

# The Victoria Times

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION  
VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1903. NO. 62.

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Shoes,  
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Boots and Shoes in the  
very description of Boots  
etc., in each of our five  
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ISH STEEL  
For Definite  
Results in  
All Kinds of  
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WORKS,  
Yates St., Victoria, B. C.  
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Preparation the active principles  
for Oil are combined with Malt  
phosphorus in such a manner as  
to be a very agreeable taste.  
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UP THE SYSTEM NOW.

US H. BOWES  
CHEMIST,  
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BOWES 425 AND 450.

JOHN M. MCKINNON,  
11, 1205.  
Reliable men to sell for the  
furseries, largest and best as-  
ort of stock. Liberal terms to  
buy weekly, outfit free, exclu-  
sively. Stone & Wellington, To-

## THE LEGISLATURE OF THE NORTHWEST

### SOME OF MEASURES TO BE INTRODUCED

Ordinary Sessions Will Be Held in the  
Autumn in Future—Progress  
During Year.

Regina, N.W.T., Oct. 29.—The North-  
west legislature was opened this after-  
noon. The following is the speech from  
the throne:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legis-  
lative Assembly:  
I have much pleasure in welcoming  
you on the occasion of the opening of the  
second session of the fifth legislative as-  
sembly of the Territories. Although  
owing to adverse climatic conditions at  
the critical time of harvest the expecta-  
tions formed at the beginning of the ses-  
sion have all but been realized, I can still  
congratulate you on the continuous  
growth and prosperity of the country.

It being the opinion of my government  
that the public business will be greatly  
facilitated by a change in the time of  
the meeting of the legislative assembly,  
I have called you together again at this  
early date in order to enable ordinary  
sessions to be held hereafter in the  
autumn instead of the early part of the  
year.

By legislation passed at the late ses-  
sion of the Dominion parliament your  
legislative jurisdiction has been extended  
so as to enable you to deal with the  
qualification of members of the legisla-  
tive assembly, and a measure dealing  
with that subject will be presented for  
your consideration.

Your power to legislate with regard  
to certain matters affecting the adminis-  
tration of justice has also been increased,  
in consequence of which you will be re-  
quired to make some provisions for the  
establishment of judicial districts and  
the appointment of magistrates.

Bills concerning these subjects will be  
presented to you.  
The rapid increase in the population  
of the Territories and the wide area over  
which that population is scattered has  
led my government to the conclusion that  
a gradual decentralization on the work  
at present done by the central govern-  
ment has become necessary. This impor-  
tant matter has been the subject of  
careful consideration by my government  
during the recess, and your co-operation  
and assistance will be asked with a view  
to the establishment of simple, efficient  
and economical systems of rural organiza-  
tion.

Measures for the creation of a univer-  
sity, dealing with the powers and attrib-  
utions of trustees and the levying of suc-  
cession duties will be submitted to you,  
as will a change of the law relating to  
game, and bills amending the municipal  
code and fence ordinances.

The estimates for the coming year  
have been prepared, having regard for  
the conditions of the Territories.  
Gentlemen of the Legislative As-  
sembly:  
I leave you all these and such  
other matters as may be brought before  
you in full confidence that your earnest  
labors and consideration will be given to  
them, and in the belief that your labors  
will be divinely governed to a successful  
and satisfactory issue.

### MONTREAL NOTES.

Successful Scheme For Lighting Ship  
Channel to Sorel.

Montreal, Oct. 29.—For the first time  
the ship channel between Montreal and  
Sorel was illuminated by electric light  
last night, making it equally navigable  
during the day time. The improve-  
ment has been agitated for during some  
years, and is expected to be of great  
value. In the past ships have been  
compelled to lay to in the river during  
the night, losing much valuable time,  
especially during the fall months, when  
the days are short. Captains and pilots  
on steamers that arrived to-day report  
that the scheme is entirely successful.  
Early next season the river will be light-  
ed as far down as Quebec.

In consequence of low water the Lo-  
mas mills at Sherbrooke and the works  
of the Royal Paper Mills at East Angus  
have been compelled to shut down entire-  
ly or run on greatly reduced time. This  
is the first time in the history of the  
country that the power of the St. Lawrence  
has been so affected. The big print  
works of the Dominion Cotton Company  
at Magog have also been compelled to  
close down for the same reason, and sev-  
eral hundred employees are enjoying an  
forced idleness. There is no hope of re-  
lief until the rain comes.

The Record Foundry Company of  
Moncton, N. B., have purchased a large  
block of land at Windmill Point and  
will construct a large stove-making  
plant for the purpose of supplying Que-  
bec, Northwest and Ontario.

THE SANTA FE EFFECT.

Pueblo, Colo., Oct. 29.—Every effort  
of special officers of the Santa Fe railroad  
and of the sheriffs and police in southern  
Colorado is being directed toward the ap-  
prehension of the persons who wrecked the  
Santa Fe flyer at Alpha bridge early on  
Friday morning, and risked killing 150  
passengers for the purpose of robbery.

## FORTY-FIVE WERE DROWNED

By the Sinking of the Tokai Maru, After  
Collision With the Progress.

Yokohama, Oct. 29.—It was ascertain-  
ed to-day that 45 persons out of 103 who  
were on board the steamer Tokai Maru  
were drowned, as the result of sinking  
of that vessel after having been in col-  
lision with the Russian steamer Pro-  
gress, off Hakodate, Japan. The en-  
gineer of the Tokai Maru succumbed after  
having been picked up by the Progress.  
The mails and all the valuable of the  
sunk vessel were lost.

The accident occurred at 4 a.m. in a  
dense fog. The Tokai Maru sank im-  
mediately. After rescuing all the per-  
sons possible, the Progress returned to  
Hakodate. She was severely damaged.  
The Russian consul is drawing up a  
statement of the case for the court of  
inquiry.

The Usen Kaisha Company's steamer  
Jinsen Maru has gone to the scene of the  
disaster with divers to search for the  
bodies of the persons who were drowned.

### STATE OF TRADE.

Higher Prices of Cotton May Lead to  
Increased Business in the South.

New York, Oct. 29.—Special telegrams  
from correspondents of the International  
Mercantile Agency throughout the United  
States and Canada regarding the state  
of trade are summarized as follows:  
Between season period is beginning to  
show its influence on the movement of  
general merchandise. Relatively the  
most favorable reports come from Chi-  
cago, Pittsburg and New York. Balti-  
more reports an outlook from the South  
for a good trade, owing to the high  
prices of cotton. There has been a gain  
at Pittsburg, where more mills are ex-  
pected to start up. Country orders are  
a fair average for the season at Chi-  
cago, but there is less disposition to  
branch out and a hesitancy in some  
lines. Dry goods and clothing are mov-  
ing more slowly at St. Louis. At Boston  
the disposition is towards conservatism.  
At Philadelphia the volume of trade is  
about equal to that of a year ago, but  
affected by labor agitation.

### STRIKERS OVERAWED.

Held in Check By Large Force of  
Soldiers Now on Duty at Bilbao.

Bilbao, Spain, Oct. 30.—The night  
passed without incident, the strikers hav-  
ing been overawed by the display of mili-  
tary force. General Stappin continues  
at his country place. The question to be  
settled was one of right under interna-  
tional law, and Lord Alverstone, who is  
one of the most eminent jurists, settled  
the case on its merits.

Mr. Turner was not willing to discuss  
how the agreement came to be reached.  
But it was admitted that the decision of  
giving two of the islands in the Portland  
canal to the United States was based on  
Vancouver's narrative of his voyage  
of exploration. The question hinged on  
whether he had called the water to the  
south of the islands the channel, or whether  
he had gone to the north of them. It  
was found that he recorded having  
gone from the entrance to a point of  
land above the islands in a certain line.  
To do this was figured that he entered  
the broad channel, followed it up  
and turned in between the four islands.  
This led the commissioners to decide that  
the two islands lying near the mouth  
of the canal and opposite Port Simpson,  
belonged to the United States.

Mr. Turner, while he was not willing  
to discuss in detail the subject, admit-  
ted that this was true. Speaking of  
these two islands, Mr. Turner said: "The  
islands lie opposite Port Simpson. The  
channel is two and a half miles wide  
between the port and the islands. They  
are of very little value to us except from  
a strategical standpoint. I believe  
that the new transcontinental railroad,  
which is to be built north of the Cana-  
dian Pacific, will have Port Simpson  
as its Pacific terminus. This makes the  
islands of importance to Canada. The  
Vancouver narrative was brought for-  
ward, and it was on this narrative that  
the decision was reached."

### RAILWAY CHAIRMAN'S VIEWS.

London, Oct. 30.—Chairman Macrae,  
at a meeting to-day of the stockholders  
of the White Pass & Yukon railroad, al-  
luded to the Alaska boundary award. He  
said that while he regretted the decision  
which placed the Yukon under the juris-  
diction of the United States, he was not  
of sentiment that business. The re-  
ciprocally bonding arrangements between  
Canada and the United States would  
continue. Both countries would suffer  
equally, and enormously by a disturbance  
of arrangements, and it was more in  
harmony with the enlightened spirit of  
civilization to extend that to the north  
than to the south. Mr. Macrae further  
declared that the suggestions for all-Canadian or all-  
American roads to the Yukon were im-  
possible of realization for a long time to  
come.

### CANNOT SURVIVE.

Topeka, Kans., Oct. 30.—Advises re-  
ceived late last night by the general  
superintendent's office of the Santa Fe  
railroad from the hospital at Fort Mad-  
ison, Iowa, say that Colonel Holland is  
still alive, but cannot survive, and that  
all the others wounded in the Dean Lake  
train wreck are improving and will re-  
cover.

## G. J. TURNER ON BOUNDARY AWARD

### REGARDS DECISION AS JUST AND HONORABLE

Thinks That All Future Disputes Can  
Be Settled in an Amicable  
Manner.

New York, Oct. 30.—On account of  
their official connection with the Alaskan  
tribunal, Senator Henry C. Lodge, of  
Massachusetts, and former Senator Geo.  
J. Turner, of the state of Washington,  
arrived here to-day. Senator Lodge said  
that the members of the tribunal had  
been very handsomely treated while in  
London, but as one of the arbitrators he  
could not even venture to say that he was  
satisfied with the award and declined to  
say anything about the subject, nor  
did he intend to appear in the position of  
summing up the advantages the decision  
will give us over Canada. I am, how-  
ever, of the opinion that the decision was  
most just and honorable. I regard it as  
fortunate that the commission was able  
to agree. I consider this a step forward  
in the settlement of all future disputes.  
They can be settled in an amicable man-  
ner."

Joseph A. Ward, representative of the  
Canadian government, and one of the as-  
sistant secretaries of the tribunal, said  
the award was of course a disappoint-  
ment from the Canadian point of view,  
but offered no further comment, appear-  
ing anxious, however, to ascertain how  
the decision had been received in Canada.  
He and Mrs. Pope left immediately for  
Ottawa.

