

FIGHTING IN SANTIAGO.

United States and Spanish Land Forces Have Met in Fierce Battle.

Madrid Acknowledges That the Spaniards Had to Retire to the Mountains.

Madrid, June 23.—(4:30 p.m.)—Cable despatches here from Admiral Cervera say the crews of the Spanish ships at Santiago de Cuba have joined the land forces in order to take part in the defense of the city.

A despatch from the governor of Santiago de Cuba says: "The attack on Sibuyan (Sabana) and Daiquiri continued until nightfall. The enemy was repulsed on the left at Daiquiri, where the Spaniards were obliged to retire in consequence of a daring movement upon the part of the enemy. The Spanish forces retired in good order into the mountains, Sibuyan and Berraco were destroyed by the American shells."

Madrid, June 23.—The minister of war, Gen. Corera, it is announced, has received an official despatch from Santiago announcing "that the Americans first attack on Puenta Berraco has been repulsed after a hard fought and bloody engagement."

Washington, June 23.—Puenta Berraco is situated a short distance from Daiquiri, where the United States troops landed yesterday. It is nearer the coast and therefore more completely under the guns of the American fleet, from which it can be judged it is highly improbable that the army has been repulsed as announced in Madrid.

Washington, June 23.—Secretary Alger and General Miles were in conference in the secretary's office at four o'clock this morning. The first Madrid bulletin announcing that fighting had begun was shown to them. The secretary read it aloud with evident satisfaction and both of them expressed themselves gratified with this favorable report, coming as it did from the enemy.

Secretary Alger said that no word had been received up to that hour saying that the fighting was in progress. He had no doubt, however, that the fighting forces and had given a good account of themselves. He commented on Admiral Cervera's cable "that the fighting was critical" and that the Spaniards had been obliged to retire, in strong contrast with Madrid's cable of a Spanish victory.

General Miles said that the American troops would now push forward aggressively, driving in the Spanish and forcing them to the relief of his suggestion of apprehension or doubt either with Secretary Alger or General Miles as to what the outcome would be. They had made their plans and they were confident that General Shafter with his troops would be hammering at the gates of Santiago before long.

NEWFOUNDLAND TROUBLES. French Coast as Usual the Scene of Strife Between Fishermen.

St. John's, Nfld., June 23.—The situation between the French and British fishermen on the west coast of Newfoundland is growing critical. The settlers along the coast are combining to resist French fishing boats and are refusing to leave the fishing grounds unless forced by warships. Intense indignation has been created by the action of the British warship Pelican in confiscating lobster traps packed by Newfoundlanders.

The government will urge the delegation now in England to influence Lord Salisbury to view with a friendly eye these vexatious confiscations.

AMERICAN SEALERS, TOO. Since Canada Has Been Paid For Seizures They Too Will Press Their Claims.

Says the Oregonian: "Now that the United States government has paid the Canadians for the illegal seizure of the schooner 'Albatross' in sealing in Behring sea during the latter part of the '80s, American schooner-owners who were caught in the same trap have hopes that the wrong that was done them at the same time will be redressed. W. E. Warren of Astoria, who, with Captain James Tatton, owned the schooner 'Albatross,' states that all of the men who suffered at the time were feeling more confident of the success of their attempt to recover damages than at any time since the seizures were made. The payment by the American government to the Canadians of over \$400,000 damages, is a complete admission of the liability of the United States government for the seizures, and an admission that the seizures were illegal, consequently, the Americans naturally expect the same treatment that would have been accorded them if they had been sailing under the British flag."

CORNELL WON EASILY. Struck by a Canadian Her Crew Was Never Headed in the Great University Race.

New London, Conn., June 23.—Excepting for the matter of a few feet at the start Cornell was never headed in the big 'Varsity race to-day, coming over the line a good three and a half lengths ahead of Harvard. The course was rough and the time therefore somewhat slow. Cornell did the four miles in 23:48. Yale in 24:02 and Harvard in 24:25. A spurt by Yale at the 1 1/2 and another at the 2 1/2 cut down the lead of Cornell to some extent, but the last one was a fearful strain on the New Haven and Cornell men, the latter being dashed over the line at a rattling gait. F. A. Briggs, who rowed stroke for Cornell, is a Canadian, his home being in Waterbury, Vt. It is interesting to note that he has stroked the 'Varsity crew to victory.

CAMARA AFTER DEWEY

Despatch to Manila of Spanish Fleet Against Which Americans Could Not Stand.

Insurgents Surround the Walled City to Attack It When the Troops Arrive.

Palermo, June 23.—A despatch from the island of Pantellaria announces that Admiral Camara's Cadiz squadron passed there June 21 in the direction of Suez.

Palermo, June 23.—The Giornale de Sicilia publishes a despatch from the island of Pantellaria, southwest of Sicily, announcing that Admiral Camara's squadron, consisting of seven warships, including three torpedo boats and convoying five transports, passed there on Tuesday, June 21, going in the direction of Suez.

London, June 23.—The Manila railway company having offices in this city has received a cable message saying that though the Philippine insurgents have captured all but the inner city of Manila, they are respecting property and are refraining from looting. A London agent of the insurgents claims to have information that General Aguinaldo has made a compact with Admiral Dewey not to attack the walled city until the American troops arrive, when the Americans and insurgents will co-operate.

WIDE AWAKE MEETING

There was a rousing meeting last night in Fairall's hall, Victoria West, when the electors had a chance of hearing Messrs. Helmecken, Hall and McPhillips, three gentlemen who with the Premier have been chosen as candidates in the government interest at the coming provincial elections.

There was no talk about the electors being too busy tending their gardens to attend. That may be the case in an opposition meeting, but the people of Victoria West knew they would hear good speeches from the gentlemen representing the party of progress and prosperity, nor were they disappointed. The meeting was overwhelmingly favorable to the government candidates as the volume of applause showed.

Mr. S. Perry Mills had a seat on the platform under the chairman's eye; Hon. Mr. Beaven sat in the background and Mr. George Riley and Senator Templeman were present, no doubt to get pointers as to how a really bright political meeting is conducted. A feature of the evening was Mr. James Pilling singing of political parodies on "That's the Latest" and "Don't want to play in your yard," which made a splendid hit and brought roars of laughter and applause.

Mr. R. J. Russell, who was chosen as chairman, happily said that there was luck in his taking the chair, because when he was chairman at last election all four of the government's candidates were elected and he hoped and believed the same thing would happen this time. This brought a round of applause and the audience then settled down to hear the speakers.

Mr. Dallas Helmecken, who was first called upon, referred in his opening remarks to the fact that he was one of the government candidates which were elected by so handsome a majority at the last election. Incidentally in speaking on the subject of education he spoke of the success of British Columbia students at McGill University this season and was sure that all would join in felicitations at the excellent showing made by these young men.

Mr. Helmecken remarked that in 1894 he had outlined the line of policy that he would pursue in the legislature and no one could accuse him of swerving from the promises he made then; for he had endeavored in every way possible to forward good measures for British Columbia. There was some disposition on the opposition side to say that the government side was one in favor of monopolies, but he denied this assertion. He wanted people to understand that when he was at work in the legislature he was there solely for the purpose of looking after the interests of the province and not in the interests of any corporation. (Applause.)

After dealing briefly with several present day issues, he asked the electors what their attitude was to the wheel and enable all four government candidates to be the city's representatives in the next house. (Applause.)

Mr. Richard Hall took the platform amid prolonged applause. While new to politics as a speaker he wanted them to remember that if he was not a practised speaker it was not always the best talker that made the best representative and he hoped by the end of the campaign, when he thanked them for his election, that he would have become sufficiently practiced to do so. (Applause.) He considered that the policy of Hon. J. H. Turner's government should have the support of every elector who wanted to see the building up of the province. (Applause.) If elected he would give Hon. Mr. Turner his strongest support on the policy of progress. He would do what he could as Mr. Helmecken had promised, so to get the Indian reserve question settled and to see that Victoria got the benefit of the increased value that had come to the land by reason of the proximity of the city. He was in favor of the present free system of education. He was opposed to the mortgage tax, but he felt sure that when the tax was imposed the idea was that the leader should pay it and not the borrower. Unless it can be devised that the mortgages pay the tax he would urge for its repeal. With regard to the Chinese he was in favor of their right exclusion by raising the entrance tax. He favored giving British Columbia boys and girls preference in appointments to the civil service and wanted to see a mint established so that the gold which came from the Yukon and other mining districts should not have to go to San Francisco for treatment. He had joined in with the Turner government as he considered it best identified with the future of British Columbia. (Applause.) Mr. Turner was an

honest man and was actuated by a desire to do what was best for the province, and so long as the government followed that policy Mr. Hall would support them, though he was not a slavish follower of anyone. He trusted that the electors would give him their confidence and put the four government candidates at the head of the polls on election day. (Applause.)

Mr. McPhillips, like the preceding speakers, had a very hearty round of applause as he stepped on the platform. He at once took up some of the statements made at the opposition meeting at Victoria West and proceeded vigorously to demolish them. Coming to Mr. Belyea's remarks he said that that gentleman had touched a note of sectionalism in speaking of the railway policy and complaining that while it was intended to expend \$5,000,000 on railways on the mainland there was not any appropriation for the island. He pointed out that what was for the benefit of one part of the province benefited the whole. (Applause.) The opposition had complained that the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway was only being built from Mission, but Mr. McPhillips pointed out that the road was built from the coast the subsidy could not be earned. He was willing to pledge himself reasonably as to what he would do in the interest of the electors, but wished to go free and untrammelled to the house.

Mr. James Pilling, the campaign singer of the government side, was called upon next and caused any amount of fun at the expense of the opposition by a couple of clever songs full of political hits. It took splendidly with the audience.

The chairman said that in the absence of Hon. J. H. Turner he could call on no one to take the place of the gentleman in place for there was nobody who could. (Hear, hear and applause.) Mr. Turner had always been a man straight forward and unswerving in his views. The electors would give the Premier and the three other candidates their support at the election.

This concluded the speeches and after a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting adjourned after "God Save the Queen" was sung and tremendous cheers given for the government candidates. Mr. Archer Martin tried a counter call of support for the opposition, but it was brought so very feeble response that it was drowned in hisses.

VEETOES BY THE SENATE. Hugh John Macdonald Thinks Public Opinion Upheld Them on Recent Important Occasions.

Toronto, June 23.—(Special.)—Hugh John Macdonald is here. He said: "So far as I can judge public sentiment is against the abolition of the Senate. In the West the people unworriedly approved of the senate's action in connection with the Yukon bill and the Drummond County deal. I think its action in regard to the Manitoba school grant will be generally approved in the provinces when it is understood."

"Can you say anything as to your father's view on the senate?" "My father held that the second chamber was absolutely necessary to our system of government. I have heard him say a battle of Griffith's Magic Line would be unworkable without a second chamber of some kind."

Mr. Macdonald said he expected the legislative elections in Manitoba to take place some time in the latter part of next year. The present legislature legal dies in February, 1900.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL, MAKES A FAST MILE.

Sir Henri Joly's Liberal Enemies Kept in Check by the Governor General's Influence.

Another Member of the Commons About to Be Appointed to a Fat Office.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, June 23.—The report that Sir Henri Joly has resigned his portfolio is officially denied. In political circles, however, the belief prevails that the minister's enemies in the Liberal ranks are doing a battle of Griffith's Magic Line. Aberdeen has left Canada. The general belief is that the Governor-General's influence is keeping Sir Henri in the ministry.

Mr. Choquette, M.P., will get his reward in a few days. He is to be a Quebec Superior court judge. To-day's cabinet meeting E. R. Cameron was appointed registrar of the Supreme court. The forthcoming international conference was discussed but no announcement was made. The meeting is likely to be held in three minutes in a cart.

MR. TURNER AT NELSON. The Premier Has a Splendid Reception in Alleged Stronghold of Opposition.

Nelson, June 23.—(Special.)—The statement that this city is solid for the opposition was abundantly disproved by the reception accorded Premier Turner at the joint meeting to-night at which he and Mr. Cotton were the principal speakers. Not only was his analysis of provincial conditions and the outline of his policy listened to attentively, but punctuated with frequent and generous applause.

