

Experts for Dreyfus.

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By Associated Press.

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fresh superficial examination of the writing of Esterhazy and Dreyfus, he expressed the opinion that the bordercau could only be ascribed to Esterhazy.

SLEW WIFE AND FAMILY. Manitoba Farmer Commits an Unaccountable Crime and Then Suicides.

Winnipeg, Aug. 28.—(Special)—Frederick Johnson, a farmer, formerly of Portage la Prairie, but more recently of Gilbert Plains, shot and killed his wife and three children on Sunday at his home at Gilbert Plains, Man. Johnson afterwards committed suicide.

GREAT WASH-UP IN KLONDIKE.

English Syndicate Get Satisfaction—Passengers Return by Cutch.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 28.—The steamer Cutch arrived from Skagway this evening with 100 passengers and half a million dollars in gold dust.

MORE JUDGES FOR YUKON. Mr. Sifton Advised to Make Two Appointments, One for Mining Cases Only.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—(Special)—Mr. Wade, crown attorney for Yukon, has arrived to consult with Minister Sifton.

JEALOUSY KILLS THREE. Man Shoots His Wife and Her Friend and Turns Revolver on Himself.

Waverley, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Crazed by jealousy, Emmet Blanchard, of Athens, Pa., shot and killed himself and his wife yesterday and, in the process, killed William Mingle, aged 70 years, with whom Blanchard thought his wife was intimate.

STEAMER FOUNDERS. London, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Cairnes, last reported from Cronstadt, July 20, from Pitea, Sweden, founded last night in a gale north of Finangrund. No lives were lost.

LANCASHIRE CRICKET. Liverpool, Aug. 28.—At the close of play to-day in the cricket match between Lancashire and the visitors, the batsmen report in favor of Dreyfus, inferring that his failure to comply with the summons of the examining magistrate in November, 1894, was contrary to his report; whereas the report, witness pointed out, was handed in on October 23.

ICEBERGS IN ATLANTIC. Steamers Report Sighting Over One Hundred in Trip From St. Lawrence.

Quebec, Aug. 28.—The British steamer Ikal, Capt. Jennings, from Montreal, August 16, for Bristol, called here to-day. The bergs reported on August 21 over a hundred icebergs, many of them very large, were reported to the north. The bergs reported over an area stretching from the Straits of Belle Isle 80 miles eastward.

A woman who is weak, nervous and searless, and who has cold hands and feet, can here find relief. The Bergs reported over an area stretching from the Straits of Belle Isle 80 miles eastward.

Preparing For War.

British Government Make No Statement But Steadily Forward Troops.

Boer Commandant Warns Field Cornets Against Precipitating Hostilities.

No Conscription But British Subjects Must Leave the Transvaal.

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 28.—Though no actual developments have apparently taken place since the Transvaal situation was previously reviewed in these despatches, public interest in the crisis has been wonderfully quickened.

Three of the Four Tyros in Prize List—The Leading Scores.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—The thirty-second annual prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association opened here to-day in brilliant weather and everything favorable for shooting.

TROUBLE IN SHOE TRADE. Quebec Operatives Demand Shoes to be Made in Canada.

Quebec, Aug. 28.—(Special)—A serious strike is threatened in the boot and shoe trade here.

GILCHRIST'S BODY FOUND. The Waters of the Straits Give Proof of the Suspected Suicide.

Southampton, Ont., Aug. 28.—Gordon Andrus, son of G. Andrus, London, was drowned here while bathing.

CHATHAM, ONT., AUG. 28.—The coroner's jury in the case of Lyle Stephens, only son of Ald. George Stephens, who was shot at Erie Beach, August 14 by William Houston, Police Magistrate.

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CARPETS, RUGS, ART SQUARES

Advertisement for WFLER BROS. in Victoria, B. C. featuring various carpet and rug patterns.

Riflemen French Officers At Ottawa. Pass The Lie

Attendance at Great Dominion Competition the Largest on Record.

French Officers Pass The Lie. Member of Former Court Martial Declares That Forgeries Deceived Him.

Subterfuge of the General Staff Exposed by Dreyfus' Counsel.

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Macpherson Speaks.

Thinks Another Election is Needed to Straighten Political Tangle.

Prospective Legislation Would Compel Him to Vote Against Government.

Cotton Doomed to Defeat in Vancouver—A Future For Martin.

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Vancouver, Aug. 28.—The Colonist correspondent called upon Mr. Macpherson, M. P. P., yesterday, and asked him to make a statement for this paper as to his political attitude.

HEAVY 'FRISCO. Over Three Hundred of the Walla Walla Freighters.

On Sunday morning freight was landed at Walla Walla. The ship riving, being detained and when landed her cargo was rapidly distributed.

CANNERS RETURN. Large Number Return on From Northern California.

The salmon season in being now practically over rapidly dispensed with the only remaining business being the packing and boxing.

THAT PHANTOM. Officers of the Willapa Her on Their Trip.

The "phantom" that made her appearance in the weeks ago and the appearance has seemingly to the north of Vancouver.