Later in the day former Senator Geo.  
Turner said concerning the decision: "I  
do not care to go into the subject, nor  
do I want to appear in the position of  
summing up the advantages the decision  
will give us over Canada. I am, how-  
ever, of the opinion that the decision was  
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to agree. I consider this a step forward  
in the settlement of all future disputes.  
They can be settled in an amicable man-  
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### HILL COMING WEST.

Will Take Part in Conference and Try  
to Settle Troubles.

Butte, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from  
Great Falls says that J. J. Hill is there  
on his way to meet the committee of  
Senators Gibson and Clark and others  
for a conference on the industrial  
troubles. The labor questions have  
become so serious that special legisla-  
tion on the government side is being  
considered. C. F. Keeler, counsel for the Amalgamated  
Copper Company, to-day gave out  
a statement saying the stories that  
the shut-down of the mines is due to  
the jobbing scheme, are erroneous. "The  
shut-down is the inevitable result of  
the actions of certain courts which have  
an unbroken record for six and one-half  
years of deciding adversely every ques-  
tion concerning our interests in Mont-  
ana," says the statement. It continues  
to the effect that the decision restraining  
the transfer of the stock of the Boston  
& Montana Company to the Amalgamated  
affected all other subsidiary com-  
panies and made their operation impos-  
sible on the courts' construction of them.

### MINISTER'S ADVICE.

China Must Be Prepared to Act in Her  
Own Interest.

London, Oct. 30.—The correspondent  
of the Daily Mail at Clefio says it is  
reported from Peking that the Chinese  
minister at St. Petersburg has notified  
his government that the war party is in  
the ascendancy in Russia, and that China  
must be prepared to act in her own in-  
terests. There is an increasing desire  
among the intelligent Chinese for an  
alliance with Japan, adds the correspond-  
ent.

### CREW MASSACRED.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—The robber  
Chuchus tribesmen, who recently en-  
trenched themselves at Bodone, a town  
on the Sangacha river, Manchuria, had  
previously attacked a Russian cargo  
steamer at a station on the Manchurian  
railway near Bodone. They massacred  
the crew and then attacked the Russian  
railway guards, killing forty-five. Fur-  
ther reinforcements had been ordered  
from Harbin to Bodone to dislodge the  
Chuchus.

### WILL QUARANTINE CITY.

Solicitor of Allegheny Threatens to  
Make It Interesting If Order is  
Enforced.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 29.—A telegram  
has been received by the Allegheny city  
officials from Dr. Walter R. Batt, quar-  
antine officer of the Pennsylvania board  
of health, announcing that at a confer-  
ence in Washington, D. C., between Dr.  
Batt and Dr. Benjamin C. Hays, secre-  
tary of the state board of health, it was  
decided to quarantine Allegheny. Quarantine  
will be established to-day.

City Solicitor S. C. Porter, of Alle-  
gheny city, stated this morning if Dr.  
Batt or any other state official tries to  
quarantine the city, he will immediately  
order their arrest. A sworn statement  
of the public safety of Allegheny, states  
there are but 16 cases of smallpox in Alle-  
gheny, which is located directly across  
the river from Pittsburg, and has a popu-  
lation of 160,000. He says quarantine is  
a result of the city of Allegheny de-  
clining to order a fumigator manufactur-  
ed by a concern in which a state board  
of health official is interested.

## MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER'S DEATH.

Her Secretary Tells of Wreck in Which  
Consul Was Fatally Injured.

Fort Madison, Oct. 29.—Miss H.  
Dammus, Mrs. Booth-Tucker's secre-  
tary, tells the following of the wreck of  
a train on the Santa Fe railway, and  
death of Mrs. Booth-Tucker:  
"Tuesday night we left Amity for Chi-  
cago, being accompanied by Col. Holland.  
We secured berths in the tourist car,  
but last evening concluded to change to  
a standard Pullman sleeping car.  
We had made our arrangements to this  
end when the accident occurred. I had  
gone back into the Pullman, leaving  
Mrs. Booth-Tucker and Colonel Holland  
in conversation in the tourist sleeper.  
I had left them but a few moments  
when the crash came. It was a terrible  
shock to me when I found Mrs. Booth-  
Tucker and Colonel Holland in con-  
versation in the tourist sleeper.  
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# HOUSTON REGISTERS VOW TO HEAVEN

## He Swears by His Gods That He Will Pursue Premier McBride for the "Dirt" Done Him.

Nelson, Oct. 30.—(Special.)—"If the legislature meets and I get a chance to vote I will cast my vote for the Conservative party, but by the 'living gods' I will down the men who have done me dirt at Victoria. I will not fight the Conservatives, but I will fight Richard McBride, Robt. Green, R. G. Tattow, A. E. McPhillips and Charles Wilson. I will fight them in the ranks of the party, and I believe in doing so I will be doing the Conservative party the best service I know."

In these words John Houston, member for Nelson city, stated his position to his constituents at a public meeting last night, called by the mayor of Nelson to discuss the action of the Lieut.-Governor and the Premier in refusing to admit Mr. Houston to a position in the McBride cabinet.

The meeting was opened by Mayor Rose, who explained in a few words why the meeting had been called, and asked Mr. Houston to make a statement.

Mr. Houston told of his arrival at Victoria, where Mr. McBride met and congratulated him and led him to believe that he would get the portfolio of lands and works. "So confident of this was I that I sent a wire to Fred Starkey to 'keep the machine in running order' for the bye-election," said Mr. Houston.

Mr. Houston then gave details of several other interviews much the same, and went on:

"On Friday last week at 2 o'clock I met him at his office and he told me that he had submitted my name to the Lieut.-Governor and that the Lieut.-Governor did not approve of it.

"It came to me like a slap in the face. I felt as if I were unfit to associate with decent men. Mr. McBride said the Lieut.-Governor had given no reasons. He told me to wait until next session and he might take me in.

"My answer was 'No.' I put on my hat and left and haven't seen him since. Mr. Houston then read the Governor's letter to him.

The following resolution was adopted by the meeting:

"Whereas, at the general election held this month John Houston was elected by a majority of votes to represent Nelson in the legislature, and having sat in the previous legislature was deemed by the electors of Nelson as capable of taking charge of a department of the government as a minister, and he was urged to present his claims for recognition, and

"Whereas, he proceeded to Victoria and in an interview with the Premier he was informed that the party owed him recognition, and that he (the Premier) was prepared to take him into the government as one of his ministers, and

"Whereas, the Premier did submit Mr. Houston's name to the Lieut.-Governor for approval as minister;

"Whereas, the Lieut.-Governor objected to Mr. Houston becoming one of his advisers, giving an incident that had occurred in the legislature that has passed out of existence as the reason for objection;

"Resolved that we, the people of Nelson in public meeting assembled, protest against this action of the Lieut.-Governor in denying to a standing vote was given by the people to accord him the honor of constitutional government;

"And be it further resolved that we deplore the fact that British Columbia has as Premier a man who has assumed the Lieut.-Governor to reject his advice without tendering his resignation.

"Resolved, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Lieut.-Governor, to the Premier, and to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada."

Several protests were entered by S. S. Taylor and others against dragging in the name of the Lieut.-Governor.

F. J. Deane, editor of the Daily News, characterized the affair as an unpleasant family squabble in which he, as a Liberal, preferred to take no part, but the meeting being open to the public, and having heard the proposed resolution, which contained a direct attack upon the Lieut.-Governor, he could not refrain from expressing an emphatic protest against the resolution what he placed in a ridiculous position of censuring the Lieut.-Governor. The Governor was exercising a clear constitutional right in refusing any individual as a minister in the Crown. He said the absurdity of the situation was heightened by the fact that Premier McBride assumed full responsibility for the Governor's action by not sending in his resignation when his advice was refused, and consequently he alone was censurable.

An extended report of the meeting held at Nelson on Thursday night last week to consider the Houston trouble appears in the Daily News of that city. The report says:

"The meeting was opened by Mayor Rose, who explained in a few words the objects with which it had been called, and asked Mr. Houston to make his statement."

Mr. Houston said: "Mr. Mayor and Fellow Citizens.—It is not so long since that the two political parties of the province had a heated campaign, one result of which was my election. I believe it was somewhat of a surprise, but it must be conceded that the majority of the people of Nelson preferred me to my opponent. The fight was won and my friends believed that I was entitled to the fruits of victory."

"I held the honorable position of president of the Provincial Conservative Association, that came to me unanimously, and showed I was a captain in the Conservative party and as such fairly entitled to preferment."

"I went to Victoria, arriving there Thursday after the election. I met Premier McBride, and he was apparently glad to see me, congratulated me, said I was entitled to recognition by the party, for had it not been for me the party would have been defeated. I made no demand on him at that time or at any other time. I say this emphatically because of the statements published in the newspapers that I was there holding a gun to his head."

"McBride let me to believe that I was going to be taken into the government, and so confident of this was I that I sent a wire to Fred Starkey to 'keep the machine in running order' for my bye-election."

"Next day, at the Premier's request, I had another interview with him at his office, and he told me that he proposed to take the Attorney-Generalship himself and consolidate the portfolio of mines and the provincial secretaryship, because he did not think it good policy to have two portfolios of the party to open more than one seat, and also to save expense."

"The result of that interview was that I felt so confident that I went to see Green in his office, and told him that with his assistance the Kootenays could land a portfolio. My reception was not a cordial one, and Green told me he thought I had not treated him fairly in the Tribune. My visit to Green left the idea in my mind that he was hostile and I then went to McBride and told him that I did not want to go into the government unless I could work in absolute harmony with all the members, and that as Green was hostile, would release him from his promise and go home."

I received in reply I will now read to you."

Mr. Houston went on to disclaim all the interviews with him which had appeared in the press.

"Speaking of the occasion on which he is alleged to have called Mr. Phillips 'a-d-d fool,' Mr. Houston said, 'I may have done so, and if I did, I came pretty near telling the truth.'"

"Of the other occasion which has been referred to, on which he is alleged to have defied the Speaker while drunk, Mr. Houston said that he was not drunk then, he had had four or five big jugs of Scotch whisky, but was sober and he believed the stand he took that day was in the interests of good government. He defied the Speaker, but he had never been censured, never reprimanded, never asked to apologize. "And" said he, "if every member who got drunk were excluded from the House, they would not often have a quorum."

"If the people of Nelson," concluded Mr. Houston, "think I have acted wrongly, my resignation will be on the Speaker's table when the House meets. If I have acted in an unmanly way I will leave the province to-morrow."

Mr. Houston sat down amid a perfect storm of applause. When the applause subsided the mayor announced that the meeting was open for discussion. Fred Smith then rose, and in a short speech moved the resolution (which has already been published) It was seconded by John Matheson.

In response to the mayor's request for a discussion on the resolution, S. S. Taylor came forward and said:

"I deem it my duty to make a few remarks on this occasion, first as a citizen and also as president of the Liberal Association. When Mr. Houston was declared elected, I was the first to take his hand and congratulate him, and I believe I can take a non-partisan view of the present situation. I agree to the resolution, I disagree as to the rest. We all believe that Mr. Houston has suffered harsh and unwarranted treatment. The course of McBride and Green must be condemned, but we should draw the line at a proper stage and not censure the Lieut.-Governor, whose hands are tied, and who cannot defend himself."