In his remarks on railway matters the Premier announced that although arrangements for the building of the Yukon road had been considerably delayed through the leaving of the terminus section for future consideration, while in the meanwhile the trail is being improved to relieve the congestion in that quarter and give employment to the large number of men camped along the route and eager to get into the Yukon gold fields.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION. Questions To Be Enquired Into by the Commissioners Appointed by the Government.

Yesterday's provincial Gazette contains the proclamation appointing Messrs. Thomas A. Sharpe, Gaylard H. Hadwen and E. E. Gosnell, commissioners to enquire in to matters affecting agriculture in the province, for the formation of the legislature. Mr. Sharpe is to be chairman, and Mr. Gosnell secretary of the commission. The matters to be enquired into are: (1) Agriculture in all its branches, including the social, industrial and financial welfare of all classes of persons engaged in agriculture; (2) The assessment, levying, and collection of taxes on property and income

under the Statutes, chapter 170 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, entitled "An Act to amend the provisions relating to the assessment, levying, and collection of taxes on property and income," including an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether any changes in the law in any means, direct or indirect, upon any person or class of persons not primarily liable for the payment thereof, and any means measures which may be possible for the prevention thereof; (3) The reclamation and the rendering better available for occupation and cultivation of the waste lands, and the improvement of the works of irrigation for the purpose of ascertaining whether any changes in the law in any means, direct or indirect, upon any person or class of persons not primarily liable for the payment thereof, and any means measures which may be possible for the prevention thereof; (4) The providing of cold storage plants for the purpose of preserving and rendering marketable the products of the province, the means of increasing the production of the interior, the classes of products, and the extent to which the establishment of cold storage plants is necessary for the purpose of agriculture; (5) The preservation of forests, the utilization of timber belts, re-forestation, and the diversification of tree-growing; (6) The reclamation, clearing, draining and rendering fit for the purpose of agriculture all timbered lands, swampy, and flooded lands, and lands subject to overflow; (7) The rendering more available for settlement and the measures necessary to be taken for procuring the settlement of the people as to the desirability of agricultural lands of the province; (8) The extent to which it is expedient to establish provincial experimental works or stations in connection with agriculture in British Columbia, and the class, location, and estimated cost of such works or stations; (9) The establishment of mutual credit associations under an act of the legislature intitled "An Act for the encouragement of Trade and Commerce by the Establishment of Mutual Credit Associations"; (10) The pasturing of cattle and sheep upon unoccupied Crown lands, the conservation and improvement of pasturage generally throughout the province, and the means and measures necessary or expedient in the public interest respecting these matters; and (11) All other matters directly or indirectly connected with any of the foregoing subjects, and necessary to be dealt with in order to render effective the objects, or any of them, for which this commission is created.

FRENCH COAST TROUBLES. British Warships May Interfere to Secure Observance of Newfoundland Treaty.

St. John's, Nfld., June 22.—Over two hundred sail of fishing vessels bound for Labrador are blockaded by ice floes in Green Bay, where the coast is reported filled with ice, large floes and bergs. Trouble is expected to occur on the west coast owing to the French fishing system bringing from France fish and other articles in sections which they are erecting at various points along the coast contrary to the provisions of the English and French. British warships will probably insist on their removal.

London, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Senator Sagasta informed the chamber of deputies to-day (Thursday) that Admiral Camara's squadron was on the way to the Philippines. He stated that the republican leader, in a bitter attack upon the government, declared that the monarchy was to blame for all that has happened, and he warned the chamber that he would suspend the cortes, justification would be afforded for the use of the other means. His speech caused a tempest and the sitting was adjourned."

London, June 24.—The Washington correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says Dr. Von Hollenben, the German ambassador to the United States, has arranged for the landing of German marines at Manila to protect the German consulate if necessary, with American permission.

Madrid, June 24.—A later despatch from Havana, signed by Admiral Manterola, confirms the earlier announcement and says: "The men aboard the battery at El Morro, and the other batteries defending Santiago bay from seven o'clock until eleven in the morning."

London, June 24.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail, reporting an interview with M. Charles de Freycinet, who has accepted the foreign affairs portfolio in the cabinet now being constructed by Paul Peyrol says: "M. de Freycinet informed me that his policy respecting the Hispano-American war would be identical with that of M. Poincaré; and he added that he would adopt every friendly means to secure an early peace."

Newport News, Va., June 23.—The auxiliary cruiser Yale with the Third Michigan regiment and one battalion of the 24th Michigan, sailed from Old Point this evening at six o'clock for Santiago. The troops to the number of 1,600 are accompanied by General Oudinot. The auxiliary cruiser Harvard will leave Old Point for Santiago Monday or Tuesday with another expedition. Besides having on board the Michigan troops and their equipment, the cruiser carried a great quantity of coal and tons of ammunition and supplies for Admiral Sampson's fleet. The vessel is expected to arrive at her destination not later than next Tuesday.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLLING. Vote of No Confidence in the Ministry the Result of Transvaal Lobbying.

Cape Town, June 23.—A motion of no confidence in the colonial government was brought in yesterday by W. H. Scheiner, the former attorney-general of Cape Town, and adopted by a vote of 41 to 36, whereupon the assembly immediately adjourned.

The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the debate, which in reality recurred an Afrikaander attack on Cecil Rhodes. Transvaal agents have been busy lobbying against the ministry.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES. Price of Flour Reduced—Ontario Crops Doing Well—Montreal Harbor Expenditure.

Fire yesterday did \$5,000 damage to the Point St. Charles saw mills at Peterboro, destroying the machinery and buildings.

Reports received from all parts of Ontario say the yield of all classes of grain, roots and fruits will be larger than for many years.

The veterans' association for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories has been organized with Field Walker as president.

Donald McFarlane, a well-known mines, has been drowned in the Smoky river north of Edmonton.

The Montreal Witness strongly denounces Hon. Mr. Tarte's harbor improvement scheme, which has been accepted by the harbor commissioners. It says the expenditure of another million dollars in the East End has been jammed through merely to please politicians.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR B. C. RIGHTS MENACED

Blockade Runners Land Spanish Supplies and Blanco Perfects Defensive Arrangements.

Official Statement That Camara Moves on Philippines—Troops Sail for Cuba.

London, June 23.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The American landing at Santiago has made little impression here. Nobody doubts the ability of the town to resist for a considerable time, but even if it should be captured matters will not be advanced much, as the concentration of the American efforts at Santiago will give General Blanco time to complete his preparations for the main struggle. This change in the American plan of campaign, as shown in the Santiago expedition, is expected rather to prolong than to curtail the duration of the war. It augurs the prospects of peace doubtless any solution consistent with national honor would be accepted, but the initiative must come from the outside. I cannot find the slightest indication that it will be from the Spanish government."

The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The government, it is reported, has authorized its agents throughout the country to ascertain the opinion of the people as to the desirability of terminating the war. Senator Sagasta will announce the result after the cortes is prorogued."

Madrid, June 23.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Capt. Anon, minister of the outside, read the official despatch from General Blanco: "The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Maria Christina has succeeded in running the blockade and has reached Cienfuegos with a large cargo of provisions and war stores. A despatch to El Imparcial from Havana says: 'The cruiser Reina Christina escaped from Santiago, and after running the gauntlet of the entire American fleet safely reached Havana. Three fast American cruisers pursued her to Havana. It was an exciting chase, but the Americans did not venture within range of the Havana forts.'"

London, June 23.—The Gibraltar correspondent of the Daily News says: "No credence need be given to rumors that the Cadiz squadron will return to the port. Admiral Camara could not return without riots at Cadiz and Madrid, particularly as he said at the banquet before his departure that he would never return before the flag had been stepped in American blood. You will find that the text move of the squadron will be to the Canaries."

The George Woodthorpe Company presented "A Night Off" on a large scale at the People's Theatre (A.O.U.W. hall) last night. The management desire to contradict the statement that the George Woodthorpe Company will not appear at the People's Theatre to-morrow evening. To-night's play will be a dramatization of Chas. Dickens's novel, "The Mystery of Bleak House." To-morrow evening a beautiful chateaux watch will be given to the lady or gentleman holding the lucky number. The company will appear on the stage during the performance. A ladies' and children's matinee will be given on Saturday afternoon when "The Country Girl" will be presented.

POLITICAL NOTES. Here is the chorus of one of the campaign songs sung at the Victoria West meeting last evening by Mr. James Pilling: "We don't want to play in your yard, We don't like them any more yard, They'll be sorry when they see us setting in our garden, We won't live on your apple, Gathered in by Gregory; We don't want these men on our yard, Though there may be only three."

There is no difficulty whatever in the removal of the mortgage tax, says Mr. Charles Munro, of Chilliwack. Single tax is what his remedy is.

That there has been a substantial growth in the population of British Columbia in the last few years is attested by the wonderful increase in the number of voters registered. This year the number is 34,350, an increase of 10,000 names from 1894 the names on the list numbered 24,688.

It was stated by the opposition candidate at the Abbotsford meeting that Victoria looked upon the government simply as in office for the purpose of giving soft billets in the civil service to incompetent friends and supporters. Mr. Munro said he had this from a prominent man from Victoria, and a warm government man, too. Can Mr. Munro give the name?

Mr. Munro, the opposition candidate in Chilliwack, has to judge from his remarks at Abbotsford, been taking his mind off the matter. He has been busy applying taffy with a hoe, "without any intention" of course, of flattering the electors into voting for him. It would be interesting to know the candidate in Chilliwack as learned from Mr. Higgins also his argument that the representation of Esquimalt district should be reduced.

A few days ago a letter came from a young widow in Australia to the secretary of the board of trade stating that the writer was a refined, accomplished gentlewoman musical and well fitted to manage any first class establishment. She wanted to make the acquaintance of some gentleman who would enter into partnership in a good restaurant or boarding house. Yesterday Secretary Elworthy bore as pleased a smile and look as happy as a successful matrimonial agent, for he had got a reply from a gentleman in British Columbia who had a first class hotel and was willing to enter into negotiations with "Geraldine" as the lady styled herself, as to a partnership in the business. He also enclosed a portrait as an evidence of good faith and to give the lady an idea of his looks. Mr. Elworthy is dumb as to the identity of the gentleman but will forward the particulars to the fair Australian.

Having been unable to secure the steamer "Island" for an excursion to Port Angeles, on July 4, the celebration committee of that city are endeavoring to secure the steamer City of Nanaimo.

A sailor from one of the merchant ships at the outer wharf complained to the police yesterday that he had been paid up at the entrance to the wharf late on Tuesday night and relieved of a watch and \$3. He says that a man, wearing a dark coat, pushed him up against the fence, and went through his pockets before he had time to resist. There seems to be considerable mystery in connection with the incident, the men who spent the evening with the alleged victim laughing at the idea that such a

Sir Louis Davies Ready to Sacrifice Pacific Coast to Benefit His Own Section.









The Colonist.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1898.

A STRONG PLATFORM.

We print on this page a copy of the Hon. Mr. Turner's epitome of the government's policy, and invite readers to peruse it carefully. The Premier states five propositions with all of which we venture to say, every voter in British Columbia will agree. The province needs just such a policy and it is satisfactory to the friends of the government to know that they can point to its record for proof, that if again entrusted with power it will make every effort possible to give effect to the principles enunciated. Let us, therefore, briefly see what evidence the record gives on the points.

"The opening of the rich resources of the country by railways, roads, and other similar productive works." It is hardly necessary for the Colonist to ask its readers to consider in any great detail what the government has done, and attempted to do, along these lines. Going no further back than the premiership of Mr. Turner, and taking no credit whatever for what was done while he was a member of the ministry under other premiers, we find that during the three years in which he has been the head of the government he has been able to inaugurate the construction of the much needed railway from the Kootenay to the Coast, the construction of a railway from the Coast to the Yukon, and also of a railway from Glenora on the Stikine river to Dense Lake in Cassiar. This is a great record for three years' premiership, and the friends of government need not fear to have it compared with what has been accomplished in a similar length of time by any provincial government in Canada or elsewhere.

