

GOVERNMENT IS DEFEATED.

Result of the Elections Throughout the Province is the Downfall of Premier Martin and His Party.

Two of His Ministers Will Lose Their Deposits—Victoria Elects the Straight Opposition Ticket.

Joseph Martin will not build a railway with the people's money for some time to come, one will have an opportunity to pass any more experimental legislation. The electors of the province yesterday pronounced against him, his policy and his government in no uncertain terms. Of the thirty odd Martin candidates who sought the suffrages of the people only seven were returned, among those who went down being two cabinet ministers, Hon. J. S. Yates, who ran in Victoria as well as in Nanaimo, and the Hon. G. W. Beche, whose first contest for a seat in the legislature ended in disaster, he, like Mr. Yates in Nanaimo, and numerous other Martin candidates, contributing their \$200 deposits to the provincial exchequer. There were not many surprises. The defeat of two leaders in Vancouver, Mr. Charles Wilson and Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, was hardly expected, but nobody was doing much guessing about the result in Vancouver, there being so many candidates in the field. The government ran a little stronger in Victoria than the betting men thought they would. In Esquimalt the two government candidates lose their deposits, their only consolation being that one of their opponents, Mr. Higgins, did likewise. Mr. Eberts more than held his own in his old constituency, South Victoria, his majority being substantially increased. Much regret was expressed at the defeat of Mr. John Bryden in North Nanaimo, he being recognized as one of the most useful members of the legislature. Mr. James Dunsmuir has been backed by his employees in South Nanaimo, and the expectations are that his majority will be increased when the returns are received from the islands. Mr. Dickie, as was anticipated, has been elected in Cowichan, and his returns so far received from Comox ensure the return of Mr. Mounce. Only one place in Alberni has been heard from, but Mr. Neil's election is admitted, so that the only supporter the Premier elected on the island was Mr. McInnes.

The Cotton party has suffered nearly as badly as the Martinists. Forster and his chief lieutenant, Forster and Desne, being caught in the avalanche of votes, in fact there will be but three men who ran as supporters of Mr. Cotton in the next legislature. Ralph Smith, the labor leader, was himself elected but will have no followers in the house. But four of the party lines Conservatives and Liberal Democrats, including Mr. Cotton in the next legislature, Mr. Forster, who has always been a supporter of the present opposition, there are two independent members, Messrs. Green and Houston. The returns received up to an early hour this morning, while not complete, show that the combination of the two Cassiar members might also be scored to the opposition, as few doubt that Messrs. Irving and Clifford will be elected.

While in the majority of instances the straight ticket was voted in a ridiculous manner, there were many amusing and ridiculous combinations. For instance, there were ballots marked "Turner, Martin, McPhillips and Yates", again, "Martin, McPhillips and Yates", again, "Martin, Beckwith, Turner", in fact every conceivable combination of names from a politician's standpoint. As a result of the returns as far as they could be estimated were phoned to the Colonist and immediately flashed on the screen for the information of the waiting throng of people who during the evening had information as to the progress of the count from all over the province conveyed to them without loss of time. The returns from the outlying districts were received by a C. F. R. operator stationed in the business office counted at the market building a great mass of people had assembled at the "Four" and when the last ballot had been counted the Fifth Regiment band and a cheering mass of people greeted Messrs. Helmecken, Turner and McPhillips on their position committee rooms of the Government street, which throughout the evening were crowded with the enthusiastic supporters of the straight ticket. Mr. Helmecken, Capt. Olive Phillips, who was acting as master of ceremonies, and the crowd, as well as the various good news from the various parts of the province, were again related to them by the various speakers. Afterwards the band, where renewed and the Countess, where renewed and dispersed and the quiet of the Sabbath settled on the happy town.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes names like Helmecken, Hall, Turner, McPhillips, etc.

VICTORIA'S SOLID FOUR

- H. Dallas Helmecken 1,668
Richard Hall, 1,601
John Herbert Turner 1,547
A. E. McPhillips 1,454

THE RESULTS.

Table with 4 columns: District, Party, Votes, and Majority. Lists results for Victoria City, North Victoria, Esquimalt, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Party and Votes. Summary of government and opposition totals.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for South Victoria, including The Willows, Cedar Hill, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for North Victoria, including Burgess Bay, Vesuvius Bay, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for Cowichan, including Chemainus, Cowichan, Duncan, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for Nanaimo City, including Smith, Yates, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for North Nanaimo, including Nanose, Wellington, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for OMOOX, including Union Bay, Comox, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for Vancouver City, including Garden, Martin, Taylor, etc.

