

C.P.R. VICE-PRESIDENT

Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy and Party Spend a Day in Victoria on Their Annual Tour.

Railway Construction in the Kootenays in Which the Big Company is Interested.

Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, accompanied by Mr. W. Whyte, superintendent of the company's Western division; Mr. George McL. Brown, executive agent for British Columbia, and Mr. John Crocker, of Chicago, arrived from Vancouver on Sunday evening, returning this morning.

It will be remembered that sea otter were seen in limited numbers off Cape Mudge and Haida's Bay, when old tribal animosities over the right to hunt them came within an ace of precipitating a conflict between the two nations.

There is some other work in contemplation in Kootenay," said Mr. Shaughnessy, "only, however, in the short branch lines, to give the mines better transportation facilities, and improvement in the lines for operation.

THE SKAGIT CHIEF.

Particulars of the Accident With Which She Met in the Big Canyon.

Captain W. E. Holmes, first officer of the steamer Victoria, in writing of that steamer's trip up the Skagit, states that upon arrival at the Big Canyon they found the steamers Strathcona, Hamilton and Vancouver up at the head of the little bay, waiting for the water to drop before attempting to go through.

On the other hand, it has wood, water and game in abundance, three factors of the greatest importance to the miner with his claims.

SEA OTTER RETURNS.

They Revisit the West Coast of This Island—Indian Excitement In Consequence.

One thousand dollars a day is pretty good wages even for a West Coast Siwash. And yet one fortunate member of the Nootka tribe earned even more than this during last week.

The schooner Pioneer which has been lying in Kyquot harbor for some time past, had been procured a crew of Nootka for her Behring sea expedition, but so much more prominent do they find the sea otter hunting that they have now refused to sign articles, and the captain of the schooner is in a quandary.

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THE ALTON GIVEN UP.

Little Craft From Cook's Inlet Swells the Roll of Northern Disasters.

The latest victim of the northern seas, unless a direct interposition of Providence has saved her from destruction, is the well known S4-ton schooner Alton of Tacoma, sailing from Cook's inlet for her home port on May 26th last.

This unwelcome news is brought by Capt. Pierson of the San Francisco schooner Rattler, who is so firmly convinced that the Alton no longer floats with all on board.

There is, in Capt. Pierson's opinion, not one chance in a hundred that Westerners will be able to recover the Alton in number, survived the gale of the 27th.

On the beach at the point in question, probably two score of men were working with old fashioned rockers when the Rattler sailed, taking from \$4 to \$20 a day for three days past.

Mr. Cassidy—It seems to me whether it is the individual or the character, or not, the facts set up in the plea are immaterial to this issue we have to try.

Mr. Martin—There are some documents here I would like to have admitted to your lordship as a double-barrelled application and asks at this stage for a postponement of the trial of this matter.

Mr. Cassidy—When I make a statement of that kind, of course it may be said, in one way, to be rash, because my words are the press of the country.

NICHOL TRIAL PUT OFF

The Libel Case Postponed Till Next Assize by Action of the Defence.

Commission Granted on Mr. Martin's Application to Examine Witnesses in England.

The Nichol libel case, which it was expected would have continued yesterday, has been postponed for several months by the motion of the defence.

When Mr. Justice McColl took his seat on the bench Mr. Archer Martin for the defence put in a second plea of justification on behalf of Mr. Nichol for the publication of the alleged libel.

Mr. Cassidy—There is one word I wish to say, Messrs. Turner and Pooley are both here in the court. I will put them into the box for my learned friend to ask many questions as he likes about the matter.

Mr. Cassidy—You have no right to make an offer, Mr. Turner, unless you can show that you have the right to make it.

Mr. Cassidy—If I might say a word in a letter from Weller Bros, calling attention to bad sidewalks on Broughton street, and the cemetery committee will report on a request to allow the completion of an iron railing on a lot in the cemetery, the present by-law only allowing the erection of galvanized iron railings.

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Nice Words Said About Alderman McCandless When His Resignation Is Read.

The By-Law Forbids Giving More Than One Month's Delay for Sewer Connecting.

The resignation by Ald. McCandless as representative of North ward was received at last night's city council meeting with regret and some nice things were said about him by the colleagues he was leaving.

Mayor Redfern said that Ald. McCandless's withdrawal was a loss to the city at large as he was one of the ablest men who ever sat around the board.

Ald. McGregor supposed there was nothing to do but move the resignation be accepted. He did so with regret as Ald. McCandless was one of the best who ever sat around the board and he only hoped the place would be filled by as good a man.

Ald. Williams seconded the motion, which was carried. On motion of Ald. Humphrey it was decided that the nomination for alderman to fill the vacancy in North ward be held at the city hall on Tuesday, June 21, and if an election was necessary the poll be taken at the city market building on Monday, June 24.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.

WILL THERE BE PEACE?

The outlook is favorable to the early cessation of hostilities between the United States and Spain. This idea must influence the governments of both countries otherwise it would be difficult to account for the apparently pointless manner in which operations are being conducted on both sides.

As for the United States, if the war should end now it would have proved no more destructive to life and to the property of the United States than many frontier Indian campaigns. Indeed, the actual loss of life, so far as it is known to have occurred in battle, does not equal what has taken place on more than one occasion in the quelling of domestic riots.

It is certainly very undesirable from an international point of view that the war should be allowed to continue much longer, for it would be even now difficult enough to settle the questions that would arise if negotiations for peace are held.

THE BROADENING OF CANADA.

The other day Premier Greenway of Manitoba spoke of the desirability of colonizing portions of Canada lying four or five hundred miles north of the international boundary and in the longitude of Manitoba.

able collection of commonwealths to be found anywhere in the world. It has an advantage over the corresponding portions of the United States in the fact that it is of lower altitude, which, as we know, is equivalent to a difference in latitude, that is to say, the reduction in the elevation of the land surface above the sea level is equivalent to a more southerly latitude for a more elevated region.

Perhaps the principal new idea which the people of the Dominion have lately become familiar with is that expressed in the caption of this article, viz., that Canada is not simply a narrow strip of habitable land lying upon the borders of a great nation to the south, but a broad region of continental vastness.

THE ATTACK ON MR. MARTIN.

If the Times thinks it desirable in the public interest that correspondence of a private nature by public men in regard to real estate transactions shall be made the subject of public discussion it might with advantage take the public into its confidence sufficiently to relate what it knows of the steps employed to qualify its manager for the position of senator and of the overtures made to certain people in that connection.

The facts of the case were as follows: Father La Jeune, who was in charge of a portion of Mr. Martin's ranch for the use of the Indians, and asked Mr. Martin to sell it to the government. Mr. Martin appears to have been willing to do so, and on being informed that Mr. Wood would be asked to report upon the property, wrote to him for a favorable report as possible and stated that he would esteem anything of the kind a personal favor.