In addition to this, Mr. Turner has placed the British Pacific scheme upon a better footing than it has hitherto occupied, and while we are not able to announce anything definite in regard to the prospects of this enterprise, this is not the fault of the provincial government, but is to be explained by the fact that during the last year the attention of capitalists and railway builders has been concentrated upon the southern and northern parts of the province, so that the central district has remained untouched. It is a fact, however, that more than one combination of capitalists is engaging into the merits of this British Pacific project. Then we have the scheme for the utilization of the water stretches of the upper Fraser and its tributaries, whereby a line of steamers will be maintained from Quesnelmouth to the Omineca country, an enterprise which has been put on its feet with a minimum of cost to the province. In fact, all that the promoters receive is the right to purchase town sites at a dollar an acre, and the area which they are permitted to purchase is very limited. Every portion of the province shows the liberal and businesslike manner in which the government has gone about the construction of necessary highways, trails and bridges. The large expenditures on public works, that cause the opposition so much anxiety, have been for the purpose of carrying out the policy which Mr. Turner briefly outlined. Shortly before the Premier left the city for the interior he was asked what he had to say for the future. His reply was, "When I think of the vast area in British Columbia, which is as yet without improved means of communication, I feel that all that I can say is that we shall devote ourselves as best we can to opening up the province." When spoken of concerning the pressure of public affairs, and how it must interfere with his private interests, he said that he felt his duty to the province was to continue in the work of development as long as the people were willing to repose confidence in him, and that he could not honorably lay down the burden. We think that every honest man will admit that the record of the Hon. Mr. Turner furnishes the best possible proof that returned to power he will continue the policy indicated in the above quotation.

"A thoroughly efficient and non-political educational system." British Columbia enjoys this now. Under the competent management of the Hon. Col. Baker, the schools of British Columbia have been placed upon an excellent footing and politics have played no part whatever in their management. No one, however, appreciates more fully than do Col. Baker and his colleagues that the British Columbia school system is a somewhat transitory condition. It may be fairly claimed that owing to the peculiar conditions existing in the province, the school system has hitherto been necessarily administered for the most part from Victoria and the greater part of the expenses has fallen upon the provincial treasury, and not as much has been done in regard to the training of teachers and providing secondary education as is desirable, but the country must creep before it can walk, and the efforts that have been made by the educational department to keep the system as far advanced, as the finances of the province and the distribution of population will permit, give the best possible guarantee for the future work of this very important department.

"The maintenance of a pure and efficient administration of justice." This has been the pride of British Columbia in the past. It is its pride to-day, and we believe that no matter what party is in power there will always be cause for congratulation that the laws are well and purely administered. Nevertheless, it is gratifying for the friends of the government to be able to point out that during the attorney-generalship of Mr. Eberts, when the demands upon the department have been greater than at any

time in the history of the province, the high standard of previous years has been fully maintained.

"The development of the agricultural interests." This is a new feature of provincial policy, and its inauguration is due in a special manner to the Premier. Those who know Mr. Turner best are well aware that the interest in agriculture and the desire to promote it, which he has introduced and in the speeches which he has made in the legislature and elsewhere, are the outcome of a deep conviction as to the importance of the agricultural industry, and of the adaptation of British Columbia for its successful prosecution. This province has had other premiers who have been enthusiastic over its resources in other respects. In Hon. Mr. Turner it has the first to place agriculture in the very fore-front of its industries, and to make its advancement the subject of numerous legislative enactments. In taking this position, concerning which the Colonist will have more to say in a future article, Mr. Turner has received the hearty support of his colleagues and the members of the legislature who have given him their confidence in the past. The result has been a body of legislation touching agriculture which shows an excellent appreciation of the needs of the farming community and an effort to meet them upon advanced lines. The appointment of a commission to investigate questions pertaining to agriculture affords additional evidence of the keen desire animating Hon. Mr. Turner to place this industry in the most favorable position possible. If there ever was a ministry in British Columbia deserving of the confidence and support of the agricultural community, it is that of which Hon. Mr. Turner is the head.

"Holding at the highest standard the provincial credit, now the highest of any portion of the Empire with the single exception of Canada as a Dominion." It is a splendid tribute to the wealth, prosperity and government of British Columbia that the credit of the province occupies its present high position in the financial world. This is so far from being due to the co-operation of the opposition that it may be said to have been accomplished in spite of it. For it is a matter of history that upon every occasion when things could be said or written prejudicial to the credit of the province, they have been said and written by those who are opposed to the government. In this respect they have gone to most disgraceful extremes, and as Mr. Turner has more than once pointed out, they at one time were able to put the province to needless expense by their unwarranted slanders of its credit. The high standard of the province is in part due to the honest manner in which its great spending department, that of Hon. G. B. Martin. For, be it said, the fact of the opposition may, it is a great thing that millions of dollars have been expended in the province of British Columbia on public works and not a breath of scandal has been raised in regard to the outlay of a single dollar. Careful management of the finances at home, and a judicious presentation of the position of the province in the London money market are the reasons why the credit of the province stands as high as it does to-day. If by any unfortunate accident the opposition should get in power, they would be met in the money market of London by the representations made by them in the past. If they went there for a loan, as they would have to do if the policy of provincial development is to be pursued, they would be confronted at once by the statement that they appealed to the people on the ground that the province could not afford a policy of development and that the money which it has obtained by loans and taxes had been corruptly squandered, and they would be told that the people had declared these things to be true. Hence a vote which would place the opposition in power would be an advertisement to all the world that the province was without credit in the estimation of its own people, a summation which we do not think the people of British Columbia would hold with any degree of satisfaction. The one way in which the high credit of our province can be maintained is by their ballots on July 9th signifying by their ballots that they discountenance and utterly reject the men who, while the government have been laboring to advance the reputation of the province, financially and otherwise, have spared no pains, but have exhausted their ingenuity in endeavoring to show that the country cannot afford to borrow money, and that what it did borrow was not honestly expended.

MR. J. P. BOOTH.

Colonist readers will not be surprised to learn that Mr. J. P. Booth is practically certain of re-election in North Victoria, for many of them have had a much better opportunity of watching his career in the legislature than most of his constituents have enjoyed, and they have learned to regard him as a very valuable member of that body. Mr. Booth is progressive in his views, but not radical. He combines in a happy measure the spirit of progress and conservatism. In committee work his usefulness is very marked. His contributions to the debates of the legislature are always to the point and well expressed. He is a good parliamentarian, as has been shown by his short career in the Speaker's chair. While a good party man, Mr. Booth never surrenders his individual independence but is usually able, when he differs from his associates on public questions, to secure recognition of his views, or else has clearly demonstrated that what he advocates is not feasible. His own constituents know his usefulness as a local member and it is not for the Colonist to speak of him in that regard, excepting

in a general way. We know that he is leader has left the scene of his triumphs and his party will speedily disintegrate, unless a new leader with new issues comes to the front and attracts it to him. Mr. Chamberlain may be able to do this. Originally an advanced Liberal, and at one time a member of one of Mr. Gladstone's cabinets, Chamberlain broke away from his leader on the question of home rule for Ireland, becoming the recognized champion of the Liberal-Unionists. In the early part of his career he showed great familiarity with municipal matters and went largely in for legislation affecting domestic interests. Latterly he has come to the front as an exponent of a vigorous foreign policy and a strong Imperialist. He possesses qualities which will attract to him a very large section of the Liberals and will meet with a hearty response from an influential section of the Conservatives. If a suitable issue presents itself, he may be expected to take advantage of it and place himself at the head of a new party.

AN ABANDONED PLANK.

There is only one question upon which the opposition can be said to have had even the shadow of a policy, namely, the government ownership of railways. It is true that they have never as a party committed themselves to this, but they came nearer doing so than in regard to any other public question. In a session of 1897 when a railway aid bill was under discussion, most of the opposition speakers talked much of the desirability of the province undertaking to build the Coast-Kootenay road. So marked was their advocacy of this proposal that speakers upon the government side, the Colonist, and if we are not mistaken, some other newspapers felt called upon to point out how utterly impossible such a line of policy was. It was then shown that for the government of British Columbia to enter the money market of the old world for the purpose of financing the \$15,000,000 or so, which the Coast-Kootenay road would cost, would be to attempt a proposition foregone.

The Colonist, referring on Sunday to the importations of wheat into Great Britain, said that they amounted to a hundred million bushels annually. This was a mistake, and what occasioned it was the fact that the importations from the United States had until recently amounted to that quantity. The total importations of the United Kingdom of wheat and flour are equal to 165,000,000 bushels of grain of which the United States contributes about 79,000,000.

A New York paper expresses its disgust that the United States has been stood off for sixty days by "such an old bag of bones as Spain." Our neighbors are beginning to cut their eye teeth. But they were to fight, if they had listened to General Miles, who two years ago told them that they had no army and no means of making one on short notice. His statements were made before a committee of the senate, but because they were unpalatable, the papers made no reference to them.

Our American exchanges continue to land and magnify Dewey. One paper contrasts him with Nelson, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. Our neighbors have a habit of going into hysterics over the achievements of their military and naval officers. Dewey did a very plucky thing in sailing into Manila Bay as he did; but he knew perfectly well what kind of ships the Spaniards had and that he could stand at a safe distance and smash them to smithereens. It was a brilliant piece of work, but there was nothing phenomenal about it.

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SANTIAGO GUESSING. Governor's Interpretation of American Plans—Food Enough So Far. Madrid, June 22.—The Governor of Santiago de Cuba has cabled the government as follows: "Yesterday morning an American transport carrying troops took a southerly direction but twenty warships remain before Santiago de Cuba. This leads to the supposition that the Americans are threatening to make a landing between Guantanamo and Daiquiri or Baitquir, in view to form a base of operation with a view to a simultaneous landing at Assadero. Reports that there is a failure of provisions at Santiago de Cuba are inaccurate. What is exhausted but maize is abundant."

J. C. Calbreath returned yesterday from the Sound.

BOYS BOYS can save a Steam-Boat Wrecked and a correct time-keeper by selling HUDYAN'S Great Remedy for Boys' Diseases. Everlasting Wick, Pictorial, etc. Price, 25c. Write stating your father's occupation. Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

IN YOUR EARS and noises in your head are the certain warnings of approaching danger. You ought to know by this time that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. You ought to know also of the great value of HUDYAN'S Great Remedy for Ear and Head Aches, and is reliable.

Premature weakness, spermatorrhea, and diseases and disabilities of men are curable, and the certain cure is HUDYAN'S GREAT REMEDY. HUDYAN has been tried by 10,000 men living on the Pacific Coast, and it is highly endorsed by these people. Ten thousand living witnesses is better than the greatest fortune a man can save. Ten thousand people say HUDYAN is good; ten thousand people know HUDYAN'S GREAT REMEDY. If you need a remedy treated by a manhood you should use the HUDYAN'S Great Remedy.

The cures effected have been lasting ones and these men whom we have cured. SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TESTIMONIALS. Circulars and Testimonials.

Hudson Medical Institute. 1000 Market and Ellis Sts., San Francisco - Cal.

What is CASTORIA Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass. Castoria. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M.D., Brooklyn, N. Y. THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES H. FLETCHER APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

LEA AND PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea and Perrins is PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and C. E. Colson & Son, Montreal.

THE VALUE OF ONE BATTLESHIP IS PAID EVERY YEAR INTO THE BRITISH REVENUE ON JAMES WATSON & CO'S LTD. CELEBRATED DUNDEE WHISKY. GARONNE SAILS TO-DAY. Will Carry a Number of Official and Business Men to St. Michael's. With a full load of freight and over a hundred passengers, the steamer Garonne will sail this evening for St. Michael's to connect with the river steamer Robert Kerr for Dawson City. Among her passengers are Collector Ivey and the American customs officers, who are to be stationed on the Yukon; Mr. Carne, the manager of the branch of the Bank of B. N. A., which has no doubt been established by this time at Dawson City by Mr. Doig and the party who left here early in the spring; Mr. E. G. Leason, formerly pursuer on the C. P. N. company's boats, who goes to Dawson to report on the prospects for business for Frank Waterhouse & Co., of Seattle; Messrs. Livingstone, Somerville and Rees and two assistants, who contemplate issuing the first number of the Klondike Miner in Dawson before the end of July; J. Melickjohn, who is taking in a complete assayer's outfit, and other business men and prospectors.