Opposition majority 1283. It was an ideal day for an election, the weather being perfect. The active work-

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for EAST YALE, including Vernon, Enderby, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for DEWDBRYE, including Port Moody, Agassiz, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for REVELSTOCK RIDING, including Revelstoke, Trout Lake, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for SLOOAN RIDING, including Duncan City, Argenta, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for NELSON RIDING, including Nelson City, Hell Siding, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for ROSSLAND RIDING, including Columbia, Grand Forks, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for CARIBOO, including 150 M. House, Fraser Lake, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for WEST LILLOOET, including Lillooet, Pavilion, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for EAST LILLOOET, including Hat Creek, 127 Mile House, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for NORTH YALE, including Stamp Lake, Kamloops, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for WEST YALE, including Ambercroft, Keefers, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for N. E. KOOTENAY, including Rogers Pass, Eberverth, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for FULTON, including Fultons, Deane, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Results for VANCOUVER CITY, including Garden, Martin, Taylor, etc.

Palisier to hear from. The returns from the islands are expected to be received in the next few days.

War Cloud Blacker

Troops of the Powers Forcibly Reopen the Tien Fsin Railway.

Russia Has Cossacks Massed On the Frontier Ready to Advance.

Welsh Fusiliers at Hong Kong in Readiness to Proceed North.

London, June 11.—(4.20 a.m.)—The Admirals at Taku, acting in concert are forcibly re-opening the railway from Tien Tsin to Peking. Gangs of laborers are repairing the damaged line which is guarded by 1,500 men, composed of detachments from the foreign fleet. They have guns and armored trains for use when the line is repaired, which can hardly be effected before Monday night.

The thousand troops of all nations, according to a despatch to the Daily Express from Shanghai will be sent to Peking to back up the demands of the ministers upon the government, or if necessary to suppress the Boxer disturbances.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated Saturday June 9 says: "I have learned from an absolutely reliable source that minute detachments have been sent to the command of the Russian troops in Manchuria, directing them to prepare three regiments of Cossacks on the Chinese frontier to be ready to enter on the day orders are received."

The Daily Mail has the following from Tientsin, dated Friday: "The rumors are current here to the effect that Peking is burning, but they lack confirmation."

Hong Kong, June 10.—Two hundred and fifty men of the Welsh Fusiliers, Sappers and Miners, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed north on account of the Boxer disturbances. Their places will be filled by troops from India.

New York, June 10.—In his London cable in this morning's Tribune, Mr. Ford discusses the latest news from the Chinese frontier, and says: "Despatches received at midnight do not alter the summary of the far Eastern situation previously reported. Four provinces are reported to be in rebellion, but there are signs that diplomatic pressure has been brought to bear upon the Emperor and his Ministers and that the secret societies will be subjected to restraint."

The excitement in Japan is rising steadily. It is doubtful whether the transfer of Russian troops from Port Arthur to Peking will be tolerated by Japan, even if guaranteed by Great Britain.

"South Africa no longer holds the field. The future of China has become the question of paramount importance, not only in England, but in all civilized countries. The details of to-day's despatches are such as to give the English missionaries here a barbarically hacked to pieces. American religious stations are menaced with massacre and destruction. Russian chapels have been burned and French consuls in a remote quarter of the southwest China have been forced to re-occupy their posts. The last detail is particularly alarming, since it indicates that anarchy is not confined to the districts around Peking, but that fanaticism is flaming out throughout the empire. All foreign interests are imperiled and admirals and diplomats are being drawn together in conference and to adopt measures of co-operation."

FOUR MURDERED. Alex. McArthur's Family Killed and Slayer Shoots Himself.

Winnipeg, June 9.—Alex. McArthur, his wife and two children, aged 10 and 12, were murdered by a hired man named John Morrison, early this morning, at Welywa village, near Moosomin. The murderer was captured. He had shot himself through the chest, but was not hurt. He is supposed by many in Moosomin to be insane, as he has hitherto recognized the common danger and is drawing together in conference and to adopt measures of co-operation."

KOMATIPOORT TAKEN. British Reported to Be in Possession of Kruger's Valuables.

Lorenzo Marques, June 9.—It is reported that the British have occupied Komatiport after fighting. President Kruger is said to have a large quantity of personal valuables with him.

STRIKERS KILLED. Sheriff's posse in St. Louis Fire With Fatal Effect.

St. Louis, June 10.—Four men of a party of 100 or more striking employees of the Trust Company, who were returning from a labor parade in East St. Louis were shot into shortly after six o'clock of this evening, by members of a sheriff's posse in front of the temporary barracks on Washington avenue. One died, two others, who were wounded, in the head and abdomen will die, and the fourth will lose a hand.

had come down from the upper country on business, he said; there were several matters which required attention, and until this had been done he did not care to talk.

