

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Archbishop Langevin on the Pope's Attitude at Schools in Manitoba.

Sir Wilfrid's Arrangement Is Not a Settlement Whatever Politicians May Say.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, Aug. 23.—Archbishop Langevin said today in an interview that while in Rome he had several interviews with the Pope on the vexed question of the Manitoba schools. "The Pope is exceedingly reasonable in reference to the school question," said the Archbishop, "and if our authorities would only consider the attitude of His Holiness, they would willingly agree to concede what he asks. While I do not wish to be understood to reflecting any discredit on the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier personally," said His Grace, "or as in any way connecting his name with the question, I wish to say emphatically that anyone who says there has been a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty, says that which is not in conformity with the truth."

Woodstock, Aug. 23.—A man named Middleton, who has been several days representing himself as a Canadian agent for the Brantford & Woodstock railway, turns out to be a fraud, and is under arrest at the present time, receiving grand receipts from the towns through which his mystical road would run, and incidentally incurred a number of bills, all of which are unpaid.

AFRICAN DESOLATION.

British South Expedition Surveys the Ruin Wrought by the Dervishes. Athabasca, Aug. 23.—The transport column of the British expedition, which left Camp Bar on August 16, marching along the left bank of the Nile to an advanced post on Bara Island, arrived at Metemeh on Sunday. The expedition traversed the formerly prosperous and thickly populated Sudd country, which is now completely deserted and covered with the whitening bones and sun-dried bodies of the tribes massacred by the dervishes last year. Everywhere are evidences of misery and decay. The skilfully built dervish huts are deserted and crumbling. Metemeh itself, a city of 5,000 houses, is now a scene of desolation, its houses in ruins, its alleys blocked with skeletons, and court yards putrid with corpses. The few natives seen are disposed to be friendly. The second brigade passed there in boats on their way to the front. The Nile is high, and the dervishes, who have reconnoitred the river to Shabluha, within 30 miles of Khartoum, found the passage easy for the gunboats. A full advance is expected in a few days, and it is not unlikely that Khartoum will be captured by the middle of September. The heat is trying, but the expedition is in good condition.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Port Haron Offers Subject for Quebec Conference. Ontario Awaits Result Election Petitions.

Grand Trunk officials at Montreal are much exercised over the arrest of the six Canadian boys at Port Huron travelling to Manitoba, who were turned back because it was charged they were going to work in Dakota. The company's solicitor will investigate.

The Queen Victoria Jubilee bridge at Montreal had the last pin in the centre span placed yesterday, when the work of removing the old structure began.

All the delegates are present for the international conference which opens at Quebec to-day.

Rev. William Wetherald, of Fenwick, Ont., died on Sunday, aged 78.

Lindsay, Ont., has voted to abolish the ward system.

Plans have been completed by R. A. Wait for the new lines of the Grand Trunk railway at Montreal, which will be the largest suite of railway offices in the world. They will fill an area of 27,000,000 cubic feet and be 170 feet high. They will be commenced in the autumn and finished in January, 1900.

James Nicholson, one of the leading members of the Arctic Ice Co., Winnipeg, died suddenly yesterday.

Roger Chute, M.P., of Toronto, commissioner to investigate the recent disaster in the Crow's Nest Pass from diphtheria, held a session of the commission at Winnipeg yesterday.

A. E. McPhillips, M.P.P. elect for Victoria, passed through Winnipeg yesterday, bound East.

QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

First Meeting and Address of Welcome by Mayor of Ancient Capital.

London Press on the Importance of the Gathering Convening To-day.

Quebec, Aug. 23.—The international conference met for the first time at noon in the legislative council chamber of the parliament house. An address of welcome was presented by Mayor Parent and members of the city council. "May this conference," the address concluded, "yield all the beneficial results which all desire it should accomplish, and since it marks a new departure in the colonial history of the Empire, and is an official recognition of the important function which the colonies, and especially Canada, now fill in the world, may it also be significant of more amicable relations and steadily increasing with our powerful neighbors." A reply was made by the youngest of the American commissioners, Senator Fairbanks.

As some of the commissioners are said to be desirous of further studying the questions to be considered, it is expected the conference will adjourn for several days before entering upon serious work, or else will adjourn from day to day, the meetings of the commission will be private.

Quebec, Aug. 23.—(Special)—Lord Herschell, the Imperial Commissioner, will preside over the deliberations of the conference. At the opening of the proceedings in the morning, Sir Wilfrid Laurier quoted the president of the Washington treaty negotiations, when the British proposed an American as chairman, but a chairman was then designated with General Foster for the Americans, said in Europe the custom was for the visiting commissioners to appoint a chairman, whereas Senator Fairbanks then nominated Lord Herschell, and the arrangement was agreed to.