THE TILED TO CALL. The South Portland, the next steamer of the Boston and Alaska company's fleet to leave Victoria for St. Michael's, recently arrived on the Sound from New York, having made the trip around the Horn in 75 days. Like the steamship Laurada, an exchange says, she was several years one of the most successful filibusters that ever dodged the Spanish gunboats off the coast of Cuba, but was more successful from the fact that neither the Spanish or American government knew of her big cargoes that were successfully landed. The South Portland was built in 1882 at Grangemouth, England, but is now under the American flag. She was formerly the British ship Dawn. She has a gross tonnage of 922, and net tonnage of 426. Her dimensions are: Length, 185 feet; beam, 29 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet. Her captain, Mr. Seeley, has commanded her for nearly three years. MARINE NOTES. Major Ingraham's gold hunting expedition has been deferred a day, in order that the steamer Oscar, bound for Kotschue Sound, whither it was destined when shipwrecked on the schooner Jane Gray. On the Kenney there also sailed the Laplanders who some few months ago arrived from the North on the steamer City of Seattle. The sailing steamer Viva and the steamer Oscar were launched from Turpe's ways last evening and the steamers Lapwing taken on. The Viva has been recalculated and generally overhauled, and the Oscar has also been overhauled. The Lapwing will receive a larger propeller. The steamer Enterprise, Capt. J. W. Todd, and Zillah May, Capt. S. Balcom, cleared yesterday for the Behring sea. The Ainoka, Penelope and Bettrice were among the fleet of sealers which sailed yesterday. They were towed out by Capt. Grant's new freighter, the Selkirk. Having secured a crew, the salmon-laden ship City of Delhi will tow to sea to-day either behind the Lorne or Czar. The latter is to leave for Pyramid Harbor with a second large load of cattle on the 27th inst. The steamer Barbara Boscowitz sailing date has been deferred a day, in order to receive some shipments of southern fruits for the North. Steamer Maude went out to Telegraph Bay for a load of powder yesterday.

THE LOWER Smelter Site As a Government Adrift With Great Rainfall at Hall and W. Ash Vancouver, June Muskett, grandson of the Cordova street ed in False Creek a raft he was playing Duncan McGillivray, McGillivray, was in The new ward of Kay was married Drews of Fort Arthur, Miss B. C. Anderson to Miss Ed. Anderson The new Masonic today, Rev. E. D. The hall was opened banquet and ball. ated in McKinnon grant, an spacious arranged. The news has just of a furious hail and drift. As a result, w all over the town a flooded, whilst a ed ranching property in of Ashcroft was cov of sand and silt, r crops. The Transfer No. she passed three of tly smashed in the la turning from Pyrami The new ward of which has been fur and Daughters of Br yesterday by the Rev the ward has started debt, in commemora Jubilee. Two negroes nam Perry have been ch charges of attempted Stanley Park. Dr. Underhill, prov gist, delivered his ing address on "Heal members of the Art H tific Association. The Canadian Maga tains a character sket Matthew Baillie Beg umbia's pioneer chief, iced by a full page port and photographs of Vancouver, and the pa tions of the business Justice's life is writen of this city in a very The city council is p vidual government to the Treat smelter synd Hastings for the erect on smelter, in consid tablishment of a new that daily capacity of The grant of such a undoubtedly meet with in and about Vancou An inquest was held Friday last on the b hane, J.F., who was trial near Fanny Ba ing resulted from hear to that effect was re The smelter, which cover are, in spite of Saturday and Sunday crop at good prices. trict, in particular, of choice fruit. The Tartar got cran moored to the vene She narrowly misse attempting to move head of steam, and the C.P.R. wharf. She and the ancient Ma Majesty's survey ship worth of damage. WESTMINSTER The body of Capt. was drowned in the months ago, has been near Steveston. The ander Gunn, who was er day whilst bridg Slough, has not yet b Capt. Peele reports of Saturday evening clear was almost a fall between nine and aged a weight of abou acre, 1.61 inches bei an hour. A suit is being heard Eschequer court at before Mr. Justice Chief Justice Armour government for \$20,000 ting the Treat of fair owned by him Ashburnham. Chief was the principal wit deeling a sea on the going into the witness ary way. Messrs. C worth, Q.C.'s represen tions, and Messrs. Edw the Crown. SPANISH NEWS Volunteers and Army Invaders—Why Hob Exchange Havana, June 22.—T no foundation for the in the United States of assassinate Capt. Gene member of the volunee had been shot for com against the government eral Blanco enjoys este including the volunteers with the utmost confide sentative of Spanish s Cubans admit that they tions to Blanco for the autonomy in the isla guards are from the vo eral officers of that bod general's staff. Generi appearances are free of patriotic demonstrati has no fear of assassina the fact that he often escort, visiting the fort the attendance of the u Complete tranquility red The greatest incident Spanish forces will st with the American sold day were reported to transports off the hart There is great enthus troops and volunteers, to fight against the Captain-General Blanc has decided that there change of prisoners w States. At the same general says he cannot change of Lieut. Hobo members of the party Merrimac into the at Santiago for the reas tenant and his compan tunities for seeing the defenses.



The Colonist.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1898. MR. TURNER'S TOUR.

The visit of the Premier to the Mainland is unquestionably having the effect of placing the politics of British Columbia in a very much higher plane than they have hitherto occupied.

A FRUITFUL POLICY.

The Columbian says that the government's railway policy "produces no railways." The Colonist does not keep track of the Columbian's news columns, and so is unable to say whether it has suppressed the very important information published in other British Columbia papers, showing that work is being pushed with all possible speed upon the line from Robson to Midway.

In his speech at Chilliwack, Mr. Turner brought out some facts in regard to the provincial credit that are worthy of being kept before the public. As we pointed out yesterday, one of the planks of the government is the maintenance of the provincial credit at its present high standard, and Colonist readers have seen how the opposition press has sought to create the impression that the province was without standing in the London money market.

THE CLAIMS OF THE PROVINCE.

In the course of his speech at Chilliwack, Mr. Turner laid stress upon the necessity for presenting the claims of British Columbia to the Ottawa government. It is a singular thing that as yet no opposition speaker and no opposition newspaper has referred to this subject, with the exception of the Times, and that paper did so to express the hope that the movement to secure fair play for the province would utterly fail.

prairie province on a footing with the others, it was right that the cost of its public buildings should be borne by the whole Dominion. This is an argument which breaks down at its most vital point, because it nowhere appears that the cost of the provincial buildings in the other provinces was borne by the whole Dominion or was taken into consideration, even remotely, in settling the terms of union.

The Nelson Tribune reviews the political situation as follows: It thinks Victoria will go solid for the government. It believes that Nanaimo City and North Victoria will be opposition, that Mr. Higgins may possibly be elected in Esquimalt and the other cities of the island will go for the government.

THE CREDIT OF THE PROVINCE.

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The campaign in this city proceeds very quietly, but most satisfactorily for the government candidates. The effort of the opposition will be to divide the government vote by seeking, on personal and other grounds, to persuade government supporters to drop one man from their ticket, and place an oppositionist on it in his stead.

Mr. Turner told the people of Chilliwack that the Coast-Teslin road was going through and that it would form one of the most important factors in promoting the prosperity of the farming districts of British Columbia. There is no doubt about the importance of the line to the farmers because the market it will open will be one of very great value.

MR. MARTIN AT CHILLIWACK.

Mr. Joseph Martin went to Chilliwack, spoke and came back again. His party would have been stronger in that riding if he had stayed away in the first place. He introduced into the meeting that feature of campaign work with which his name has been associated in Manitoba, namely, violent denunciation. Of a denunciate policy he had nothing to say.

The Boundary Creek Times says that the government has treated that portion of the province disgracefully. The government has asked the legislature to vote, and that body voted, a subsidy of \$4,000 a mile to build a railway from Robson to Boundary Creek, and the same amount to build a railway from Penticton to Boundary Creek, as parts of a through line to the Coast, and work has already been begun on both sections.

The Times complains that the government is doing nothing looking towards the provincial ownership of railways. For once our contemporary is right. The government ownership of railways is no part of the policy of the Hon. Mr. Turner.

THE 'FRISCO BOATS.

Close on 100 tons of freight and 122 passengers were landed at the outer wharf by the steamer Umattila yesterday morning. The steamer brought from the Golden Gate 259 passengers, some twenty-two of whom will transfer to northern bound steamers.

LACROSSE.

The Nelson trophy, which is an exhibition in the window of Morris' cigar store, has been put up for the teams in the Intermediate Lacrosse League in competition for by Mr. H. H. Allingham, where Mr. R. L. Drayton and Mr. A. H. Bell, of the Union Lacrosse club of St. John, were endeavoring to introduce the national game.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair 'DR.' CREAM BAKING POWDER.

Most Perfect Made. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. From Adam's Alum or any other adulterant. THE STANDARD.

The opposition are an ungrateful lot. They have left Mr. Semlin, after his long service in the leadership, in a condition of isolation more or less splendid. They seriously contemplated disposing of so tried a friend as Mr. Sword. At one time it looked as though the Ajax of the party, Mr. Forster, was going to be allowed to "blush unseen" for the remainder of his natural life, and up in Chilliwack they have turned Mr. Vedder down in a manner that must make that gentleman think that other communities besides republics are ungrateful.

The following is a list of guests at the at-home at Government House on Wednesday, the first large gathering of the kind since Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McLines took up their residence at Carey Castle.

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The man who gets the most pleasure out of life is the healthy man, the man whose nerves are strong and free from the drains of past excesses or business worry.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

It restores nerve force and checks all waste of strength in 30 days. Its electric current gives life to weak nerves. Read the book, "Three Classes of Men," sent sealed, thmaout, free on application.

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

Advertisement for Klon-dyke Outfits, featuring a list of clothing items and prices.

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Advertisement for 'A Peaceful Mind! A HEALTHY BODY!' with a list of ailments treated.

Good Digestion! Refreshing Sleep! Full of Ambition

The man who gets the most pleasure out of life is the healthy man, the man whose nerves are strong and free from the drains of past excesses or business worry.

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Advertisement for 'NEW FLA' with text about Stars and Stripes and Insurgent Aux.

On board Asses boat Dauntless, after a stormy passage, arrived in Jamaica, June 24, noon the America, the top of Altare, quiri, amid wild cheered and way ships and trawlers, the hands plied Banner."

The Cubans who, ent Spanish had de little more cost, them being two-th no trousers and while the majority footed. They were being boys of only The guns they e models, ranging fr of the soldiers, tense heat, were t tal ships. The tr little assume, he believes he can fo tiago and strike t blow.

HAWAII STO

National Guard Reg An Order to Repo in Member's Honolulu, June 17, June 21—Orders ha quiring all membe tional Guard, active report immediately, commanding officers, character of any equ session. The move faces the placing of a fockens before an emergency. If advisa panies will recruit of 150 officers and n board ship and w the night. Col. Hu have a pack train lo by daylight to-morr argus before the se send supplies to Ju by boats failed.

Stolen Bank Bills

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OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

A Firm Market on News From Santiago and Evidence of Industrial Development. New York, June 23—Good weather in the West and the landing of a considerable part of the American army near San Antonio, together with firmness in London, acted as a stimulus to today's stock market.

ALD BRAGG AGAIN.

Result of the Bye-Election in North Ward Held Yesterday. Very little interest was taken yesterday in the election of an alderman to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. A. G. McCann's resignation of his seat for North Ward. There were but two candidates, Messrs. Edward Bragg and W. J. Dwyer, both of whom have had previous experience in municipal government in this city. Mr. Bragg was elected, receiving 243 out of the 289 votes cast. The result of the poll was:

Edward Bragg ..... 243  
William J. Dwyer ..... 152  
Spoiled ballots ..... 2

HEALTHY, HAPPY CHILDREN.