Dr. McKechnie was equally non-committal to the press, though he talked freely to the reporter. In his opinion the situation was too complex to admit of a judicious estimate of the result of the elections. Asked as to whether it was not likely that Ralph Smith would be called upon to form a government, the Doctor replied that he would not be at all surprised if the Governor should so decide; and he further expressed the belief that in that event Mr. Smith's chances for success would not be entirely hopeless.

It is known that Hon. J. C. Brown, finance minister, entered the cabinet on the distinct understanding that in the event of Mr. Martin making a fair showing at the elections, he (Mr. Brown) would be called upon by the Governor to form a ministry and be granted another appeal to the voters.

In well-advised quarters it is believed that the Governor will take that action; though prominent Liberals assert that the Governor will be dissuaded forthwith, Hewitt Bostock, M.P., succeeding him.

Rumors were afloat last evening to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor had forwarded his resignation to the federal authorities, but the most diligent inquiry failed to develop any corroborating statement. Another rumor is to the effect that Mr. Martin will hang on to office until the house meets, if he is permitted to do so by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Additional returns yesterday assure the election of Wells in North East Kootenay. His opponents lost their deposits.

Mr. Dunsmuir, as expected, is elected, the returns from Texada Island not changing the results.

Mr. Booth is reported elected by six majority. This will increase the opposition to 18, or making the total combination against the government 28 out of a house of 38, with Alberni and Cassiar only to hear from.

A feature of the elections, in so far as Victoria is concerned, was the up-to-date manner in which the Colonist handled the news. Anticipating the remarkable interest which would be manifested by the people in the result, the Colonist had performed every arrangement for speedily acquainting them with the returns without the loss of a moment's time.

A special wire from the C. P. R. telegraph system ran into the Colonist office, and an operator received bulletins from all over the country direct. These returns were immediately flashed on the screen in front of the Colonist building, the large plate-glass window in the front of the building. During the time in which bulletins were received, Broad street in front of the Colonist building was choked with a mass of people eager to get news of the results of the elections. And they were not disappointed. With any loss of time they were told of the progress of the entire count throughout the province. No paper on the continent was more up-to-date in its method of handling bulletins.

The Colonist had arranged for a bicycle brigade to handle the returns from the local districts. As soon as a count was made at a polling booth a fleet messenger wheeled to the nearest phone and immediately dashed on the screen at the Colonist office, and the waiting populace thus told the news. The Colonist thus made a distinct hit, and many favorable comments were made on its enterprise.

That the public appreciated this enterprise was evident by the fact that the jammed Broad street till the last returns were in on Sunday morning.

When the result of Victoria's city elections were known the pictures of the contest candidates were shown on the screen and greeted with tumultuous applause.

S. E. KOOTENAY. Fernie, Smith, Costigan. Wardner 3 10 8 Cranbrook 7 12 8 Elkton 3 7 4 Tracey Creek 3 3 0 Oranston 3 7 4 Wainwright 3 7 4 Fort Steele 79 92 6 Fernie 202 48 27 Moyie 26 98 33 Michelle 31 4 5

ALBERNI. Nell, Redford, Thomson. Alberni 68 43 18

Cowichan, June 11.—The ballot cast on Saturday, with the following result: C. H. Dickie, 224; W. Ford, 106; re-elected; 10, was probably the largest vote ever polled in Cowichan. Everything passed off very quietly, and it was not till near the close of the poll that a few of the more enthusiastic voters began to gather at the court house to hear the result at the central booth. As soon as this was announced (Dickie 104, Ford 33; re-elected), a move was made to the station to await the results, by wire and rail, from the outlying polling places. Here the numbers rapidly increased until the platform was crowded, for arrangements had been made with the courteous operator, Mr. E. Williams, to receive the results from other constituencies until midnight. As the results began to come soon evident that the issues at stake had stirred the community to its depths. But though many heated arguments filled the air there was no loss of temper, and the voters refrained from rubbing it in too severely. When the office closed the crowd quietly dispersed, with the exception of Mr. Dickie, our new and popular member.

Has the Lieutenant-Governor been dismissed? Has he resigned? Who will he call upon to form a government to succeed Mr. Martin?

Of course the questions which passed from month to month among local politicians yesterday. And in answer to the most diligent inquiry on the part of the Colonist falls in arriving at any conclusion which may be considered authoritative.

As allip to the local interest in the situation was given yesterday in the arrival at the Hotel Drury of Messrs. G. A. Semlin and Dr. McKechnie. To a Colonist reporter, who asked Mr. Semlin for an expression of opinion on the situation, the late Premier replied that he had nothing to say for publication. He had come down from the upper country on business, he said; there were several matters which required attention, and until this had been done he did not care to talk.

The Colonist

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1906.

THE RESULT.