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Steamer A Change

Reported to Have by C. P. N. Co. ern Ro

Nothing Seen of the Ship by the Office

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1899.

THE MACPHERSON INTERVIEW.

We do not think any injustice is done Mr. Macpherson, M.P.P., in suggesting that he did not write the letter to the News-Advertiser which appears in this morning's Colonist. In the first place, there is too much of the "Smart Aleck" about it to emanate from a sober-minded man like Mr. Macpherson. In the next place, it gives itself away, for in the first paragraph the writer professes to be familiar with the course of the Colonist, as he doubtless is; and in the second he claims to be quite the reverse, which is Mr. Macpherson's position. The letter deals with an interview which our Vancouver correspondent, Mr. A. E. Goodman, had with Mr. Macpherson, the interview having been printed in Sunday's Colonist.

The letter purports to be a denial of the interview, but in point of fact it is nothing of the kind. It is simply a tirade of abuse against our correspondent. Mr. Goodman has taken the matter up, and made an affidavit on the subject, which we also print this morning. This affidavit states that the interview, as printed in the Colonist, was as nearly as Mr. Macpherson's words as our correspondent could get it, and that it is just as stated by Mr. Macpherson. Mr. Goodman is well known in Vancouver, where his reputation is excellent, and his statement made in the affidavit will be accepted by every one.

We think we can understand Mr. Macpherson's position, and any one who has been much around the British Columbia legislature will appreciate it. Almost every day of the session members rise to questions of privilege, claiming to have been misreported. The Colonist has on many occasions had the best possible proof that there was no misreporting in such cases, and the irresistible inference was that the member, on seeing what he said in print, feared to go on record, and wanted to take it back. That Mr. Macpherson stated to Mr. Goodman what was printed in the interview is not open to doubt. That he has been persuaded to think it misrepresented him we also readily admit. Mr. Macpherson has invited question by signing the letter in castigation, but we feel disposed to feel sorry for him for having been persuaded to do what we are sure his better nature revolted against.

Mr. Macpherson's letter defines his position for the benefit of the Colonist. It is that if the government lets the Eight-hour and Alien laws alone, and introduces other measures of which he can approve, he will support them. We note that Mr. Macpherson was careful not to sign a letter declaring himself to be a supporter of the government. He puts himself down as a conditional supporter only. And this is where the interview with Mr. Goodman pleased him, except that he was more guarded in the interview than in the letter. But then he spoke the interview, and he clearly did not write the letter. Mr. Macpherson will not, on reflection, feel particularly grateful to the people who have persuaded him to sign the letter. It puts him in a position from which he cannot escape. It also puts the government in an awkward place, for it secures the opposition vote necessary to pass the government. Mr. Helgesen has said he will oppose the government if they do not repeal the Eight-hour and Alien laws. Mr. Macpherson says he will vote against them if they do. So one or the other of them is lost to the government certainly. And this one vote added to those of Messrs. Higgins and Martin makes the opposition nineteen, and nineteen is a majority of the house, with the Speaker in the chair.

THE PORT ANGELES BY-LAW.

We submit that the action of the City Council in regard to the Port Angeles by-law cannot be sustained—that is assuming the postponement of the submission to the taxpayers is to be construed as the assertion of a right on the part of the council to decline to submit it. We shall not do the Mayor and those who seemed to be acting with him the injustice to suppose that they were influenced by an alleged opinion expressed by some one as to the right of the government to aid a railway company having a connection with a foreign country. That there may be no doubt on this point we may inform the council that this point has already been decided. The first decision will be found in the early reports of the Supreme Court of Canada and it was, if we remember aright, confirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It arose in connection with what were known as the Houlton Branch Railway bonds, where the legislature of New Brunswick sought to authorize a company to build a line connecting with one in the state of Maine and to issue bonds upon the road. It was held that a provincial legislature could not legislate. But this case has no bearing, as far as we can see, upon the application now before the city council, or if it has there is a proper way to test it. A by-law can be framed that will not be open to the objection that it goes further than the legislature could grant authority to the council.

The position which we wish to take this morning does not relate to the constitutional question, if any is involved, nor to the merits of the proposal, but to the construction which the mayor and certain aldermen seem to place upon the law under which they act. The power of the city

council to pass by-laws for the raising of money is given by sections 68, 69 and 75 of the Municipal Clauses act. Section 68 begins by saying that "every municipal council may" and then goes on to speak of the purposes for which money by-laws may be passed. Section 69 directs how certain kinds of by-laws must be brought before the council, and this section applies to the Port Angeles Ferry by-law. Section 75 prescribes the procedure for bringing the question to a vote. It is section 68 that vests the power in the council, and we claim that the word "may" therein used will be interpreted by the courts as "must." This is a matter of very great importance. Some four hundred qualified voters have asked the city council to submit a certain proposition to the taxpayers. Other propositions are taking shape and will be submitted. It is possible that a proposition may be so popular that instead of one-fourth of the voters asking for it nine-tenths of them may do so. It is important, therefore, to know if the city council has the right to decline to accede to the request of the taxpayers when made according to law. We submit that the council has no discretion whatever in the matter, and that it must submit the by-law. If it is not the proper interpretation of the statute, one obstinate man may defeat the desire of the whole city.