Healthy, happy children and women of us are more important than any other. On the most important depends the children. A weak mother is a weak child. Most of the weakness of inexcusable. Proper medicine will restore the feminine organism. Prescription has been years of practice. It is strengthening. It is pe its effect on the thousands of weak women strong and healthy—have mothers of strong and Taken during gestation, the well-being of the child. Send 31 cents in one-cent World's Dispensary Medicine and receive Dr. Pierce's World's Dispensary Medicine.

THE NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand bill passed by the parliament after attaining 65 and 20 years in the colony to a pension annuity. Healthy, happy children and women of us are more important than any other. On the most important depends the children. A weak mother is a weak child. Most of the weakness of inexcusable. Proper medicine will restore the feminine organism. Prescription has been years of practice. It is strengthening. It is pe its effect on the thousands of weak women strong and healthy—have mothers of strong and Taken during gestation, the well-being of the child. Send 31 cents in one-cent World's Dispensary Medicine and receive Dr. Pierce's World's Dispensary Medicine.

NEW FLAG OVER CUBA

Stars and Stripes Planted on High Hill Near Santiago Amid Great Enthusiasm.

Insurgent Auxiliary Forces Prove an Unclad Assortment of Negro Boys.

On board Associated Press despatch boat Dauntless, off Baiquiri, Thursday afternoon, June 23, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 24.—Late yesterday afternoon the American flag was flown from the top of Alturas mountain back of Baiquiri, amid wild enthusiasm. The men cheered and waved their hats, the warships and transports let loose their sirens and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Major Lamont, the two men of the volunteer cavalry, climbed the heights and raised the flag.

The Cuban general, Demetrio Castillo, who entered Baiquiri after the Spaniards had deserted the town, wore little more clothing than rags, many of them being two pieces of canvas. He had no trousers and only tattered shirts, while the majority of them were bare-chested. They were mostly negroes, some being boys of only fifteen years of age. The guns they carried were of many models, ranging from flint locks to Mausers and Remingtons. All, however, were armed with machetes. The officers rode donkeys and scrub horses.

The flag was hoisted on a number of the soldiers, prostrate by the intense heat, were taken on board the hospital ships. The troops are in fine spirits and are awaiting the aggressive attack assumed by General Shafter, who believes he can force his way into Santiago and strike the Spanish a heavy blow. The celebrity of the forward movement of the United States army has emboldened the quartermaster's department. Gen. Lawton sent back this afternoon an urgent request for more rations. The mules and stores are already ashore, and some of the rations are still on board ship and will be taken off during the night. Col. Humphreys says he will have a pack train loaded and on its way by daylight tomorrow. An attempt is being made to send supplies to Juraguá this afternoon by boats filled.

HAWAII STOCK TAKING.

National Guard Regards as Significant An Order to Report on Equipment in Member's Possession.

Honolulu, June 17, via San Francisco, June 24.—Orders have been issued requiring all members of the Hawaii National Guard to report on their equipment. The report is to be made immediately to the commanding officers the amount and character of any equipment in their possession. The report is to be made to the commanding officers the amount and character of any equipment in their possession. The report is to be made to the commanding officers the amount and character of any equipment in their possession.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Stolen Bank Bills Appear in Montreal.—Missing Young Lady's Body Found.

C. P. R. returns for the week ending June 21 were \$478,900, for the same week of 1897, \$490,000. The increase of \$11,100 is due to the increase in the number of passengers. The increase is due to the increase in the number of passengers. The increase is due to the increase in the number of passengers.

HOOTALINQUA GOLD.

A Story Calculated to Turn Attention to a New District.

Victoria, June 24.—(Special)—Wm. Abbott, one of the passengers who arrived by the steamer Tartar, had \$15,000 of gold dust in his trunk. He had not told anybody of his good luck and it was not until yesterday that his story was made public. Mr. Abbott states that in October last he left Skagway with nine prospectors from Michigan state. They prospected the Hootalinqua and Pelly rivers for two months without results and were returning home disgusted when they sighted a gulch on the Hootalinqua, which they decided to prospect. They worked down two feet and washed the frozen earth, with the result that it averaged \$20 to \$25 to the pan. They at once decided to stay right there all summer and work commenced in earnest. The place was isolated from regular travel and they were not disturbed. The yields improved as richness as they worked downwards, until at last they averaged \$37 to the pan. Mr. Abbott claims to have secured \$150,000. Many of the others realized more than this, the total amount aggregating something like \$250,000. Mr. Abbott has returned to the Yukon with supplies for the party, and as he could only strike one claim himself, take three others with him. He has requested that the story be not published, until he has had an order in order to prevent trailers. Mr. Abbott is a very reliable Vancouver citizen with a reputation for veracity and there seems no reason to doubt that the story is correct. The strike will be the means of turning attention to the Hootalinqua, and incidentally to the Stikine route, as the diggings are located from 50 to 100 miles from Teslin lake.

The New Zealand old age pensions bill provides that persons of good character attaining 65 and having resided for 20 years in the colony shall be entitled to a pension annually.

Healthy happy children make better men and women of us all. A little rest and a little planning before birth is often more than can be done for the child. It depends on the mother's health and the future of the child. It depends on the mother's health and the future of the child. It depends on the mother's health and the future of the child.

TRADE REVIEWS.

Canadian Reports Satisfactory—War Has Not Injurious Affect on United States Business.

New York, June 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow: Very little of the business seen in proportion to the aggregate has been caused by the war. Not any discoverable by ordinary tests has been prevented by the war. In two months this country has gained beyond calculation a positive importance among other nations by reason of its quickly exerted power. Neither has the collapse of the wheat speculation caused the expected decrease of shipments as exports continue remarkably large. The world's markets are evidently at our command. Wheat ceased to fall and begins to rise in price because foreign needs are not yet satisfied. After falling to 85c. for cash and 77c. for July, wheat rose to 83c. for cash and 73c. for July, with the foreign demand. The industries at the season when stoppages are to be expected, maintain production surprisingly. There are no interruptions on account of labor and nearly all have been amably settled. The iron industry is very dull at the East, with complaint that prices do not rise, but at Pittsburgh and the West the works are getting more business constantly and are even competing so sharply that prices are slightly lower, while Southern cotton is also offered lower there and at the East. Cotton has weakened a few sixteenths, with excellent crop prospects, though not as yet enough to cause any advance in prices. Reports of distribution are generally encouraging.

The Canadian outlook is on the whole quite encouraging and in some respects improved. Montreal reports a healthy trade continuing with everything promising a very satisfactory trade for the fall. Payments are well sustained and failures in that district are noticeable for so heavy as last year, but shipments of butter show considerable gain. Wholesale is plentiful at 4 1/2 per cent. Call money is at 10 per cent. The general outlook is regarded as promising.

Failures for the week have been 285 in the United States against 216 last year, and 11 in Canada against 24 last year.

Bradstreet's review says: "Canadian trade continues good. Toronto reports unusual activity for the season because of the large fall orders already received following closely the active spring demand. There will practically be no between seasons this year. Woolen mills are full of orders. Crop prospects are improving and this with active railway construction throughout the country and the improved outlook in the mining districts is taken to guarantee an active fall trade. Montreal reports a satisfactory business doing, particularly in dry goods, with cheese advancing. Halifax report trade dull but the outlook is good; while at Victoria trade is seasonally quiet and jobbers say orders are in excess of last year. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 19 as compared with 19 last week, 17 this week a year ago, 19 in 1896."

AMERICAN BLOOD FLOWS.

Many Cavalrymen Killed and Wounded Five Miles From Santiago.

Playa del Este, Cuba, June 24.—A serious engagement took place this morning five miles from Santiago on land. More than 1,000 American cavalrymen and rough riders fought 2,000 Spanish troops, driving them back into the sea. The Americans lost twelve or thirteen, with at least fifty wounded, including six officers. Several of the wounded will die. Twelve Spaniards found dead in the bushes, and the rest doubtless greater. The Spaniards had every advantage in numbers and position.

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ESQUIMALT SCHOOL.

Closing Exercises Held Yesterday in the Presence of a Number of Visitors.

The midsummer closing exercises of Esquimalt public school were held yesterday afternoon when a large number of parents were present. The room was beautifully decorated with flowers, flags of all nations and bunting, arranged with much artistic taste, and gained the admiration of the visitors. The large painting of Her Majesty the Queen presented by Mr. Hayward for competition in the Methodist district schools, and won this year by Miss Lizzie Wensley, of Esquimalt school, decorated the upper part of the room and was considered a triumph for the school and the popular teacher, Mr. L. A. Campbell. The prizes and honor rolls were presented by Mr. Hicks, and are as follows: Honor-Holls—Proficiency, Lizzie Wensley; department, Bella Alfred; regularity, and punctuality, Alfred Hammond. Prizes—Proficiency in fourth reader class, Maggie Blatchford; senior third reader class, Willie Young; junior third reader class, Willie Wensley; second primer class, Violet Goodwin; first primer class, Winnie Goodwin. Fred Bailey for progress in junior third reader class, Violet Goodwin; second primer class, Winnie Goodwin. Fred Bailey for progress in junior third reader class, Violet Goodwin; second primer class, Winnie Goodwin. Fred Bailey for progress in junior third reader class, Violet Goodwin; second primer class, Winnie Goodwin.

In every million of people in the world there are 800 who are blind. A part of the German soldier's equipment is a ton-cement religious book. On the west and southwest coasts of Korea the tide rises and falls from 26 to 38 feet.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Two More Ministers Will Soon Enjoy Themselves in the European Capitals.

Ottawa Liberals Annoyed That Supreme Court Registrar Will Come From London.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 24.—(Special)—Mr. Fisher gives as the reason for his trip to Europe that he wants to get more space for Canada at the Paris exposition. Commissioner Robertson also is going to the Old Country. After Mr. Fisher, Sir Richard Cartwright will be the next minister to go abroad, his mission being to consult the Imperial government regarding trade matters. Mr. Choquette is here to expedite his appointment to the judiciary. The seventh election vacancies in the Commons will not be filled until autumn. There is a big row over the appointment of Mr. Cameron, of London, to the position of Ottawa registrar. A deputa-tion of Ottawa Liberals, headed by David Mills today to protest against his appointment and urge the appointment of Mr. Latchford, a local man. Mr. Mills held out no hope. Mr. Cameron's appointment has gone to the governor for signature.

TENNIS IN ENGLAND.

The Champion From Cambridge Defeats The American in Semi-Finals.

London, June 24.—In the semi-finals of the All-England championship tennis tournament today R. F. Doherty, of Cambridge University, who won the championship last year, beat Clarence Hobart, the American player, 2-2, 6-4, and Nisbett beat Simond and Caridia by 6-0, 10-8, 6-4.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Semi-Official Statement as to Health Matters—Ex-Mayor Cope's Body.

Vancouver, June 24.—Arthur Heathorne, who returned from the North yesterday, states that the body of Fred Cope, ex-Mayor of Vancouver, was found still on the horse, the fingers tightly gripping the reins high up and the knees pressed close. The body was in a state of splendid preservation owing to the dry cold weather. The body was placed in a sack and buried. Someone casually told Mr. Heathorne about the finding of the body and Mr. Heathorne, thinking it probably the body of Mr. Cope, had it disinterred, where his suspicion proved to be correct. A brother of Cope, who was present took charge of the body something over \$100 and a gold watch and chain.

At an inquest yesterday on the body of a boy named Musket, who was accidentally drowned in False creek on Wednesday, the usual verdict was returned.

The News-Advertiser printed the following editorial statement, under the heading "The Health of the City": "In view of late gained credence in this city and vicinity, as to not only the existence but the prevalence of disease in certain parts of the city, and the reports particularly from the North End, through ill-advised and indiscreet talking of idle persons with nothing better to do, thereby alarming groundlessly residents and others of those districts, the officials have deemed it expedient to state the facts as they are, and how these rumors have got abroad. The health officers particularly wish it to be known that seldom, if ever, has the city been in a healthier and more sanitary condition. For a time, a few cases of smallpox caused energetic steps to be taken, and stamped out the germs of this menace to the public safety. At present, there are no cases of smallpox, and no fresh cases of the disease. With regard to any other possibility of epidemic, it should be prevented, if it is being kept well in check, and the number of cases is decreasing daily. There is not a suspicion of diphtheria in the neighborhood."

