more than this, for he was in one sense the saviour of England. He was born in 1599, which was four years before the close of the reign of Elizabeth. It is easy to understand that his youth might have been inspired by those broad conceptions of individual liberty and the rights of the people which characterized the great men of the Elizabethan Age. By birth Cromwell was of good social position. On his mother's side his descent has been traced to the ular independence was strongly developed, a family of excellent social standing. His first command was a squadron raised and armed by himself. He must, therefore, be regarded as representative of the better class of the people of England, that is, above the level of the masses in education, training and wealth; and yet not one of the nobility which was corrupted by the patronage of the Stuarts. The reign of Charles I. produced many illustrious men. Every reader of history is familiar with such names as Hampden, Pym, Fairfax and others, in whom the principle of self-government and popular independence was strongly developed, and who undoubtedly were the means of saving England from being ranked among absolute kingdoms. It is not, however, to Cromwell as an agitator for popular rights, or as a brilliant commander in the field, or as a statesman, who caused his country to be respected as never before in the annals of history, that we like to think of Cromwell. The events which were transpiring in his day were similar in kind to those which at the close of the last century made France red with blood. All the conditions were present to create in England a prototype of those awful scenes enacted across the channel a century and a half afterwards. Men's religious ideas were unsettled; a grasping sovereign was on the throne; extravagant notions of the rights of men were invoked; the people were oppressed with taxes; the nation had become discredited at home and abroad. Extravagant ideas prevailed among those who had the ear of the people. Anarchy and confusion loomed large above the horizon. It was because he showed himself superior to this environment, so perilous to his country, and with strong common sense, invincible determination, and a courage that knew not the name of fear, not only held in restraint the forces that were working for social destruction, but established a government which commended itself to the sober, better judgment of the people, that Cromwell must be regarded as the saviour of England. The times called out such a man, else England had been undone. We need to review the general conditions of Europe at this time in order to appreciate the extremely perilous condition of the kingdom. The quarrel between Henry VIII. and the Pope, the subsequent refusal of Elizabeth to recognize the influence of the Roman Catholic church, and the growth in England and Scotland of the Presbyterian idea, signified more in those days than we are likely to appreciate now except after careful thought and study. There is little room for doubt that if the result of the revolution and the execution of Charles had been such a condition of affairs as existed in France after the revolution in that country, the great Roman Catholic powers of Europe would have put forth their utmost efforts to have re-established the authority of the Pope in England. This could not have been accomplished except at the cost of frightful bloodshed, which would have left England little more than the vassal of some Continental power. Cromwell prevented such a result, first by holding the passions of the people in check and secondly by making the nation feared in every court in Europe. It is not too much to say that his was a pivotal life in the history of England.

The character of this remarkable man has been subject to much misrepresentation. The historians of the Restoration were, not unnaturally, desirous of making the chief of the regicides obnoxious in the eyes of their contemporaries. To have done Cromwell justice would have been to incur the enmity of the king. Hence he has been pictured as a man in whom coarse, brutal and fanatical instincts were uppermost. Those of us, who went to school 35 or 40 years ago, will remember that the Cromwell of our histories was little less than a monster. At best, he was a swaggering, loud-mouthed hypocrite, worthy of execration by all loyal Britons. During the last half century justice has been done to the memory of this great man. We now know that he was animated by strong convictions of right, and that his judgment in most cases was influenced by well-grounded principles of justice. He was a religious enthusiast, it is true, and his appeals to his men from our less picturesque point of view border very closely upon the blasphemous. His methods of dealing with the several parliaments, which he summoned and dismissed, savor very much of the actions of a tyrant; but when we take the whole field of his life in review, we see that his actions were guided by a fixed and lofty principle, and that with all his disregard of the rights, feelings and opinions of others, he was a man pre-eminently fitted for the hour in which he lived. A country which produced in the reign of John such men as those who forced the king to sign the Great Charter of Runnymede; in the time of Elizabeth, a Cecil capable of guiding the destinies of the nation when it needed most of all an opportunity for the principles of self-government to develop and its social institutions to become firmly established; a Pitt who could bid defiance to the world in arms; a Gladstone who, by the matchless power of his eloquence and personality, could champion the cause of popular rights and human liberty, so successfully as to win marvellous triumphs without shedding a drop of blood, has been singularly blessed among the nations of the earth. But great as has been the galaxy of statesmen, some of whose names have just been mentioned, during the long record of our nation's history the name of Cromwell towers above them all, as one who in the most critical hour that England ever saw, saved the kingdom from anarchy and extinction.

Mr. Joseph Martin, says a Mainland contemporary, spoke at length on his reasons for opposing the Turner government. Mr. Martin wasted a good deal of time over a very simple matter. Mr. Martin is opposed to the Turner government because he was not invited to join it. This is also the reason why Mr. Cotton is opposed to it. This fellow feeling of the two distinguished oppositionists is what makes them so wondrous kind to each other.

The opposition Midway Advance says that party to which it gives its support has no use for Mr. Higgins and that the government can have him if they want him. It describes Mr. Higgins as a man with seven sides to his politics, one for every day in the week. This leads the Vancouver World to remark that "the foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but Mr. Higgins has no political refuge."

The Colonist can pardon a good deal of hysteria on the part of the Inland Sentinel, but its pretence, that a recent article in this paper charging the whole British Columbia contingent in the federal parliament with neglecting the interests of British Columbia, is an attempt to prejudice a jury against Messrs. Templeman and Bostock shows that our lively contemporary is off its mental balance temporarily.

The Kaslo Kootenaian says that the government is steadily gaining ground in that portion of the province and in point of fact "it is difficult to find an out-and-out oppositionist.

THE BICYCLE TRADE.

Reasons Assigned for the Present Inactive Season—Weather and Not War in the Main Responsible.

The recently published utterances of R. Philip Gormully, a leading bicycle manufacturer of Chicago, as to the present condition of and outlook for the cycle trade, have excited no small degree of comment and discussion among agents, makers and dealers here. Every one interested has, of course, been brought to a keen realization of the fact that the season thus far has been most disappointing for the rider because of the continued bad condition of the roads and prevailing rains, and for the dealer because of the comparatively small number of sales recorded during the months of April and May, ordinarily the banner months of the year in the trade. In accordance with a long established custom—the outgrowth of business judgment and caution—the trade has carefully avoided discussing the existing condition of things in newspapers. Mr. Gormully's interview in the Wheel, however, has opened the floodgates, and dealers and makers are now talking without reserve.

Some makers agree with Mr. Gormully that the war is largely responsible for the slump; others insist that it is the weather, and yet others are of the opinion that overproduction more than either of the first two causes is responsible for the falling-off in sales for 1898.

A leading New England maker, with headquarters in this city, said to the writer: "It is certainly a fact that the season thus far has been most disappointing. Up to the present time we have sold less than 50 per cent. of the numuber of wheels we had sold within a corresponding period last year. That we have done even so well as this I attribute to the popularity of our wheel and the fact that while other makers and agents have followed a policy of retrenchment, we have spent even more money in judicious advertising than I believe we should have spent had weather and business conditions been more favorable. We have done this because we believe that there were, buyers enough in the country to give us our full share of business provided we went after it, and I do not question for a moment, despite the fact that we are behind at present, that we shall sell our full product before the season is over. There is no doubt that the departure for war of so many thousands of active, sport-loving young men is responsible to some extent for the decrease in sales; on the other hand, for every one of these there are ten youngsters, boys and girls, clamoring for bicycles this year, as last, and the protracted period of unfavorable weather, far more than any other cause, in my opinion, is responsible for their not having purchased them. The weather has dampened the cycling enthusiasm, and held in check the desire to ride; dry roads, sunshine and the presence of thousands of merry cyclists upon our suburban roads and boulevards, create a desire in others to ride, while the lack of these attractions and examples has a directly opposite effect. The remarkable interim of inclement weather through which we are passing; the fact that we have enjoyed no spring weather, has affected all other branches of business; men and women are wearing their fall and winter apparel, solely because they are comfortable, and millions of dollars' worth of spring goods remain upon the shelves in hundreds of stores throughout the country. The advent and continuance of fair and seasonable weather would release this merchandise, relieve the existing spirit of depression, and largely restore trade to its normal state of activity, the existence of war notwithstanding.