The Colonist is in receipt of a letter from a gentleman, who was at Mr. Martin's ranch two months after the letters were written and discussed the whole matter with him. Mr. Martin then explained that at Father La Jeune's request he had consented to sell a part

of the property to the government, so that the Indians might have a supply of their own. The value of this statement consists in the fact that it shows the real nature of the proposed sale and removes from the transaction any suspicion of impropriety.

MAN'S PRIMEVAL HOME.

The Old Testament scriptures are of undoubted antiquity, some portions of them being of course older than others. Accepting for the sake of the argument that the more ancient books of the Old Testament were compiled by Ezra about 450 years B. C. from the remnants of partially destroyed records and from the traditions preserved by the Hebrew race, we are still compelled to admit the origin of the work to be assignable to a very remote origin.

It is brought to a close by a great catastrophe, overwhelming in its character, a common ruin, the survivors being few. If this story as narrated in Genesis stood alone, it would be entitled to much consideration, because it would seem hardly probable that such a tradition would be preserved for many centuries by the Hebrew race without there being some foundation for it. But it does not stand alone.

The Roseland oppositionists have nominated James Martin. The Vancouver members of the same combination have nominated Mr. Joseph Martin. Kamloops will have Mr. G. B. Martin in the field on the government side.

The Colonist regrets that Alderman McCandless has felt called upon to resign his seat in the council, not especially because he has been led to take this action by the extreme apathy shown by the citizens in regard to civic matters.

BIGGEST CHECK EVER PAID.

A recent Saturday will be looked upon as a red-letter day in the making of the world's financial history, and the Bank of England was a fitting place for such a transaction. Of course the Great Bank did not possess so much, did not count for so much politically as they did later, but their later acquisitions were the result of the energy of a precedent period when they were doing their inimitable work in art.

The town of Trail will have a grand celebration on Dominion day. One celebration from June 15 to June 17; Way East, 10:30; Centre Star, 15; Iron Mask, 65; Monte Cristo, 65; total, 1195 tons, divided as follows: To Trail, 1195; to Nelson, 45 tons. The shipments since January 1, 1898, have been 35,031 tons; since January 1, 1897, 40,771 tons.

been more than sufficient to have completely annihilated every monument of human industry and skill which might have existed there before the ice came. For let it be understood, that of nothing is there any more certainty than that a period existed not so very long ago, as geological dates run, there was no ice anywhere in the world. The existence of vegetation corresponding to gigantic ferns, palm-trees and the grape in Greenland, the presence of an inconceivable number of remains of the largest animals of the eleventh species in the extremest north discovered by water, and of which we see relics constantly on the coast here in the shape of the ivory-tusks brought down from Alaska and Siberia, prove conclusively that at one period in the history of the earth there was abundance of vegetation, some of which at least was of a sub-tropical character, far within the limits of the Arctic circle.

Mr. J. P. Booth was in the city last night. He reports the prospects in North Victoria riding as very gratifying. So far he has been able to visit the islands only, but he is more than gratified with his reception. Mr. Patterson's chief objection is that the government did not build the V. V. & E. and enter into a fight with the C. P. R. Mr. Patterson seems to favor the government ownership of railways. He has a road that he would like to sell.

THE WIDE-EYED JAPS.

So the Japs are willing to join with us, England will give them an excuse by making the first move. The Japs have been willing to join with anything that promised excitement and activity ever since their victory over China. Since then they have been ingeniously self-confident, and have manifested a friendly willingness to fight anybody. A traveller in Japan, shortly after the war was struck by the sweet coolness of the island people, and it is demonstrable that this portion of the earth would have been within the polar regions. What we may not even guess at, because we know through long centuries glaciers have covered the land and ground into powder everything upon its surface.

The naive charm of Japanese art is combined with a certain fresh strength. It is not a soft art, but clear, sharp and most graceful line is often extraordinarily vigorous. Indeed, strength and grace frequently go together—so much so that in art it is hard to find a really graceful line that has not a great deal of power in it.

Mr. Joseph Martin says that the Colonist's statement that he was at one time disposed to support the present government must have come from Mr. Turner himself. It did not. Mr. Martin was known to many people, and it is perfectly idle for him to vociferate his denials.

ROSSLAND AND TRAIL.

Government Party Preparing to Nominate—Dominion Day Celebration—The Week's Shipments. Rossland, June 11.—The government party and those in the Rossland riding opposed to the candidature of James Martin have commenced to organize and doing their work very thoroughly. An independent supporter of the Turner government will be nominated on Tuesday, June 22, at a convention to be held at Rossland.

At Monday evening's meeting of the council the Mayor returned a report on consideration the resolution passed at the last meeting extending for six months the time in which the J. W. Williams estate shall comply and connect their property with the sewers.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The government supporters in Cowichan met in convention yesterday. There were forty-one delegates present, embracing many of the leading and most substantial people in the riding. Two names were submitted for nomination, namely, J. R. Robertson and George Haden. Both gentlemen expressed themselves as strongly in favor of the Hon. Mr. Turner, and his ministry and pledged their support. They agreed to abide by the choice of the convention.

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MR. GRAHAM TIRED.

The Opposition Member for East Yale Not Anxious to Run Again. (Verona News.) It has been apparent from the outset that the supporters of the opposition in East Yale have entered the contest in a very half-hearted spirit. The hearty enthusiasm with which the government supporters of this riding have flocked around the standard bearer of the party, has been in marked contrast to the dispirited actions of their opponents, who in this constituency and the wider fields of provincial politics their cause is unpopular, and to be candidly admitted, And now is "confusion worse confounded" within their ranks by the last blow which fell upon them when Mr. Graham last week declined to further sacrifice his personal interests for the good of his party, and refused to again enter the lists as an opposition candidate.

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THE LAN.

United States No Resist We At Guantanamo Secure Base Agal

Washington, June 11.—The particulars as to the amount are to be backed by the United States on the earth's guns and rifle stamped after the bay and came down to but she stayed around. Number the Spaniards by no Americans were for less within the still to be reduced difficult position fees say it can

The Marblehead two colliers have of the harbor for Thursday morning channel. A mile sending fifty she the left. The entrance were no defences harbor. No attempt until the Oregon's teryday morning, directly sent fort twenty from the They have been and departure by the hammocks and a tered about the esh bay was for the The little detach ment was for the they were recalled

Dr. Hans Meyer, the African explorer, will once more try to ascend the Killimanjaro this year, in order to decide whether its glaciers are old. The expedition will last about six weeks.

Admiral Sampson is a religious man. He is a member of the Episcopal church of the Covenant of Washington, and the Men's Society, which is a literary club connected with the church. He has always been a member of the church during the several years that he was stationed in Washington and took a deep deal of interest in philanthropic work.

Sir Henry Irving probably will be the recipient of the honorary degree of LL.D. at Cambridge next month, on the occasion of the delivery of the Rede Lecture.