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Stocks Most Actively Dealt in Advance Slightly in New York.

New York, June 24.—The stock market was irregular most of the day, the result being a decline in the closing. The market was irregular most of the day, the result being a decline in the closing. The market was irregular most of the day, the result being a decline in the closing.

THOSE DREADFUL APPLES.

To the Editor: I was with the Col. Gregor's impassioned prophecy, last Friday night, that the Turner government would be defeated "as sure as the Lord made little apples." It is interesting to note that the apples appear to be fast becoming a mania with the unfortunate gentleman. He not only amors his soldiers by feeding them apples, but he bores the electors by talking about apples when momentous issues touching the welfare of the province are at stake. We have all heard of people with wheels in their heads, and water of the brain is a common affliction among the members of the opposition, but it has been reserved for Colonel Gregor to turn his brains into a second-hand fruit store. The spectacle truly is remarkable. Seriously, I think the expression Colonel Gregor used was in bad taste, addressed as it was to a body of intelligent men. Such expressions bear a common trooper well enough, but are not seemly in the mouth of one, an officer, and presumably a gentleman, seeking the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. It is possible that the Colonel forgot where he was; it is possible that he had a little too much of the "apple" in the drill hall, addressing his marks to the soldiers who are his commands. It is possible that he had a little too much of the "apple" in the drill hall, addressing his marks to the soldiers who are his commands. It is possible that he had a little too much of the "apple" in the drill hall, addressing his marks to the soldiers who are his commands.

WHAT SPAIN WILL DO.

Active Operations Promised Against the Americans at Santiago.

Madrid, June 24.—The cabinet met today under the presidency of the Queen Regent. Premier Sagasta of the Queen Regent explained the situation at home and abroad. No further news has received from the Philippines since the departure of Cuba. The Queen Regent signed a decree suspending the cortes, to be read at a session this evening. General Canales, the minister for war, said that active operations would be commenced "against the American forces who were entrenched at Santiago de Cuba."

JANE GREY DID NOT SINK.

Indians Report That the Wrecked Vessel Floated Ashore Above Clayoquot.

The Schooner Jane Gray, of Seattle, did not sink in mid-ocean as claimed by the captain, officers and surviving passengers, who arrived here on the schooner Favorite after the disaster which caused the death of thirty-four men, a woman and a child, unless she was built of material which after sinking would again come to the surface and drift for at least a hundred miles, and schooners are not built of such stuff.

For the schooner Jane Gray is ashore just above Kyoquot, according to a story brought by the steamer Willapa, which arrived yesterday afternoon from the West Coast. Capt. Foot and the officers did not see the schooner themselves, but they received reliable information from Indians at Clayoquot that she had drifted ashore above Kyoquot. Beyond the fact that her cargo, her starboard bow had been sprung, the Indians knew nothing of the condition of the vessel. The cargo, would no bodies on board, but it is probable that the schooner was waterlogged and that they were unable to reach the cabin.

According to the position of the vessel as given by the Indians she must have been carried by the wind in exactly the same direction as was the launch in which the survivors reached shore. She must soon break up, Capt. Foot says, the coast is that covered by the rocky cliffs. It will be remembered that when the survivors reached Victoria, two of them reported that they left the schooner as she went down. The probability is that a wave swept over her and they thought she was sinking. The Queen will leave for the West Coast early next week and will probably visit the wreck.

The torpedo boat destroyer Sparrowhawk has arrived from Comox with some of the crew of the flagship sent to the naval hospital.

MODERNLY EQUIPPED.

Being as confident and hopeful in the future of the northern trade as they have ever been, the Klondike, Mining, Trading & Transport Corporation continue to make themselves better equipped and more firmly established in the business. The loss of the Iskut has been an incentive to the company to have constructed work on the Nahleem more hurriedly advanced. This steamer it was originally intended to have ply on the Yukon, but now the vessel is being rapidly prepared for service on the Stikine. The work is being done under the supervision of Master E. J. Gray, of the Iskut, and a large force of carpenters under Contractor Stephenson and machinists, numbering in all 40 men, are steadily employed on the steamer at the company's wharf, above the E. & N. railway bridge. The steamer will be ready for service next week. She will be in many respects the finest vessel that has yet been built for the northern service. A walk around her spacious decks assures the most casual inspector from the heavy material everywhere used, the extra knees put in to support and give special strength to the second deck, etc., that more than average care has been taken in her construction. Her hull was built at Vancouver and was brought down here by the Iskut.

The steamer will be about 600 tons register and will have accommodation for 200 tons of freight and 200 passengers, a large deck, a large saloon, a large dining room, a large stateroom, a large cabin, a large berth in the saloon. The dimensions of the steamer are: Keel, 145 feet; beam, 30 feet; depth, 10 feet; draft, 5 1/2 feet. In addition to the pullman b-h, which take up but little room and which add rather than detract from the appearance of the steamer, there are many special features about the boat that are rarely seen combined. One of these is an improvement on the ordinary spar arrangement, which avoids all details when changing fuel from wood to coal, or vice versa. A patented steam-steering gear, which is more powerful than the ordinary gear, but for all, capable of giving a pull of 5,000 pounds when needed on the rollers. The boilers and machinery, which together with the hull and superstructure, are of the most modern design. The engines are of the most modern design, and are arranged with double exhausts, which give them, it is claimed, 20 per cent. more power than they would have with the single exhaust. Their main valves being of piston pattern and rotating, they are more powerful than the ordinary valves. The machinery is of the most modern design, and is arranged with double exhausts, which give them, it is claimed, 20 per cent. more power than they would have with the single exhaust. Their main valves being of piston pattern and rotating, they are more powerful than the ordinary valves. The machinery is of the most modern design, and is arranged with double exhausts, which give them, it is claimed, 20 per cent. more power than they would have with the single exhaust. Their main valves being of piston pattern and rotating, they are more powerful than the ordinary valves. 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NOW FOR THE CONTEST

Candidates Nominated for the Legislative Assembly Throughout the Province.

A Contest in All the Constituencies With the Possible Exception of West Lillooet.

Full List of Those Who Seek Seats in the Legislature and the Side They Will Take.

The nomination of candidates throughout the province for members of the legislative assembly, passed off yesterday without incident. The nomination papers were simply handed to the returning officers, who when the time for receiving them had passed, announced that the nominations had closed.

The distribution of the constituencies in the legislative assembly, passed off yesterday without incident. The nomination papers were simply handed to the returning officers, who when the time for receiving them had passed, announced that the nominations had closed.

On the mainland there are likewise one or two exceptions, but in most districts it is a straight party fight. The candidates nominated follow: Robert Beaven, proposed by William Denny; seconded by E. B. Marvin, assisted by Thos. A. Bryden, Alexander Wilson and Maurice Hunter; agent, W. Arthur Louis Belyea, barrister at law; proposed by Clement Edwin Renouf, seconded by Joseph Holland, assisted by Benjamin S. Oddy, Wm. Humphrey, Alex. McDonald, Black Fraser and George Riley; agent, George Riley.

Frank Brook Greenay, barrister at law; proposed by Wm. Templeman, seconded by John Taylor; assisted by Arthur Sanjour, William Henry Russell, James Mallett and William Smith; agent, Geo. Riley. Richard Hall, ship owner; proposed by Thos. B. Hall, seconded by John G. Cox; assisted by Richard Ryan, James Muirhead, Wm. Grant and Herbert E. A. Robertson; agent, George Powell.

Harry Dallas Helmecken, barrister at law; proposed by E. Crow Baker, seconded by Alex. McGregor; assisted by Thos. B. Hall, John G. Cox and D. Spencer; agent, Lindley Greer. Albert Edward Phillips, barrister at law; proposed by D. R. Ker, seconded by Allan Graham; assisted by Hugh McDonald, Watson Clark, Peter Carr, Joseph Henry Hayward, barrister at law; proposed by J. F. Witly; assisted by Edwin Clark, Victor L. Y. Howard, Henry Edward Hammond; agents, Richard Phillips, Esquimalt; Thos. Argyle, Rocky Point, Metchoin; J. Frederick Witty, Bilston Farm, Metchoin.

David William Higgins—Proposed by James Phair; seconded by Richard Phillips; assisted by Edward Milne, Campbell, John McDonald; agents, Percival E. Clark, Coal Creek, Shirley; John Stephen Muir, Sooke; John McDonald, Coal Creek; Samuel Brown, John Joseph John Baird, San Juan River; Frank Higgins, City.

SOUTH VICTORIA. David M. Eberts, barrister-at-law—Proposed by John H. Miller, farmer, and seconded by John Sinclair; assisted by Edward Sadder, Frederick Turgoose, Henry Simpson, Edwin John, Jr., Z. Marechal, Benjamin Evans and C. E. Werkeley. James Stuart Yates, barrister-at-law—Proposed by William Thompson; seconded by George Deans; assisted by George Saugster, Alfred Tripp and Walter E. Head.

NORTH VICTORIA. Hon. J. P. Booth and Mr. T. W. Paterson were nominated for North Victoria, the nomination taking place at Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island.

OTHER ISLAND DISTRICTS. In Comox district James Dunsmuir was proposed by John B. Miller, farmer, and seconded by Robert Lawrence, physician. M. J. McAllan, miner, was proposed by C. B. Ryder, merchant, and seconded by James Moore, merchant. William Herd, of Someros and William Russell Robertson, Cowichan, were nominated for Cowichan. In Alberni the candidates nominated are George A. Huff and A. W. McNeill.

John George Howes and Walter Taylor; agent, J. J. Banfield. Wm. John Bowser, barrister, nominated by Christopher Foreman and Chas. Wilson; seconded by Robinson A. Moran, Dougal McKenzie and Angus McAllister; agent, J. J. Banfield. William Seaman McDonald, electrician, nominated by R. A. McMorran and J. W. Hackett; seconded by James Burke, F. A. Barnes and Thomas Duke; agent, J. J. Banfield.

THE NANAIMOS. In South Nanaimo, Ralph Smith, opposition, Dr. Walken government, were nominated; in North Nanaimo, John Bryden government, and Walter J. G. Hillier opposition; and in Nanaimo city, A. McGregor government, and Dr. R. E. McKeechie opposition.

THE CANDIDATES. Opposition. Alberni—Huff, seconded by Nelli Cariboo-Rogers; seconded by Kluchant. Comox—Dunsmuir, seconded by McAllan. Esquimalt—Pooley, seconded by Harris. Kootenay—Bullen, seconded by Harris. North Riding—Nelson, seconded by Baillie. South Riding—Baker, seconded by Baillie. Kootenay West—Hume, seconded by Hume. Nelson—Farewell (1), seconded by Hume. Nelson—Farewell (2), seconded by Hume. Rossland—McKane, seconded by Martin. Slooan—Metcalck, seconded by Green. Lillooet—West-Smith, seconded by Beattie. Lillooet—East—Stoddart, seconded by Beattie. Nanaimo—N-Bryden, seconded by Hillier. Nanaimo—S-Walken, seconded by Smith. New Westminster—Henderson, seconded by Beattie. Victoria City—McGregor, seconded by Beattie. Victoria City—McGregor, seconded by Beattie. Victoria City—McGregor, seconded by Beattie.