Yesterday's voting was prolific in surprises. The only thing demonstrated by it is that the government is in a hopeless minority. Two ministers, Messrs. Yates and Beebe have been defeated, and Mr. Martin, apparently cannot count above ten followers in the new house, even giving him the benefit of those who declined to declare specifically against him.

The result of the election must be taken as a strong condemnation of the Mar-tia policy, including government ownership of railways, which of itself is a very satisfactory thing, for it will remove this element from our politics. The action of the Lieutenant-Governor has been repudiated in an unmistakable manner.

Great interest will attach to the course which Mr. Martin will now take. He has said that he would resign if the people pronounced against him, and this they have unquestionably done. We do not regard the general political situation as much cleared by the elections, and are very strongly of the opinion that another appeal to the people will have to be brought on at an early day.

Further comments are deferred for the present, except that Mr. Martin's resignation unquestionably recasts the Premiership at the earliest possible day.

Expectation is on tip-toe as to the course which the Ottawa Ministry will take in regard to the Lieutenant-Governor. Until this is known nothing can be surmised as to the future with even a semblance of probability.

It is very clear from the returns so far as received that the only man in the new house who can form a government with any prospect of success is Mr. J. H. Turner.

THE WAR.

The war has lost much of its keen interest, although it would be folly to suppose the end of serious military operations to have been reached. While a Boer force is able to cut the telegraphic communications north of Kromstadt, and General Buller is held even temporarily in check at Laing's Nek, not to speak of the fact that the main army of the Transvaal is still undefeated though doubtless greatly weakened by its long retreat, it is much too soon to talk of the fighting being over. The London papers, which went into hysterical grief over the misadventures of the early part of the campaign, are now belittling the work that remains to be done, but while we admit the magnitude of what Gen. Roberts has accomplished, we do not underestimate the gravity of the task yet before him.

Buller has telegraphed that he thinks he has rendered Laing's Nek untenable. This being the case, we shall probably see the enemy retreat northward along the highway towards Lydenburg. The distance by highway from the Nek to the railway line running down to Lorenzo Marques is about 120 miles. Some time ago Buller sent a force in the direction of Wakkerstroom, and there have been no late reports from that quarter.

Whether it is still within the Transvaal, and, if so, whether it is strong enough to prevent the retirement of the enemy by the highway remains to be seen. Roberts under conditions similar to those which confront Buller would doubtless have sent his cavalry around to intercept the retreat of the enemy. Dundonald is a sufficiently dashing leader to do this work, but he may not have force enough to accomplish it.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Carefully examined, the election returns indicate that out of the legislature just elected, a strong and stable government can be formed, which can carry on affairs satisfactorily for the full legislative term. At first sight it seemed probable that another election might have to be held before such a result could be counted upon with certainty, but the composition of the new house is so strongly in favor of the regular opposition party that settled political conditions can be very readily reached. Mr. Turner has not only been elected, but he has a majority of the house at his back, and his position has been strengthened by assurances from Messrs. Garden, Tallow, Fulton and others of their readiness to accord him their support.

The Colonist feels specially gratified at this. From the very outset it has responded to an suggestion of compromise. At a time when over-zealous partisans were crying out for one line of action and timid friends were advising another, the Colonist insisted that there should be no sacrifice of principle, no alliance with those whom it had opposed, and no subordination of principle to federal issues. The result has been a triumphant vindication of Mr. Turner and his friends. Not a member of the Semlin government has a seat in the legislature, and of Mr. Martin's following only a small fragment remains. What course may be taken by the Lieutenant-Governor in calling upon a successor to Mr. Martin we cannot foresee, but we do know that Saturday's election condemns the exercise of the prerogative which led to Mr. Turner's dismissal, and to his dismissal over at the time of the Semlin government has a seat in the legislature, and of Mr. Martin's following only a small fragment remains. What course may be taken by the Lieutenant-Governor in calling upon a successor to Mr. Martin we cannot foresee, but we do know that Saturday's election condemns the exercise of the prerogative which led to Mr. Turner's dismissal, and to his dismissal over at the time of the Semlin government has a seat in the legislature, and of Mr. Martin's following only a small fragment remains.

the country to-day than they were in 1868. The great point which we wish to emphasize this morning is that a government can be formed out of the present house that will be progressive in its policy and so strongly supported that it can go forward fearlessly in any line of action that it may select; but there are some other matters which have been settled by this election, namely:

That the province of British Columbia has no confidence in Mr. Joseph Martin as a political leader.

That the people are not willing to subordinate provincial to federal issues; that the policy of government ownership of railways does not meet with the support of any considerable number of voters;

That in the opinion of the people, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes has violated the principles of Responsible Government;

That there is no political rivalry between the Island and the Mainland, but both are as one for the cause of progress and constitutional government;

And last, but not least; That the people of British Columbia are resolved that the credit of the province shall be restored to its former standing, and the blight of experimental and demagogic legislation shall be removed at once and forever.