THE PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Plans of Future Government of Islands Outlined at Washington. Chicago, June 10.—A special to the Tribune from Washington City says: From information which has just come to light it appears that the administration has determined to state its policy concerning the Philippines. It is the evident intention of this government to annex the islands. This policy has not been hastily decided upon, and was outlined before Admiral Dewey began the operations which were brought to so satisfactory a close three weeks ago. As a result a revised system of taxation is being formed and it is nearly completed now. A force of twelve clerks has been working upon the details sent by Consul Williams, and upon their work being complete the new system will be promulgated by the President to the proper authorities.

In brief, the proposed taxation is imposed entirely the present tax imposed upon household goods, beads of burden and native products, and to substitute reasonable property and poll-taxes similar to those enacted in this country. No poll tax will be levied upon women. Import duties on the Philippines will be lowered and almost cut in half. A number of native products will be admitted free of duty into the States with some regulations to protect home industries where affected.

It is also proposed to regulate the wage scale in the Philippines. Philippine labor is now rated at from 5 to 20 cents per day. A minimum scale of 30 cents will be enforced. By this means the revenue of the islands will be cut to about \$3,000,000. It is believed by economic experts that this new order of things will give new zest to commercial things in the islands and eventually put the tax revenues far above the \$20,000,000 now realized by Spain.

The government is now considering the appointment of official collectors of customs, who shall be dispatched to the islands to inaugurate the new system with one of the expeditions. It is believed that selection of such officials has already been made, but there is no definite information concerning their identity.

CROW'S NEST GRIEVANCES.

Chief Liberal Organ Advises the Government to Compensate Wronged Workmen. Toronto, June 11.—The Globe says: While it is certain that contractors, subcontractors and all others concerned in the Crow's Nest Pass scandal ought to compensate the men who were wronged, we do not think the men ought to be compelled to wait until they can recover from the offending parties. The credit of the country would be well served if they were well not to leave the men to fight for their rights with a powerful corporation and wealthy contractors. The government ought to use every engine at its command to compel redress. It might take a step further and compensate the victims itself and then try conclusions with those who have raised its liability and brought discredit on the country. Offenders should be made to understand they will have to fight to the end of the line, and the people of Canada if they try to evade justice.

CHINESE IN

Three Millions of United States On Cleveland, June 10.—Chinese physicians and a number of Chinese have conceived a novel assistance to the United States. A man has offered his services to aid in carrying out the evacuation of British troops from the Mackenzie river. This gives Canada a breadth of 11 degrees of latitude or approximately 750 miles. This is greater than the distance from the Mediterranean sea to the Baltic, that is, than the whole width of central continental Europe which contains so many millions of people and is the seat of so many wealthy and powerful nations. It is as great as the distance from the international boundary where it crosses the prairies to the northern part of Texas—a area which contains the most remark-

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.

AN ENEMY OF THE PROVINCE.

The Times, referring to the appeal made by the Colonist for an expression of opinion by the people of this province as to their rights against the Dominion insists that such a policy is an appeal to partisanship and adds: "In the best interests of the province we hope that it will utterly fail." The Colonist was of the opinion that if anything could be clear it was that the demand urged by it is of a non-partisan character. The Times evidently believes otherwise. When a year ago this paper devoted a very great deal of space to this question, it was accused by the Times of having stolen its thunder. On more than one occasion our evening contemporary insisted that the Colonist was simply presenting its arguments in different words. If it were true that the Times took such a position as it then claimed, it certainly had not done so since the advent of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to power and must have confined its efforts in that direction to the time when the Conservatives were in office. This being the case, its advocacy of provincial rights, if it ever did advocate them, when it was in opposition and its refusal to advocate them now when its friends are in power at Ottawa show that our contemporary regards matters of this kind as a fit subject for partisan discussion. The Colonist does not so hold and never did so hold. It urged the claims of British Columbia for fair play when the Conservatives were in power and it urges them now.

The Times is at a loss to know how the case of the province can be strengthened by a verdict of the people in favor of Hon. Mr. Turner and his government. This, we are bound to say, is a question that must be met by those who affirm that such a verdict will advance the cause of the province. The history of all popular movements in English speaking countries show the weight that is attached to an expression of public opinion at a general election. The practice is, indeed, to appeal to the people for an expression of their views, even although the subject matter may not be one with which the legislative body elected can specifically deal. There is no other way by which the people of a province can express themselves on the subject of the province. It is fitting that when an election is being held they should be asked to indicate by their votes how they feel upon any proposition directly affecting their interests. Such a proposition is the demand for fair play. There is no other way in which the people of British Columbia can show that they believe themselves not to be justly dealt with by the Dominion, no other way in which they can make an emphatic demand for better treatment than that afforded by a provincial election. In a Dominion election partisan questions will necessarily be forced to the front and the people will divide between Liberals and Conservatives, unless, indeed, a new party should be formed—which is quite improbable—to send an independent contingent to parliament. But to expect anything to be accomplished by an independent contingent of six representatives from British Columbia to the House of Commons would be simply ridiculous, unless indeed the division of parties should be very much closer than it usually is in a Canadian house. It is unreasonable to expect British Columbia to sink federal party lines out of sight in federal elections; and if it were not, it would be folly to expect anything to be achieved in the way of an expression of public opinion at a Dominion election on a question of fair play. Under these circumstances, there is no way in which the people can speak excepting at a provincial election. Mr. Turner, as part of the platform upon which he appeals to the people, advances this claim of fair play. The opposition has taken direct issue with him and, as has already been quoted, the Times expresses the hope that the movement will utterly fail. It is as clear as anything can be in politics that if the electors sustain Mr. Turner and send him back to the house with an increased majority, such a result will be regarded as a demand by the people of British Columbia for better treatment and that Mr. Turner will be in a position to go to Ottawa and urge the claims of the province with some reasonable prospect of success, whereas if he is defeated upon this issue it will be accepted at Ottawa as the verdict of the people of British Columbia that there is nothing in the claim made on behalf of the province. It is quite true that there was nothing left for the Times to do but to oppose this movement if it was to continue its fight for the opposition, but it is none the less an enemy of the province.

THE ALLEGED SOLID OPPOSITION.

We are told by the News-Advertiser that the opposition is solid. We think it means so very. It is the dearest combination that ever appealed to the electorate. It has neither leader nor policy. In Victoria it is endeavoring to whip all Liberals into line against the government. In Vancouver it is professedly non-partisan. In other sections of the province it is anything that its representatives think will catch votes. Upon one point only may it be said to be unanimous, viz., in the fact that it is an enemy of the province. "Against the government." We refuse to believe that the people of British Columbia will accept as controllers of their political destinies for the next four years a combination which has nothing in common excepting a desire to get office.