Westminster—Turner, seconded by Munroe. Delta—Benson, seconded by Forster. Dewdney—McQuinn, seconded by Kidd. Yale—McKay, seconded by Semlin. Yale—N-Martin, seconded by Semlin. Yale—E-Bellison, seconded by Graham. (2) Independent, opposing a proposed oppositionist. (3) Independent, but opposing government supporters. (4) Nomination day has not been fixed for Cassiar.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take. Mr. Dennis Harris claims to be an independent government supporter. He started in with Mr. Perry Mills as a running mate, and that gentleman described his position as "a friend of Mr. Perry but opposed to his government." This is the sort of independent government supporter Mr. Harris is. No friend of the government ought to think of voting for him. He is a political wolf in sheep's clothing.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE. No Intention of Interfering With United States' Occupation of the Philippines. Washington, June 24.—The only important development at to-day's cabinet meeting was the positive settlement of the question of the attitude of Germany with respect to the Philippines. The secretary of state has received assurances which settle beyond question all doubts on this point. Germany has no intention, present or prospective, of interfering in any way with the policy or plans of the United States in regard to the occupation of the islands. Its attitude has been and will continue to be one of strict neutrality.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. 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. Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25-cent bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills will save your life. Sold by Cyrus E. Bowers. The friends of the government in Rossland are united and determined to win. Their candidate is Mr. John McKane, who was the unanimous choice of the delegates in the convention at that city on Tuesday last. Mr. McKane is recognized even by his opponents as a very strong man and his friends look forward with the utmost confidence to his election. We quote elsewhere the observations of the Rossland Miner upon the result of the election.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Distress, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, while their most remarkable effect has been shown in curing the following cases: The friends of the government in Rossland are united and determined to win. Their candidate is Mr. John McKane, who was the unanimous choice of the delegates in the convention at that city on Tuesday last. Mr. McKane is recognized even by his opponents as a very strong man and his friends look forward with the utmost confidence to his election. We quote elsewhere the observations of the Rossland Miner upon the result of the election.

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THOS. R. McINNIS. CANADA. PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting. WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, has been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution; We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of One Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Cowichan Electoral District; and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 26th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members, when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent under the Great Seal of Our said Province of British Columbia; Witness, the Honorable Thos. R. McInnis, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, at Our City of Victoria, this seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the sixty-second year of Our Reign. By Command. B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE, Registrar of the Supreme Court.

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PROCLAMATIONS.

THOS. R. McINNIS. CANADA. PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

TO the Returning Officer of the North Victoria Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution; We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of One Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the North Victoria Electoral District; and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 26th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members, when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

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TO the Returning Officer of the Alberni Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution; We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of One Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Alberni Electoral District; and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 26th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members, when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

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TO the Returning Officer of the South Victoria Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution; We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of One Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the South Victoria Electoral District; and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 26th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members, when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

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TO the Returning Officer of the Cowichan Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution; We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of One Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Cowichan Electoral District; and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 26th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members, when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

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TO the Returning Officer of the Cassiar Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution; We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of One Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Cassiar Electoral District; and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 26th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members, when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

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TO the Returning Officer of the Alberni Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution; We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of One Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Alberni Electoral District; and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 26th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members, when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

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PROCLAMATIONS.

THOS. R. McINNIS. CANADA. PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

TO the Returning Officer of the North Victoria Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution; We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of One Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the North Victoria Electoral District; and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 26th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members, when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

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TO the Returning Officer of the South Victoria Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution; We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of One Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the South Victoria Electoral District; and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 26th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members, when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

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TO the Returning Officer of the Cassiar Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution; We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of One Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Cassiar Electoral District; and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 26th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members, when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

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TO the Returning Officer of the Alberni Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution; We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of One Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Alberni Electoral District; and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 26th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members, when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

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PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

8th June, 1898. HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Returning Officers for the Electoral Districts, placed opposite the respective names, namely: Thomas Fletcher, Alberni. Harry O. Wellburn,

# The Colonist.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1898.

## THE NEEDS OF THE YUKON.

A few weeks ago the Colonist directed attention to the fact that, owing to the comparatively light snow-fall in the Yukon valley and the exceptionally early date at which the river opened, there was danger of very low water, and it expressed its doubts as to the usefulness of the Yukon river as a channel of transportation during the coming summer. These discouraging anticipations are corroborated by the news brought down from Alaska by Mr. C. J. Smith, general manager of the Pacific Coast company. He says that he learned at Juneau that the water in the Yukon is much lower than ever before at this season of the year, and in consequence it is feared that very few of the river steamers would be able to reach Dawson from St. Michael's. Mr. Smith added: "I did not have the opportunity to enquire into the reliability of the man who brought the report, but it bore evidence of reliability. The story is further to the effect that there is little snow in the country tributary to the Yukon. If the story proves to be true, it will make navigation of the Yukon more difficult than was anticipated." Other information has come down from the North which fully bears out this statement of Mr. Smith. A few days ago a trustworthy report was printed concerning the low water in the rapids, which raised doubts as to the possibility of navigating these portions of the river with steamboats this year. Before leaving for the North, Mr. Rattenbury said that he had been told that his steamers would not navigate the rapids on account of low water, and one of his objects in going North was to make arrangements for the trans-shipment of goods if necessary. He did not think that this would make any serious difference, if it had to be done, and in this he is doubtless correct. Our reference to the matter is only to point out that the conditions existing in the Lewis river indicate that the lower Yukon will be very unfavorable this season for steamboats.

In view of this state of affairs, the Dominion government will be highly culpable if it does not take steps immediately to secure completion of as much railway as possible between the Stikine and Lake Teslin without any delay. There will be at least 30,000 people on the Yukon this winter, and, if the amount of gold brought down in the next two months is at all equal to anticipations, the number may be easily swelled to 50,000. These people will require an enormous amount of supplies and if, as seems likely, the St. Michael's route is not to be depended upon, everything will have to be taken in over the passes or up the Stikine. Admitting all that can be claimed on behalf of the route by way of the passes, its capacity is not nearly equal to the requirements of the country. The Stikine route alone can furnish sufficient means of access to the Yukon. Almost unlimited quantities of freight can be forwarded up the river before winter, and there will be no serious difficulty in getting it over to the Yukon waters if the Dominion government will join hands with the province in securing the construction of as much rail as can possibly be made during the present season. The province has done all that can be asked of it and its action will unquestionably lead to the construction of a railway from the coast to Lake Teslin. The wagon roads will be built and something done in the way of railway construction this year, but if the Dominion will do its duty in the premises, and in doing so it will simply carry out the policy to which it is committed, it is not too late to secure the laying of rails for a good part of the distance between the river and the lake, and every little will count in such a matter. We have July, August and September in which work can be done and goods can be forwarded to the head waters of the Yukon. Not a day ought to be lost out of these precious one hundred days at our disposal. Freight, if landed at Lake Teslin in September, can be got down the river before the winter sets in and, as has been pointed out already in these columns, if provender for horses is sent forward to the lake a line of sleighs can doubtless be operated for a great portion of the distance down the Yukon all winter.

The gravest possible responsibility rests upon the Dominion government in this matter. Thousands of people have gone North believing that it proposed to carry out its avowed policy of providing early connection between the lake and the Stikine during the present season. The calculations made upon the navigability of the lower Yukon this summer have been of the most extensive kind. If they are not realized, and if there is nothing more done on the Stikine-Teslin route than can be secured under the contract made by the provincial government, the condition of the people in the Yukon this winter may be lamentable. The Dominion authorities are, therefore, face to face with a grave emergency and it is their bounden duty to act with the utmost promptness. Unfortunately several of the ministers are at present away from the capital. The Colonist is not at all disposed to find fault because ministers of the Crown take a vacation after the arduous work of the session, but in view of the grave character of the problem presented by the Yukon, it seems a great pity that the ministers should have separated without having provided to meet it. It is, of course, competent for the ministers who are at home to deal with this subject, and it is with the earnest hope that they will take it up promptly and handle it energetically, so as to

prevent the disastrous winter which now threatens the people of the Yukon, that we make an appeal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to provide without a day's delay for such supplemental assistance to the provincial subsidy as will expedite with all possible speed the construction of a railway from Glenora to Lake Teslin.

### SOME ALLEGED REASONS.

The Columbian gives what it claims are reasons why there ought to be a change of government. Dismissing from consideration the vague assertions in which our contemporary indulges, which add nothing to the strength of the case presented by it, we take up its several specific allegations.

1. The locking up of the E. & N. railway grant free of taxes. The idea of making this a ground of attack upon Hon. Mr. Turner, who was not in the legislature at the time the land was handed over to the Dominion, shows how hard pressed the Columbian and the party it represents are for reasons in support of their contention. Why do they not go back to the terms of the union and address the reasons why Mr. Turner should be turned out of office? The one would be quite as reasonable a proposition as the other. Moreover the terms of the E. & N. contract were arranged by the Dominion government and not by that of the province.

2. The B. C. Southern subsidy. The Columbian alleges that this subsidy was granted to a company which was a member of the government and was a member. This is not true. Col. Baker was not a member of the government at the time the subsidy was granted. Our recollection of the matter is that Mr. Turner was not in the government at the time. But be this as it may, the subsidy was granted in good faith and for years seemed to be of so little value that no one could be found to take advantage of it. When years after the subsidy was granted, the mines of Kootenay came to the front, its existence led to the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. The Columbian did not at the time the Crow's Nest cash subsidy was before the Dominion parliament raise its voice to protest against anything being given to a company which had received too much already. Not at all. It kept silent; and yet if what it now complains of was the wrong which it professes to believe, its duty was to have then pointed it out and called upon its friends at Ottawa to withhold aid from a company which had already received more than it should. The course of the Columbian in this matter proves its absolute insincerity.

3. The British Pacific subsidy. As since the land subsidy to this company was first granted two provincial elections have been held and three premiers have been in power, it seems rather late in the day to call upon the voters to condemn the government on account of it. So far as the cash bonus of \$4,000 a mile for 230 miles is concerned, Hon. Mr. Turner is responsible for this; but the fact that no one has yet come forward to take up the charter on the terms offered is pretty good proof that capitalists do not consider it such an exceptionally good thing as the Columbian pretends to believe. But in this connection it is worth remembering that the Columbian, in common with the other opposition papers, has always insisted that the British Pacific was a project of no merit whatever and would never be built. If this should prove to be the case, then the province will not be out a dollar or an acre of land.

4. The Nakusp & Slokan and the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railways. The Columbian cites these projects as proof of the failure of the government's policy. We were under the impression that the Nakusp & Slokan and the Nelson & Fort Sheppard roads were in active operation. We have a recollection of having heard that these lines had done a great deal towards the development of that part of the province. If anything done by any government for any district ever paid, what has been done for Kootenay has paid splendidly.

5. The railway policy of 1898 will result in nothing. The railway policy of 1898 has already resulted in the beginning of work on the line from Robson to Midway and on the line from Penticton to Midway, and in the signing of contracts for the line from the Coast to Chilliwack and from the Coast to Lake Teslin.

6. The so-called mortgage tax has not been repealed. The failure of the government to repeal the mining license law so far as it affects workmen in metalliferous mines. Elsewhere in this issue of the Colonist reference is made to these questions.

8. The objection of the government to the insertion of the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese clauses in railway and other charters. The government has never objected to the introduction of these clauses, but has always left its supporters free to vote upon them as they saw fit. The value of such legislation is open to very great doubt. Any railway company seeking to avoid it would only have to create a Dominion charter. There is likewise a legal question as to the value of the provision which has been introduced into so many acts. The competition of Oriental labor is a serious matter; but it cannot be effectively dealt with by any one of the provinces. It is for the Dominion parliament to find a remedy for the evil. The opposition have been playing a policy of deception in this matter.

9. The use of the names of Hon. Messrs. Turner and Pooley in advertisements of a mining company. It has been shown that these gentlemen accepted positions on the board of a perfectly reputable company, and that the use of their names in any connection inviting criticism was wholly without authority.

10. That it was a blunder to refund the provincial debt. By the refunding of the debt the prov-

ince has been saved many thousands of dollars in interest, and will be saved many thousands more, and its credit has been placed in the very front rank. If a policy that has produced such a result is a blunder what would be evidence of success?

11. That the late Premier deceived the people as to the cost of the consolidated statutes, and that the public were deceived as to the probable cost of the parliamentary buildings. There was no deception in regard to the consolidated statutes; but if there were we do not see how Mr. Turner could be held responsible for Mr. Davis's mistake. What Premier Davis said would be done for \$25,000 was done for that sum. The cost of the parliamentary buildings may have exceeded the tentative estimate made in the first place, but no one can truthfully say that a dollar of the money has been misplaced or that the building is not well worth what it cost.