W. A. Macdonald took an opposite view. As a Conservative he wished to defend Premier McBride, whom it was Houston's duty to stand by as his leader. The present meeting and the proposed resolutions were unprecedented and make Nelson ridiculous in the eyes of all Canada.

F. J. Deane, the next speaker, whilst admitting that Mr. Houston had been badly treated by Premier McBride, deplored the passage of a resolution which plainly amounted to a censure upon the Lieut.-Governor. He held that it was manifestly improper to censure the Governor for an act that was clearly within his constitutional rights, the full responsibility for which had been accepted by Premier McBride by his resignation as Provincial Secretary.

He urged the citizens of Nelson to abstain from any further action, and to stick to the resolutions passed by the government. He said that the cabinet practically existed in the cabinet in consequence of the defeat of the Attorney-General and the Provincial Secretary. All the members of the executive were in the city to-morrow, it is expected, the situation will then be fully considered, and it is expected an announcement will be made afterwards as to what members are to fill the vacancies.

Hon. Mr. Goodeve has found it impossible to find a seat, and in consequence has handed in his resignation. The other defeated minister, Hon. A. C. McPhillips, has not tendered his resignation to his leader, so it is probable he is to remain in the cabinet and that a constituency will be found for him. In this connection it should be mentioned that the Hon. Mr. Goodeve is the Attorney-General. From the appearance of things there is good ground for inferring that the Attorney-General will have to resign.

As to filling the other vacancy there is wide speculation. E. Carter-Cotton is said to have disavowed any intention of entering the government. Price Ellison is said to be desirous to fill the place, while Geo. A. Fraser, the member elected in the Conservative interests for Grand Forks, is still in the city. He has been here for nearly a week, and with the exception of his resignation, he has not been in the city.

Mr. Fraser was seen this morning in that connection and says he has no intention of entering the government. He stated positively that he was not entering the government.

He says his visit to Victoria has been repeatedly spoken of on the lower Mainland as a desire to fill the place, while F. J. Fulton and C. W. D. Clifford have also been mentioned as likely to be rewarded with cabinet standing.

It is expected that perhaps by Saturday or Sunday the cabinet will be formed, and the government will make its announcement.

All the members of the cabinet will be in the city this evening, when the question of filling up the ministry will likely be disposed of.

In connection with the Fernie election matter, Attorney-General McPhillips, in an interview with the Times, has given his side of the question. He contends that in the matter he has introduced a message empowering Mr. Macdonald to make it workable, and to avoid clashing with respect to some of the provisions. The present government is not responsible for the act, however, and the law must be administered as it is found.

As far as his knowledge of the matter is concerned, an ex parte application was made on behalf of E. C. Smith before Mr. Justice Irving. The Supreme court judge granted an order for the production of the ballot boxes. Acquainted with this fact the attorney-general sent a message empowering Mr. Macdonald on behalf of the provincial secretary, to appear before His Lordship requesting the order to be reconsidered. This was done, and Mr. Justice Irving, on having the attention of the other sections of the act, rescinded the order.

The attorney-general points out that the ballot boxes are in the custody of the deputy provincial secretary. That officer was fully empowered to deliver these up to any order except that of the Speaker of the legislature, or the Supreme court, or a judge of that court. The order for which there should be ordered produced are clearly set forth as being for institution or maintaining of a prosecution, or for a petition questioning an election or return. The government has no more power than any private individual. Mr. Reddie, the deputy provincial secretary, would very rightly refuse the government's access to the boxes.

The purpose for which a Supreme court judge could order the boxes produced did not include that of a recount

# GOVERNMENT IS FIGHTING RECOUNT

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL WANTS IT OPPOSED

### Mr. Justice Irving Rescinds His Order as to Ballot Boxes Being Returned.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The government seems determined to avoid a recount in Fernie if at all possible. Why a fair test before the courts to establish the validity of the rejected ballots should not be welcomed by the government can only be explained on the ground that they fear that justice has not been done Mr. Smith.

The following special to the Times from Nelson explains the situation fully in connection with the recount incident and shows the attitude of the government on the matter:

Mr. Justice Irving yesterday rescinded his order granted the previous day directing the Provincial Secretary to return the Fernie ballots for purposes of a recount. This was done on the ground that he had no jurisdiction, under section 154 of the Election Act, under which the order was asked, was passed before the recount provided for in 1890, and not subsequently amended so as to cover this case.

W. A. Macdonald, who appeared for the Provincial Secretary against the order, received his instructions in the form of an urgent telegram from Attorney-General McPhillips to fight the Fernie order "tooth and nail."

The announcement yesterday that Hon. A. S. Goodeve had handed in his resignation as Provincial Secretary was received with surprise. It probably means that the members of the present government filling up the vacancies which practically exist in the cabinet in consequence of the defeat of the Attorney-General and the Provincial Secretary.

All the members of the executive were in the city to-morrow, it is expected, the situation will then be fully considered, and it is expected an announcement will be made afterwards as to what members are to fill the vacancies.

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The attorney-general points out that the ballot boxes are in the custody of the deputy provincial secretary. That officer was fully empowered to deliver these up to any order except that of the Speaker of the legislature, or the Supreme court, or a judge of that court. The order for which there should be ordered produced are clearly set forth as being for institution or maintaining of a prosecution, or for a petition questioning an election or return. The government has no more power than any private individual. Mr. Reddie, the deputy provincial secretary, would very rightly refuse the government's access to the boxes.

The purpose for which a Supreme court judge could order the boxes produced did not include that of a recount

before a judge, as provided for in the amendment of 1890. Moreover when the latter amendment was made a change was also provided whereby the custody of the boxes passed from the registrar of the Supreme court to the deputy provincial secretary, and in doing so the various sections in which these names were altered were specifically mentioned, and included this very one in question. The legislation was therefore virtually re-enacted upon this point, and precluded the delivery of the boxes for purposes of a recount.

Above all this the duty of the returning officer is clearly set forth in the act with respect to forwarding the boxes immediately upon conclusion of that officer's count or recount, where no such order has been issued. It is a question whether under this provision he could do other than immediately send the boxes forward to the deputy provincial secretary.

A case bearing on this came up in Ontario. It was the case of Hays vs. Armstrong. The Ontario Elections Act provided that when a recount was held that the returning officer upon receiving notice of it should hold the boxes until after that should take place. In this respect it was more explicit than the British Columbia act, where no such provision is made. It was proved in the hearing of the case that the notice calling for a recount had been delivered at the home of the returning officer, but that officer had not received it, and had sent the boxes forward. It was held by the court that the returning officer had acted within his right in the matter.

In this instance, with no provision such as that of the Ontario act to call for the holding of the ballot boxes, it would therefore, the attorney-general thinks, be held that the returning officer was clearly within his right in sending the boxes forward.

Hon. Mr. McPhillips says all his wants is the carrying out of the statutes. Had the case been reversed and had it been a Liberal who had been declared elected and who throws himself open to a charge of partizanship in his administration had he pursued a course which was incompatible with what was the statutory procedure.

He frankly admits the need of an election act which is consistent in all its parts which is by no means the case with the present one.

A petition has been filed against the return of the four city members, R. L. Drury, W. G. Cameron, J. D. McNeiven and Richard Hall. The petition is made on behalf of B. J. Farmer and A. R. Nobbs. It includes the usual charges in connection with such matters. D. M. Rogers represents the petitioners.

(From Monday's Daily.)

There exists one vacant portfolio now owing to the resignation of Hon. A. S. Goodeve having been accepted. The defeated member for Hinton, Mr. G. H. Rogers, is the only cabinet member who has left the city. The government has announced no successor. F. J. Fulton is in the city and is in close communion with the members of the government.

It is believed that a visit is to be made to the position of provincial secretary and has left the city. The government has announced no successor. F. J. Fulton is in the city and is in close communion with the members of the government.

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was whether under section 154 he had power to direct the return of the ballots.

Mr. Taylor said that section 154 clearly covered every case for which the ballots could have been required at the time the consolidated statute was passed. When the amendment of 1890 was introduced this clause was not changed in any way, but as it had previously covered the whole scope of the act it must be held by implication to cover the whole act as amended, and consequently give the judge power to make the order now asked. Mr. Taylor also contended that the whole scope of the act it must be held by implication to cover the whole act as amended, and consequently give the judge power to make the order now asked.

Mr. Justice Irving delivered his decision as follows: "I think the onus was on the applicant to establish his right to the order. There is a most unfortunate hiatus here. The section providing for a recount contemplates that during ten days the ballots are retained in the hands of the returning officer, while section 152 provides for the immediate return of the ballots by that officer to the deputy provincial secretary. In the present case the papers have been passed out of the hands of the returning officer into the custody of the provincial secretary, and under section 154 I can only make the order when satisfied on oath that the ballots are required for the purpose of instituting a prosecution or questioning an election or return. Now the legislature ought to have made these sections consistent, and added words to section 154 which would have given me power to order the return of the ballots in the present case.

"I cannot agree that the application for a recount is a petition within the meaning of section 154, for at the time the statute was drafted there was no such thing as a recount, and it clearly could not have been in the contemplation of the legislature.

"Under the circumstances, I am afraid that the view I took on the other day is wrong, and the order must be refused."

"Mr. Taylor then called attention to the section of the act which says that the returning officer on being served with a summons for a recount must produce the ballot boxes."

To this His Lordship replied that it might be that the returning officer had power to demand the ballots from the provincial secretary, but he preferred not to express any opinion on that point.

Will Not Resign.

The Kamloops Sentinel says: "It is known that Hon. Mr. Taylor and J. D. Pringle have been 'feeling' McDonald, of Lillooet, with a view to inducing him to withdraw in favor of Attorney-General McPhillips. With the promise of Dr. Murphy to enter the field if the constituency is thus opened, it became apparent that even if he consented, McDonald could not deliver the goods and so the proposal has been abandoned, and Dr. Murphy or Fraser in addition to Gifford, is the only cabinet probability of the present."

Protested Elections.

Petitions have been filed against the return of F. J. Fulton, the Conservative member elected in Kamloops electoral district, and of Thomas Taylor, the Conservative member for Revelstoke. In both instances the usual charges are made of bribery, corruption and other offences against the Elections Act.

Endorse Leader.

The North Saanich Liberal Association at its regular meeting on Saturday evening passed the following resolution unanimously:

"That we, the members of the North Saanich Liberal Association, desire to take this, the first opportunity, of placing on record our confidence in, and loyalty to, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, the Liberal leader for British Columbia. We pledge him our hearty support in carrying out a vigorous and progressive policy, believing that the adoption of a policy such as he and the other Liberal members are capable of initiating will result in restoring to British Columbia that high standing which it should enjoy as the province richest in natural resources of the whole Dominion."

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

The following resolution respecting Ralph Smith, M. P., was also passed unanimously:

"The North Saanich Liberal Association wishes to express our entire confidence in Ralph Smith, M. P., and we further pledge him our loyal support and support him to again obtain his constituency for the Federal House."

PLENTY OF COAL AND COKE.

General Superintendent Stockett, of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, Tells of Production.