That the word "may" will be sometimes interpreted "must" or "shall" is a well settled principle in the law, and the circumstances under which it will be so interpreted are also well settled. The city council has no inherent jurisdiction. It is unlike the Crown, which has certain prerogatives, and unlike the courts, which derive from the Crown some of these prerogatives. By the Municipal Clauses act the legislature conferred certain powers upon the council, and when the act says that the city council may do a certain thing under certain conditions, this is to be understood as a grant of power, not as the creation of a discretionary authority. The powers of any body created by statute go no further than the statute authorizes. Therefore when the legislature has said that on a certain thing being done the city council may do a certain other thing, the only power which the council possesses is to do the thing which it is told it may do. It has no power to refuse to do it, nor to simply omit to do it and thus make what has been done to comply with the law of no effect. The conferring upon a statutory jurisdiction of power to do a certain act on certain conditions having been complied with, does not carry with it the right to refuse to do the act. The Municipal Clauses act was passed for the purpose of providing machinery to carry out the wishes of the people in the matter of municipal government. The legislature could have provided that the Chief of Police should have the power to submit by-laws, if it had seen fit to do so. Realizing that occasions are likely to arise when the people would desire to vote money for certain purposes not already provided for in the act, the legislature declared that under such circumstances a certain proportion of the taxpayers must move in the matter before the city council could submit a by-law to be voted on. As we have said, instead of directing that the petition should be submitted to the city council, the legislature might have said that it should be directed to the Chief of Police. We mention this to show that the fact that the body to which the petition must be addressed is an elective one cuts no figure in the transaction. The petition has been duly signed, and it is clearly the legal obligation on the City Council to submit it for the approval or rejection of the taxpayers.

If the view which we have above suggested is correct, it follows that the persons promoting this petition have a right to apply to the court for a mandatory injunction compelling the council to act upon the petition. We suggest that the council will do well to incur any such litigation and attendant expense, and that very much the wisest course is to allow the taxpayers to have the opportunity to express their views upon the proposal at the earliest possible day. We think it unfortunate that other matters are being mixed up with this one, for the injury done thereby will be general. If the promoters of different objects get into an altercation, the result may be that the taxpayers will turn them all down. By far the best plan is for the city council to keep its skirts free from any suggestion that it is favoring one project as against another, and when the provisions of the law have been complied with in regard to any proposed by-law to lay the question promptly before the people, so that it may be disposed of by the next meeting take the petition in question on the table and proceed to act upon it as the law directs.

A PRESIDENTIAL ISSUE.

The indications now are that the presidential election next year in the United States will turn upon the question of territorial expansion, or Imperialism, as some of the papers, with a characteristic fondness for high-flown terms, call it. Bryan, who is likely to be the Democratic candidate, is outspoken against expansion. He has hitherto only represented one section of his party in this respect, but very recently Richard Croker has recanted his views, and has declared the voice of Tammany to be against retaining the Philippines. A conspicuous and not unimportant section of the Republican party is of the same opinion, so that there is a very great deal of doubt as to what the result will be if expansion is made the crucial issue next fall.

A great deal will depend upon the results attending the operations in the

Philippines during the next few months. If they are attended with reasonable success, the people may be roused up to a sufficient pitch of enthusiasm to once more entrust their affairs to Mr. McKinley, but if a better record is not made before the rainy season sets in next year, a wave of popular indignation will sweep the Republicans out of office. We do not condemn the determination of the United States to subdue the Philippines. There is no reason to suppose that the ownership of the Islands by that country is one of the legitimate results of the war, and the government has a right to resort to arms to make its title good. No nation would have done otherwise than insist upon the surrender of the Islands by Spain, and the payment of \$20,000,000 for them was an act of needless charity. Having acquired the sovereignty of the Islands, it was not in human nature to surrender it to Aguirre. There is no reason to suppose that the latter could establish a stable government. Sooner or later some European power would have intervened and taken possession of the archipelago, under the guise of a protectorate. A choice of evils was presented to the United States, and we think the lesser was taken. Doubtless the people were very much carried away by the hurrah over Dewey. It is not to be supposed that they were unwise indeed and principally liberators of their new responsibilities. Dewey had fought an opera bouffe battle, and it pleased the people of the United States to think that he had added an empire to the United States before breakfast. Nevertheless, looking back at what has transpired, it is difficult to suggest any other line of action which their government could have taken with safety and honor.

Theoretically, and if consistency with the alleged principles of their government is to be considered, the United States, since extinguishing Spain's title has not acted honorably. An effort to impose upon a people a government which they do not want is hardly in accord with the dictum of the Declaration of Independence, that governments derive their authority from the assent of the governed, unless indeed that principle is to be held to apply only to people with white skin, who speak English. But theory is one thing, and practice is very often quite another, as our neighbors have already found out on several occasions. Nevertheless, in the event of a square party issue on expansion, these theories of government will play a very important part, and may influence the whole result of the campaign.