12. The government has aimed to concentrate power in its own hands and restrict the powers and privileges of the people. This is a mere statement for which not a word of proof is given, and may be properly met with a simple denial.

13. That the proposed Crofters' scheme, and the measures which the Columbian calls the School Land Sales bill and the Government of Cities bill were objectionable. Supposing they were, they were not pressed through the house, and they were not brought forward by Mr. Turner or since his premiership. It seems odd to hold Mr. Turner responsible for a proposition advanced by his predecessors, but abandoned in deference to public opinion. But it does not follow that measures or schemes are bad simply because the government withdraws them and some one calls them infamous. We have heard the same language applied to measures which the Columbian has supported.

14. The refusal of the government to investigate the alleged Chilliwack ballot box frauds of 1894 and the circumstances regarding the drowning of Thompson in the Fraser. The letter was fully investigated. The former was fully gone into at the time and the course of the government was shown to be entirely proper. The resurrection of this matter now is proof that in the absence of real issues the Columbian will revive any kind of a corpse that it can discover.

15. That the government is controlled by E. & N. railway. This is the Columbian's rubbish. We defy the Columbian to cite a single fact in support of its statement.

16. That the government has sought to bribe the people with their own money. This is simply a form of words used by the opposition to describe the liberal expenditure re-rendered necessary by the development of the province. We remember that each member of the opposition in the house was very eager that the voters in his constituency should be "bribed."

17. We have given the Columbian's reasons in full, so that the people may know what they are. Our New Westminster contemporary is the only opposition paper that pretends to discuss political issues, and as it has undertaken to speak for the people, we have taken the opportunity of letting the readers of the Colonist to know what it has to allege. In the above "reasons" we have the whole case of the opposition. We ask the people of British Columbia to examine into it as presented by the ablest organ of that party, confident that if they do so they will feel how insubstantial are the grounds upon which they are asked to displace Hon. Mr. Turner and his colleagues and hand the province over to the tender mercies of Joseph Martin.

A PECULIAR APPEAL. Mr. Ralph Smith, of South Nanaimo, has issued a card to the electors. He states six reasons for asking their support against Dr. Walkem. The first is that there should be a market established in Nanaimo and regulations should be adopted under which it will be impossible for the Chinese to under-sell white producers. This, Mr. Smith says, can be brought about by the district and city working together harmoniously, which is doubtless the case; and being the case, we are not very clear why it should be a reason for returning him to the legislature.

Mr. Smith's second reason is that he is opposed to land grants to railway companies, and thinks that enough has been done in that direction already. This is the general opinion and the government has given effect to it in recent legislation. Public opinion has changed on this subject during the last few years. Mr. Smith, if he should be elected, would have no occasion during the four years which he would occupy a seat in the house to give effect to this plank in the platform.

His third ground is that he is opposed to any scheme which will lock up any portion of the country in the hands of speculators, and wants the system of taxation altered so that producers will get the benefits of improvements. There is nothing objectionable in this, nor can it be said that the government has taken such a course that warrants anyone in supposing they are opposed to the principle which Mr. Smith here lays down.

In his fourth plank, Mr. Smith declares himself opposed to the mortgage tax and the exaction of a mining license from workers in metalliferous mines. His language is, "I am entirely opposed to the present mortgage tax." A sufficient answer to this would be: "There is no mortgage tax;" but as we know that Mr. Smith means we will not dispose of his proposition in that way. He is opposed to the system of taxation which renders it possible for the mortgagee to cast the burden of the tax upon the mortgagor. The government realizes the injustice of

such an arrangement as possible as he does, and desires at the earliest possible day to so alter the law that the mortgagor can be relieved and yet the mortgagee can be compelled to pay their legitimate share toward maintaining the government of the country.

When Mr. Smith says that the provision of the law requiring the workers of metalliferous mines to take a mining license shows that the government is bankrupt, he simply either betrays his ignorance of the history of the license law, or wilfully perverts the facts. The law, under which miners are required to take out a license, was passed many years ago; and the only reason why it has not been altered, so as to exempt the employees in metalliferous mines from its operation, is that so many of such laborers are transient people that, if they were not required to pay this license, they would contribute nothing whatever to maintaining the government.

It was conceded on all sides that within a short time the law will have to be amended so that workmen in metalliferous mines shall be placed upon the same footing as those in the coal mines in this respect. Mr. Smith's political friends on the mainland make one of these statements appeals to the people of the ground that the coal mines should be required to pay \$5 tax. Is Mr. Smith favorable to such a change in the law?

Mr. Smith says that the thinks the government does not pay enough for road work, and that \$2 a day is not living wages. He wants fewer people employed and more money paid them. In short, Mr. Smith is something of a monopolist when it comes to the expenditure of money on the roads. If he is elected and has anything to say about it, fewer men will work on the highways in South Nanaimo, but these few will get as much money as the many get now. Possibly this sort of thing may go down in South Nanaimo, but it comes with a mighty poor grace from a man who professes to be the opponent of favored persons and monopolists.

Mr. Smith pledges himself to assist every legitimate effort to secure the recognition of the claims of the squatters. We would know better what to say in regard to his views on this point if, instead of saying that there are two or three serious grievances which require attention, he would tell what those grievances are.

From a careful perusal of his card we are unable to discover that Mr. Smith has advanced any reason why he should be sent to the legislature to oppose the government in the place of Dr. Walkem, who will, if elected, give the government his support. Mr. Smith is a lawyer and as such he knows that he must be judged by his own statement of his own case, and, to use language which will be entirely familiar to him, he ought to be non-suited, for he has unquestionably failed to make out any sort of a case whatever.

AS TO JOINT MEETINGS. The News-Advertiser and some other opposition papers complained very much because Mr. Turner occupied two hours in speaking in Chilliwack notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Joseph Martin and Mr. Cotton were present in the hall and desired also to address the meeting. We confess not to understand the principle upon which such a complaint is made. The subjects which have to be considered in the present election cannot be more than fairly dealt with in a single speech of two hours' length, and those who believe that they can be simply do so, appreciate their number and importance.

It is right that the several issues shall be exhaustively discussed, and the candidate who is decidedly improved in speaking is to be given the floor. There were fewer speeches, and those that were delivered dealt more thoroughly with the questions before the people; or, what would be better still, perhaps, if when there are two or three speakers during the same evening, they would agree beforehand what ground each should cover so that the same subjects would not be gone over twice. Joint political meetings are, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, a nuisance. To ask an audience to listen to campaign oratory for from three to five hours is unreasonable, especially when very much of the time is apt to be taken up in inconsequential talk which necessarily accompanies a so-called joint debate. It is far better for the voters, and also for the newspapers that have to report them, that the two parties should not interfere with each other's meetings. The experience of Messrs. Martin and Cotton at Chilliwack was such that from the standpoint of the government, it is rather desirable for them to attempt to introduce their peculiar tactics when Mr. Turner is present to deal with them. Yet it would be very much more satisfactory all round if at meetings called by the government the only speakers heard should be those in support of the government, and that only opposition speakers should speak at opposition meetings. If joint meetings are to be held, there should be a friendly understanding in advance as to the number of speakers on each side and the length of time each of them should occupy, and this should be strictly adhered to. The Vernon meeting is an illustration of how a joint meeting can be successful.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS. The Times night before last expressed its regret that the government had done nothing looking toward the provincial ownership of railways, and last night it insisted that the issue was a live one. We had supposed that Mr. Cotton's abandonment of this notion would take it out of the campaign; but it appears not to have done so, for not only does the Times speak of it, but some other opposition papers have referred to the omission of the government to provide for such a consummation as a ground for withholding their support. Do these

people who talk of the government ownership of railways in British Columbia realize for one moment what it implies? Government ownership which did not include the C. P. R. would be like the Prince of Denmark left out. Is any man so absurd as to suppose that the province of British Columbia would be allowed by the Dominion to acquire the ownership of the C. P. R.? Have our friends who talk so glibly of this line of policy reflected what it would cost to give effect to it? Do they not know that it would be a matter of hundreds of millions of dollars, but of hundreds of millions of dollars before all the railways could be acquired and the necessary new railways could be built? The Colonist regards the nationalization of railways as one of the questions of the future, but provincial ownership is something that is quite out of the question. Those who advocate it have not yet suggested any plan by which it could be carried out, or any time when they thought it could take effect. If what is meant by the complaint against the government is that none of the railway charters provides for the purchase of railways built under them by the government at some future time, the answer is that such a provision would be of no value one way or the other. If the people of British Columbia desire to purchase the railways they can always do so simply by passing an act authorizing the government to buy and specifying the terms upon which the company should be compelled to sell. There is no limit to the jurisdiction of our legislature in these matters, except in so far as its power might be limited by action of the Dominion parliament, which body might at any time declare a line of railway to be a work for the general benefit of Canada, and thereby assume control over it; in which event it would unquestionably decline to permit the line to be purchased by the provincial government. The more this question is looked at, the more evident it appears that provincial ownership of railways is simply a fad, and an impractical fad at that. Federal ownership is quite another matter; but however much we might favor that, the discussion of it at the present time is quite premature.

When one picks up the Vancouver Province and scans its editorial columns, the question rises as to what the country would have done if Joseph Martin had not found Manitoba rather uncomfortable for him and come out to try his hand in British Columbia. The mind of the average patriot revolts from the contemplation of what might have happened if Mr. Martin's ambition for the chief justiceship had been gratified and this unhappy portion of the Dominion had been compelled to continue on its downward course of destruction without the possibility of his potent hand being extended to stay its progress. What a happy dispensation of Providence it was that Mr. Martin was not made chief justice! Then again, we are led to wonder what the people who now laud and magnify him would have done in such a disastrous emergency. They do not praise any particular policy of which Mr. Martin is alleged to be the exponent. They do not tell us of anything which he hopes to accomplish if placed in power. They simply brag about him personally as a wonderful fellow before whom every knee should bow, and whose matchless superiority every tongue should confess. And yet, when Mr. Martin is "boiled down" there is nothing left of him but a demagogue. He played the role of a demagogue in Manitoba until the people grew tired of him and he had to seek a foothold in a province that had not to learn how supremely useless he is. The Westminster Sun, speaking of him, says that he is "about as irresponsible a person as could stand upon a public platform." He made an extraordinary exhibition of himself at Chilliwack by referring contemptuously to Mr. Thomas Cunningham, provincial fruit inspector, as a "bug picker." This language was promptly resented by the audience present, but it illustrates how correct the Sun's description of him is.

The Rossland Leader says, and the Times quotes without comment, that the railway debt of this province is \$22,000,000. This is the worst misrepresentation yet, and leaves Mr. Belyea's deficit estimate hopelessly in the rear.

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.

After the body of George Macdonald, who dropped dead in the California hotel, had been identified, a coroner's jury yesterday brought in a verdict that death had been caused by hemorrhage of the brain.

Catarth Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarth Remedy. We sell six bottles for \$5 and guarantee an absolute cure. Sold by Cyrus H. Howes.

Mr. C. J. V. Spratt has received word from Coronel to the effect that the steamer Douglas has reached there from New York. She has been in port for the last four or five days, blowing down boilers and renewing her supply of water. Karl Clover Root Tea, for Constipation is the Best and if after tea, you don't say so, return the package and get your money. Sold by Cyrus H. Howes.

The municipal court of revision and board of equalization having completed their labors, the assessment roll for the city has been made up. There is an increase in the total assessment of about \$80,000, caused chiefly by the erection of new buildings.

The appeals allowed by the court, decreased the assessment by \$54,060, the amount taken off land being \$38,510 and off improvements \$15,550. This left the total assessment at \$16,870,300, of which \$10,825,020 is on land and \$6,045,280 on improvements. Last year the total assessment was \$16,804,563, which land contributed \$10,513,495 and improvements \$5,990,840.

FOR SALE. The Attention of Persons Seeking Investments is Called to This Advertisement.

1. Part of lot 576, situate on Discovery street, between Douglas and Government streets, having a frontage on Government 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 12 feet and a depth of 120 feet more or less.

3. Lots 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911