Thos. R. Stockett, jr., general superintendent of the Crow's Nest Coal Company's mines, is in the city. Mr. Stockett has been attending a meeting of the board having in charge the examinations for coal miners' certificates. The meeting was held at Nanaimo, and he took advantage of the opportunity to visit Victoria.

Mr. Stockett says since the settlement of the labor troubles at the Fernie mines the company have been making marked progress in developing its property.

During the year they have spent about \$500,000 in opening out new work at the mines. The regular daily output at present is about 3,400 tons of coal and coke, and is being opened up this coke production will be increased to about 12,000 tons daily. This will be sufficient to meet all the demands put upon them.

Even at the present time, the general superintendent says, the output is in excess of the demand. When he left there were about 50,000 tons of coke on the dump awaiting orders. A short time ago for shipping purposes he admitted accounted in part for so much being on hand.

The excellence of the coke produced warrants the company in having little fear of competition. Commenced in the city in the person of E. B. Eddy, the manufacturer, he will spend a few days here, making his quarters at the Driand. Although nearly eighty years of age, Mr. Eddy is an alert, keen business man. He has been actively at the head of the great firm which bears his name for many years, and was Hull's mayor several times, and also its member in the Dominion House. He speaks most favorably of the West.

# A POLITICAL PETTIFOGGER.

"The law is a hass." In effect says Attorney-General McPhillips. "It was made by hasses, and it must be upheld in its assinity by—well, wise men." The hon. the Attorney-General has been pleading for a considerable number of days that all that was necessary to secure the release of the ballot boxes required to determine who is lawfully entitled to sit in the Legislature for the constituency of Fernie was an order of the court. The order was made, evidently causing considerable consternation in government circles, because immediately on receipt of the news the legal adviser of Mr. McBride telegraphed orders to apply for a rescinding order and suggesting a technicality under which the application should be made. "We must fight this thing to the last ditch: the fate of the government depends upon it. The question of right or wrong, of justice to individuals, of suppression of the rights of a whole constituency, is swallowed up in the more important considerations of life or death to a government." "We must play the game," the Hon. A. E. McPhillips tells us. "In the abstract I am a firm believer in British fair play; but in a crisis such as that which now faces us, with our official positions and our salaries in jeopardy, with the dominance of the great Conservative party, whose principles we so nobly uphold, threatened, we must suppress abstract altruistic political theories, we must crush our better impulses, and meet concrete, real embarrassments in the practical arena of the law. If we cannot win elections fairly, we may, by combining our cunning and ingenuity with the stupidity of the law as created by past legislators, contrive to hang on to office for a time." The law, "in a moment of weakness," was about to do the right thing, when the Attorney-General's agents stepped in and secured its connivance in the continuation of a wrong originating with the government which appointed a returning officer whose partizan zeal was stronger than his sense of justice. And so, unless means can be found to overcome the hon. Attorney-General's conscientious objections to the letter of the law, a minority candidate will support the government during one session of the Legislature. But the McBride administration will not be permanently strengthened by the stimulant injected into its veins by the member for Fernie's loyal partner in the honorable profession of the law.

TUPPERS BRAGGING AGAIN.

The Tupperts are beginning to talk upon political matters, which may be taken as an indication that they expect something to happen before very long. But the Tupperts have never been very accurate readers of the signs of the times. They have always been on the spot when there was anything to be had, worth picking up, however. The elder of the politicians had the post of High Commissioner, with a salary vastly greater than is attached to any other office in the gift of the government, especially created for himself. The younger was taken into the government of Canada simply and solely because it was the will of his father that it should be so. It would be quite unreasonable to expect a member of the great Tupper family to serve his party in the ranks of Sir Hibbert, is nominally the member for Pictou, N. S., but his appearances in the House of Commons during the term of the present Parliament have been made at such great intervals of time that either of two deductions may be drawn: the Tupper family has made up its mind to withdraw entirely from the province that had the hardihood to reject one of the family, or the family considers that it might as well to condone the offence of the Conservative party in refusing to adopt one of its members as leader. In other words, Sir Hibbert is beginning to recover from the attack of stinks that has so long beset him and is intimating that if the Conservative party should be called into power at any time within the next few years he would be willing to accept a portfolio under Mr. Borden. Of course the men who have borne the burden of the fight in the House while Sir Hibbert was brooding over his thwarted ambitions may object, and there may again be trouble in the party. But it is useless speculating about such things. The party is not likely to have anything substantial to quarrel about for some time to come. When the Tupperts and the Colomist begin to boast about sweeping the country when they get a chance, the public may make up its mind that the strength of the Liberal government is not on the wane. There is nothing the Conservative party dreads more at the present time than the prospect of a general election. Time brings about many wondrous changes, however, and it is time Mr. Borden and his followers look to bring the day of deliverance. We suppose it will come, but the signs of its coming are not yet marked upon the political horizon.

One of the most prominent business men in Canada arrived in the city on Friday in the person of E. B. Eddy, the manufacturer, he will spend a few days here, making his quarters at the Driand

CONSEQUENCES OF COWARDICE.

Premier McBride, either in ignorance of his responsibilities as a minister of the Crown, or in craven fear of the possible antagonism of the member for Nelson, who had demanded a seat in the cabinet, informed the aspirant for an honorable post that his ambition could not be gratified because the Lieut-Governor objected. By his cowardly act in divulging matters which should have been held in the strictest sense confidential, the Premier forced His Honor to lay the facts before the public over his own signature.

Mr. Houston is not as the majority of men. He holds tenaciously to his opinions, and one of the strongest of his opinions is that John Houston is worthy of any position in the gift of the nation. He has possessed the confidence of the people of Nelson for a great many years. He has been honored as no other man in the interior of British Columbia has been honored. Public opinion in British Columbia, as in most new countries, is notoriously fickle, so that we may safely assume that in Mr. Houston, beneath his ostentatious rough and ready manner and brusqueness of speech, lie many attractive qualities. We were lately told that John is an offshoot of the stock which gave to the world Brougham and Carlyle, two of the greatest of British essayists. The British Columbia stem of that distinguished stock is somewhat of a writer himself, but he has inherited other, and perhaps less attractive, gifts and characteristics from his progenitors. Mr. Houston is obstinate and combative. He had it in his power to force from the government of Mr. McBride anything his heart desired. Being an ambitious man, Mr. Houston demanded a portfolio. The demand was issued in the form of an ultimatum. The Colonist may shuffle with words and equivocate with sentences till it consumes every sheet of paper in its establishment, but it will not succeed in establishing a contrary impression. The Premier took a couple of weeks to consider the situation. He took to his bed and ruminated over the case there. When he had made up his mind that he must either yield up office or capitulate to John Houston, it did not take him long to choose the horn of the dilemma on which he preferred to pass the short time of misery in office yet left to him. Some of Hon. Richard's enemies say he is no Conservative, but his tactics during his short career as Premier prove that he is a worthy representative of the great party. He would rather wriggle and writhe and squirm and squeal in a purgatory labelled power than pursue such an honorable course before all men as would appear to risk banishment to a region in which there are neither salaries, emoluments nor perquisites.

In order to placate John Houston Hon. Richard McBride told him he would have been glad of the honor of his presence in the cabinet, but the Lieut-Governor would not hear of such a thing. Being of stubborn fibre, of course John wanted to know what was objectionable in his character and wrote to headquarters for information upon the point. This was something the Hon. Richard in his ignorance of the duties and responsibilities of an adviser of the Crown's representative did not contemplate. Or, being informed on these matters, the Premier did not understand the manner of man he had to deal with in John Houston. The consequence, as we have already pointed out, is that His Honor has been compelled to publicly take part in the "unholy" squabble. The Colonist blames the Times for this, of course. The real cause of it all is the man who made public confidential communications, who threw responsibilities he undertook to shoulder when he took the oath of office upon the representative of the Crown. But John Houston was not deceived by the perfidious attempt of the Premier to elude his responsibilities. A plain, straightforward man himself, he recognizes that His Honor the Lieut-Governor was prompted by honorable motives to his course of action, while naturally objecting to the implied reflection upon his own character. He also knows that the Premier and his colleagues were not prepared to yield his claims because they were presented in the form of a demand. They would have denied him preference if they had dared. Mr. Houston knew perfectly well that a majority of the ministers were opposed to the recognition of his claims, and, knowing this, he despises them for their pusillanimity, for their lust of power and their sacrifice of principle to retain power, and his remarks at Nelson prove that he has not been deceived by Hon. Richard McBride's attempt to evade his responsibilities.

MORE TRICKERY. The managers of the Tory campaign in Fernie constituency seem to be playing the game of politics after the most approved Tory manner. A recount of the ballots cast was demanded. This could not be had because the ballot boxes had been dispatched in great haste to Victoria, possibly for fear some degenerate Grit should get hold of them and tamper with them. They are now in the custody of some official over the bay, and the impeccable Attorney-General without a seat says there they must remain until an order of the court has been issued and has received calling for their production. A dispatch from Nelson says Mr. Justice Irving has refused to grant an order for the production of the boxes, and therefore no recount can be held.

It seems the returning officer exceeded his powers in dispatching the boxes to Victoria in such haste. He should have kept them in his custody until the question of the election had been finally disposed of, which is only, in the case of a demand for a recount, after the judge has made his pronouncement. So we may presume that the gentleman who in this case acted as returning officer was well posted as to his duties as a partisan and as to his obligations to the Conservative candidate, who is his partner in business. He counted his partner in, and he is determined that he shall stay in "if trickery can accomplish that object. And the honorable the Attorney-General is going to second his efforts to the utmost of his power as a politician and a tactician. He will not give up the boxes until he receives an order. He has too much respect for the courts to do anything without their consent. He is a very zealous official. Perhaps that is the reason Mr. McBride is determined to retain him in office in defiance of the "mandate of the people," to which Mr. McPhillips was very obsequious until it struck at him personally. The ballot boxes can only be given up, it appears, with the consent of the legislature. In the meantime a minority candidate has been declared elected by a partisan returning officer—his partner in business as well as in trickery and politics. This member of doubtful right will take his seat in the House and support a government of equally doubtful legitimacy.

The law upon the subject is laid down in chapter 25, sections 43 and 44 of the election act. "In case at any election application is made to the county court judge presiding over the county court district, which includes the territory of the place at which the nomination took place, by any elector on behalf of any candidate, for a recount of the ballots and re-addition of the number of votes given, at any time within ten days after that on which the returning officer has under section 140 of said chapter 67 proclaimed the elected member or members, the said judge may, in case the applicant deposits within the said time with the said judge the sum of twenty-five dollars, as security for the costs in respect of the recount in favor of the candidate appearing by the addition to be elected, appoint a time to recount the votes, and shall give notice in writing to the candidates or their agents of the time and place at which he will proceed to recount the same. In case there is no county court judge for the said district, or in case such judge is absent, said application may be made to a judge of the Supreme Court." Section 44 says: "The said judge shall forthwith summon and command the returning officer and election clerk to attend before him then and there, with all the ballot boxes and statements, which command the returning officer and election clerk shall obey." That is, they shall obey, according to the ruling of Mr. Justice Irving, if they have not been "cute" enough to get the boxes out of their possession and into the custody of a body that will not meet until it will be too late to carry out an act of justice. It would of course be an act of presumption for a mere layman to question the ruling of the court. If we can do so without contempt, we should like to be informed by some intelligence illuminated with the light of legal knowledge what is the meaning of the following paragraph, also incorporated in the election act: "No person shall be allowed to inspect any rejected ballots in the custody of the deputy provincial secretary except under the order of the Speaker of the legislative assembly, or of the Supreme Court or a judge thereof, to be granted by such Speaker or the said Supreme Court or a judge, on being satisfied by evidence on oath that the inspection or production of such ballot papers is required for the purpose of instituting or maintaining a prosecution for an offence in relation to ballot papers or ballots, or for the purpose of a petition questioning an election or return," etc.