But it is not alone by the Philippines that the policy of expansion is presented. What is to be done with Cuba? Every argument against permitting the Philippines from setting up a government for themselves applies with equal force to the Cubans. Probably the latter are, in point of fact, less fitted than the former to maintain an orderly government under their own rule and property will be safe. Having driven Spain out of Cuba, it is clearly the duty of the United States to do so again to see that the island does not again become a scene of turmoil. The anti-expansionists realize this, and they dread the responsibility.

A CANADIAN KANSAS.

The News-Advertiser says that the opposition represents "class sectionalism" and predicts that on an appeal to the people the government would win several seats in Victoria "by virtue of its progressive and popular social policy." For some time there has been evidence that Mr. Cotton intended to commit Mr. Semlin to socialism—that is to an attempt to control business interests by legislation and set up a government which would have a censorship of men's private affairs. There was in some quarters a disposition to attribute the socialist tendency of recent legislation and administration to Mr. Martin. The Colonist always held this to be a mistake and claimed that the present government was only giving effect to the socialistic ideas which had been championed by Mr. Cotton and his associates while in opposition. Since the resignation of Mr. Martin this has been shown in a most conspicuous manner by the utterances of the News-Advertiser. First we had it falsely asserting that a conspiracy existed on the part of certain rich men to supplant white labor in British Columbia by introducing Orientals in large numbers, and now we have the same paper declaring that it is the legal obligation of the government to do so legal proceedings for a penalty for illegally sitting, even if he should believe himself to be qualified.

It is well that the people of British Columbia should understand the position of Mr. Cotton and his colleagues. They can have no desire to see these gentlemen convert this province into a Canadian Kansas. Socialism got the upper hand in Kansas a few years ago, and the immediate result was the prompt withdrawal of capital. It was not simply that men controlling money refused to invest in the state, but investments were withdrawn as rapidly as they could be realized upon. The first people to feel the pressure were the small property holders whose homes were mortgaged. The effect upon them was disastrous. They were compelled to take up their overdue mortgages, and when they were unable to do so legal proceedings were commenced in order to prevent the security from being tampered with by socialist legislation. Millions upon millions were taken out of the state, the amount being limited, as was afterwards stated in a subnormal message, only by the ability of creditors to compel debtors to pay. What caused capital to take alarm was not the legislation actually enacted, but the fear that mischievous legislation would be placed on the statute book. Once let it become known abroad that

the province is in the hands of men whose ideas are socialistic, and a veritable panic will be caused, which will mean disaster to thousands and set British Columbia far back on the road of progress. It is the first duty of every patriotic voter to rescue it from the hands of these wreckers. British Columbia has no need for the experiments of social agitators, and the News-Advertiser is exhibiting a great wickedness in seeking to stir up class against class and to make socialism the key-note of the next provincial campaign. Harm will be done immediately. Let it once become known that the people are to be called upon to pronounce whether they will hand the province over to socialists and their tribe, and business will receive a terrible blow. Investors will hold aloof until the issue has been decided and if victory should rest with the demagogues, there will at once begin the withdrawal of capital. In the meantime a stop will be put to all chances for new investments. The situation is extremely serious. Of one thing we feel very sure, namely that if Lieutenant-Governor McInnes had for a moment imagined that in calling Mr. Semlin to the premiership he was handing the province over to become the experimental ground of social agitators, he would never have done so.

A CONFESSION OF DEFEAT.

The News-Advertiser made in its issue of the 23rd inst. what was substantially a confession that the government is in a minority. It admits that the opponents of the government are sufficiently numerous to oust it, but says that they are not united. It further says that the opposition can only succeed by placing themselves in the hands of Messrs. Martin and Higgins and whatever following these gentlemen can respectively secure." Here is an admission that these gentlemen may be able to secure a following. We do not like to use the word in regard to any member of the house without his consent, but it is admitted that Messrs. Macpherson and Helgesen are prepared to range themselves with Messrs. Martin and Higgins. The government is, therefore, in a minority according to the showing of its own organ. The Province admits this, and in the course of an exceedingly moderate article claims that the defection of his followers does not prove Mr. Semlin has lost the confidence of the people, and inquires if it would not be open to him to ask that the issue between him and his supporters should be tried out by the electorate. Undoubtedly Mr. Semlin has the right to ask this of the Lieutenant-Governor, but the fact that his supporters claim that the request ought to be acceded to is an indication that they concede his defeat in the house. It remains only with the Lieutenant-Governor to say if he will grant Mr. Semlin a dissolution, and we can readily suppose that this is a matter that has already received His Honor's consideration. It is a subject to which he must give a good deal of thought, for important results turn upon the conclusion which he may reach. We suggest that the course which he would be most likely to take would be to request Mr. Semlin to call the house together in early session, and that he will be governed a good deal by the result of the division which the government is defeated. One thing that His Honor must realize is that according to their own newspaper organs his advisers no longer command a majority of the house. They have confessed their defeat. Another thing we think may be taken for granted, namely, that he will not grant Mr. Semlin a dissolution to try conclusions with his own supporters, as the Province suggests.