"Indeed, I believe that with the running of boats to seashore resorts, restricted by harbor regulations as they now are, that the people of New York will turn to the bicycle this summer in greater numbers than heretofore. Good weather more than anything else is what we want. When it comes, and comes to stay, we shall all feel better."

Another maker, while admitting the bad effects of the war and weather combined, expresses the opinion that over-production is the chief cause for the unsatisfactory season in the cycle trade. "With ordinary care," said he, "a bicycle will last from two to three years or longer, and yet, as though utterly ignoring this fact, American manufacturers have been turning out wheels at the rate of nearly a million a year for the past five years or more. Even the tremendous reduction in prices that has taken place within that time has failed to enable makers and dealers to play even. If a man's wheel is in good condition he is not going to buy another at any price. On the contrary, with the tendency toward caution and conservatism, growing out of the disturbed condition of business, he will have his old wheel re-enameled and renickled, and content himself with it for another season. The war has, of course, played its part in depressing trade; when a man's mind is distracted by flying rumors of naval battles, bombardments and the movements of troops, he naturally finds difficulty in centering his thoughts upon business, recreation or anything else; the wretched weather has also done its share, as the result of an afternoon awheel, and he simply refrains from riding; the great accumulation of stock, however, and, if you like to put it that way, the fact that the demand has been largely satisfied, is, to my mind, responsible to a greater degree than anything else for the present unsatisfactory season in the cycle trade."

The views of these makers represent, in the main, the opinions of others interviewed by The Commercial Advertiser's representative. Those who held the adverse weather conditions responsible, however, were in the majority; and nearly all were confident that while the damage done by the rain and continued chill of the past two months is, to a certain extent, irreparable, the final inauguration of real summer weather, if not delayed too long, would give an impetus to the season's business that would yet bring satisfactory results to all branches of the cycle trade.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE CHESS MASTERS.

Progress of the International Tourney—The Record for Saturday.

Vienna, June 4.—The second round of the international chess masters' tournament was played at the Vienna Chess club on Friday, and although at the first adjournment at 2 o'clock, not one of the ten games was finished, at 9 o'clock when time was called for the day, nine games had been recorded. The three American players, Steinitz, Pillsbury and Showalter again came out victorious, while Baird, the fourth American player, had not finished his game at the second adjournment. He has, however, good chances to draw his game against Schiffers, when the games will have to be concluded next Thursday. The result of to-day's play follows: Burn drew with Alpin; Tcherin vanquished Tschard; Baird and Schiffer adjourned their game; Care and Janowski divided honors; Pillsbury downed Lipe; Schwarz defeated Blackburne; Dalpril had to resign against Showalter; Maro and Schleckter drew; Steinitz beat Marco; and Tschigorin beat Walbrodt.

Turner's old house in Cheyne-walk, London, is now undergoing extensive repairs and restoration. It and the neighboring house have been connected by an opening, the windows have been raised and the brickwork pointed. The railed-in portion of the roof is of course retained. It was here that Turner used to sit and study some of those wonderful river effects which his genius transmitted to the canvas.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed - Alx Senna - Rochelle Salts - Anise Seed - Peppermint - Bi Carbonate Soda - Worm Seed - Clarified Sugar - Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.
At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

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.

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

ARE YOU GOING TO KLONDYKE.

It requires two kinds of capital to make this venture. The man who goes through must have strength and nerve as well as money. Money will not carry you through the long weeks of exposure to cold and hardship. Strength will count then. There will be stragglers left behind; poor, weak constitutions will give out and the hardy, well-developed man is sure to win.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

This is an Electric life-giver. It saturates the nerves and muscles with animal magnetism, which is the force that builds up weak constitutions. Many who have already started on this trip have been made strong by this famous Belt. It is a wonderful life-giver, and no man who is doubtful of his physical vigor should go without it.

Will Make You Strong.

After you have worn a Dr. Sanden Electric Belt for a few weeks you will be fit for the great hardships.

"I was a physical wreck three years ago and was cured by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. I am now 52 years old but am going to the Klondyke and expect to hold my own with younger men," said L. L. JACCARD, a former San Leandro jeweler, before leaving on the Excelsior a few weeks ago.

Men are made manly by it. Read about it in Dr. Sanden's book, "Three Classes fo Men," sealed sent, free by mail. Address

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PRICE LISTS NOW READY

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CLOTHIERS and HATTERS,
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TESLIN LAKE ROAD.

Mackenzie & Mann Will Have the Wagon Road Completed in Five Weeks.

Mr. J. H. Russell brings encouraging news from Glenora. Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann have a force of 150 men at work on the wagon road and their foreman, Neil Keith, told Mr. Russell just before he left, that the road would be completed to the summit by Saturday night, and that in two weeks there would be a good road through from Glenora to Teslin Lake. They have not a great deal of cordurroying to do, as once past the summit all is plain sailing, in fact Frank Callbreath, who recently returned to Telegraph Creek with his pack train, reported that even now the trail is good.

Two thousand men had gone along the trail to Teslin Lake and another two thousand are at Glenora waiting for the commencement of work on the railway. There are very few men left along the river, Customs Collector Turner refusing to give the boats clearance unless they stopped to pick up the stranded prospectors. This apparently arbitrary action, said Mr. Bennett, was taken at the request of the citizens, as it was absolutely necessary that the men should be taken up the river, their supply of feed for their animals being exhausted. The steamers refused to stop for them until ordered by Mr. Turner, as they could obtain full cargoes at Wrangel.

The river is in splendid shape for navigaiton, the Ogilvie particularly running on railway time, making the round trip in three days.

Admirers of Stevenson will learn with regret that a gentleman, who has lately spent a month in Samoa, found the house in which the author of "Treasure Island" spent the later years of his life going rapidly to ruin. A movement is soon to be set on foot in London to provide a fund for the maintenance of the house in good repair.

PRISONERS SENTENCED

Martha Wolf Convicted of Manslaughter Condemned to Five Years in Penitentiary.

Grand Jury Deny the Affidavit Charging Undue Influence to Their Foreman.

The prisoners found guilty at the assizes were sentenced yesterday and after the presentment of the grand jury was received several hours were taken up in hearing argument on preliminary points raised in the Nichol libel case.

When Mr. Justice McColl took his seat on the bench he said in regard to the point under discussion of the previous day that in the Nichol case that without expressing an opinion as to whether it was necessary for a grand jury to call witnesses, he had decided that to avoid any difficulty in the matter that it would be best to formally quash the indictment and to give the grand jurors another one in place of it to consider.

Mr. W. F. Bullen, foreman of the grand jury, asked that he be relieved of his duties as foreman in considering the indictment against Mr. Nichol.

Mr. Justice McColl replied that as he had told Mr. Martin on the preceding day when Mr. Nichol's affidavit was read, he could not discharge Mr. Bullen. The court would not express any opinion on the matter, but Mr. Bullen need not take any part in considering the indictment if he preferred not to.

Mr. Bullen—The other jurymen feel as much as I do upon the matter.