THE NELSON INCIDENT. We have refrained hitherto from commenting upon the Nelson meeting, and the resolutions which were passed there, because we believe that the good people of that city will, when the first impulse of resentment has passed, regret their attitude to His Honor the Lieut-Governor. We submit that the people of Nelson, like the member for Nelson, acted most improperly in dragging His Honor's name into a discussion which had to do only with those members of our constitutional government, who have a direct mandate from, and are directly responsible to, the people. Premier McBride, by his extraordinary course, exposed the Crown's representative to popular feeling in a manner which would have been impossible had he had a proper conception of his duties as a responsible Minister. His reckless disregard of Ministerial proprieties in his conversation with Mr. Houston was the genesis of the Nelson meeting; the resolutions passed at that meeting were the logical sequel of that indiscretion, and equally improper and regrettable.

It is some satisfaction to learn that the resolution did not pass, as represented in the government organ, by an overwhelming, but by a very bare majority. Mr. Houston's speech, from the extracts which we published yesterday, was evidently inflammatory in character, and missed some of his auditors, the sane and reasonable presentation of the whole position by Messrs. Taylor and Deane, being naturally represented as a partisan sentiment, and not what it actually was, unanswerable fact.

HOW CANADA WAS DUPED. American journals and some Canadians take very high ground upon the decision of the Alaska boundary tribunal. Those who question the justice of the verdict are accused of raising suspicions which may have a serious effect upon the public mind and may preclude the possibility of an amicable adjustment of difficulties which are sure to arise in the future. They are told that they are dealing a deathblow to "peaceful arbitration."

But, as a matter of fact, the Alaska boundary tribunal was not a court of arbitration at all. Canadians wanted the case submitted to an impartial tribunal, and the arbitration; the correspondence laid before parliament proves how completely they were outwitted, with the connivance, it must be confessed, of the British government. The Ottawa Free Press gives a resume of the correspondence, from which it appears that the first document, dated October, 1902, conveys the intimation that the American Secretary of State had suggested a tribunal which would record reasons and opinions. Would a proposal, he asked, which at any rate would give the public of the two countries an opportunity of comparing cases, meet with Canada's approval?

The Canadian ministers expressed themselves favorable to the scheme if all aspects of the case were laid before the tribunal. Having thus allured them into negotiations, the pushful head of the colonial office goes a step further and presumes that in the event of the majority of the tribunal agreeing in their answers to the reference submitted, the decision would be accepted as final.

The Canadian government protested once more against the appointment of the tribunal by the United States government of gentlemen who were not judges and whose names left no room for the expectation of a judicial consideration of the question, and even went so far as to suggest no further participation in the proceedings; but in the meantime, without waiting for any further consent on Canada's part, there was an exchange of ratifications at Washington and the treaty, of whose outcome we have had such unpleasant evidence during the last few days, became an effective instrument.

THE PREMIER'S POSITION. In the course of an article containing some unique arguments, based on the Nelson incident, the Colonist on Saturday gave another of those illustrations of its own "infinite variety" of which the public has had such a surfeit. The gradual enlightenment of our venerable contemporary in regard to the constitutional phases of the incident, is only paralleled by its grudging admission of the facts of the case, as they were discovered to its unbelieving vision by the Times.

Almost at the outset of the matter, the Times announced that Mr. Houston was down seeking, nay, demanding a portfolio. This was ponderously rejected as untrue by the government paper.

Then we declared that he had been turned down by the Premier, and had gone home vowing vengeance. This was categorically denied by the morning paper, which within a few hours was obliged to admit unblinkingly that as usual it had been entirely wrong in its statements and absolutely ignorant as usual of the facts.

The same course is being repeated in regard to the responsibility or otherwise of the Premier for the Governor's act. The Times said at the outset that by remaining in office, the Premier accepted responsibility for the Governor's act. The Colonist declared, with a sudden access of wisdom, that this view was erroneous. Here was the language it employed:

"But we may say this, that an adviser of the Crown is not responsible for a decision taken by the Crown against his advice in a matter affecting the personality of the Cabinet."

"That statement was made in the issue of Wednesday last.

By Saturday the journal had made such marked progress in the constitutional primaries that it is able to deliver itself of the following:

"If the Crown on personal grounds rejects that member, the Premier certainly takes the responsibility of that rejection to the country."

This is gratifying progress for three days, even though the statement is accompanied by a qualification which lends a spice of humor to the article. This qualification is as follows:

"He (the Premier) should not be held responsible by the member himself because he fails to resign over it. He has the government and the party to consider."

This in a nutshell is the epitome of Tory doctrine, which in practice means power at any price, or at any sacrifice of principle. If consideration for the government and the party constitutes a reason for failing to resign when the Premier's advice is rejected, where shall the line be drawn? To what limits may he not push the argument? The Crown may ignore his advice on the most weighty questions of state, but such a precept will keep the Premier anchored as firmly to office and its emoluments, as the traditional pup to a roat.

It seems to us that the great difficulty lies in the fact that the Premier has considered himself, his government and the party, which refuses to acknowledge his leadership, and has failed utterly to consider the representative of the Crown, Surely His Honor is entitled to some consideration.

We are led to believe that the Premier is now willing to accept "political" responsibility for the Governor's act. If he does he only emphasizes his culpability in disclosing to Mr. Houston what passed between him and a representative of the Crown, and involves himself in

equivalent to those of the United States commissioners; but Canada insisted that however low the American conception of political morals might be, the only dignified course to pursue on the British side was to appoint only jurists of high standing, as had been decreed by the treaty.

How straightforward and direct the plan suggested by Canada in the light of all the tortuous developments and the trickery, for it is not only the strong side of the case, but also the only dignified. "In the hope that judges of the higher courts of the United States would be appointed as American commissioners, my ministers also agree that the British commissioners should be judges of the highest standing." Then again: "My ministers most strongly represent that this consideration having been material in causing their assent to the treaty, should be made good."

The reply of Lord Onslow, Mr. Chamberlain's under-secretary, was a watery dispatch about the situation being full of difficulty, about its being useless to press the United States government to withdraw the names, and a confident hope that British and Canadian interests would not be sacrificed.

The Canadian government protested once more against the appointment of the tribunal by the United States government of gentlemen who were not judges and whose names left no room for the expectation of a judicial consideration of the question, and even went so far as to suggest no further participation in the proceedings; but in the meantime, without waiting for any further consent on Canada's part, there was an exchange of ratifications at Washington and the treaty, of whose outcome we have had such unpleasant evidence during the last few days, became an effective instrument.

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equivalent to those of the United States commissioners; but Canada insisted that however low the American conception of political morals might be, the only dignified course to pursue on the British side was to appoint only jurists of high standing, as had been decreed by the treaty.

It would be a seemly thing for Conservative newspapers to refrain from comment on political affairs in Ontario. With a self-confessed receiver of bribes, a mutulator of account books, a tamperer with deposit slips, a fugitive from the justice a guilty conscience placed upon his track; with Gagey, the member whose partner has lately taken an oath that he (Gagey) tried to persuade him to become a partner in his infamies, with such a politician practically leading the party in Ontario, we should think little glory for the party in general is to be gained by comment on political events in the eastern province.

A Tory politician ventures to remark that the Canadians were not successful in their case before the boundary tribunal because they did not cut such a resplendent figure in London as the Americans. The latter in their republican simplicity lived in style at the most stylish places. They entertained lavishly and treated their guests handsomely. We thought the tribunal was meant to be a judicial one, and that its conclusions were intended to be reached upon the evidence of public documents.

Hon. Mr. Green spoke with deep feeling when he declared that "lack of organization was not the only factor in their recent defeat." He will find that John Houston and his "living gods" will have some part in the greater defeat which awaits him in a few weeks.

POLITICAL MOTIVES. No Editor.—The following extracts may be of some interest to your numerous readers. In Mr. ex-Secretary Foster's Commentary on American Diplomacy it is stated: "Russia indicated a willingness (1845 to 1849) to give up its American possessions if we would adhere to the claim of 54 deg. 40 min. on the Pacific, and exclude Great Britain from that ocean on the American continent."

Mr. Seward stated, soon after the session was perfected, that his object in acquiring Alaska was to prevent its purchase by England, thereby preventing the extension of England's coast line on the Pacific."

In Mr. Thomas Hodgins' (A. C.) Historical and Legal Review, on the Alaskan boundary dispute, 1903, in addition to the above, it is stated: "And Senator Sumner, in his speech on the Alaska treaty before the Senate, said that the motive of the United States for the acquisition of Alaska might be found in a desire to anticipate the imagined schemes or necessities of Great Britain, as it had been sometimes said that Great Britain desired to buy, if Russia would sell."

Under the award the line of demarcation commences at Cape Muzon, which, I think, is about 54 deg. 45 min., and therefore the United States has failed in its contention that the boundary line was 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude.

S. PERRY MILLS. MARINE HOSPITAL. To the Editor:—In your yesterday's issue I notice you give the public a full account of the report of the committee appointed by the Victoria Board of Trade for the investigation of affairs at the Marine Hospital. In my opinion nothing could be done more thorough or complete than the changes and improvements suggested, which, when made, will transform that institution and make it what it should have been years ago, a real benefit to our sailors.

Reforms, it seems to me, move very slowly in this city. Three years ago, if I am rightly informed, the grand jury censured the reformatory management in almost the same way they denounced it quite recently, and yet what has been done to carry out their advice? If the same length of time must elapse before we can hope for any of the common accessories of a hospital to be given to the "Marine" I very much fear many sick and suffering sailors will come and go, not thanking Victoria for "favours received."

Evidently sufficient money has been collected already to defray all the costs of the proposed improvements, and it is now "up to" the Dominion government to see that they are at once proceeded with.

VICTORIAN. SOMETHING FOR THE BOARD OF TRADE. To the Editor:—I understand that the Vancouver Board of Trade has gone into the matter of the Alaska boundary dispute to Seattle from Vancouver spending all their money for supplies and repairs in Seattle instead of in Vancouver as formerly. Now, the Board of Trade has taken up a number of questions that has resulted in much benefit to this port. Would it not be a good idea if they take up this matter too, as we in this port do not receive much benefit for the amount of trade done between Seattle and Victoria?