HOW PARTIES STAND NOW.

Following is how the members of the house stand at last accounts: For the government: Messrs. Semlin, Cotton, Hume, Henderson, McKechnie, Forster, Munroe, Deane, Tisdale, Kidd Kinchant, Kellie, Wells, R. Smith, Nell, Green—18.

Opposed to the government: Messrs. Turner, Helmecken, Hall, McPhillips, Eberts, Booth, Pooley, Higgins, Robertson, Bryden, Dunsmuir, Martin, Macpherson, McBride, Ellison, Smith, Baker, Irving, Clifford—19.

Independent: Mr. J. Martin.

Conditional support: Mr. Helgesen. This estimate treats the East Lillooet seat as vacant, because Mr. Prentiss will hardly risk proceedings for a penalty for illegally sitting, even if he should believe himself to be qualified.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MOVEMENT.

Government papers taunt the Colonist with not specifying by name those whom it expects to take the leadership of affairs after the present government is defeated. It will be time enough to mention names when those to whom the new government will have to look for support have selected their leaders. We can tell our critics one thing, and that is that the movement for good government will not be checked by any discord among the opposition and its allies over individuals. The new movement is distinctively a British Columbia movement. It is not being engineered in the interest of any political combination or locality, and when they were unable to do so legal proceedings were commenced in order to prevent the security from being tampered with by socialist legislation. Millions upon millions were taken out of the state, the amount being limited, as was afterwards stated in a subnormal message, only by the ability of creditors to compel debtors to pay. What caused capital to take alarm was not the legislation actually enacted, but the fear that mischievous legislation would be placed on the statute book. Once let it become known abroad that

the creation of a new British Columbia, which in population overshadows the Island, which for so long a time in the history of the province occupied the first place. For years the centre of political influence was necessarily on the Island. Now there is no such centre. The attempt to make Vancouver such a centre has failed, and largely because the people of Vancouver had too much good sense to be misled into such an egregious blunder. Some hasty individuals have argued that Kootenay ought to seize the present opportunity to claim this place, but we venture the prediction that the time has gone by when any locality in the province can occupy the position in respect to politics, which until the period of recent Mainland development Victoria held by the very force of circumstances. We hope to see a new government in office before more than a few months have passed, a government towards the formation of which the best counsel and advice available in every section of the province will contribute, a government which will give us a new date in British Columbia politics. It is time to bury the issues that have been the subject of contention heretofore. The new government should have no other legacy from that of Mr. Turner than the task of supplementing by new measures the principles of provincial development to which Mr. Turner was committed. It should have no legacy from Mr. Semlin other than the task of correcting the blunders made under his regime. There is too much to be done in British Columbia to permit any time and public energy to be wasted in harking back to old issues and fighting over again old political battles. The face of the province is towards the future. This is, or at least it ought to be, a progressing province. New people are coming in steadily; new industries are being established; new necessities are arising. It would be impossible to return to old conditions if any one wanted to, and no one wants to. The people of Victoria look with pride and pleasure upon the growing importance of the Mainland, and it is their just boast that their public men were far-sighted enough to pursue a line of policy which made the development of the Mainland possible. They are no more sectional now than they were when they supported the government of the day in the measures which opened Kootenay by railways from the Canadian Pacific to the south. They are no more sectional to-day than they were when they supported the government in seeking to develop the northern part of the province. When the day comes to form a new government they will be found to be wholly above sectionalism, and to be ready to range themselves with the people of the Mainland in putting in office a strong British Columbia government, which will have only one object, namely the promotion of the welfare of the people of this great province. This is where Victoria stands, and we believe its attitude will meet with the hearty approval of the very great majority of the voters everywhere. We believe that this is also the real sentiment of Vancouver, and that all over the province the feeling is growing that the time has come to cast the mantle of oblivion over old issues and unite in a grand British Columbia movement.

MR. MACPHERSON'S VIEWS.

We print an interview with Mr. Macpherson, M.P.P., that will be read with a great deal of interest. If it does not make his position wholly clear, it at least establishes that he cannot be counted as a government supporter. The interview removes all doubt as to the correctness of the Colonist's classification of the members. We reckoned Mr. Macpherson as among those opposed to the government, for the purpose of showing that Mr. Semlin has only a minority of the house with him. We made no claim as to Mr. Macpherson's attitude towards the old opposition, it being sufficient for the Colonist's purpose that he is out of the government ranks.

Mr. Macpherson's views regarding Mr. Cotton's position are especially interesting, and we think most people will agree with him in thinking Mr. Martin's charge against that minister of deliberate falsification to be one that ought to be investigated. He appears to think that neither party in the house is able to carry on business, and that a new election at an early day is unavoidable. We do not agree with him in this, for we believe that before the house meets a sufficient number of members will have declared themselves opposed to the government to give the opposition a sufficient majority on a vote of want of confidence to demonstrate that a dissolution is not necessary.