Mr. Justice McColl did not think that there was anything reflecting on the jury intended by Mr. Martin. When the foreman had asked the day before if the grand jury could bring in a finding without taking evidence he had answered in the affirmative, thinking that the jury meant the formal evidence as to the publication or as to Mr. Nichol being editor of the Province. The papers themselves of course had to be proved and could not be taken on their face as evidence of publication. Recent changes in the law made it a matter of doubt as to whether the grand jury could bring in a finding without calling witnesses and he would express no opinion about that, but would hand the indictment of the grand jury and ask them to find out whether there was anything to convict Mr. Nichol with the publication.

Mr. Hooper, one of the grand jury, arose to ask if the jury would be furnished with a copy of the protest put in by Mr. Martin on the day previously in regard to the grand jury.

Mr. Justice McColl replied he would advise not to raise the question. Mr. Martin had only done his duty in raising any point in favor of his client and it was only a point in law, not reflecting on the personal character of any of the jury and they were not called upon to resent it. It was better to let it drop.

The grand jury then retired with the indictment and after three quarters of an hour's absence returned and reported they found a true bill against Mr. Nichol.

Mr. G. H. Burns, one of the grand jurors, rose and asked if the quotations from the affidavit of Mr. Nichol yesterday published in the Colonist were correct. The quotations stated that Mr. W. F. Bullen, foreman of the jury, had unduly and unlawfully exercised his influence with the grand jury to the detriment of Mr. Nichol.

Mr. Justice McColl remarked that he had not understood that anything that had come before him was intended to reflect on the personal character of the grand jury, otherwise he would not have permitted it to be read. One of the grounds of Mr. Martin's motion to quash the indictment had been that there was political bias on the part of the foreman. The court had not understood anything personal to be intended. It was purely a legal point. However, as the jury expressed a wish to have the original affidavit the court directed the clerk of the court to hand it to them.

Mr. Hooper (one of the grand jury)—We wish to exonerate the foreman.

The Court—He does not need to be exonerated to me.

Mr. Hooper—It is to the public.

The court had nothing to do with the public but to administer the law. The grand jury might make any presentment they liked, but all the court had to do was to administer the criminal affairs before it. He only hoped that the grand jury would not make more of the affidavit than was intended by it.

Mr. Martin disclaimed any intention of having intended either the affidavit or his remarks to reflect on the personal character of any of the jurors.

The jury then retired with the affidavit, the court discharging them from further attendance on the assizes unless they wished to make a presentment.

As the grand jury were discharged Mr. Martin on behalf of Senator Templeman and Mr. Bostock asked that as the prosecution had not asked that the indictments against Mr. Coltart and Mr. Bostock be given to the grand jury that his clients be discharged.

The order was made in these cases and also in that of Senator Templeman at the request of his counsel, Mr. Gregory.

Mr. Nichol was then arraigned on the fresh indictment which was read to him.

For the defence Mr. Archer Martin put in the following plea, which, after the formal heading read:

"An the said Walter Cameron Nichol in his own proper person cometh into court here and having heard the said indictment read saith that the court of Our Lady the Queen here ought not to take cognizance of the libel in the indictment above specified because protesting that he is not guilty of the same, nevertheless the said Walter Cameron Nichol saith that he ought not to be tried by special jurors empanelled herein according to the panel of special jurors purported to be specially struck by the cheriff of the county of Victoria for this trial but that he ought to be tried by petit jurors taken from the panel of petit jurors summoned by the said sheriff for the spring assizes at Victoria; and that he the said Walter C. Nichol hath not a jury empanelled from the petit jurors' list for the county of Victoria and that in any event the said special jurors have not been empanelled from the list of grand jurors containing ninety-six names for the current year in conformity to the Jurors' Act; and that he the said Walter Cameron Nichol is ready to verify. Wherefore he prays judgment of the said court of Our Lady the Queen now here will or ought to take cognizance of the indictment aforesaid and that by the court here he may be dismissed and discharged."

The argument on points raised was adjourned till the afternoon and in the meantime the grand jury brought in the following presentment.

THE PRESENTMENT.

May it please your lordship.

We, the grand jury now assembled wish to make the following presentment, viz:—

First—That although the late Mrs. Marsden lived for a fortnight after the sad occurrence which caused her death and was during that period in a critical condition, yet her deposition was not taken. We are strongly of opinion that it is the duty of the police in all cases of a serious nature, such as this, to take the deposition of the injured person without delay.

Second—That more stringent measures should be taken by the police to prevent gamblers and other worthless and disreputable characters from frequenting saloons.

Third—That the police should exercise more supervision over the disreputable portions of the city, notably the houses in the neighborhood of the Albion Iron Works company. Particularly should they see that boys do not frequent adjacent streets after dark, as at present. In this connection the grand jury wishes to draw attention to the fact that children are allowed to roam about the streets at night, and urge that vigorous steps should be taken to put a stop to this growing evil.

We consider that the public streets and thoroughfares are not the proper places for wood sawing machines to be operated and we are at a loss to understand why any exception should be made in favor of these machines, especially in view of the fact that they are a menace to the safety of the public.

We would further recommend that the regulations governing the speed of tram cars be rigidly enforced. The Tramway Company runs its cars at an excessive speed in some portions of the city, with the result that serious accidents have already occurred.

We are also of opinion that the attention of the Tramway Company should be drawn to the objectionable practice which at present exists of permitting intoxicated persons to enter their cars to the annoyance and discomfort of other passengers.

We are of opinion that the rifle range at Clover point and joining a public highway, being a menace to the safety of the public, should be closed immediately, especially in view of the recent grant by the Dominion government for a new range.

The grand jury beg to report that they visited the city lockup, the provincial gaol and the reformatory, all of which places were found in exceedingly creditable condition. We are of opinion that the fire protection of the provincial gaol is inadequate and that this would be remedied to some extent by the erection of a large tank at the top of the building or by the procuring of a chemical engine.

W. FITZHERBERT BULLEN,
Foreman Grand Jury.

The presentment contained the following rider:

We, the members of the grand jury now assembled, desire to draw attention to the following statement contained in part of the affidavit of Mr. Walter Cameron Nichol, sworn on the second day of June instant:

"And that the said William Fitzherbert Bullen has not been indifferent between Her Majesty the Queen and me this deponent, but on the contrary has strongly, unduly and unlawfully exercised his influence with the said grand jury to the detriment of me this deponent."

We desire most emphatically to state that the charge of undue influence on the part of Mr. W. F. Bullen as above sworn to by the said W. C. Nichol is absolutely untrue and without foundation, the said W. F. Bullen having been most careful to act impartially and to abstain from expressing any opinion whatever when the matter in question was under consideration.

Signed by I. Braverman, A. J. W. Bridgman, E. S. Wilkinson, J. G. Elliott, R. L. Drury, W. J. Stephens, T. Goodacre, Geo. Gillespie, A. Holmes, H. M. Graham, G. H. Burnes, Wm. Humphrey, A. K. Munro, Geo. Jaques, A. McKeown, Wm. Munsie, E. J. Eyres and Thomas Hooper.

The case was then adjourned till two o'clock.

PRISONERS SENTENCED.

At noon the prisoners found guilty at the present assizes were brought in for sentence.

Gollener, convicted of stealing flour from Smith's bakery, had nothing to say. The court agreeing with the views expressed by Gollener's counsel in pleading for leniency, sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment.

Barratta, convicted of attempting to murder Grose, was next brought up for sentence, Mr. Geo. Powell for the prisoner, reminded the court of the recommendation for mercy by the jury.

Mr. Justice McColl, in passing sentence, said that he could not allow the plea of either provocation nor that the prisoner was drunk. The only other thing he could take into account was that at the time Barratta shot at Grose, his head was affected by the blow he had received earlier in the evening. He would sentence the prisoner to seven years' imprisonment.