The News-Advertiser professes to have discovered in the Colonist proof that the government recognizes that it is not on a level with the opposition. Upon this

point we would like to be very positive. The government is certainly not on a level with the opposition. It would be a sorry day for the province if a government should ever get on a level with the opposition. If both parties in provincial politics should be policyless and leaderless it would be time for the electors to despair. But this was not just what the News-Advertiser meant. The impression it desired to convey was that the Colonist admitted that in certain of the mainland constituencies the government's chances were not as good as those of its opponents. The Colonist has in its references to the mainland constituencies confined itself to an expression of opinion as to the outlook in those from which it had definite information. For this reason it has said nothing of the outlook in Vancouver, nor in Cariboo, nor in Lillooet, nor any of the Kootenay constituencies—excepting Sloacan riding—nor any of the Yale constituencies, excepting the north riding. Until candidates have been named and the campaign has taken shape in all the mainland ridings it would be quite premature to express opinions as to the result of the elections, and if there is one thing more than another which this paper proposes not to do, it is to deceive its friends by trumped up stories of the prospects of the government in any constituency. To do so would be bad journalism and bad politics.

The mainland constituencies to which the Colonist has hitherto chiefly referred have been those on the lower Fraser where candidates of both parties have been in the field for some time and a great deal of canvassing has been done. To these constituencies the News-Advertiser refers as pocket boroughs, or constituencies in which the voters are few and scattered and believed by the government to be open to inducements. The voters of Dewdney, Chilliwack, New Westminster and the Delta will naturally resent the application of such a stigma to them by the Vancouver paper. Hitherto these constituencies have returned opposition members, and the language which the News-Advertiser has seen fit to apply to them can only be interpreted by supposing it to recognize the hopelessness of the cause of the opposition in that portion of the province.

THE NEW DISRAELI.

Mr. Cotton, M.P.P., seems impressed with the idea that the mantle of Disraeli has fallen upon him, and he undertakes in his newspaper to say what would be the opinion of that distinguished deceased statesman in regard to the local government. Speaking for Disraeli, Mr. Cotton says that he would describe it as a government of "blundering and plundering." It is told of Disraeli that he never heard him converse, to which a witty friend replied, "You have only to imagine a mask of brass talking his own words." The resemblance between Mr. Cotton and Disraeli is marked in respect to the brass. It is also marked so far as a monumental admiration of his own language goes, but most people will think that at this point the resemblance ceases. For example, Disraeli was not a coward. When he had anything to say, he said it in the presence of those who might be called upon to answer it. He never sat in his seat in parliament for three months with countless opportunities for making charges against a government and yet waited until the session was ended to accuse them in the columns of a newspaper of plundering, as Mr. Cotton has done. There is no record so far as anyone knows of Disraeli's having worked with an opposition during the day and endeavored to scheme with the government at night to defeat the opposition, as Mr. Cotton did during the session of 1897. There is no record of Mr. Disraeli's having had a pet railway scheme of his own to engineer through parliament and, when he failed, of having opposed every other railway scheme that could be suggested. There is no record of Disraeli's having been compelled to give a written pledge of loyalty to his supporters as Mr. Cotton has. The new Disraeli resembles the other only in brass and in a fondness for repeating his own language.

AFRAID TO FACE IT.

The defendant in the case of the Queen vs. Nichol has secured an adjournment of the libel case until the next session. The ground upon which the application is made is of such a nature that only one construction can be put upon it, namely that the people demand the adjournment for the political effect of a conviction before the election. They knew perfectly well that they would fail utterly in making out a defence, and in that event, they would be deterred from continuing the villainous attacks upon Mr. Turner and Pooley in which they are now indulging, because the slanders, if repeated after a jury had pronounced upon them and convicted the defendant, could no longer be expected to deceive any one.

The people of British Columbia will know how to value Disraeli's name worth the policy of slander which is being pursued by the irresponsible writers of the opposition press. An opportunity has been offered one of them to make good his case, and his counsel have bent their whole energy to discovering a means to avoid bringing the case to an issue. We grant freely that in an ordinary prosecution a defendant is justified in interposing anything that will prevent his conviction, but this is not an ordinary prosecution, because it is one wherein the defendant has boasted that he is not afraid of the public and that he is right. He had the chance and he has been forced by the men behind him to allow it to pass unimproved.

It is not to be supposed for an instant that the defendant, Nichol, cuts any figure in this matter. He is being used by a lot of political schemers as a gambit in a game of chess. What becomes of him, his reputation or anything else is of no moment to them. They would sacrifice him to-morrow if suit-

ed their purpose to do so. In the meantime he is employed to vilify decent people, and he certainly earns his money. Indeed no money could compensate a man for what he has been hired to do. He must by this time realize that he will work out for him in of a very low class. For example, he was put up to make an affidavit in regard to Mr. Bullen, foreman of the Grand Jury, which every member of that body declared without a shadow of foundation. The Colonist wishes to be distinctly understood as making no reference whatever to the defendant, Nichol, when it says that the course of the defence in this case has been an exhibition of cowardice that it would be hard to parallel.

MR. BODWELL, COUNSEL.

At the opposition meeting held on Saturday night, Mr. Bodwell in very strong language denounced the local government for having opposed the Corbin railway and given a subsidy to the Canadian road to the Boundary. Mr. Corbin, he said, was prepared to build the road for nothing, but the government prepared to give \$4,000 a mile to another road. This is quite true. The government believed that it was in the interest of British Columbia to subsidize a Canadian road to the Boundary rather than permit a foreign corporation construct a line to carry the trade of the country to Spokane and elsewhere in the United States. The very great majority of the people of British Columbia will heartily endorse the action of the government in this regard. We affirm that Mr. Bodwell cannot find a business man in Victoria who will hold that it would be better to have a foreign railway take the trade of the Boundary to a foreign city rather than the \$4,000 a mile to secure the building of a Canadian line to bring that trade to a Canadian city. It is quite intelligible how Mr. Bodwell should take the position he did when he was acting as counsel for Mr. Corbin, who no doubt a very handsome retainer, before the railway committee at Ottawa; but it passes comprehension how he can expect the views which he was then paid for upholding to be accepted by the people of Victoria. The voters of this city will hardly look to the attorney of Mr. D. C. Corbin, of Spokane, for advice on a matter affecting railway connection with Kootenay.

A very violent attack is made in some of the opposition papers against Hon. Mr. Pooley because he is solicitor for the Messrs. Dunsmuir, and one of the papers in support of the opposition, the Kamloops Sentinel, says that in any other country out of British Columbia the paid servant, that is, the retained counsel, of a large corporation would be disqualified from being a member of the government. We suppose that this is the part of the Sentinel and not a statement made in vitriol violation of the truth. The Colonist is not in a position to say whether any of the present federal ministers hold retainers from corporations. Probably they do not directly, but it is not by any means certain that the firms with which they are associated may not do so. If they do, there is nothing wrong in it. The Colonist speaks with definite and positive knowledge when it says it knows that more than one member of the present Dominion cabinet was in receipt of regular retainers from more than one large corporation, and that more than one member of the same cabinet is now connected with legal firms which carry on their business regularly and take retainers as other lawyers do. In Canada we have no leisure class with sufficient wealth to furnish men for public life, who can on entering it sever their connection with their private business. The vicissitudes of politics are too great to warrant them in so doing, and it is not only not wrong but highly proper and in every way commendable that our public men should retain their business connections after taking office. It makes them in a measure independent, because it leaves them with a means of livelihood for their own and in case they meet with political reverses. So far from British Columbia being the only province in which a member of the government may be a solicitor for a corporation, it is the only one in which objection is raised to such a state of affairs. If Mr. Pooley holds a permanent retainer from Messrs. Dunsmuir, he is in no different a position than he has been occupied by nearly every prominent lawyer who has ever entered Dominion politics or accepted a seat in any provincial cabinet.