Back From Dawson.—There returned yesterday from the North two Victorians whose movements have been keenly watched by a large circle of friends in this city. They are Frank Cryderman and "Chet" Cunningham. Mr. Cryderman left for the Yukon country in the spring of 1898, and was one of the first to reach Klondike. Since then all kinds of reports have come out about him, one to the effect that he had been killed. He has got as much life in him as ever, however, and with his partner, Mr. Cunningham, has done very well this past season, working their own claim.

A blank enamel brooch, containing a lock of Oliver Goodsmith's hair, for which his coffin was specially opened, was sold for 10 guineas at Christie's, in London, recently.

THE BEAUTY THAT ATTRACTS MEN

Is not so much in the features as in a clear, healthy complexion, and a plump body filled with the vigor and vitality of perfect health. Pale, weak, languid women are fully restored to robust health by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, a condensed food which creates rich, pure blood and new nerve tissues.

REMOVING TO YATES STREET

...SLAUGHTER SALE...

\$40,000 stock to be cleared regard less of cost. Twenty dozen stiff and soft hats at \$1.00.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Clothiers and Hatters. 97 JOHNSON ST.

Just Watch...

The way we are knocking down prices. It has now become an every-day affair with us, and low figures at all times prevail.

Monkey Brand Soap... 5c bar (Wash Cloths) 5c bar
Our Laundry Bar... 5c bar (Wash Cloths) 5c bar
Toilet Soaps... 10c, 15c, 25c box
Full Line Stove and Scrub Brushes.
Morgan's Fresh Frozen Oysters.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Your House

Is what the paint on it makes it. Good paint makes it beautiful—keeps it so—increases its value. Poor paint will spoil its natural beauty—suffer it to decay—lower its selling price. There is money in understanding paint enough to get the right kind and thus use the best economy.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

For painting houses are made in thirty-five attractive colors. It is the most beautiful and most durable paint made. We will give you all the assistance in our power when you paint. Send us a photograph or architect's drawing of your house. Our artists will prepare color plans for you, free. We will send you pictures of houses properly colored. We will send color cards. Our book on painting we will send free. Write to us.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.,
PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS,
Canadian Dept.,
21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY P. McQUADE & SON.

COFFEE DISCRIMINATING BUYERS SPICES

Will find it profitable to handle only the best in...

PURE COFFEES PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWD'R.

HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED.

STEMLER & EARLE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA.

HEAD OFFICE: Thomas Earle, 92, 94 and 97 Wharf St, Victoria, B.C.

The Columbia Flouring Mills Company

ENDERBY AND VERNON.

Premier, Three Star, Superfine, Gaham and Whole Wheat Flour.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Proprietors, Victoria.

Victoria College B.C. Year Book

Beacon Hill Park.

Principal, - J. W. CHURCH, M.A. 1897

Autumn Term, Monday, Sept. 11th

For BOARDING or DAY Proprietors apply Principal Church.

APOLI & STEEL THE LADIES' PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pill Coesia, Purgatory, &c.

Order of all Chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B. C.

Martin, Pharmacologist, Chemist, Southampton.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates St., Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

By R. E. GOSNELL

Cloth \$1 50 per copy
Paper Cover. 1 00 per copy

WHEN WRAPPED SUPPLIED.

This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Columbia. Profusely illustrated.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD. VICTORIA, B.C.

High school
Central and Spring Ridge
North Ward and Hillside
South Ward and Kings
Victoria West
Total
Boys' school—Division
4, 43; 5, 48; 6, 42; 7, 50;
Girls' school—Division
4, 55; 5, 60; 6, 50; 7, 58;
Spring Ridge—Division
4, 55; total, 204.
Victoria West—Division
4, 37; 5, 45; 6, 46; total
Hillside—Division 1, 44
North Ward
4, 42; 5, 46; 6, 42; 7, 50
South Park—Division
4, 43; 5, 52; 6, 55; 7, 54
Kingston street—Division
4, 78.
Trustee Hall moved, Mr. Marchant, "That a copy sent to each teacher, that the observations of regarded as a condition between each teacher and the finance committee by a form of contract agreement with each board."
Trustee Hall also was carried, that the 3, section 1x of the trust that no teacher's increased except from the calendar year shall not applicable in the case

Before The School

Details of the Budget acted at Monday's Meeting

Attendances at Schools and Schools

Owing to the lack of report of Monday evening school board had to be given more in detail Mrs. Pemberton wrote of a class of twenty boys Y. W. C. A. studying the use of the Pemberton similar communication, had been received by the school board to the request being that the proceeds would establish.

After a short discussion chair moved that in the report of gratitude to the of the grammarian, the and the request granted, the lighting be paid for Mrs. Pemberton's committee was carried. G. T. Burrows wrote of lot contiguous to the Sp which would afford an ex for the children. The asked was \$1,000, and it stated, would be the estate be arranged. As it was \$100 as a deposit, could run over for a period with interest on the part. The offer was referred and grounds committee. On motion Mrs. Pemberton's application for which had been accepted file.