C. G. Anderson was formally nominated as American secretary, and Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Bonness, as British and Canadian secretaries, respectively. The conference adjourned till Thursday.

It is likely a long adjournment will be taken shortly, in order to allow the visible signs to visit the United States and hear deputations in the leading cities.

London, Aug. 23.—The afternoon papers dwell upon the momentous subjects before the Quebec convention, and the gratitude which the convention will derive if, as expected, it succeeds in effecting a lasting settlement of the questions at issue.

THE FALL MAIL GAZETTE.

The convention has an appreciable bearing upon international politics, from the American standpoint, the sentiment of Britain are giving the world so striking a demonstration of a desire for a complete mutual understanding. It is a fact that in fact, a complete mutual understanding has been attained, and that the attempt had been fully made by them to meet these things. On being asked regarding the Victoria office, Mr. McMichael said: "I do not think I will be able to suggest a single change in the Victoria office, and I know his business."

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STIKINE ROUTE IN ORDER.

J. H. Brownlee has returned from the Stikine route and Cassiar district, where he has been surveying for several months. He reports that the route is very scarce in some parts of Cassiar when he left. He knew one instance where the route was sold for \$100,000. There was actual suffering there. The Cassiar Central people are spending a large amount of money prospecting for gold, and are very much disappointed.

The trail from Telegraph to Teelin, 175 miles, has been completed, with 25 miles of wagon road out of the Teelin, and the bogy ground, which has been a great nuisance, can now be travelled as cheaply this way as any other route. The Midland Railway steamers will run regular service from Teelin to the coast.

Geneva, N.Y., Aug. 24.—All the trains from the Central were thirty minutes to two and a half hours late to-day owing to a washout near Canada.

SPAIN SEEKING FRIENDS.

Reported Overtures for Alliance With France and Russia.

London, Aug. 24.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "One paper here declares boldly on the authority of an anonymous French diplomatist, that a treaty of alliance has been signed by Spain, France and Russia, with the object of countering Anglo-German influence in Morocco. Other papers mention the matter, without affirming that a treaty has been actually signed."

"The idea of a permanent rapprochement between France and Spain is certainly in the air and may in time assume considerable practical importance. It had its origin in France's role in the peace negotiations, and the reports of friction with England over Spain's military activity in the neighborhood of Gibraltar. Many patriotic Spaniards, who are weary of the present state of affairs, are looking forward to a French alliance with much favor, especially as France had been very useful also in the great work of financial and economic re-organization, which Spain must undertake directly peace is concluded. At the same time it must be noted that the protocol, signed under French auspices, produced the effect of popular dissatisfaction, because, while making the loss of the Antilles irrevocable, it may also result in the loss of the Philippines. It remains to be seen whether the French will be effective assistance. A recent article in the Paris Temps on the situation is regarded as very significant."

A WOMAN'S PERIL.

Nine Tenths of Her Bodily Ailments Can Be Traced to Nerve Disorders and Bad Digestion. South American Nerve and Digestion and Strengtheners.

Miss Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N.B., writes: "Indigestion and nervousness were the bugbears of my life for years. I tried doctors and proprietary medicines till I completely lost heart. Being induced by a friend to try South American Nerve and Digestion, after taking one bottle I was greatly relieved. Three bottles effected a complete cure. I can recommend it to be the best nerve and stomach tonic in the world."

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A VANCOUVER COLUMN.

Customs Inspector Reports Under-valuation Frauds in Operation for Many Years.

Stikine Route Now in Good Condition—Cassiar Central Prospectors Find Quartz.

Vancover, Aug. 23.—Lieutenant-Governor McInnes is to present the medals at the Caledonian games next Saturday. The copper telegraph wire being strung between Montreal and Vancouver has reached Golden, and the gang of men under Foreman Gibson are pushing through all possible speed to the coast.

The steamer Dreadnaught had to abandon a \$2,000 load of stone, being towed from Gabriola island and the coast, owing to rough weather.

Capt. Charles Cairns and Hector Stewart, pres. to-day of Police inspectors, sold out their claim at Dawson for \$10,000.

Magistrates Mellon and Anderson have decided that no one is to blame for the recent small-pox outbreak. Dr. Mills is exonerated.

Dr. Henry has been appointed house physician at the hospital at a salary of \$100 per month.

The dead body of Archie Curtis, who has been missing since as there was at the C. P. R. buildings some days ago, was found floating in the Inlet yesterday. Deceased was 29 years of age, and hailed from Newfoundland. The death is thought to have been accidental.