D. L. KELLY. THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY. To the Editor:—England abandoned General Gordon until it was too late. In Columbia where the interests of Canada has conflicted with the United States, England has abandoned Canada, and every Canadian worthy of the name should at least abstain from sanctioning or pleading the cause of America. Probably I may number among my friends more Americans than any British Columbian, but that does not prevent one speaking out plainly with the Americans and there never should have been any difficulty or any need to have had any convention, or appointment of commissioners, which had put the country to immense expense, but we have the statement of the Times that the two islands, the strategic importance of which we have been dealing with throughout this discussion, were granted to Canada by Lord Chief Justice of England. Then he says: "There was proof that Great Britain, long before the Dominion of Canada had any existence, acknowledged Russia's right to the territory so defined, and the

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I am told by some that a land fort to be built in the mountains of the Yukon, and the great improvements in ordinance. Amos J. Cummings, in speaking in the House of Representatives on the Naval Appropriation Bill, said, "Now I believe in gunboats." Well we shall see whether or not the Americans still believe in gunboats and do not build a fort on these islands, which I contend is the shortest sea route to the Orient, it must necessarily become a part of military and naval importance to the British Empire.

Everybody, I think, would admit that R. E. Gosnell is thoroughly honest in the statement of his opinion, but that is not the question. It is a curious question whether or not the opinions of a man in Mr. Gosnell's position, having a reputation of being conversant with the views of the government of the country, whether or not he is justified in stating: "To tell me that the Dominion government is the question so far as it affects the Portland canal leads one to the firm opinion that Canada, instead of mourning over a defeat, has scored a decided victory, and has every reason to congratulate herself on the result." This, has not been, in my opinion, the sacrifice of a single foot of territory by the British commissioner to placate the United States or for any other reason, and any other officer than based on that belief is absolutely unfounded. Canada has gained two large and very important islands as a net result, and lost nothing she was entitled to.

No matter what his private views may be, I think he should not have been approached for any statement on the subject, and as a native born Canadian, I am more than surprised that he should have voiced such an opinion; beside, as far as it is in accordance with the facts, then again, he has entirely misunderstood me, because I never suggested anything about the vulnerability of Port Simpson, but the ships passing to and from through a hundred miles straits, and controlled at a narrow point by the two islands upon which the Americans can erect their "Gibraltar." At this point the straits is only six miles across, but just twice the width of Barrard inlet at the C. P. R. wharf.

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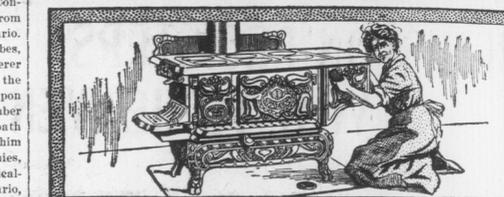
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Pandora Range advertisement. Text: 'SMOOTH, HARD CASTINGS—EASILY POLISHED. Every woman who prides herself on a well-appointed kitchen wants her range to be well polished, look clean and have a new, elegant appearance. This is not possible if the castings are not right—no castings in the "Pandora" range are made from the highest grade of pig-iron (no scrap of any kind is used) by the best skilled moulders in the land, so the moulding, the utmost care and latest machinery is used in the cleaning, and when finished every part has a smooth, hard, black surface which takes a beautiful, rich polish and never has that grey effect always seen in poor castings. Special fire construction in the "Pandora" forces the heat around the oven twice and directly under every pot-hole—is a perfect baker and a perfect cooker at the same time. Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free to any address. McClary's London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

CLARKE & PEARSON, AGENTS.

raising a loan of sixteen million dollars to furnish war material to secure California from Mexico. One of the strong points of the Americans in those days was that they were in possession of the territory, and they insisted that Mexico should yield the title to them. We were in possession of the two islands which the Lord Chief Justice of England has deliberately given to the United States without consultation with his colleagues, although he had agreed with them that the islands belonged to Canada. There is no getting beyond this point. The London Times has had to admit it, and the statement by R. E. Gosnell, who has endeavored to throw more light on questions concerning the "strategic importance" of these islands, has proved beyond all question the strength of my contention that these islands would form a "Gibraltar" for the United States on the Pacific Coast, and would control Dixon entrance, through which all shipping should pass to and from Port Simpson. As Port Simpson probably may be the terminus of the shortest railway system across the American continent, and also the shortest sea route to the Orient, it must necessarily become a part of military and naval importance to the British Empire.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS.

KAMLOOPS.

The three Chinamen who were sentenced at Clinton to hang for the murder of a fellow countryman at Big Bar, are now lodged at the Kamloops jail, where they will be hanged in December next.

James Wilson died at the Provincial Home on Friday morning at the age of 75 years. The deceased, who was admitted to the home from Vancouver in March last, was a native of England and served in the British army in India. The past seventeen years of his life he spent in British Columbia.

GRAND JURORS.

At the official inquiry held here on behalf of the Dominion government by L. P. Eckstein relative to the alleged contravention of the Alien Labor Act, several witnesses have been examined. The evidence of specific breaches of the law was adduced. It was stated by some of the witnesses that men who had come into Boundary to work in the mines, at Spokane, had been set in, and that in consequence, he had never brought his family to Nelson. New the depression is lifting, the exodus has ceased, families begin to come into the city, 21 new members were added to the congregation three weeks ago, and the church is well filled. He said that in view of the scarcity of pulp supply in the Presbytery, he and his family would stay most of the winter in Columbia, where he could help out the society supply in cases of emergency.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

At the annual meeting of the New Westminster Liberal Club, Mayor W. H. Kenny was elected president, and Geo. Adams was appointed to the vice-presidential chair. J. P. R. E. was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The executive committee includes, besides the above-mentioned officers, Messrs. W. J. Johnson, A. Stiles, D. McPherson, J. B. Jardine, M. T. Tyson and J. Ross Sharpe. The club is in a flourishing condition.

Detectives Jackson and Mulhern have received \$250 each for the capture of Leonard and his wife. The balance of the money found on the fugitives was forwarded to the North American Trust Company of New York.

The Chinaman arrested in the raid upon the Armstrong building, near the Oriental theatre, last week, came up for trial before Acting Magistrate P. R. Macdonell on Wednesday. The Chinaman was charged with the possession of a quantity of opium. The evidence of the former indicated that there was something doing. There were tables and chairs and Chinese money, and Ray, who was not reported until Friday, Dr. Kenny reported having made a post-mortem examination, and found that the action of the heart had become very weak, due to excessive use of opium, and that the death from natural causes was retarded.

Some day or night last week, burglars entered the residence of Aubrey Morrison, M. P., on Columbia street, East, and there, they discovered a large quantity of silverware, and the officers burst in upon the frightened party to find a little of general gambling paraphernalia scattered over the place. For their part the Chinamen said that they were not gambling. In fact they said they did not know what gambling meant. The house was rented by a Chinese contractor, and those entering were regular tenants who were discussing themselves in their own way. "You can easily see, Your Worship," said Mr. Macdonell, "that my clients are telling the truth."

"You say so," said Mr. Hamersley. "Well," said Mr. Macdonell, "there are thirteen of them who are prepared to swear to it."

Mr. Hamersley contended that a Chinaman had no regard for his oath. The magistrate held that if the fact of catching a party of Chinamen gathered in a room, with gambling apparatus and appearance of using it, did not constitute a case, there was little to be said, but any case could be made out at any time.

Mr. Macdonell claimed that the presence of paraphernalia did not prove gambling. The prosecution must prove that they were using it. He suggested that the law should be amended to fit the case of the Chinese.

The magistrate decided that a case had been made out and imposed a fine of \$20 on each of the accused. Mr. Macdonell said the case would be appealed to a higher court.

Staff-Captain Goodwin, of London, Ont., who will take charge of the Salvation Army work in Vancouver, will arrive here on Friday next.

The city council met Friday night in committee of the whole, to consider proposed amendments to the charter. With a view of encouraging the extension of the street railway to the cemetery and to Hastings park, it was decided to introduce a clause empowering the city to purchase such extensions as part of the city system, which, according to the present act, the city may purchase in the year 1918. According to the present wording of the act, the purchasing power attaches to lines within the city limits only. In case the city should conceive it was to undertake the construction of these extensions on its own account, it was further decided to ask for power to build, the idea being that if the extensions were so constructed, they might be leased to the Electric Railway Company and operated by it until such time as the city might see fit to take advantage of existing agreements and buy out the system. It was also agreed to take into consideration the "one man one vote" principle, to be carried by a three-fifths vote and to have the charter amended to empower the council to adopt this change. This means, if the change is adopted, that an elector may vote for mayor and aldermen in one ward only. Under the present system an elector may vote for aldermen in every ward in which he holds property. In this connection the point of aldermanic tenure was discussed, the idea being pronounced that a better service could be obtained if aldermen are elected for two years, half of them going for re-election at one time, instead of the whole number as at present. Authority for this change will be asked for. Nothing was said about the \$25 per month salary. It was suggested that the property qualification should be abolished, but this proposition failed to get support and was quickly abandoned. A clause will be

asked empowering the council to license tobacco dealers. Request was stated for power to acquire and operate a telephone system; also to supply electric light to consumers.

The past month was a pretty heavy one in police court circles, 221 cases having come up before the magistrate. Gauging and drunkenness were responsible for nearly half the charges.

The fire loss during the past month was a trifle over \$60,000, the fire at the Hasbun Shingle Manufacturing Company's mill being chiefly responsible for this amount.

During the month of October there were registered 61 marriages, 23 births, and 37 deaths (20 whites, 3 Orientals). There were 32 interments at the Mountain View cemetery during the month.

Sunday marked an important epoch in the history of the recently organized congregation of St. John's Presbyterian church, as the Sabbath school hall, completed a few days ago, was formally dedicated. Special services were held, private music were held, the pastor, Rev. Robert Leith, M.A., officiating in both the morning and evening, while in the afternoon there was a special children's service. The building, situated on the corner of Comox street near the corner of Broughton, for the present the hall will be used for all church purposes. It has a capacity of 500, and without sacrifice of utility as a place for Sabbath school work, it has been made as far as possible suitable and convenient for the normal requirements of a place of worship.

A new phase has occurred in the case of Ah Quo, the Chinese woman, who applied to the police for protection on Thursday night. On Saturday the police arrested Kwan Lee, who is charged with having brought the woman into this country for immoral purposes and living off the proceeds of prostitution.

"The experience of laying cement sidewalks by day labor has been very satisfactory in Vancouver," says the News-Advertiser. "Until the work, now being completed, was begun last summer, the cost of laying sidewalks was done by the contractor, and the results of departure from the old plan have been awaited with a good deal of interest. It was feared from the past season in various parts of the city, particularly in the centre and in the west end."

ROSSLAND. George S. Waterlow left on Monday for the Boundary with Anthony J. McMillan, and will leave Phoenix in the course of a few days for England. Mr. Waterlow is a director of the Le Roi and deputy chairman of the Strathcona Gold & Copper Mines. With Mr. McMillan, who is managing director of the Le Roi, Mr. Waterlow spent some days recently in the Boundary, his affairs here and at Northport. The fact that lower grade ore can now be treated profitably and other reasons led Mr. Waterlow to the conclusion that the outlook for the Rossland camp is brighter than for some time past.