Miss Arthur and Mrs. T. a satisfactory manner the from duty on the opening A communication from lett Merritt was then re lady offered her services physical culture. The placed on file on motion Grant.

Number of commu principals were read, and to supply permitt school children to defray teaching of music ques to levy a fee of 5 cents pupil for this purpose, of the North West. A regular fee be double that of a tary. Miss Cameron, prin Park, had a little difference the desired funds. Thru understanding a concert arranged, even so far as sold.

After dealing with the supplies, another matter suggestion Mr. W. H. H. and flag for the South. Mrs. H. is principal. Chairman McInnes said a good thing to let the be what a flag was. While chair, Trustee Marchant question sent to the committee to report together of starting supplies, severely on the way, dam to some of the school desks boys.

His suggestion was ad Accounts to the amount school supplies were pass Then the music question Trustee Marchant said he of any levies being plac for these sometimes poor families. He gave and though the levy might sory it would cause the as his class mates much was a believer in the good on a pupil, and was of the major number of the te at present teach the ol dinary. He would cause the importing a special tea pose.

Trustee Hall agreed v chant. He was not opp of music, but to the which the principals prop more subjects. There was now than there was tim in favor of eliminating 5 to the number.

Mrs. William Grant vious speakers. Music, more of a recreation than benefit, besides, the noni would impose no great in Supt. Eaton stated th and an auditorium. The system had been tried th in schools by those oth trustees. He stated that the money for such ins paid by the board. He instance the board want to vote \$100 for this pur the work in two school, pay for professional serv a week in each of the tw until the end of the te would take up the two was finally disposed of opposing the levying of superintendent of a school management. A on's concert, the matter Gordon Grant was left chairman.

The secretary next reat ment of the school atten as follows:

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Valuable Gargo From China

Victorians will have lots of time to examine her. When the Tees went North last evening...

Empress of China Brings the Largest Silk Cargo on Record.

The German ship Brehna arrived in the Royal Roads last evening in the Lorne, 43 days from Chai Kiao Chou...

Steamer Utopia Breaks Her Propeller and Will Miss a Trip.

The R. M. S. Empress of China completed her forty-first houseward voyage yesterday, with the largest and most valuable cargo ever brought to America...

A Busy Night in Council.

Port Angeles Proposition Encounters Opposition and is Deferred.

The Hack Stands Again-Fort Street Paving--Public Works.

Uncalled-for Criticism.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PORT ANGELES FERRY.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

CROSS BILL FOR LABEL.

NO SOUND BOAT.

MARINE NOTES.

Edwards Gives His Version.

Australian Salesman Tells His Side of Monday Evening's Affair.

The Police Court Yesterday Morning and Adjourned for a Day.

Rifleman Dies.

Silver Tea Service Tests Bodley's Shooting.

Victoria Man High for Next Year.

British Columbia Gives Prize List.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Medal and \$200--Col. 13th Bn.

Regimental Picnic.

Arrangements Furthered at Meeting Held Monday Afternoon and Evening.

Road Work on Texada.

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Mr. M. S. Warapite left yesterday for Comox on target practice. She will be followed to-day by the Virago, leaving only the uncommissioned Sparrowhawk in the harbor.

Steamer Cutch arrived from Vancouver yesterday, to go on the Esquimalt way for a cleaning and painting. She leaves Port's wharf, above the bridge, for Skagway and Dyea to-morrow evening.

The German ship Brehna arrived in the Royal Roads last evening in the Lorne, 43 days from Chai Kiao Chou, the new German port of the Shantung peninsula. The Brehna is seeking the Victoria City in a little less than five hours.

The R. M. S. Empress of China completed her forty-first houseward voyage yesterday, with the largest and most valuable cargo ever brought to America, its approximate value being upwards of a million and a half dollars. In addition, there are aboard a number of valuable fur consignments for London, including a quantity of sable and ermine, representing in addition half a million. The passenger list was light, there being but 32 in the saloon, 10 in the intermediate, 74 Japs and 190 Chinese, of whom 27 were for Victoria. The most notable passengers were: Capt. W. W. Hewitt, R. N. formerly with H. M. S. Victoria on the China station, who is going home; Mr. H. H. Boyce, an eminent engineer of London, Eng.; Maj. L. H. Rucker, of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, who is returning from Manila on sick leave; Mr. E. Schuller, who has been one of the first to cross Siberia by railway; Messrs. George Clark and J. A. Hawes, representative Oriental al merchants; Capt. Richards, of the British army; and Mr. E. Burton Holmes, a Chicago photographer and specialist.

A day or so before the China left Yokohama that city was threatened by extinction by fire. The middle portion of the town, composed entirely of wooden buildings, was destroyed, but the flames were prevented from spreading to the business sections, and no loss of life was reported.

From now until the close of navigation on Northern lakes and rivers steamers carrying Dawson and Atlin freight should be well loaded. The Tees, which left last evening, had a big freight from Victoria, nearly all for Dawson and Atlin.