Williams, the confidence man, who stole $210 from a Manitoba farmer, came next, his counsel, Mr. H. E. A. Robertson, pointing out that Williams had already spent two months in jail and that half the money had been recovered.

Mr. Justice McColl, in addressing the prisoner, said: "You are one of those men who has no honest calling, but live by swindling other people. There is no excuse for you. I might give you 14 years in the penitentiary, double what I do give you. You are sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary."

Martha Wolf convicted of manslaughter, was then placed in the dock and Mr. Helmcken, her counsel, speaking on her behalf, said that in view of the special recommendation by the jury he was sure the court would give careful consideration to it. He could not ask for any better material for a plea than the words used by the jury in their finding. He would also mention that the prisoner had been in jail since April 3. There might be some misapprehension in his lordship's mind as to the prisoner's relations to Mr. Marsden, Mr. Helmcken was proceeding to say when the court interrupted with the remark that he would say nothing about that.

Mr. Justice McColl, in addressing the prisoner, said he did not wish to add to the distress she must inevitably feel. His duty, however, required that she should be made to fully realize her position so that she would not have resentment through misunderstanding. The jury had given the case a very patient hearing and had taken a merciful view of her case. They had found that she was guilty of causing Mrs. Marsden's death under great provocation, reducing to manslaughter what would otherwise have been murder. For manslaughter the full penalty was imprisonment for life. The jury had coupled with their verdict a strong recommendation to mercy. The responsibility, however, lay upon a judge for sentence and he could not hide his responsibility behind a recommendation from a jury. The judge could only give effect to such a recommendation when it was founded on something that he could accept in his own judgment. That was the case here. There was no one heard the story of the unfortunate woman as to what was the cause of the quarrel. He did not know who brought about the quarrel, but the prisoner should not have gone back to the house after that first quarrel. Provocation was only a mitigating circumstance if it had not been brought about by the prisoner's own conduct. He was going to pass a sentence which the prisoner might think severe, but as far as pity went a judge must not feel pity, but perform his duty no matter how unpleasant it was. It remained for the prisoner so to conduct herself that the sentence might be shortened. He sentenced her to imprisonment for five years.

The prisoner for the first time burst out weeping in court as she was removed from the dock.

In the afternoon argument took place on the plea put in by Mr. Martin in the Nichol libel case. It was contended by Mr. Wilson, Q.C., and Mr. Cassidy for the prosecution that this was not the time to object to the jury, but that it could only be done by challenge and that although the amendment to the Jurors act passed at last session made the number of grand jurors from whom the special jury were to be chosen 96, the list for the current year was only 48 as is had been drawn up before the amendment passed and that list had to be used during the current year, the new arrangement being used next time a list was chosen. Even if the plea was good it was only a partial one.

Mr. Martin claimed that the challenge could only be for specified causes and that therefore some other remedy must be sought and that a plea was the only remedy.

Mr. Justice McColl, after hearing argument on the points raised by the plea promised to give a decision by Tuesday and that would give time to put in the other pleas if there were any and be ready to discuss any further points of law on Friday.

The trial was fixed for Monday, June 13, and the court adjourned.

REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT.

At this season of the year, when the weather is so changeable, many people are susceptible to taking cold, and the throat becomes sore. This is just where Griffith's Magic Liniment comes in. Apply it to the throat and chest when going to bed and the cold and sore throat will be removed by morning. All druggists, 25 cents.

Griffith's Menthol Liniment is a complete repair kit for damaged wheelmen; it removes that kink in the muscles and soreness after a long ride, and is of special benefit to new beginners. It relieves the pains and aches the minute applied.

COAL AND WAR.

Collector Smith Gets Definite Advice as to Contraband from Ottawa Authorities.

Coal-shipping circles on Vancouver island have been mildly excited lately over the complications which had been threatened in certain quarters to certainly follow if mine owners continue to ship coal to the legitimate markets in the United States, in order to set all doubts at rest Collector Smith wired to the customs department at Ottawa for definite instructions, and in reply received the following: "Clearances may be granted to any outgoing vessel carrying goods in the ordinary course of commerce to a port which is not blockaded, on compliance with the provisions of the law, without regard to the kind of cargo. Where officers of customs have reason to believe that coal or articles considered to be contraband of war, are destined for the use or service of the said powers, clearance is to be withheld until a report has been forwarded to, and instructions issued by the department. Collectors in doubt on any particular application for clearance will telegraph promptly the facts to the department and withhold clearance until instructed. You will note particularly that the warships of either belligerent are permitted, while in a Canadian port, to take in only a limited quantity of coal and supplies. Before allowing any coal or supplies to be taken on board any such warships (or transport) collectors will promptly telegraph and await instructions. Until otherwise ordered all coal cargoes destined for St. Pierre, Miquelon and the West Indies, are to be reported by wire to this department, and clearance is not to be given without instructions from the department in each case. Clearance may be issued in all other cases, in compliance with the provisions of the law.—Westminster Sun.

WHAT WAR HAS TAUGHT US.

(From the Baltimore American.)

It is at present mere speculation to attempt to draw conclusions, so far as this country is concerned, about the effect of the war. It will be an expensive contest. That, however, is a fixed fact in all wars. It is also certain that the people will not object to paying the bills if the nation gets what it is fighting for.

Some deductions, however, may be safely made. One is that there will be no disposition hereafter to say that the United States has no need of a navy. Those who have been opposed to spending money for modern ships on the ground that they were not needed by us because the United States is so far from the strong foreign powers that the country was not liable to be attacked will have to correct their opinions. The truth is, if our navy had been as large as it should have been for a nation of our importance, it is probable that all that would have been necessary to compel Spain to yield would have been to make a "demonstration" with a powerful fleet around Cuba or on the Spanish coast.

England and other powers frequently accomplish what they want by such methods without spilling a drop of blood. If Spain had declined to yield, a vigorous bombardment of a few hours would have brought her to her senses.

This country at the beginning of the war was the sixth naval power, although our population is over 70,000,000. We were outranked by Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Italy, which is, in fact, a humiliating position, considering the wealth of the country. Dewey's victory at Manila has changed foreign opinion, and, perhaps, before the war is over Americans will hear fewer sneers from foreign sources than they have been accustomed to hear.

The war will also teach us that our coasts must be fortified, and that we must be up to date in all things that relate to war. We shall also see the necessity of having a canal at or near Panama. If such a canal existed all the uneasiness about the Oregon would have been impossible. More coaling stations in both oceans must be provided, and the sooner a cable line from the Pacific coast to the East, via the Sandwich Islands, is laid and controlled by the United States the better for this country.

These and other things, no matter how short the war may be, must be speedily and earnestly considered and acted on if the United States is to avoid the risks that have caused not a little uneasiness in the last few weeks.

Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration Never cakes

BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 5c. to 50c. each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation.
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BEECHAM'S PILLS
FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS
such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.
THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be
A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a
Weak Stomach
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IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN
Beecham's Pills are
Without a Rival
And have the
LARGEST SALE
of any Patent Medicine in the World.
at all Drug Stores.

INVASION OF CUBA.

Deliberation of General Miles Does Him Great Credit.

(New York Times.)

It is repeated so often and through so many channels from Washington that the president and secretary of war are urging General Miles, against his own judgment, to invade Cuba at once, that it seems proper to pay some attention to the reports. It may be mere baseless gossip, in which case an authoritative announcement that there is no difference of opinion would be reassuring to the country, and would cost nothing to make.