And this is glory enough for one day.

THE KLONDIKE OUTPUT.

We are able to present this morning a detailed statement of the Klondike output of gold. It will be seen to exceed eighteen millions of dollars. Allowance must be made for the disposition of mine and the amount of royalty they are called upon to pay, but even without this the amount is extraordinarily satisfactory. When to it are added the numerous smaller amounts taken out elsewhere than in the Klondike, it will be found that a very conservative estimate of the yield of the Canadian Yukon will be over \$20,000,000. This vast sum will doubtless be the minimum yield of the Yukon valley for years to come. Next season there will be added to it the yield of Atlin and of the White Horse country. We think it safe to estimate that beginning with next year the product of the northern country, including only that portion of it which lies in British Columbia and the Canadian Northwest Territory, can be set down at considerably more than \$30,000,000 of precious metals and copper. This is a vast amount of wealth and the production of it will be confined to a comparatively few people.

The work of Yukon development will proceed from now on with great rapidity. The White Pass & Yukon railway has overcome all the difficulties attending transportation, and the progress of this exceedingly rich area will be even more remarkable, though doubtless less sensational, than in the past. We expect a great northern movement of people, not that it will consist of shippers, crowded together after the fashion of a couple of years ago, but a steady and continuous stream of men, many of whom will take their families with them and begin the establishment of permanent homes. A new era for the northern country has dawned, and the news of the splendid Klondike output will have a very stimulating effect upon the progress of the whole region.

A BEAUTIFUL VALLEY.

There is probably nowhere in British Columbia or in the Western part of the State of Washington, a farming district that surpasses in beauty, fertility and genuine prosperity the valley of the Courtenay river, in Comox district, Vancouver Island. Comparatively few people have appreciated the character of the locality referred to. In a general way most people know that there are some good land and some fine farms in the Comox district, but only those who have actually been over the ground can form an idea of what has been accomplished there. The broad valley of the Courtenay is intersected by fine roads, equal to any in the neighborhood of Victoria, and on every hand are broad, well-tilled fields, comfortable and even luxurious homes, and stock of horses, cattle and sheep of a quality that testifies to the good judgment of the farmers. On some of the farms are modern dairies with separators. Pianos are common in the houses, and the carriages in common use are such as are employed in the cities. The whole district is eloquent of the energy and thrift of the farmers and the fruitfulness of the soil.

About twenty-five miles, or perhaps a little further, north of the Courtenay the Campbell river enters the sea. The valley of the Campbell is said to be as large and in every other way fully equal to that of the Courtenay. Between the two rivers and bordering on the Coast is a practically continuous area of good farming land, some of it better than that, but all, or nearly all, of value. This section is being slowly occupied, and it is a pity that it is a railway to secure it all that is needed is a railway to the coast of Vancouver Island for hundreds of farms and for the reproduction of conditions similar to those existing in the Courtenay valley.

Between Union Bay and Wellington there will certainly be, after a railway has been constructed to the north end of the Island, a series of farms that will be almost continuous. Indeed one may safely say that the coast of Vancouver Island for one hundred miles north of Nanaimo would become a prosperous agricultural region within a short time after a railway is constructed through it. This is a fact of very great importance to the province, and especially to the people of Victoria, who would thus find a large number of excellent

customers established close at hand. The extensive area now being referred to is for the most part well timbered and the growing demand for British Columbia lumber is certain to lead to the prosecution of logging operations on a more extended scale than ever, as well as to the establishment of saw mills employing many workmen. There will thus be provided a local market for everything the farmers can raise, a condition of things that would stimulate the prompt settlement of a country even less favorably adapted for agriculture than that under consideration.

Behind the farm land and the timber are the mountains, which have only been prospected to a very limited extent, but may be expected in course of time to yield copper and other metals. In short, the whole eastern part of the Island as far north as Seymour Narrows is possessed of resources sufficient to support a large population in prosperity. We make no reference in this article to the country north of Campbell river, which in point of resources of all kinds is only Canada country further south. This has been fully proved by exploration, as has been shown in the columns of the Colonist.

Imagine consultations between all the members of a province in order to derive ways and means for securing from the government the consideration which their constituents are entitled to. And we can see no reason why such co-operation should be in the slightest degree antagonistic to party fealty.