The death of Sir Adolphe Chapleau removes one of the most striking and picturesque figures from the public life of Canada. He was a man of fine presence and great talent. He filled many public positions acceptably, and was popular among a large element of the people of Quebec. He was rather too uncertain a factor in political life to retain the confidence of his associates in any great degree; but he had many friends and his death will be much regretted.

The government candidate in the Northwest riding of Kootenay is Mr. W. White. In his card he states that he will visit all parts of the riding and asks those voters, who may be disposed to vote against him to reserve their judgment until he has had an opportunity of addressing them. The people of the riding will make a great mistake if they send Mr. Kellie back to the legislature. If it could ever be said of a public man that he had utterly lost standing, it can be said of Mr. Kellie; but as the Herald says, it is right for the electors of the riding to look behind Mr. Kellie and see what he represents. If elected Mr. Kellie will come to Victoria pledged to support Mr. J. Martin as premier of a new government. Are the people of Revelstoke prepared to have their representative occupy that position? What is there in

Mr. Martin's record in Manitoba which entitles him to the confidence and support of the people of British Columbia? He got that province into hot water and he would do the same by British Columbia if he had the chance.

Mr. W. C. Wells has issued a card to the electors of the North Riding of East Kootenay. His position may be a very accurately described as an independent, although he says he is an opposition candidate. He declares that he is not in "full alliance" with the opposition, and asks a "free indulgence" as to how he shall act towards that party in the future. He declares that he looks for a reconstruction after the general election and wants to be free to act as he likes in such an event. He does not approve of the last loan bill because he does not think it does full justice to the interior, although he says he regards the subsidizing of the Coast-Teslin road as a legitimate business transaction, but doubts the urgency of the matter for the southern part of the line. Mr. Wells says that if elected he will demand what fairly belongs to the interior.

The "Rossland Miner" does not regard Mr. James Martin, who has been nominated there in the opposition interests, as a strong candidate, but says that the opponent supporters have wisely decided that there is too much at stake to take any chances. Our contemporary is quite right in this. It is never well to underestimate the strength of one's opponents.

The "Province" seems to have arrived at the conclusion that the nomination of Messrs. Turner, McPhillips, Helms and Hall in this city is a proof that Mr. Turner is desirous of introducing party lines into the election contest. If the "Province" has a sane moment between now and the election we hope it will explain what it thinks it meant when it expressed such a view.

The mail arrangements to Glenora are as bad as they can be. Only two mails have been taken up the river since navigation opened. Complainants are many and the local postal authorities are powerless. This is a matter in which the postmaster-general should give the inspector a free hand. There should be a mail up the Stikine on the arrival of every steamer from the South at Wrangle.

Our correspondent "S" omitted to send his name with his letter, and as he speaks of proof of his statements being forthcoming if needed, he will see that it is essential that we should know who he is. Besides this it would be a departure from a salutary rule to print any letter without knowing who the responsible author is.

The Times continues to ask what Mr. Joseph Hunter meant. Mr. Hunter has already explained in the house that he did not mean to impute dishonorable intentions to any member of the government, as the Times now pretends he did.

The Revelstoke Herald sarcastically asks what good there would be in electing Mr. Kellie as a member of any party.

"The pot is ours" exclaims the Province. Soup pot, presumably.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

To the Editor: "Reader" in your Sunday issue cannot expect a reply from me, excepting a passing notice, for the following reasons:

- First—He hides his identity behind an assumed name. In the past I have not replied to those writings in that cowardly way.
- Second—His insinuations about the Delta N. W. & E. Ry., are untrue.
- Third—"Reader," in the last paragraph of his letter, admits having enlisted capital, but fails to say that he got the first payment from the agents of the C. P. R.
- Fourth—"Reader" placing his name and profession before the public will tell him what it will cost the citizens of Victoria for him to get his full payment from the agents of the C. P. R.

R. T. WILLIAMS.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

To the Editor: It is very amusing to contemplate the letter signed "New Zealander," which appeared in your contemporary (The Times) issue of the 11th inst., and were it not such a direct misrepresentation of fact, calculated to give a false impression, mislead people as to the condition of affairs in the southern colony one could afford to let it pass unnoticed. At the present juncture, however, when political discussion is rife and the people of British Columbia are confronted with an election which may do much to affect the destinies of this country, I should, in justice to a large section of the public who know different, and as a recent arrival from New Zealand, one who knows the country well, like to refute in toto the statements made by the Times correspondent. He trumps up the railways, one of the weakest points in the New Zealand government policy and makes assertions which are absolutely untrue and cannot be authenticated. I should like to show what that branch of advanced legislation as applied to government ownership of railways has done for New Zealand and people can then judge whether such a condition of things is so highly to be desired or not—whether, in other words, it would suit this country. To commence with, it is a notorious fact that not a single government line (main line) has been constructed since the country's maintenance cost. Moreover, that there is actually an annual loss on the working of the railways to the colony of over \$400,000. What pro quo does the public receive for this little sum? In contradiction to this we have the Wellington-Manawatu (one of the very few private lines) paying dividends whilst the service tendered to the public is in every way admittedly superior to that of the government. To say that New Zealanders are proud of their railway system and therefore satisfied with it, is to offer an insult to their sanity and common sense. The railways there are a perpetual source of public derision, but unfortunately they belong to the government and the people are proud of them, much as they would like to. The whole system is overmanned, probably more so than any other department of the incubus of the civil service—which is slowly but surely strangling the life of the colony. The narrow gauge is in vogue in New Zealand and the speed is 33 miles per hour alluded to by the Times' writer must dwell in his imagination and he must have been acquainting himself with the old precept "far off

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



TO THE TOILER!

How do you feel when your work is done? Is your back weak? Are you weary? Do your nerves tremble? Do you feel as if all your strength was gone—that you are not able to stand the work you used to? Does old age seem to be coming on, while you are still young in years? Does your back give out? Then get Dr. Sanden's Electric Belts.

It fills your system with Electricity, which is natural strength, and builds up you vitality so that you are as strong as ever in your life. Get it to-day, or send for the book, "Three Classes of Men," free, sealed, by mail.

DR. A. T. SANDON, 156 James St., Montreal, Quebec

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PRICE LISTS NOW READY

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CLOTHIERS and HATTERS, 97 and 99 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C.

fields look green." The average speed on the North Island lines is about 18 miles per hour, including stoppages, and the South Island about 23 miles per hour. The great difference made in the speed on the southern line is no doubt owing to the colder latitudes, which compel them to move along a little just to keep the circulation up. When did the penny fares that "New Zealander" talks about come in? He must allude to excursion rates. Surely I have travelled the lines considerably, but never succeeded in striking that "cut" in fares, the usual rate being 5 cents per mile first class. And we are to believe that it was on account of this reduction that the profits on the railways did not reach 5 per cent. Well! well! and so "New Zealander" ignores the fact that cheap traveling betrays travel and consequently an increased revenue, then indeed is one of the fundamental principles of railway economy dashed to the ground.