Unfortunately, there is no reason to believe that the civilians in the administration are disposed to defer to professional opinion in the case of the army, as they have shown themselves disposed to do in the case of the navy. There is every reason to believe that the secretary of war is himself largely to blame for the preposterous scheme of organization of "a volunteer army" to fight a foreign war, and that he is still more largely to blame for the muddling and blundering with which the legislation of congress has been carried into effect. A few months ago, but before the trouble with Spain, General Alger made an incredibly silly speech somewhere out west, in which he declared that in case of war with one of the great military powers of Europe our reliance would be upon the volunteer soldiery of the country, behind a phalanx of the veterans of the civil war, mostly drawing pensions for total disability. A man who talks in that way about affairs for which he is responsible is not to be trusted. And it seems that General Alger has shown no more sense in action than in speech. There is no doubt that it was seriously proposed at Washington to send General Merritt to invade, conquer and hold the Philippine islands, in spite of the Spanish garrison and of possible resistance from the insurgents with a crowd of promiscuous American citizens from the Pacific coast. If that officer had not made what was in effect an appeal to the country against his orders, he would probably have been called upon to execute them in all their crudity. Now he has been assured of a force including 5,000 trained and disciplined troops, which must be an absolute minimum for the work he is called upon to do.

But these troops are withdrawn from the force available for the invasion of Cuba. It is probable that 15,000 troops are all that are available for that purpose. That is about all we have or can possibly have until the autumn of well-organized, well-equipped, well-disciplined troops. To propose an immediate invasion of Cuba is to propose to send these men against four times their number of real troops, who are not only brave and disciplined, but seasoned. This is a proposition which is not to be wondered at that a professional soldier should regard with horror. If it be true that the president has sided with the uninstructed and worthless opinion of General Alger on this point against the professional judgment of General Miles, which is that of all professional soldiers, he has incurred a grave responsibility and he may have prepared a frightful disaster.

It is high time that the president provided himself with a serious secretary of war, either a man who knows or a man who knows that he does not know and is willing to defer to those who do know upon matters within the scope of their own profession. The conduct of the war department has been and is worse than discouraging. It is seriously threatening.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Etc.
Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

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& SON'S (DUBLIN.)
"Own cased" very old Black Bottle
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Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES
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Of all dealers
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
C. DAY & CO., London.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S. W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph creek.

Dated this thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.
m13 HUGH SPRINGER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in the District of Cassiar, B. C., commencing at a post on the east side of Goose river, where it empties into Teslin lake, thence east 40 chains, thence southerly 240 chains, thence westerly 40 chains, thence back along the river to point of commencement, and containing 1,000 acres more or less.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1898.
m16 CHAS. J. MITCHELL.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north eighty (80) chains, thence east eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, thence west to shore of said Lake, thence following the shore of said Lake in a westerly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

A. L. BELYEA.

NOTICE is hereby given that one month after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in the Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a river emptying into the west side of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake at the south end thereof the said post being about one and one-half miles up the said river, thence north one hundred (100) chains, thence east one hundred (100) chains, thence south one hundred (100) chains, thence west one hundred (100) chains, to the point of commencement, comprising one thousand (1,000) acres, more or less.

BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north (80) chains, thence west eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, more or less, to the shore of said lake, thence following the lake shore in an easterly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a small lake (unnamed) situate above six miles west from the south end of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, thence north one mile, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east to the point of beginning, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

ALFRED A. HUGHES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, situated at the S. W. end of Dease Lake, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post near lake shore, marked "F. M. N. E. corner and initial post," thence south forty (40) chains more or less; thence west forty (40) chains more or less; thence north to lake shore forty (40) chains more or less; thence along lake shore to point of commencement.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1898.
F. MATHESON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in the District of Cassiar, B.C., commencing at a post on the east side of Goose river, where it empties into Teslin lake, thence east 40 chains, thence southerly 240 chains, thence westerly 40 chains, thence back along the river to point of commencement, and containing 1,000 acres more or less.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1898.
m16 W. E. LOSEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after the date of the first publication of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B C., for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty (320) acres of unsurveyed unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands situate in Cassiar District on the headwaters of Salmon Creek, a tributary of the Chesley river, and about thirty-five miles from Telegraph Creek Landing, Cassiar District, British Columbia, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the initial post erected at a point on the second or small Salmon Creek lake at the headwaters of Salmon Creek aforesaid, about five hundred (500) feet south of the horse trail; thence running westerly eighty (80)chains; thence southerly eighty (80) chains; thence easterly eighty (80) chains; thence northerly eighty (80) chains to the initial post aforesaid.

Telegraph Creek, 15th March, 1898. ap 9
CHAS. E. M'DONALD.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I, E. E. Bell, intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands to the west bank of the Stikine River adjoining the Government Townsite of Glenora, in the District of Cassiar, to wit:—Commencing at a post marked "E. E. Bell's southeast corner," being the northeast corner of Glenora Townsite, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less to the bank of the river, thence forty chains easterly along the bank of the river to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, June 3rd, 1898.
E. E. BELL.
Witness, J. S. Smith.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land situate in Omenica District, B. C.

Commencing at a post about one mile south of Kildare gulch and about one-half mile west of Manson Creek, thence south magnetically 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1898.
C. W. BLACK.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for provision to fwyp Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph creek.

Dated this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.
m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

Education Office, May 27, 1898.

It is hereby notified that the Council of Public Instruction has been pleased to create the tract of land included within the undermentioned boundaries a School District, under the title of "Quatsino School District":

All that tract of land in Comox District embraced within the circumference of a circle whose center shall be the central point of the school site in Quatsino, and whose radius shall be a distance of three miles from such point.

S. D. POPE,
je9 Superintendent of Education.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.—

NOTICE—"Tyee" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miners' certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miners' certificate No. 8652 A, W. E. Blythe free miners' certificate No. 8616 A, Eric W. Molander free miners' certificate No. 98,878, I. Murchie free miner's certificate No. 20,862 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.
Duncan, B.C.

NOTICE.—"Herbert" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Tyee" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, W. E. Blythe free miner's certificate No. 8,616 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.
Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE.—"X L" mineral claim, situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Herbert" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, and W. E. Blythe, free miner's certificate No. 8616 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements

Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.
Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 20 acres, more or less, of land situate on an island, formerly pre-empted but now abandoned by Dr. Carmody, about one-half mile south of the entrance to Disappointment Inlet in Clayoquot Sound, of Cowichan-Alberni district, B. C., and described as follows: Commencing at a post on the northwest corner of said island, thence east 20 chains more or less, thence south 10 chains, thence west 20 chains thence north 10 chains to post of commencement, covering the whole island.

FILLIT JACOBSEN.
Dated Clayoquot, B.C., March 31st, 1898.
ap 18

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS, Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new
e1-1ydaw

NOTICE is hereby given that 90 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated in Coast district at the head of Alice Arm Observatory Inlet, commencing at a post at the S.E. corner of R. P. Rithet's land, marked D. Pringle Wilson's S.W. corner, and running E. 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 40 chains to R. P. Rithet's N.E. post, thence South to the place of commencement.

D. PRINGLE WILSON.
Alice Arm, B. C., May 4th, 1898. m12

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of land, situated at the head of Nasoga Gulf, commencing at a post on the shore marked "W. E. Collison," and running easterly for 25 chains, thence northerly for 40 chains, thence westerly for 40 chains to Robson Lockerby and Todd's land, thence south along line of said land to the shore, thence along the shore in a southeasterly direction to place of commencement.

W. E. COLLISON.
Nasoga Gulf, April 21, 1898. m12

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post marked C. R., at the southwest corner of lot 11, Cassiar District, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres.

C. ROBERTS.
June 3, 1898.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, surveyed by Wm. Ralph, P.P.: Commencing at a post on the east bank of the Stikine River about 8 miles below Glenora, thence east 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west to river bank; and thence north-east along the bank to point of comencement, containing 320 acres.