During the first ten or fifteen years after Confederation, and even for a longer period, the province of New Brunswick was constantly agitating for "better terms," and urging certain claims upon the government at Ottawa. There is no part of Canada where party politics run higher than in this province down by the Atlantic. But did this prevent united effort on the part of all the members to advance the claims of the province? Not in the slightest. The members of the different parties would oppose each other during the elections tooth and nail, but when they got to Ottawa they would pull together for anything the province needed. During the Mackenzie regime the New Brunswick Conservatives opposed the House worked harmoniously with the New Brunswick Liberals on every provincial claim, every railway subsidy and everything else the province wanted, and when the Conservatives came in again the same co-operation was manifest. The consequence was that the province got about everything it asked for. Yet no one ever questioned the loyalty of the New Brunswick Conservatives to their respective parties.

We see no reason why just such harmonious relations ought not to exist between the representatives of British Columbia. Perhaps it was not unnatural that, when the population of the province was small and was chiefly confined to a restricted area, the personal differences of the elections campaigns should be transplanted to that sort of thing. We all surely realize now that British Columbia has wider interests than the temporary supremacy of one local political clique or another. This rivalry between parties is healthy for the community. But it is a plea for the election of members of the House of Commons, who will pledge themselves to sink all party differences, when any question arises touching the welfare of the province, and will work together as one man for the common good.

POOR MAIL SERVICE.

The important town of Cumberland, the shipping ports at Comox and Union Bay and the fine agricultural valley of the Courtenay are probably as poorly served with postal accommodation as any part of Canada containing one-quarter as many people and doing one-fourth as much business. Weekly now there has only been a weekly mail; recently there is one bi-weekly. Such an important portion of the province is certainly entitled to nothing less than a daily mail. At present there is steamboat communication three times a week, but the mail is only carried up twice a week. Every steamer going up should carry a mail and bring one back on her return trip, and on intervening days a mail ought to be taken from Nanaimo by courier along the road. This highway mail could serve the needs of the settlers along the road, and would be a means of bringing them into much closer touch with the rest of the world than they now are, and thus greatly alleviate the hardships attending isolation in remote, new farming districts.

CROWWELL.

There is no more stalwart figure in British history than that of Oliver Cromwell, and perhaps one might be justified in saying that of all those leaders of thought and action who have stridden across the stage of human progress none have done more to promote the cause of popular government. Cromwell made the system of ministerial government in Great Britain possible; he put the American republic in its infancy; he put the finishing stroke to the work of empire-building that had begun by Raleigh and the other adventurers of the Elizabethan era. Carlyle in his rugged way said of him that "he taught kings that they had a job to do in their necks." The expression is not a very pretentious one, but the idea contained in it is of vast importance. He established, and wrote it down in such large letters, that it will not be pretended that they receive in question, will join with it in urging better mail accommodation for the Comox district upon the attention of the post office authorities.

Concerning the man Cromwell there has been much difference of opinion. Naturally, the historians of the reign of Charles II. delighted to portray a boastful, hypocritical fellow, neither fearing God nor respecting man. The most flattering picture that can be drawn of him has its faults pointed out. It is a sad thing to see that the only divine right possessed by kings in what is conferred upon them by the people.

OUR REPRESENTATION AT OTTAWA.

Whenever the elections for the House of Commons are brought on, the people of British Columbia ought to see that the man chosen to represent them in the House of Commons will be likely to accomplish more for the province than those who have occupied seats in that body since 1896 have been able to do. It is frequently said that there is no place for an independent member in the House of Commons. This is true in one sense. A man must either be a supporter or an opponent of the government of the day; but there is all the difference in the world between an independent supporter and the mere partizan. The latter will shape his course in parliament according to what he thinks are the wishes of the government; the former will be governed by what he considers to be the needs of his constituents. We can understand a representative in the House of Commons saying to the leader of the government, "I am prepared to support you on general principles, but I am not prepared to subordinate the interests of my constituents to the welfare of your government. When it comes to a question of confidence or no confidence, I will vote with you, but you must not expect me to wait upon your convenience so far as the needs of my constituents are concerned. The mere fact that to pass your consideration of the things which you require may embarrass you, will not prevent one from pressing them." So, too, we can imagine a member saying to the leader of the opposition, "I am willing to do all that a reasonable man can be expected to do in order to bring about the defeat of the government, but I am going to urge the government to do what my constituents require, even although the doing of it may strengthen the government in my constituency." We can imagine Conservatives and Liberals uniting to urge the government of the day to meet the demands of the province for necessary appropriations. We can

imagine consultations between all the members of a province in order to derive ways and means for securing from the government the consideration which their constituents are entitled to. And we can see no reason why such co-operation should be in the slightest degree antagonistic to party fealty.