With regard to the beautiful altruistic sentiment (which according to the letter quoted) pervades a government's railway policy as opposed to private corporations, in the noble desire to open the land and benefit town and country, settlers without seeking to make profits—I retort rot and bunkum! There has been in New Zealand as much chicane as could reasonably be expected from any railway corporation. The service in New Zealand to-day is 25 years in advance of the service in any other country, and the people know and freely admit it, the rolling stock is quite inadequate and defective and the system of management is a fair exhibition of incapacity—characteristic of the colony. No, it is easily seen by the whole trend of "New Zealander's" letter that he is for class legislation opposed to capital. There are many demagogues and semi-socialists like him in the colony and it is on account of this so-called advanced legislation that New Zealand has aroused the scorn and disgust of the country's business men of the world, who have a genuine interest in the country's prosperity. But at last in New Zealand the downfall of this advanced

political party is apparent. The people now see by the actual withdrawing of many of the financial investing corporations that men who invest their money want some security for it and as capital is absolutely indispensable in the development of a new country, it must be encouraged and not harassed and openly opposed. Let the people of British Columbia make no mistake, but let them return men who are sincere and have a stake in the country, no political jobbers or men with pretty theories, which they wish to experiment upon, culled from product of a bold imagination like Bellamy's "Looking Backward." In this world the great factor of selfishness upsets the actions of us all to a greater or less extent, let us consequently not be caught with pretty sounding phrases and mere promises. This is a young country with vast resources, but the local people cannot develop them themselves, they require capital and if they are wise they will offer it every inducement to come and stay.

ANOTHER NEW ZEALANDER.

The Woman Who Had Just Moved. In—The first thing we want to do is to hear down those old certainties those people have left. Her Husband!—It seems you have no reverence for the shades of the departed. Cincinnati Enquirer.

"That clerk always comes to the store on holidays," said one member of the firm. "Yes," replied the man who had no generous impulses, "he is so much in the habit of loafing here that he doesn't feel comfortable anywhere else."—Washington Star.

On Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock the Board of Trade Building Association have their annual meeting.

Ask your grocer for Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best.

U. S. T. Landing Helpless Tents Str Breastw Annihilati Expecte

Camp of of Guantama by Associate ad, via, Kila After two n erican flag s the encampm Thus far the of the fight grave and the pelting almo have little e one time of troops is und Were it no the fleet the hilled by the whelming an Cuba. As it their positio forward un What first lo now grim res struck and re- plimented by of the hill. The spot is a ground while is heavy bund the camp is un practice on sharpshooters further than though their e thing they ai accurately est in fore the camp. About two rounds the ca ring and the makes sundz lards are dar and take a pot the bushes ab camp. Every yard cade and pick with death. Saturday night cided that an made on Sunda trenchments to of the camps, part of the ba for the attack. rain would com time after dark til daybreak the at times very On the Amer killed and four Sergeant Major marines, show Private Taum off the cliff and the injured, Pri cliff and succ leg; Private M left leg. Priv through the arm belong to camp shot through the. The first attr made at 8 o'clock by them was at. ing. During th attacked the es the night at the that the marie threw several sh attack, however small detachme without trouble, bleached struck a. The fight was Cuban co-operat afternoon when firing on a smz are that the distance from the gan firing witho leg right among were several m was injured. Lieut. Neville scout duty and he attacked a fight followed a driven off with light that Walli cliff. Fifteen oen lieutenant. During the att the ship in the pilot house despatch boat. injured on board. The night at a striking specta Mausers, the to bush encircling the camp. The machine guns d rapping over a screech of the the wind and driving in canis Spaniards was a screech of the the harbor. The Dolphin Spanish water the harbor. the water for t arrival of the f bardment of th is expected th

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A Quiet Day in Collapse I

New York, Jun tion in speculat await the fourth a series of best professional-ent an expectation might be renew dation on accou wheat deal. Th such a develop considerable con chies of a pol heavy offerings decline and pri the amount, les first hour. Late newed selling of financial fabric served to reava to the extent of People's gas an national sufferer the dry snail at ed at the lower sure of the movs of prices unsett and resulted in mon miles per hour rather sluggish range. This b was quite owe spite of the du

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

In none of the other Canadian provinces is there so much responsibility cast upon the attorney-general as in British Columbia, the reason being that in the older communities counties have been erected, and in some cases townships, in all of which there is a more or less complete legal establishment. In some of the provinces the whole charge of the administration of justice is cast upon the counties, and local prosecuting officers take charge of cases as they arise, the attorney-general only being referred to in cases of exceptional gravity. The policy of counties is also a matter for local control and in the majority of cases the government of the province has nothing whatever to do with it. We have in British Columbia an entirely different state of affairs, and all of these matters—and many others—come directly under the care of the attorney-general, who is not only the legal adviser of the government, the actual guardian of legislation, the real head of all public prosecutions, but the adviser of every government official in the country and a sort of super-chief of police. We saw the other day that in New Westminster a considerable complaint was made against the attorney-general's department because of an alleged unstatesman who was drowned upon the Fraser. In the older provinces a matter of this kind would scarcely come under the notice of the attorney-general, excepting indirectly. The position of chief law officer of the crown in this province is far from being a sinecure, and the friends of the Hon. D. M. Eberts have reason to feel gratified that during his tenure of office the wide and diverse responsibilities resting upon him have been so efficiently discharged. In the legislature Mr. Eberts has developed a valuable faculty for the supervision of legislation, his capacity in this respect being conceded by both sides of the house. As a local member, the voters of his constituency have abundant reason to know that he watches their interests carefully and secures them a full measure of justice. One of the most gratifying features of British Columbia, and one that elicits the greatest praise both at home and abroad, is the manner in which justice is administered. If there is one thing more than another about which the people of this province are justly proud, it is that if crime shows its head it will be struck by the strong arm of the law. They know that the various officers of the government will administer the laws impartially, and that the death of a fairly and inquisitly. This knowledge gives a sense of security to people who reside or come to do business in British Columbia; and while it would be unreasonable to claim the whole credit for it as due to the attorney-general, no one can deny that he is entitled to his share of the merit attaching to so satisfactory a condition of things. Mr. Eberts has preceded him in office a long line of capable attorneys-general, who by their ability and strong sense of what is right gained for the province a deservedly high name. With broader responsibilities than any of his predecessors, with greater demands upon his attention than they, with a great influx of new people—and consequently an increasing number of questions to be determined, Mr. Eberts has been able to maintain the high standard in the administration of his department which has characterized it in the past. We feel very confident of his re-election. The people of South Victoria are not likely to set aside a representative with a provincial record for efficiency and ability for the sake of an untried man, however estimable he may be personally.