Glenora, May 6, 1898.
(86) GEO. PRITCHETT.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.
m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S.W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement. comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph Creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.
m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.
We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The Standard Supply Co., London, Ont.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898.

TIME FOR A CHANGE.

British Columbia is a province of imperial dimensions. If it were not that part of Canada, so great are its resources of forest, farm, fisheries and mines, so incomparable is its geographical position in respect to the growing commerce of the North Pacific ocean—destined to be the scene of man's greatest achievements—that it could readily become one of the foremost countries of the world. Great as its progress has been during the last few years, and great as it is likely to be in the future, it is far below what it might have been, if it had the complete disposal of all the money which it pays in taxes and could devote it to the development of its own resources. The province pays in round numbers $2,000,000 towards the revenue of the Dominion, and its taxation for the purposes of the local government last year amounted to upwards of $1,000,000. There is very little doubt that at the present rate of direct and indirect taxation British Columbia will by the close of next year be contributing to the Dominion and for provincial purposes close on to $4,000,000 a year. Great as is this sum, it is worth while mentioning that it is not greater than the amount which the people of Western Australia pay into their treasury, and the comparison is the more interesting because the population of the two countries is substantially the same. The amount is not very much greater per capita than the Australian province of Victoria pays. It is worth keeping these facts in mind because the impression ought not to be created that British Columbia is overburdened with taxation. The complaint which may justly be made is that the province does not receive an adequate return for the large amount which it pays. Owing to its great area and the scattered nature of its population, and also to the fact that a very large portion of the charges met out of the provincial revenue is, in other provinces and countries, defrayed out of municipal, township and district taxation, it is impossible to institute a very close comparison between the burden of taxation here and what it is elsewhere. But there is no manner of doubt that if the province had the full disposal of the great sum of money which it annually pays into the federal exchequer, as well as what it pays into the provincial treasury, it could meet all the demands for improvement and development, that are heard over every portion of this great domain, and at the same time administer the portion of its affairs which comes under the purview of the federal parliament, quite as efficiently as it is conducted at present. Let it not be understood that the Colonist is making a demand for the separation of British Columbia from the Dominion of Canada. Such a plan would meet with little approval at home and would be discountenanced in other parts of Canada and in Great Britain. For weal or for woe, Canada has been formed into a nation; and although a great and inexcusable injustice has been done and is being done this western province, the remedy is to be sought within the confederation and by having recourse to constitutional agitation. It is time for a change, not in the political relations existing between this province and the remainder of the Dominion, but in respect to the manner in which British Columbia is dealt with at Ottawa.

It is very doubtful if the eastern provinces appreciate the merits of British Columbia's claim for better treatment. One member of the present cabinet is reported to have said, when approached on the subject of railway construction in this province, "Let British Columbia build her own railways if she wants them. She's got everything else a country can need and ought not to look to the eastern provinces to help her to develop her resources." To the latter part of this proposition no man in British Columbia will take any exception. Our province asks nothing from the taxpayers of the eastern provinces, except that they will consent through their representatives in parliament to a reasonable portion of the vast surplus which we pay into the federal revenue, over and above the federal expenditure here, being devoted to the development of the province. If the merits of our case were understood in the East, so strong are they, so palpable is the injustice done us, that we feel confident that the vast majority of the Dominion—even including the minister whose language was quoted above—would see how just is the claim for a broader and more liberal policy on the part of the parliament of Canada towards this province. British Columbia is too rich a country, its people are too self-reliant to seek to place burdens upon the people of the East in order that their progress may be enhanced by the opening of its immense area to colonization and enterprise. All that is asked is that a fair account of what we pay and of what we receive be taken. We are prepared to stand or fall by what shall then appear. Instead of its being done, expenditures of a meagre kind are grudgingly made and the great projects, which are needed if the promise of the future is to be realized, are either ignored entirely, or action upon them is postponed and procrastinated in a manner calculated to dissapoint and discourage the people. In this respect, also, it is time for a change.

That the claim made above in regard to British Columbia's excessive contribution toward the federal revenue is not excessive is well understood in this province in a general way, but the particulars of the case are not as familiar to the people as they should be. In the speech delivered in the legislature April 14, 1897, Mr. R. P. Rithet went into this subject at great detail for the purpose of combatting the position that this province is a burden upon the other provinces. Shortly before he spoke, the Ottawa Citizen, in commenting on some remarks by Senator McInnes and the Hon. Col. Prior in parliament, had asked where the money was coming from to do the things which British Columbia said ought to be done. Mr. Rithet took up the contributions of the province to the federal revenue and showed that the province was contributing an enormous sum annually over and above what was expended by the Dominion on its account, the actual figures being $1,106,024 in one year or $10 per head of the whole population. He also showed that whereas in the twenty-four years ending 1896 the total expenditure by the Dominion in this province was under $18,000,000, the total contribution by the province was over $24,250,000, leaving a balance of nearly $6,500,000 in favor of the province, which balance in our favor is being augmented, after deducting our per capita share of liability for the public debt of Canada and the expense of carrying on the Dominion government, by more than $500,000 every year. It is reasonable to say that if the Dominion would cause to be expended in this province either directly or indirectly, by way of borrowing a lump sum of money on short loans and paying the amount into a sinking fund to meet principal and interest, the sum of $500,000 a year, it would be doing British Columbia scant justice. This amount is to be understood as in addition to the expenditures which are now made on account of the province. The allowance made in this calculation of about $600,000 a year for the contributions of this province towards the expenses of the federal government at Ottawa, that is, the expense of maintaining the central establishment including parliament and the various departments but not the expense of administering the government in the provinces, but including the federal contribution to the revenue of the provinces, is excessive, for it amounts to about $6 per head of the population, whereas the total revenue of the Dominion is only a little over $7 per head of the population. It is very clear, therefore, that the allowance made is too great. Nevertheless, to be within the mark, and to make a claim which no one need fear cannot be sustained, we place the contribution of this province to the Dominion for which we receive no return whatever, at $500,000 a year. It is time for a change in this respect and while the people of British Columbia have no complaint to make of the amount which they contribute, they may justly claim to be entitled to more consideration when it comes to the expenditure of their own money.