During the first ten or fifteen years after Confederation, and even for a longer period, the province of New Brunswick was constantly agitating for "better terms," and urging certain claims upon the government at Ottawa. There is no part of Canada where party politics run higher than in this province down by the Atlantic. But did this prevent united effort on the part of all the members to advance the claims of the province? Not in the slightest. The members of the different parties would oppose each other during the elections tooth and nail, but when they got to Ottawa they would pull together for anything the province needed. During the Mackenzie regime the New Brunswick Conservatives opposed the House worked harmoniously with the New Brunswick Liberals on every provincial claim, every railway subsidy and everything else the province wanted, and when the Conservatives came in again the same co-operation was manifest. The consequence was that the province got about everything it asked for. Yet no one ever questioned the loyalty of the New Brunswick Conservatives to their respective parties.

We see no reason why just such harmonious relations ought not to exist between the representatives of British Columbia. Perhaps it was not unnatural that, when the population of the province was small and was chiefly confined to a restricted area, the personal differences of the elections campaigns should be transplanted to that sort of thing. We all surely realize now that British Columbia has wider interests than the temporary supremacy of one local political clique or another. This rivalry between parties is healthy for the community. But it is a plea for the election of members of the House of Commons, who will pledge themselves to sink all party differences, when any question arises touching the welfare of the province, and will work together as one man for the common good.

CROWWELL.

There is no more stalwart figure in British history than that of Oliver Cromwell, and perhaps one might be justified in saying that of all those leaders of thought and action who have stridden across the stage of human progress none have done more to promote the cause of popular government. Cromwell made the system of ministerial government in Great Britain possible; he put the American republic in its infancy; he put the finishing stroke to the work of empire-building that had begun by Raleigh and the other adventurers of the Elizabethan era. Carlyle in his rugged way said of him that "he taught kings that they had a job to do in their necks." The expression is not a very pretentious one, but the idea contained in it is of vast importance. He established, and wrote it down in such large letters, that it will not be pretended that they receive in question, will join with it in urging better mail accommodation for the Comox district upon the attention of the post office authorities.

Concerning the man Cromwell there has been much difference of opinion. Naturally, the historians of the reign of Charles II. delighted to portray a boastful, hypocritical fellow, neither fearing God nor respecting man. The most flattering picture that can be drawn of him has its faults pointed out. It is a sad thing to see that the only divine right possessed by kings in what is conferred upon them by the people.

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OUR REPRESENTATION AT OTTAWA.

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The Growing Triumph Of Medical Science.



Encircling the Globe with Marvellous Cures.

The famous family remedies of Dr. A. W. Chase have relieved more suffering and made more people well and happy than all other remedies combined.

Dr. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD The Great Blood Builder.

EXHAUSTED NERVES

Mrs. D. Gronsberry, 168 Richmond street west, Toronto, Ont., states: "My daughter, who sews in a white goods manufactory, got completely run down by the steady confinement and close attention required at her work. Her nerves were so exhausted and she was so weak and debilitated that she had to give up work entirely, and was almost a victim of nervous prostration."

Dr. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS One Pill a Dose—25c. a box

Kidney Disease

Mr. J. Kliffeder, 28 Gerrard street west, Toronto, Ont., states: "I have been a sufferer from kidney troubles for some time, and found the slightest kind of exercise very painful. After trying several remedies, I concluded to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which I did, with wonderfully quick effects—the first box clearing away the pains in the back and leaving me feeling very much better in every way. I can therefore, cheerfully recommend them to any one suffering in like manner."

Dr. CHASE'S OINTMENT Has Never Failed to Cure Piles

Mr. O. P. St. John, the Dominion inspector of steamboats, residing at 246 Shaw street, Toronto, Ont., writes the following: "I have suffered for many years from itchy piles, at times being unable to sleep on account of the annoyance caused by them. After trying almost all remedies in vain, I began the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, which entirely cured me. I cannot say too highly of it. I have recommended it to several of my friends, all of whom have been cured by its use."

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is wonderfully prompt and effective as a cure for cold in the head and catarrh. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limes and Turpentine has by far the largest sale of any remedy for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. Each 25 cents. At all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

surrounding hills, but as the observer records that it is above his surroundings until it dominates the landscape. Not long ago a monument in his memory was erected in London, but he did not require it, for the British people with its fully developed system of popular government will perpetuate his memory forever.

The Oriental question must be dealt with, not shirked. To pass laws that will be disallowable is to shirk it.

The true railway policy for British Columbia is to guarantee railway bonds to a limited amount and for a limited time. Then when the road pays the province will be freed from any liability.

The Methodist Country Fund in Canada already amounts to \$50,000. The Methodists are wonderful givers in religious matters.

They had a big row in the Prince Edward's Island legislature the other day. It illustrates the old saying about the placed him in general command of the mounted troops; his personal discharge for danger, in rapid, scouting, and careful handling of men, all fit him for high command; his bold and successful seizure of the position in front of Fed'la's camp, and his conduct of the fight before I came up, show him to be possessed of exceptional qualities as a commander. I have the greatest pleasure in recommending this valuable officer to your favorable consideration."