She carried also the following passengers: G. W. Gibbs and wife, C. Blouquest, J. M. Larana, Mrs. William Keith, Mrs. H. M. and Mrs. Melish, Mrs. Busby, Mrs. Gilmer, Mr. McCallum, Mr. Hess, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Dr. Milne, Mr. McLeod, Mr. F. Hayes, G. Johnson, P. McLagan, Mr. Ross and Mr. Tollemache.

Owners of Glengole Bring in a New Charge Against the Kingston.

A sound exchange says: "The owners of the steamer Glengole, Dowell & Co., will file a cross-bill for libel in answer to the complaint of the Northern Pacific, owning and operating the steamer City of Kingston on the Tacoma-Victoria run, before she was lost. Sixty-five thousand dollars is the amount of the claim resulting from the collision. Immediately after the collision between the two boats the Northern Pacific asked for \$150,000 damages, the amount which the Kingston was valued. The cross-complaint of the Glengole will ask for \$65,000, alleging that the damage to the steamer City of Kingston was caused by the negligence of the City of Kingston when she was under way. The responsibility will be placed upon the City of Kingston."

The Utopia will not arrive this evening, and there will be no steamer from the Sound until tomorrow evening. The Utopia struck a log going down the Sound yesterday and broke her propeller. Because of this accident she will be beached to receive a new propeller, and as the tide will not be favorable for the work this morning, today's trip has been cancelled. To accommodate those who might be otherwise inconvenienced, the City of Kingston will leave for the North this morning, will be held over until 8 or 9 o'clock.

According to a message from Union Lake, a large white vessel was seen there at 8 p. m., bound south with a crowd of passengers aboard. This was supposed to be the over-land City at Seattle, and it was on this supposition that the above-mentioned arrangement was made, it being considered that the northern flyer should be here by 6 o'clock at the latest.

Hereafter the San Francisco steamers leaving Seattle for Victoria will make their hour for departure from the former city 9 instead of 11 o'clock, and will arrive here in consequence early in the afternoon, according to the old custom. The last change was made for no known reason to the local agents, and it was the means of preventing much business being done here by American travellers.

Capt. W. F. Walters & Co., of Seattle, have purchased the wreck of the Anderson, which was wrecked at the harbor. The price paid is said to be between \$1,500 and \$2,000. The new owners have secured the services of H. Vandenberg, the Canadian-American diving work became known at Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, when the Quebec wreck was handled.

A report comes from Sydney, N. S. W., that Lieut. Campbell Hepworth, R. N., who, it will be remembered, had charge of the Canadian-American steamer Arangi, has left the steamer at that point and gone to London, Eng., to accept the position of marine superintendent of the meteorological office in succession to the late Navigating Lieutenant Baile.

The steamer Victorian had a very satisfactory trial trip at Tacoma on Monday, and is to undergo inspection today. It is expected that she will make her first trip to Victoria on Friday. At any rate, she will be here with the Tacoma Ledger excursion on Sunday, and as she remains until Monday,

do not know how they could make \$1,000 (one thousand dollars) easier, and it would be doing the gentleman offering the amount a very kind act, as it might learn him to stick to the old but wise motto of his grandmothers, to think twice before speaking open.

I conclude by thanking you for past favors, and trusting that the outlookers in the future will help, instead of trying to hinder, anything that may be done for the benefit of this fair city of ours. ONE WHO KNOWS. Victoria, August 27, 1899.

"UNCALLED-FOR CRITICISM." Sir: The Mayor and Alderman Humphrey (according to the morning's column) report of the proceedings of the city council have succeeded in persuading themselves that the council are justified in removing far above the criticisms of such common, everyday people as the ratepayers of this city, and that it is their duty to hinder, anything that may be done for the benefit of this fair city of ours. ONE WHO KNOWS. Victoria, August 27, 1899.

The long-voiced subject that from time past reckoning has been known as the "hack-stall nuisance" was re-introduced to the council in a letter from the assistant manager of the Bank of British Columbia, E. A. Wyld, who asked the early removal of the stand at the corner of Government and Fort streets.

A radical change was made in the method of collecting the water rates. A by-law was passed making them payable at the city hall, with a rebate if paid before a certain date. The change has been an unqualified success. The only objection to it was made by the ratepayers, as I am sure the city could have been the gainer by a large amount. I must confess feeling rather doubtful as to how the system would work for the first few years, but in October (the first month) the collections amounted to \$104,735.25, or about \$10,000 more than in the corresponding month of the year 1897. The total was \$50,378.52, being over \$5,000 more than his ever collected in any one month, and the arrears on December 31st are only \$5,381, as against \$7,000.86 at the same time in 1897.

What a fine result, one of a little that, but the city has a very small, so-called "uncalled for criticism." The Mayor (on the accent on the "or," please) seems to think, and Alderman Humphrey appears to agree, that the ratepayers of this city are an indispensable and necessary adjunct of those in high places, and that it is their duty to hinder, anything that may be done for the benefit of this fair city of ours. ONE WHO KNOWS. Victoria, August 27, 1899.

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