THE OPPOSITION TICKET.

The opposition in Victoria has nominated three gentlemen as candidates—Messrs. Belyea, Gregory and Stewart. Their plan is to leave a place on their ticket for Mr. Beaven, whose card to the electors has been in the Colonist for several days past. Mr. Beaven in that card distinctly declares that he wishes to enter the legislature "free from entanglement with either political party as represented for the past few years in the legislature." The opposition expect of course, that those who vote for Mr. Beaven will not wish to plump him and will give their other three votes to the candidates selected last night. It is certainly a confession of great weakness on their part that they have not nominated four candidates. The course which they have taken may be characterized as a scheme for not letting the election go by default and at the same time preventing the forfeiture of their deposits. It would be curious to know the history of the negotiations which led to the nomination of the three gentlemen named. To most people it looks like a singularly weak ticket, and there is probably more than a suspicion that the candidates are not entirely in accord with each other. It is very well known that a number of opposition gentlemen had quite set their hearts upon the nomination; and while it is too much to expect them to become ardent supporters of the government during the campaign, we shall be much mistaken if they lose many nights' sleep devising ways and means to swell the vote of their successful rivals. Indeed, there is a well-defined rumor abroad that the nomination of one or more of the gentlemen selected was inspired by the idea that this was a good time to kill them off.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

The friends of the local government have every reason to feel encouraged at the news which comes from all parts of the province. The campaign of slander, misrepresentation and blue-ruin, in which the opposition have been indulging for the past year, has lost all the little force it ever possessed, and the voters are asking themselves why they should think of exchanging a tried and proved leader for one who is at best an unknown quantity. In the west riding of Yale, Mr. Semlin will find a stout opponent in Mr. MacKay. There is a curious difference between the campaign in the west riding of Yale and the north riding, it happened during Hon. G. B. Martin's absence from home that a Chinaman was employed on his place, but was discharged by Mr. Martin immediately on his return. For having had in his employ—without his knowledge—a Chinaman, Mr. Martin is being attacked as an enemy of white labor. Dawk in the west riding, Mr. Semlin has carried on his ranch for years with Chinese labor, but we have not observed that any canvasser is being made against him on that account. Our advice is that Mr. MacKay's chances for success are very good.

In the east riding of Yale, Mr. Price Ellison will contest the constituency in the government interest against Mr. Donald Graham. We are very sorry to know that the last named gentleman has been ill for some time, and pleased to hear that he has quite recovered. While unable to agree with Mr. Graham in his views on local politics, and while regarding him as rather a drawback than an aid to his constituency, the Colonist, in common with all persons who come in contact with Mr. Graham, entertains the most kindly feelings towards him. Our advice is that Mr. Ellison's candidature is being splendidly received throughout the riding. He is very closely identified with the interests of the community and has a wide and influential circle of friends. He is progressive in his views and will make an excellent representative. We are, therefore, not at all surprised to hear that he is making a very successful canvass and that the probabilities are all favorable to his election.

In the north riding of Yale, Hon. G. B. Martin is receiving a very hearty welcome from his old friends who have very little doubt about returning him at the polls with a very handsome majority over Mr. Deane who has been working very hard for the last six months to secure his election, but appears to have produced only a superficial impression. No one seems to entertain any doubt about the election of Mr. A. W. Smith in West Lillooet, and there ought to be no doubt about it for Mr. Smith is one of the most valuable members of the house. He has excellent business ideas, is progressive in his views, and his contributions to the discussion of measures of value to the people of the province. Mr. Smith is generally well liked by the voters of his constituency, and it is not surprising that he is occupying his seat on the floor of the house. In East Lillooet, Mr. D. A. Stoddart, who represented the constituency in the late house, is opposed by Mr. J. D. Prentice, who was his opponent in 1894. It was a pretty close constituency then. In fact, Mr. Prentice got one vote more than Mr. McGregor and occupied his seat during the first session of the last house, when the election was voided and a new one held at which Mr. Stoddart was returned. With the recommendation of three sessions of useful work in the legislature, and with the influence acquired during that time, and as the supporter of an administration, whose progressive and spirited policy will commend itself to the people of Lillooet, Mr. Stoddart ought to have no difficulty in securing his re-election and we are advised that he will not. The people of Lillooet have very little sympathy with the opposition, especially since that party would have deprived them of one of their representatives if they had been able to do so.

In Cariboo, Messrs. Rogers and Hunter seem quite sure of election. They are both government supporters and will be likely in the legislature to represent and advance the interests of the fine district to which they will give their services. We have yet to hear any member of the opposition claim that Cariboo is not solid for the government. Formal nominations have not yet been made for Cassiar, but it seems quite unlikely that any opposition candidates will be in the field in that district. Advice from Kootenay grow more favorable to the government every day. It need surprise no one if the four all-Kootenay ridings and the Rossland riding return representatives pledged to support the government. In some of the ridings—possibly in all of them—there will be a lively contest, but we see no reason to doubt our success in any one of them. Kootenay is not going to rank itself with the disgruntled, disorganized, leaderless and policyless combination known as the opposition. The opinion expressed above as to the outlook in that part of the province is based upon a careful reading of the newspapers on both sides of politics, and from private advice received. It is the deliberate judgment of the Colonist that at present the government has an excellent prospect of carrying every constituency there, and we are much impressed with the good likely to result from the visit to be paid by the Premier to that part of the province in the course of a few days. There is nothing especially new from the lower Fraser or from Richmond, but such news as comes is of a very favorable character. From Vancouver there is only good news. The opposition ticket is said by those who are well informed to have fallen very flat. The people of the Terminal City are asking themselves

why Mr. Joseph Martin should be forced upon them by a lot of other political adventurers. They are beginning to wonder if it can be the public interests that have led to an alliance between such divergent elements as those represented by Mr. Cotton and Mr. Martin. We regard the outlook for the government in Vancouver, which has hitherto been a hot-bed of the opposition, as highly favorable. Good news comes from all parts of Vancouver Island, but it is hardly worth while to refer specifically to any of the constituencies because they have all been very recently mentioned in the Colonist and a general review of the conditions existing in them has been given. It is perhaps sufficient to say now that there is no reason to change in any respect the assurance mentioned in which the Colonist has recently been able to give concerning them. With the campaign now fairly open in every section of the province, it can be said with perfect truth that the chances of the government are as good as its best friends could desire. The vicissitudes of an election contest are proverbial and the most unexpected sorts of accidents happen, but we feel very confident that, if during the few weeks which will elapse between the present and polling day, the friends of the government relax no effort and put a straight-forward, manly campaign, they will be able on July 9th to score a signal victory for the Hon. Mr. Turner and fair play for British Columbia.

THE OPPOSITION RAILWAY POLICY.