A favorite argument on the part of those who are indisposed to accede to the justice of our claims is that Canada built the Canadian Pacific railway, and that British Columbia is properly chargeable with the cost of at least that portion of the line which traverses the province. If this were so, the sum of six and a quarter millions above mentioned, which the province had contributed to the Dominion over and above the expenditure up to the year 1896, would more than offset the expenditure on the part of the railway just mentioned. But this great public work ought not to be taken into consideration at all. The railway was a part of the terms upon which this province entered confederation. To the wisdom of the statesmen of the day it seemed desirable that Canada should be extended from the Atlantic to the Pacifice Ocean, and that its several provinces should be united by a great transcontinental railway. That this was sound statesmanship will not be denied, nor will it be claimed that the sole object of taking British Columbia into the union was to benefit this province. Canadian interests and imperial interests alike demanded that Canada should be extended to the Pacific Ocean and that a railway should be built to the Pacific seaboard. In view of this, it is eminently unjust to charge against this province the cost of any portion of the Canadian Pacific railway, except so for as the people of this Coast are properly chargeable with the expense of constructing public works in other parts of Canada. A large sum of money has been voted during the present session of parliament for the carrying out of the policy by which the Intercolonial railway is to have a direct entrance into Montreal. It is not very easy to see how this benefits British Columbia, yet the people of British Columbia will pay their share of the cost. In like manner they are content to be charged with their per capita share of the cost of the Canadian Pacific railway, but they protest, and properly, against being held wholly responsible for any greater portion. The case of the province in this respect is not at all unique. The Intercolonial, which cost many millions of dollars, was a part of the terms of confederation and in all the demands which were made by the Maritime Provinces for better terms the expenditure on account of this road was never taken into account. During the last session of parliament it was said, especially in the press of Ontario, in regard to the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, that it was a line for the development of British Columbia and should satisfy the demands of this province for railway aid. The Crow's Nest Pass railway is not, properly speaking, a British Columbia road. Only a portion of it is in Britsh Columba. Its great advantage as a railway will be to Eastern Canada and the Northwest Territories. If anyone will take the map of this province and compare the area through which this road will pass with the remainder of the province, two things will impress themselves upon him. One of them is that the portion of our province opened by the railway is insignificant when compared with the whole. The other is that as soon as the road gets fairly into the province and becomes a road calculated to promote provincial development, the Dominion subsidy ceases. Its continuation is only secured by bonuses given by the province. Furthermore, the Canadian Pacific railway has afforded the merchants of Ontario and Quebec, and the farmers of the Northwest Territories a means of reaching a valuable class of customers west of the Rocky mountains. It is not easy to calculate the value of the duty paid goods purchased in Eastern Canada by the people of this province, but we venture to say that if the amount could be ascertained it would be found that the contributions of British Columbia to the revenue of Canada in the shape of duties paid on goods purchased in the East would more than offset the charge upon the revenue resulting from the construction of that portion of the Canadian Pacific which lies within this province. In what has been said no account has been taken of the consumption of goods manufactured in Eastern Canada which forms no inconsiderable part of the trade of eastern factories. In view of these considerations, it is surely time for a change in regard to the representations made against the demands of this province based upon the cost of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The experience of the last two years has been a disappointing one to this province. The people were certainly led to believe that the ministry of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was ready and willing to do them full justice. If promises are to be taken as worthy of respect, then the most hopeful anticipations were fully warranted. Yet looking back we find little reason for congratulation and much cause for severe disappointment. Reference has already been made in the Colonist to the manner in which the expectations of the people have failed of realization in regard to the trade of the Yukon as a whole. But it is when we come to matters of detail that the true character of our grievances becomes more apparent. A large force of men—mounted police and militia—is being sent to the North by the Dominion government. It seems an astounding thing that with all the transportation lines having their headquarters in this province, and all the expensive mercantile stocks held here especially for the northern trade, the conveyance of the supplies should have been given to an American corporation and the purchases should have been made in Eastern Canada. The responsible minister said in parliament that he had no offer from anybody here. This is extraordinary in view of the fact that the transportation companies here were eager to obtain business of the kind; and, while we must accept the minister's statement as accurate, we can only account for it by supposing either that he took good care not to give anybody here an opportunity of offering, or else was ignorant of the fact that British Columbia transportation companies could and would handle the business. There will be a difference of opinion as to which of the explanations will be more to his credit. In regard to the failure to purchase supplies here, it is difficult for anyone to think of offering any excuse. But in respect to both these matters, it is incomprehensible that the representatives of British Columbia in parliament, who have the ear of the government, were not sufficiently alive to their duty to their constituents to secure for them at least an opportunity of competing for this trade. While we must properly call upon the minister of militia for an explanation of his extraordinary conduct, we have a much better right to call upon our own representatives to explain why they have been so grossly negligent of their duty. They may say that they did not know that these things were going to be done, but such an excuse is worse than none at all. It was their business to know that such things were going to be done and to protect the rights of their constituents in the premises. Reasons have been given to the Colonist why certain members of parliament returned home. It is not now necessary to discuss the sufficiency of these reasons in any individual case, but the astounding fact remains that at the time when the railway policy of the Dominion in respect to the province was under consideration, and the giving out of large contracts for transportation and supplies was debated, there was only one representative of British Columbia in the house of commons. The truth is that the provincial delegation to Ottawa possesses little or no influence. It is divided in politics, which is of itself not a bad thing, but the division goes even further, for it prevents co-operation when the interests of the province are at stake, which is an outrageous thing. It is time for a change in this respect.

The conclusion from the above statement of facts and also from other matters, which neither time nor space will permit a full discussion of at present, is that the time has come for a radical change in British Columbia. Hitherto our representation in parliament has been little more than an appanage of one or the other of the political parties and therefore, its numerical strength being small, its influence has been of little account. In provincial politics the effort of the opposition has been directed to discrediting the government and thus to weaken its influence at home and abroad. The time has come when we should lay aside all considerations excepting those tending to advance the interests of our province. What we need is the organization of the British Columbia party. A vacancy has occurred, or will shortly occur, in the Vancouver representation to parliament owing to the resignation of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes. His place should be taken by a man pledged to fight the battles of British Columbia wholly independent of party. He should go to Ottawa with but one instruction from his constituents, namely, to do battle for the rights of this province. In the forthcoming provincial elections the people have an opportunity of accomplishing much in the same direction. The present government stands pledged to provincial development. It has given an earnest of its intentions in this regard. It purposes to advance along the same lines in the future. It is confronted with a movement which seeks to place at the head of affairs a professional politician from Manitoba, whose whole record shows that if he is entrusted with power he will use it for personal aggrandizement and in order to enhance his influence with the party now in power at Ottawa. The province will be sacrificed that Joseph Martin may become powerful. Against such a movement as this it is time for the people of British Columbia to enter their most solemn protest, and the way for them to do this is to rally around the representative of British Columbia interests. To-day Hon. J. H. Turner stands before Canada as the representative of the progress and development of this province. His standard is the nucleus and rallying point of a British Columbia party. Whether we are Liberals or whether we are Conservatives, there is one thing that we all ought to be—namely, British Columbians. We have in this province a heritage of priceless value. It can be developed only by the co-operation of the provincial and federal parliaments. This co-operation can be secured by our presenting a united front to Ottawa and by our demanding, not as Conservatives nor as Liberals, but as British Columbians, that justice shall be done. Therefore we say that the verdict of the electors of this province next month should be for J. H. Turner and fair play to British Columbia.

THE CONVENTION.

A convention will be held to-morrow for the nomination of candidates to represent Victoria city in the next legislature. Doubtless it will be largely attended and be harmonious. The friends of the government feel much gratified over over the outlook in Victoria and there is scarcely room for doubt as to their success. Nevertheless it is desirable that capable and trustworthy men should be chosen as standard-bearers. That the Hon. Mr. Turner will be one of the number goes without saying. Mr. Helmcken will very likely receive nomination. He has been an industrious member, is popular and has made a good representative. Seeing that he is willing to accept nomination if offered to him, we suppose it may be taken for granted that he will be one of the candidates named. Mr. Rithet has felt compelled by his large busines interests to withdraw from public life. He was a very valuable member, and it is a matter for regret that so capable a business man and a gentleman with such a complete knowledge of affairs has not found it convenient to place his services at the disposal of the people for another term. It is understood also that Mr. Braden does not desire nomination. He made a very good record in the house, was in all respects a satisfactory representative. He was watchful of the interests of his constituency and firm and independent in the advocacy of such principles as seemed most to commend themselves to him.

The names of a number of gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the nomination, any one of whom would fill the position of representative satisfactorily and could readily be elected. It is somewhat singular that in Victoria at the present time there are very few aspirants for political honors, either on the side of the government or that of the opposition. The reason of this doubtless is to be sought in the fact that Victoria people appreciate what a call the legislature makes upon a man's time and how greatly it interferes with his business. We are sure, however, that there will be no difficulty in securing a strong ticket to-morrow night. The disposition on the part of the friends of the government is not to press any candidate unduly upon the convention, so that the gentlemen upon whom the choice falls will undoubtedly be the selection of the whole of the party.

THE OPPOSITION CAMPAIGN.