"Slightly over one hundred ounces of gold valued at \$17 per ounce was the outcome of Sunday's clean-up at the I X L mill. Mr. Macdonell, who has been operating the dumps for the past six weeks. The clean-up on Sunday was the outcome of thirteen days' steady milling, and the proceeds will net the lessee a handsome sum. The conditions of the I X L in respect to the present operations have attracted much interest among Rosslanders, but the nature of the conditions existing at the property is not generally understood. The mill was put through the mill is not bonanza rock at all. The average of the product is about \$4, and the lessee is making money simply by cutting down operating expenses to the last notch and personally doing the expert mill work required to make all such ventures successful. It will be apparent to all, of course, that the mill could not be mined and milled at a profit, although once mined and the charges on this score posted to the company's profit and loss account, it is possible to handle it profitably. Mr. Macdonell said the case would be appealed to a higher court.

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### BISHOP RIDLEY ON ALASKA BOUNDARY

#### THINKS CANADA WON DISTINCT ADVANTAGES

#### Does Not Regard Decision as Sacrifice of Canadian Rights—Dominion's New Possessions.

Bishop Ridley, of Caledonia, is in the city. He will start on a lecturing tour around the world under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society about the middle of November, sailing from here to Japan.

His Lordship, whose twenty-five years' experience as a lecturer has given him the territory in dispute, has given the press the following interesting presentation of his views:

"Mr. Aylesworth's protest against the cession of Wales and Pease islands to Canada. That must, I suppose, be therefore regarded as the chief injury to our Dominion. This is the crucial point of the protest—indeed, it is the only point.

"It is possible that of the many maps of this region (and they generally disagree) there may be one or more that may seem to justify the Canadian claims. If all were in agreement there could be no contention. It were foolish for us to argue that only what commands itself to us must alone be fair and true. There are, of necessity, two sides, or there would be no dispute.

"Now it is indisputable that until the White Pass railway was built we were accustomed to regard the boundary up the middle of the Portland channel as the right one. I never heard it questioned. The change effected has upset this established view, and there goes up a general level of exasperation against the award. President Roosevelt's note of congratulation to his lawyers is supposed to prove that the United States have gained a victory over us. Is it not possible to think he is glad of a cause of friction is removed?

"If I were an American I should rather attribute his note as a ruse to get his retreat from an unsuccessful attempt to retain the possession of islands ceded to Canada.

"Before my time as one of the pioneers in the north of British Columbia, the United States had a custom house and fort at Fort Dogue, very small islets adjacent to the two islets some Canadians now regard as theirs by right but fled from them by the wily Yankees. At that time and ever since, the western shore of Portland channel was regarded as the boundary. Now it is not. Let us look at the facts.

"From the northern entrance of Portland channel for 27 miles northward, the channel is perfectly straight. Then it diverges to the west. So we argue, but the Americans say that this straight line goes 60 miles further northward and therefore 'that is the true boundary and not the bent westward channel. But the 60 miles beyond forms the Observatory inlet, and between this and the western inlet there is a peninsula containing 450 square miles.

"On the shores of this peninsula gold has already been found in many places. I believe it is a very rich region. Again, the timber in this continuation of Portland channel claimed by the United States is the best in that part of the province. The salmon streams abound. This year a new cannery has been built there and the owners were afraid that their property would come under the Stars and Stripes. What growing industry has had to be abandoned? But it has not and this valuable 450 square miles is ours to-day, and at the Alice arm of islets we are nearer to the Pease river pass as a railway possibility than any other place.

"Now let us proceed southward to the islands. The islands are together 27 miles long and 6 miles broad, and contain 162 square miles. That these islands are our possessions came to us at Port Simpson as a great surprise and a wonderful gain. It means not only the 162 miles, but good harbors, salmon streams, a cannery that has put up 40,000 cases this year, hitherto under the American flag will not the owners curse us—abundance of timber, and finally both sides of Portland channel our own, so securing free access to the sea, and so on to the Nass river. On the other side the Americans, to reach their branch of Portland inlet, must sail on our waters.

"If these things do not satisfy us, our greed is phenomenal, even for an Anglo-Saxon, and is greater than any Yankee's. But there is yet another acquisition. From the southern end of Wales island to the northern entrance of Port Simpson harbor is 6 1/2 miles, near enough to command it by a hostile force. The cession of this island leaves the nearest American island—Sitkila—11 1/2 miles distant—a pretty long range. The difficulty to a military engineer is enormously in favor of the Dominion.

"This does not exhaust our advantages. The two tiny islands about six square miles retained by the United States are low-lying, exposed to the full fury of the ocean, iron-bound, covered with scrubby pines, and may be regarded as Nature's breakwater to afford shelter in the adjacent harbor. The end of the ceded Wales island. These two islands are not much above the sea level. The adjacent Wales island is lofty and a few sharpshooters would clear out the bravest men who should ever attempt to make the islands, Sitkila and Kaganahant, a base of operations against Simpson harbor. The advantages are uniformly our own.

"Finally, let it be remembered that the site of the projected city and its wharves in Cunningham passage will be 14 miles from the nearest American territory, far enough to allay the fear of all the old Indian cannibals, even if the lawyers still shake in their shoes.

"Let it not be supposed that in this writing I entertain the dread of hostilities

ties between the British Empire and the United States. To me it is almost unthinkable and this decision, which appears to give satisfaction across the border, is another link that binds the two peoples together firmer than ever. When understood it will give greater satisfaction on this side and put to shame the fools that cry out against the Mother Country, and may even save the wounded souls of the disappointed lawyers."

### CONGREGATIONALISTS TO ASSEMBLE HERE

#### A Convention of Northwestern Churches Will Be Held in Victoria Next Week.

There will be a notable gathering of representatives of the Northwestern Congregational churches in this city next week. The convention will open on Wednesday and will last three days. Special rates from Washington points have been arranged and a large attendance of delegates is expected.

Some prominent Congregational divines will be present, among whom might be mentioned Rev. W. H. G. Temple, D.D., the eloquent pastor of Plymouth church, Seattle. The programme follows:

Tuesday, November 3rd.  
Hon. A. E. Smith, United States consul, chairman, 7.45 p. m.—Prayer and praise, led by E. D. Weage, of Columbia. 8.00 p. m.—Address of welcome, the pastor of the church, R. B. Blyth. Response, the moderator, C. L. Mears, Snohomish. Sermon, E. L. Smith, of Seattle.

Wednesday, November 4th.  
9.30 a. m.—Devotional exercises, led by M. L. Hutton, of Blaine. 10.00 a. m.—Business—A proposed amendment to article III, sec. 1, of constitution reads: That the following words be inserted before the words "and members ex-officio" in the third sentence, viz., "and the official representative of any Congregational institution within the bounds of the association." Reports from the churches. 12.00—Luncheon. 2.00 p. m.—Subject, The Church (1) The Church and Young People, Hon. W. H. Lewis, Seattle; (2) The Church and Modern Evangelism, Merton Smith, Vancouver; (3) The Church and the Great Commission, R. C. Day, Fairhaven; (4) The Church and the Masses, J. Simpson, Vancouver. 7.45 p. m.—Prayer and praise, led by H. E. Mills, Edgewater. 8.00 p. m.—Subject, Congregationalism. (D) Her Inheritance, W. H. G. Temple, D. D., Seattle; (E) Her Activities, W. W. Scudder, Seattle.

Thursday, November 5th.  
9.30 a. m.—Devotional exercises and Lord's Supper, G. E. Baker, Christopher. 10.30 a. m.—Subject, The Minister. (1) The Minister and the People, W. W. Morse, Portland; (2) The Minister and the Sunday School, W. Butler, Port Gamble; (3) The Minister and the Prayer Meeting, T. H. Hill, Port Angeles. 12.00 a. m.—Adjournment. 2.00 p. m.—Business and closing. Excursion to Esquimalt.

### A WESTERN PARADISE

Riches of Northern British Columbia Extolled by an Old Resident.

One who has lived for many years in the Peace River district returned to Winnipeg but a short time since, and writes to a Free Press article some most interesting particulars not only of this fertile valley, but in connection therewith the Portland canal, state and owned. The one favored spot, about a million acres in extent, of which the traveller particularly spoke, is guarded from all cold winds by the upraised shoulder of the rims which surround the valley or rather this portion of the valley of Peace River. This land is not in Alberta. It is close to the boundary on the British Columbia side. So rich is the native timothy grass, that one ton of hay will feed a horse for the winter, where within 165 miles at least four tons of fodder would be needed.

Also this tract is a paradise for the sportsman. Some years since a line of blackcock were killed here. Moose, elk, deer, bear are in plenty, and prairie chicken with partridge most numerous. On the Snoky river there is a continuous forest of fir and spruce. The west side of the river is a hill of gypsum of the purest quality. There will be no need, therefore, to take plaster of Paris to this locality. The beautiful falls known as the Bonnet Rapids, rush over and polish agates and corals by the ton. A number of these beautiful stones were taken to England, but a short time since and eagerly purchased by a jeweler shore for a goodly sum. The water used by the narrator was dipped out of an open spring. It is a natural water full of aeration—and if fit in tent or shanty all night was full left in the morning for a goodly sum. Snow never stays on the ground but a few hours in this sheltered spot.

As regards the Portland canal the narrator differs from every Canadian view of the decision yet published. He says that the canal is all we wanted. By the aid of it a railway line can be built to Port Simpson that will not be 40 miles in length. He attaches a high value to the value being attached to the rocky coast handed to the United States, and as one who has known the country for years, declares that Canada has got all that is necessary, and the best of the award.

### NEW LINE

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—With the object of fostering the growing demands in America for Russian goods, the volunteer fleet is organizing a regular passenger and freight service to ports in North America. The service will be inaugurated by the steamer Smolensk, sailing shortly from Vladivostok.

### URGES INCREASED SALARY

London, Oct. 30.—In an editorial article this morning the Morning Post urges the government to increase the salary of the British ambassador at Washington and put it upon the same scale as those paid at other first-class embassies.

### TWO YOUNG LEGISLATORS.



DR. J. H. KING, M.P.P. (CRANBROOK).

Dr. James Horace King, the Liberal member for Cranbrook, was born at Chipman, N. B., in 1873, and is a son of Senator King. After a public school career he entered the Baptist seminary at St. Martin, N. B., where he took his course up to a matriculation. He entered upon the study of medicine at McGill University, Montreal, graduating in 1895. After practicing at Andover, N. B., for a time he took a post graduate course at the New York Polytechnic. He resumed practice again in St. John, N. B., but after a year's time came west in 1898. He was one of the medical staff on the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. After its completion he was made permanent surgeon on the Cranbrook division. For nine years past he has devoted his attention to his profession. Up to the campaign, when he was returned, Dr. King has taken no active part in politics, though prominently identified with the Liberal party. He proved himself a ready speaker, and will undoubtedly make himself felt as a valuable member of the legislature.