Lord Kitchener evidently did not forget to him is probably due to the fact that Colonel Mahon was selected to relieve Mackenzie Mahon is a typical Irish officer, shrewd and kind in manner, and is identified in the 8th Hussars. Like most soldiers who have gained distinction as cavalry leaders, he is a great sportsman. He is a first-class gentleman, jockey, and has scored many triumphs between the flags. He is likewise a keen rider to hounds.

It is a happy coincidence that Colonel Mahon should be relieved by a brother Hussar.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

The British general was humbling to himself as he walked along. "Who's the singer?" asked Tommy Atkins. The correspondent shook his head. "I don't recognize it," he said, "but very likely it's 'There's One More Gilt to Cross.'"

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve you and you will feel better. They never fail to do good.

MOTOR CARS.

The Future Rise of Electrically Driven Machines.

The whole problem of the use of electricity in motor cars is determined by the life and capacity of the battery, and the merits of any accumulator should really be judged to a great extent by the condition of its batteries after six months' daily use in a motor vehicle. So long as a range of 40 miles per charge, at speeds not exceeding 10 miles per hour, meets the requirements of an automobile, electricity, as a cost of not more than 2d. per British thermal unit, is at least on a par with steam, or oil even, for heavy traffic. Where these limits are exceeded, electricity is inadvisable. Distances greater than 40 miles, and speeds greater than 10 miles an hour, involve prohibitive deadweight and excessive discharge rates. It is a pity that the electric motor vehicles for heavy traffic have yet been brought to the practical stage, and this is to be regretted for several reasons. The ease with which each of the four wheels of a lorry can be changed into a particular important respect of available propulsive effort, whilst the motors and batteries can readily be disposed of so as to leave the entire platform free for merchandise. The weight of accumulators is not included in the legal rate of three tons, and the slower rates of speed demanded in this class of traffic should permit of a low ratio of battery weight to total moving weight. Experience has shown that, with a total moving weight of one ton, one-third being battery, vehicle and load, the effective distance is about 45 miles at a speed of 8 miles per hour, and only about 25 miles at a speed of 15 miles per hour on average roads. It must be born in mind that the costs deteriorate sadly when used for high speeds; nevertheless, results have been obtained on a motor vehicle by electricity which surpasses anything by any other kind of motive power. The high speed of 45 miles an hour has been got by a motor vehicle specially built for speed, but more important still, starting from rest, the average speed for the first kilometre was 46.25 miles an hour. It is safe to say that no locomotive has ever achieved that result; that is, a distance of a mile covered in less than 40 seconds, and that the start of the electrical carriage under these conditions left the same kind of impression on the observer as the start of a rocket. There is little doubt that these results could be bettered if the consequent expense were to be faced; but, according to report, the batteries were themselves practically destroyed in the run; and, at any rate, the contesting vehicles were not only towed out to the scene of the trial, but towed home again afterwards; and the trial, though interesting as showing the possibilities and use of electricity, must not at all be taken as giving results which could be used for practical purposes. Engineers.

Mr. Hargart had never heard of Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett-Thames is a Colonel (Lord's laughter).

The Prime Minister definition of the government, England as a precedent.

Mr. Osler thought he had to a democratic sort of people, and the government by the instrument of an aristocratic men who could not person part of it were willing to a great in the opinion of the Ontario colony and aiding its efforts to make these men of the measure of the measure, directly approved of the measure, and this is to be regretted.

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Colonels Ready

Dr. Borden's Bill Meets Great Chaffing in House.

Members of Both Sides "Fun of the Honorable Officers."

Under the head of "The Montreal Star publishes an account of the discussion of Borden's bill to appoint hon. officers of the militia:

Act came up for discussion in the House. It contains in clause 2—Section 45 of the Militia Act, the following: "45—Officers in the militia may be transferred to the militia with honorary rank not exceeding that of colonel, and officers now in the militia holding commissions as colonels may be promoted to the rank of major-general by the Governor-in-Council. From the retired list may be called to active list or attached to the militia, at any time authorized; but re-appointed shall be placed in a lower rank than that in which he was retired."

This clause in connection with the appointment of hon. officers of the militia, gave rise to considerable chaffing by Mr. Fraser, of Guyabrouge. He did not see any calling a man a colonel, and then re-appointing him, more ridiculous. They should distinguish between the earned it.

Sir Charles Tupper—I hope does not attract the distinction on the Prime Minister. If put in a word of honor, it is a disgraceful and disciplinary measure, and is a disgraceful thing. He did not see any calling a man a colonel, and then re-appointing him, more ridiculous. They should distinguish between the earned it.

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