Work has been begun and will be rapidly pushed forward on the railway line between Robson and Pentiction, which means the construction at an early day of a through railway from Victoria to Kootenay. The alternative for this position offered the province for this Canadian road, developing so valuable a part of Canadian territory, was a road from Spokane which would penetrate the province from the south and divert all its trade to that city. Those who are familiar with the history of Spokane during the last five years will bear testimony to the great advantages derived by that city from the mining development of southeastern British Columbia. From being a place which prosperity seemed to have deserted, it became one of the most thriving and business-like communities on the Pacific coast. The daily papers published there at no time hesitated to ascribe this change to mining development in this province, and they have been looking forward with the most pleasant anticipations to what would be enjoyed when the Spokane & Northern railway had tapped the rich boundary country and drawn its trade away to the south. In Spokane's great effort to grow rich at the expense of British Columbia—an effort of itself highly commendable—the Spokane people have had the co-operation of the opposition members of the local legislature and the opposition press of the province. On the bald proposition as to whether the trade of the B. C. district should be carried by an American or a Canadian road, Mr. Cotton and his newspaper took sides with the American interest, as also did the "Victoria Times;" and we saw the other night how the local opposition put up Mr. Bodwell, the regularly retained counsel of Mr. Corbin, to condemn the government for having deflected his client's plans. The people of Vancouver and of Victoria will scarcely lend their assistance to a political party which is the friend of every other party but their own, and at a critical period in the history of British Columbia was prepared to permit our enterprising neighbors to the south to enter our territory and capture our trade. If we may judge from the position which they took in the past, the opposition stand ready, in case they should by any misfortune control the next legislature, to work hand and glove with the aliens who are reaching out for trade that properly belongs to our own people. The policy of the Turner government has been to encourage the construction of a railway that would open British Columbia business for British Columbians, or at least for Canadians, and would develop the mining districts of the province from a base within the province. We believe it will receive the hearty endorsement of the people.

Mr. Perry mills has developed into a great admirer of Mr. Joseph Martin. Next to Mr. Perry Mills himself, Mr. Perry Mills regards Mr. Joseph Martin as a little the most noble-minded patriot in the world. Mr. Perry Mills is a man of too everlastingly fresh and glib for the people of Esquimalt are. He wants the people of the district to believe that Mr. Martin is surrendering \$15,000 a year in order that he may save British Columbia from the hands of Mr. Turner. Mr. Perry Mills must have supposed that he was addressing the marines, who are alleged, although why we do not know, to have an especially kindly ear for fair tales. Mr. Joseph Martin was quite ready to accept the chief justiceship, which is not worth more at the outside than \$200 a year, and permit the suffering province to languish in despair. Under these circumstances we may be permitted to doubt if he would throw up a big annual retainer through pure patriotism. We do not pretend to know Mr. Martin's relations with the Canadian Pacific, and are not very sure that they are any of our business; but we are more than doubtful if he has any connection with that company to resign.

The Times says it would be "tedious and profitless to attempt to traverse" the arguments of the Colonist in support of the position that the demand for fair play for British Columbia is not a partisan issue. Under these circumstances the Times shows good judgment in not attempting to make an answer. The truth of the matter is that the

Times cannot successfully assail the Colonist's position, which is impregnable. The appeal made by this paper is not directed against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberals any more than against Sir Charles Tupper and the Conservatives. It is simply a protest against a condition of things that has grown up through no one's fault, perhaps, but none the less one calling for the application of a remedy at the earliest possible moment.

With its usual charming taste the Times speaks of Mr. Beaven's "non-sensical and impossible attitude of independence." It has come to a pretty pass surely when a man of the long public experience of the Hon. Robert Beaven can be treated in this manner by a city newspaper. Mr. Beaven has occupied any number of positions in the gift of his fellow-citizens to make him a proper person to be spoken of at this day with scorn by untried men. Nonsensical as the Times may deem the position taken by Mr. Beaven, the chances are that he will poll more votes than the three opposition candidates combined.

"Methinks" Mr. Gregory "doth protest too much." His speech after he was nominated at the opposition convention appears to have been directed chiefly against Mr. Turner. As reported in the Times he seems to have discovered that the leader of the government is a person of the most dreadful characteristics. The amazement of most people will be that Mr. Gregory has been able to restrain his surcharged soul so long.

Mr. Dennis Harris told the Esquimalt voters that he proposed to put an export tax upon coal and abolish the mortgage tax. Mr. Harris ought to read up on constitutional law. He will find if he does that the province has no right to levy an impost upon commerce.

Mr. Perry Mills thinks that bank balances should be taxed and the money invested in mortgages be exempt. Both should be taxed, if the amount can be got at and the tax can be made to fall upon the right person.

The Corbin trio are like nine-pins, put up to be knocked down. Mr. Corbin's counsel was too wise in his day and generation to accept a nomination for certain defeat.

The opposition propose, if they succeeded at the polls, to take one representative at least away from Esquimalt. The voters of that district will do well to remember this.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. D. M. Eberts last week made a partial tour of his constituency, South Victoria, and everywhere found a strong feeling in favor of the government, stronger even than previous to the last election, when despite the fact that there were two government candidates in the field, Mr. Eberts received a substantial majority. The attorney general will shortly commence a series of meetings throughout the district. The voters are generally well informed as to the government's policy. Irrespective of Mr. Eberts' report, on the feeling in his district, it is stated that the members of the district that he has gained strength during the last few years. South Victoria, like all other portions, having benefited by the wise policy of the Turner government. All that is necessary to prove this is a trip around the Saanich peninsula, where there has been a large increase in the acreage under cultivation.

Advices received from the Donald riding of Kootenay are to the effect that Mr. Neilson, the government candidate, is practically sure of election. He is recognized as a man who has the interests of the district and province at heart, and will receive support from all classes. Mr. Hatalack, who has been elected, has bright prospects of being elected.

The regular weekly meeting of the Victoria Political Organization will be held this evening at the rooms, corner of Fort and Broad streets. All supporters of the present administration are invited to attend.

A highly satisfactory working meeting of supporters of the government was held last night at their headquarters, corner of Broad and Fort streets. Besides transacting the business for which the meeting was called there were short addresses given by several gentlemen, and throughout the evening it was very apparent that in Victoria the government cause is bound to triumph at the polls. Mr. Gordon Hunter in the course of a few remarks took occasion to refer briefly to the charge made at Esquimalt last night that he had been turned traitor to his action in supporting at the Liberal convention at Westminster the running of provincial politics. The speaker stated that that time he had been under the idea that the government party had intended to divide in this way and so though unwillingly he had decided if this was the case that he must most unwillingly throw in his lot with the Liberal side. However, when Hon. Mr. Turner had contradicted this idea by plainly stating that he was opposed to bringing federal lines into provincial politics, Mr. Hunter was only too pleased to see that the premier took the same view as he did and so he was only too willing to recede from the position he had taken at Westminster. There was no greater cause to have all politics run on federal lines, for it would be a misfortune if Conservatives and Liberals were divorced from joining together in a common cause in provincial politics. The speaker stated that the government party had intended to divide in this way and so though unwillingly he had decided if this was the case that he must most unwillingly throw in his lot with the Liberal side. However, when Hon. 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