W. R. ROSS, M.P.P. (FERNIE).

Wm. Molecker Ross, the Conservative candidate declared elected for Fernie, was born at Fort Chipewyan, Peace River, in the year 1869. He is a son of Donald Ross, chief trader Hudson's Bay Company. He was sent to Winnipeg to receive his education. After attending St. John's college he graduated from that institution in 1887. Mr. Ross then entered upon the study of law, and was called to the bar of Manitoba in 1890. In 1897 he removed to British Columbia, and was called to the bar of this province in that year. He entered upon practice in the Kootenays, and is a member of the firm of Ross & Alexander at Fernie, and of Ross, Alexander & Lowe at Morrissey Mines.

### LYING IN STATE.

Thousands Paid Tribute to Memory of Mrs. E. Booth-Tucker.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Tribute to the memory of Mrs. Emma Booth-Tucker, the Salvation Army leader, was paid by thousands of her friends in Chicago today. At 11 o'clock the body was taken to Princess rink on West Madison street, and will lie in state until 7 o'clock.

### EMPLOYERS ORGANIZE.

Object of Association Which Has Been Formed at Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—The conference for the purpose of forming a national federation of employers to cope with labor problems voted to-night to adopt the name, "Citizens' Industrial Association of America." The organization will include both employers and citizens' alliances.

### DEAR THE VICEROY.

Admiral Alexieff Said to Carry more Anxiety to Russia Than Japan's Preparations.

Paris, Oct. 30.—The dinner given at the Elisee palace last night in honor of Count Lambsdorff was a private affair. The Elisee this morning says it has reason to believe that one result of Count Lambsdorff's visit will be that France will exercise an influence in the Korean situation along parallel lines with that of Russia and for the interests of peace.

### KING PETER IN DANGER.

Belgrade, Oct. 30.—Through an anonymous communication, the author of which has not yet been discovered, notwithstanding exhaustive inquiry by the authorities, King Peter Karageorgevitch has brought to light what appears to have been an extensive plot against the throne.

### OVERDUE STEAMER.

Two Cruisers and Several Merchant Vessels Searching for the Orvala.

Sydney, N.S.W., Oct. 29.—The British cruisers Nyadine and Mildara and four merchant vessels have sailed in search of the overdue steamer Orvala, belonging to the United Steamship Company of New Zealand. The Orvala is eight days overdue from Norfolk Island, with twenty-five passengers on board, including Lord Borington, eldest son of the Earl of Borington, and Judge Oliver.

### PROMPT WORK OF PROVINCE'S POLICE

#### VERY SUCCESSFUL IN SOME RECENT CASES

#### Convictions and Death Penalty—Young Woman Arrested in Seattle on Instruction From Victoria

There is no doubt that if countries where lawlessness abounds would take a leaf from the book of the British Columbia provincial police their criminal record would be considerably lighter than it is now. Within a very short time they have had charge of a number of serious cases, and in each of these the evidence they presented to the court secured a conviction. Evidence has already been made to the trial of the Chinaman charged with the murder of one of their countrymen at Crow's Bar on the Fraser. Supp. Jussey had this in mind, and the evidence adduced resulted in the sentence of the guilty Asiatic to the gallows.

The same department, under the supervision of Sergeant Murray, worked up the evidence in the case of Maeda, the Japanese, charged with the murder of two of his compatriots, with the result that the Deputy Attorney-General marshalled an array of evidence which has placed the rash Japanese's neck in the noose. The Fifth case, on which the local headquarters staff were also engaged, is fresh in the memory of all. The prompt capture and conviction of the perpetrators shows that the provincial police department is very much awake, and that although limited in numbers they are able to make the most remote and unprotected districts of this province an object lesson for the edification of other countries.

According to a copy of the Seattle contingent which arrived on Thursday afternoon, a young woman named Mamie Thorpe, the daughter of respectable parents at Georgetown, was arrested by Detectives Byrne and Adams at the Theatre Comique, where she was working as a box ringer, on a letter received from Chief Langley, of this city. She was charged with stealing a lady's watch and two rings from Mrs. Abel. The letter stated that if the girl would surrender the property she would not be prosecuted. She turned a ring and the watch over to the officers and said it was all she had.

Mamie, several months ago, was arrested by Detective Adams in Seattle for stealing \$25, a diamond and another ring, from a woman on Twenty-fourth avenue, who was a friend of her mother. After the arrest it developed that her parents thought she was working in the telephone office, but instead she was spending her time in a Pike street saloon with a man by the name of Kemp. A part of the money and the diamond ring were recovered, and Kemp was arrested and charged with an assault on the girl, who was under age.

After getting out of that scrape Mamie came to Victoria with a prize fighter, and by him was introduced to Mrs. Abel. According to the story told to the police by the girl, she represented to Mrs. Abel that she was the wife of the prize fighter and had two children. She says the woman gave her the jewellery for her babies, and then she left Victoria. Mrs. Abel, finding out she had no children, sought to recover the property in the way she did.

After coming back to Seattle the girl secured employment at the Comique, and has been there ever since. She says she has paid her brother \$10 every week to keep him from telling her parents where she is.

As the Victoria authorities did not want to prosecute after recovering the articles, the girl was allowed to go.

### A BLESSING TO CHILDREN.

"From the fulness of my own experience," writes Mrs. Samuel Hamilton, of Rawdon, Que., "I can say that Baby's Own Tablets are an indispensable medicine in every home where there are infants and young children. They speedily relieve and cure all the common ailments incident to childhood. In fact I think of the Tablets as a blessing to children." It is such sincere, honest words as these that has made Baby's Own Tablets the most popular medicine with mothers all over the land. The Tablets can be given to all children from the tiniest, weakest baby to the well grown child, and where they are used you find only healthy, happy children in the home.

### THE ABERDEEN FIRE.

Aberdeen, Oct. 29.—The total loss by the fire yesterday, which threatened for a time to complete the destruction of the city, is variously estimated, the insurance experts putting it at above \$100,000. The fire broke out at 11 o'clock, and a total loss of \$80,000, with \$30,000 in insurance. This estimate will not be materially changed, although the exact losses on household effects is difficult to ascertain.

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after the publication of this notice the San Juan Boom Company will apply under the Rivers and Streams Act to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to maintain the booms and other logging improvements created by them on Gordon river, Vancouver Island, as shown on the plan thereof filed in the office of the Chief Commissioner and to change for the use of the same such tolls as shall be allowed by the Judge of the proper Court in that behalf.

### BODWELL & DUFF.

Solicitors for the San Juan Boom Company. FARM TO LET—In Lake District. Address "Farm," Times Office.

### The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld.

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

### Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Etc.

### The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld.

VICTORIA, B. C.  
Branch Stores: Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.

### DOLLS, TOYS, NOTIONS

### J. PIERCY & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods, Victoria, B.C.

### GAMMELL'S ENGLISH STEEL

For Definite Results in All Kinds of Mining

### We Manufacture Rails, Shoes and Dies

### CYCLOPS STEEL WORKS,

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

### ROWLAND MACHIN, Can. Agent, Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

Sold by Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., W. S. Fraser & Co., Nicholles & Renouf.

### Tyee Copper Co.

### SMELTING WORKS AT LADYSMITH

### Prepared to purchase ores as from August 1st. Convenient to E. & N. of Sea.

### CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER.

### THOMAS KIDDIE, SMELTER MANAGER.

### MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

### CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

John Hancock Mineral Claim, situated in the Peace River Mining Division of Victoria District, where located, Mr. Port Renouf, on the N. W. 1/4 Sec. 36, Tp. 13, R. 20E.

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land: Commencing at Ferguson's N. E. corner post; thence 80 chains west, following shore line to Ferguson's Homestead; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north to point of commencement 80 chains; on Limestone Island, Quatsino Sound. Quatsino, 25th September, 1903. JAMES A. FERGUSON.

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land: Commencing at Ferguson's N. E. corner post; thence 80 chains west, following shore line to Ferguson's Homestead; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north to point of commencement 80 chains; on Limestone Island, Quatsino Sound. Quatsino, 25th September, 1903. JAMES A. FERGUSON.

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WANTED—Several persons of character and good reputation in each state (one in this county) required to represent and advertise old established wire business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash direct each Wednesday from head office. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References enclosed self-addressed envelope. Colonial, 332 Dearborn St., Chicago.

### Learn Telegraphing

We have just made arrangements to have a Telegraph Department, which will be under the personal supervision of an expert who has had experience in all kinds of telegraphing and telephoning work. It will pay you to write for terms. VANCOUVER BUSINESS COLLEGE, L.D., Box 544. Member B. E. A. of Can.

\$1.00 PER CASE

VOL. 34.

### RECEIVER OF THE NEW ZEALAND

NOTICE

### ALLEGED SWINDLER AND

### In the Organization of United States

Company

New York, Nov. 2.—The investigation of the United States Ship which was to have today was adjourned because of other engagements on both sides.

Sensational allegations, statements, false and fraud in the organization of the United States Ship Company, of attempts to deceive the investing public, the payment of dividends, prospectus statements, etc., are plan to wreck the holding the earnings.

The report concludes that suit be filed to recover the payment of the United States Ship Company, without the consolidation, the vesting of the United States Ship Company, and the necessary to pay the pany in full.

Receiver Smith also sale of the Crescent New Jersey, and the lingworth plant in subsidiary plants now avoid further loss by the enforcement of a the Bethlehem Steel Co. the payment of their stock held by the Shipbuilding Company.

In the words of the organization of the company as an "artist" as Smith stating that his plants, their earnings, accounts, very so in figures "as to figures were wildly in is extremely doubtful ants' reports were an organization of the company have been with stockholders, directors' statements in the prospect 4th, 1902, were in property worth \$12,444 building company, and bonds \$67,997,000; that dating directors of the Shipbuilding Company these companies deliver many million dollars in bonds of their company plunder," the receiver few persons, and that Bethlehem Company is earnings have been with attempt to wreck the Shipbuilding Company."

MRS. C. E. HENDRICKS, Widow of Vice-President of the State of Ohio.

### Palatable Elixir of God Liver Oil

In this preparation the active principles of Cod Liver Oil are combined with Malt and Hypophosphites in such a manner as to give it a very agreeable taste.

### \$1.00 Per Bottle.

TO NE UP THE SYSTEM NOW.

### CYRUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST,  
98 Government Street Near Yates Street.  
PHONES 425 AND 426.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after the publication of this notice the San Juan Boom Company will apply under the Rivers and Streams Act to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated on Swanson Bay, Group IV, Coast District, Province of British Columbia: Commencing at a point situated at S. W. corner, Lot 10, Swanson Bay, marked John M. McKinnon; thence in a southerly direction, following shore line 20 chains to a point due south of Lot 10; thence east 40 chains more or less to a point 20 chains east of the east boundary, Lot 10; thence north 80 chains; thence west 60 chains more or less, to shore line; thence following the shore line southerly to the point of commencement, containing all the vacant Crown lands outside the boundaries of Lot 10, and containing an area of 320 acres, more or less.

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WANTED—Reliable men to sell for the Funtill Nurseries, largest and best assortment of stock. Liberal terms to workers, pay weekly, outfit free, exclusive territory. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

London, Nov. 2.—The German Dulsberg, wrecked near a fog, is not the German that name, but a small steamer. There was no