The weeks pass by and the parrot-like cry of the opposition remains the same. There never was in all the provinces of Canada a party seeking for an expression of confidence on the part of the voters, which made so miserable a showing as the local opposition in this province. With the elections only a few weeks off, they have yet to formulate a single affirmative proposition. They are contenting themselves with repeating flat, stale and unprofitable insinuations which have formed their sole stock-in-trade for four years. When Mr. Joseph Martin, late of Winnipeg, entered the arena first as a possible government supporter, next as an independent, next as an independent oppositionist, and next as a straight oppositionist, many people expected that something new would be introduced into our politics. They were right in one respect, wrong in another. The new thing introduced was a display of political gymnastics on the part of Mr. Martin, which are quite without parallel. In the short space of a week or two he boxed the whole political compass. When you tried to put your finger on him where he was, he ~~wasn't there~~. You went to sleep at night convinced that Mr. Martin was an independent supporter of the government. You awoke the next morning to find him something else. You thought you had pinned him at last, but found he had evaded you like a drop of quicksilver. Finally, he fell into the arms of Mr. F. L. Carter-Cotton, who welcomed him like a long lost brother, although a few days before he regarded him as the incarnation of political iniquity. This sort of thing was new in British Columbia, but it was all the troduced into the campaign. He has not novelty which Mr. Martin has yet insuggested a new political thought, a new principle, or a new line of policy. As for the other gentlemen who formulate the opposition campaign, the people have long ago ceased to expect anything from them excepting a reiteration of exploded charges and a retailing of worn out scandals, which even they themselves have so little faith in that they have not dared to invite discussion of them on the floors of the house. Yet they expect the people of British Columbia to respond favorably to their appeal for an expression of confidence in their ability to carry on the affairs of this province.

It is proper to analyze at some length the composition of the opposition party which is seeking indorsement from the electors, and in the references which follow to the several gentlemen now before the public, we wish to be understood as speaking simply of them in their public capacity and in no sense whatever to be referring to their private relations. Mr. Martin has already been spoken of. We find next on the list Mr. Cotton, a gentleman whose fitness for position in the government of the province has certainly not been demonstrated during the four years that he has occupied a seat in the legislature. That he possesses ability of a certain kind, the Colonist has never denied, but it is not of that quality which British Columbia needs in the men who control its affairs at this crisis. He is obstructive, pessimistic and untrustworthy. His presence in the government would not inspire confidence either at home or abroad. Mr. Semlin is conceded by his own party to be unfitted for leadership. He has been a long time in the legislature, but we think we are doing him no injustice in saying that he has yet to make his first record as the promoter of useful policies or legislation. With some qualities that are advantageous in a public man and with a record that is perfectly consistent, Mr. Semlin has not exhibited those characteristics which lead even his closest political friends to regard him as equal to the emergency with which the province is now confronted. The somewhat cavalier and wholly unfeeling manner with which he has been substantially deposed from his position as leader, in which he felt so much pride, entitles him to a certain amount of sympathy from the public, but furnishes no reason why he should be re-elected to the legislature or be selected at some future date to fill a cabinet position under Messrs. Martin and Cotton. Mr. Sword has a faithful and consistent record as a public man for objecting to everything, cavilling at everything, opposing everything. With more than ordinary ability in his own peculiar line—viz., verbal criticism—he is utterly out of touch with the progressive spirit of British Columbia and his presence in a cabinet at this time would be an anachronism. These four gentlemen may be regarded as the leading spirits of the opposition, and we ask the voters of British Columbia if there is anything in their public record that should lead a province, which stands on the verge of a period of great development, to turn to them as leaders of its destinies. They are an ill-assorted combination at best. If there lurks in the inner recesses of their minds some faint appreciation of the necessities of the province and of what it may become under an enlightened policy, they have succeeded in keeping it most profoundly secret. Seeing that the opposition have no fixed principle, no definite policy, no satisfactory aim on any conceivable subject which can be taken up and discussed and upon which the voters can pronounce a verdict, they must be tried upon their personal fitness for official position and for the leadership of a growing province. Judged from this standpoint, they will certainly, when weighed in the balance, be found wanting.

THE LOWER FRASER.

A great deal of interest centres in the election campaign on the lower Fraser, and it will be a surprise if when the votes are counted the political complexion of the its delegation to the legislature will be materially altered. In the last house we had Chilliwack represented by Mr. Vedder, who succeeded Mr. Kitchen who regretted death occurred during the session of 1897. In Dewdney we had Mr. Sword; in New Westminster, Mr. Kennedy; in Richmond, Mr. Kidd; in the Delta, Mr. Forster. All these gentlemen were members of the opposition. It may be interesting to give a statement of the votes which they severally received when elected. In Chilliwack in 1894 Mr. Kitchen was opposed by Mr. Cawley. There were 801 votes in the riding, of which Mr. Kitchen received 325 and Mr. Cawley 303. When the bye-election took place to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Kitchen's death, Mr. Vedder was elected by a small majority. Chilliwack may therfore be regarded as a very close constituency. In Dewdney Mr. Sword and Dr. Lefebvre were the candidates. There are 795 votes in this constituency, of which Mr. Sword received 327 and his opponent 224. In New Westminster, Mr. Kennedy was opposed by Mr. Curtis. There are 1,409 votes here, of which Mr. Kennedy receied 594 and Mr. Curtis 574. This constituency would seem therefore to have been a close one. In Richmond the candidates were Mr. Kidd and Mr. Douglas. There are 951 votes and Mr. Kidd received 368 to his opponent's 290. In the Delta, Messrs. Forster and Punch contested for legislative honors. Out of 1,130 votes the former received 545; the latter 318. It would seem from these figures as though there was more than a good fighting chance for the government in some of the ridings and at least that in the others. The campaign opens very satisfactorily. The people of Chilliwack, without respect to party, seem to be desirous of having Mr. Turner represent them and a petition to that effect has been sent to that gentleman. If he accepts, there is very little doubt about his triumphant return. In Dewdney Mr. Sword is opposed by Mr. McBride, a talented young lawyer from New Westminster, whose chances for success are thought to be very good. He modestly says himself that it is quite a piece of work to undertake to defeat an old pioneer like Mr. Sword, but the outlook now is that he will succeed in doing so. There will be a keen fight in New Westminster where Mr. Kennedy has retired and Mr. J. C. Brown is to be the opposition candidate in his place. He is opposed by Mr. Henderson, who is very popular, a good campaigner and an able man. We feel confident that New Westminster representation will be found supporting Mr. Turner in the next house. In Richmond Mr. Kidd is opposed by Mr. McQueen, of Vancouver, a capable speaker and a man of excellent address, whose chances of success are said to be first-class. Mr. Forster's constituents in the Delta were not very pleased with his legislative record and thought at one time of selecting someone else in his place. He is, however, re-nominated and he will be opposed in the government interest by W. H. Benson, a strong and popular candidate.

In view of the closeness of nearly all the constituencies on the lower Fraser, and the large number of votes which were not polled at the last election, in view also of the character of the candidates which the government is putting into the field and also of the far-reaching and liberal policy toward the farming interests which the government has purchased, we look forward very hopefully to the outcome of the elections in this interesting and important part of the province. The lower Fraser has been in the cold shades of opposition long enough and the best advices forthcoming from these ridings are that the people are fast coming to that opinion.

According to the London Times the opinion of the best parliamentarians is that it is a mistake to adjourn parliament on account of the death of a member. The cases in which there has been an adjournment are very few in number.

If the Record is correct, there are at present only eleven candidates in the Rossland riding. There are several more people on the voters' list.

The News-Advertiser referred on Sunday to "the people who knew not Joseph." Heaps of people don't know him. Mr. Cotton will find that he is among the number. If Joseph and he succeed, Joseph will let him down with a dull thud.

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