The body of Mr. Johnson Oddy, who was drowned near the Harlock tugs, has been recovered from the funeral took place at 2 p. m. yesterday.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

Dominion Customs Inspector McMichael made a startling announcement to the press to-day on being introduced to the result of his inspection. He said that for six years Chinese and Japanese importers in Vancouver had been systematically cheating the customs, causing a loss to the country of probably \$100,000. Exporters in China had been supplying two sets of invoices, one for the collector's own use and one for use at the customs. In the latter goods were undervalued, and the collector's office in China for \$4 and in Vancouver for \$7, was involved at 70 cents, and duty was paid on 90 cents only.

The Fall Mail Gazette says: "The convention has an appreciable bearing upon international politics, from the American standpoint, the sentiment of Britain are giving the world so striking a demonstration of a desire for a complete mutual understanding. It is a fact that in fact, a complete mutual understanding has been attained, and that the attempt had been fully made by them to meet these things. On being asked regarding the Victoria office, Mr. McMichael said: "I do not think I will be able to suggest a single change in the Victoria office, and I know his business."

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COAL MINERS' RIOTING.

White Men on Strike in Illinois Ets At Attempt to Install Negroes.

Several Hundred Blacks Brought From the South and Strongly Guarded.

Pana, Ill., Aug. 24.—Sheriff Coburn assembled 125 deputies to-day and gave them instructions to arm themselves and meet a number of negroes expected to arrive from Alabama to work here in the coal mines.

Two negroes arrived in Pana last night to take the place of striking white miners. The negroes were escorted to the city limits by a committee of miners and induced to leave town. The strikers were then re-entranced by white miners from over the state. The strikers assembled to-day in large bodies awaiting the arrival of the negroes.

During the day a special train arrived from Birmingham, Ala., with 200 negroes. The train was rushed through the city to the Springs coal mine where the negroes were unloaded under the guard of the deputy sheriffs. Several hundred whites were also present to meet the negroes but were unable to do so. All the grounds at the mines are under heavy guard, and no citizens are permitted to enter.

The strikers have requested Governor Tanner to take action regarding the matter. An Italian laborer named Tony Metrone was struck by a falling electric light wire and killed.

NEW YORK STORM SWEPT.

Hurricane and Cloudburst Cause Loss of Life and Much Damage to Property.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A hurricane in this city this afternoon did thousands of dollars' worth of damage. The roofs of four factories were blown off. Three men employed at the power-house of the Lakeland railway company were badly injured by the heavy rain. The building was struck by the roof of a street car, and one of them, Engineer Carl Dungen, was killed. Another man is believed to be fatally injured by being struck by the roof of a street car. The roof of the Church of the Assumption was blown off, and the statue of the Virgin Mary was blown off and landed in the water. The roof of the factory named Tony Metrone was struck by a falling electric light wire and killed.

DAVIS IN CONFERENCE.

The Senator Discusses Peace Terms With the President but Won't Be Interviewed.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, who has been selected as a member of the commission to negotiate the terms of peace with Spain, arrived in Washington to-day. He went to the White House soon after his arrival and remained with the President until late in the afternoon. The President's preliminary character and was devoted largely to the question of the administration of the Philippines. Mr. Davis will remain in Washington two or three days and the terms of peace will be formulated as far as possible in the conferences which occur between the President, the Secretary of State and the chairman of the foreign relations committee.

It is learned that the government has practically completed the instructions to the military commissioners for Cuba and Porto Rico, who have the direction of affairs pending the evacuation of the islands by the Spanish forces.

DIED FOR A WATERMELON.

Fatal Escapee of Two Soldiers Who Escaped the Horrors of War.

New York, Aug. 24.—Two privates of the 17th regiment, Morris D. Raine and Christopher Jurgensen, were killed while skylarking near Westbury, L.I., to-day. They belonged to the battalion which the country and had been sent to Westbury for no further than Camp Black. The battalion left camp to-day to join the main body at Montauk. The two privates took possession of a piece of watermelon held by the other. In a friendly scuffle both fell and rolled from the car and were cut to pieces.

HOTTEST AUGUST DAY.

New York Records Surpassed Yesterday and Great Suffering in Consequence.

New York, Aug. 24.—To-day was the hottest August day on record. The highest degree of temperature at the observatory was 94 degrees at 4 o'clock. The temperature at street level was 98 degrees for more than an hour from 4 until after 5 o'clock. Great prostration cases began to pour into police headquarters early in the morning and there was no let up all day. Horrors fell in the tenement district sweat shop workers' mothers and babies—stayed for breath. After the storm tonight few escapes, sidewalks and streets were filled with people trying to keep cool.

MR. CURZON'S SUCCESSOR.

His Seat in Parliament Won by a Liberal After a Close Contest.

London, Aug. 24.—The election for the seat in the House of Commons for the Southport division of Lancashire made vacant by the acceptance of Mr. Geo. Curzon of the vice-royalty of India, was held to-day. The result was a victory for Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland, Liberal, by a majority of 272 votes over his Conservative opponent, Lord Skelmerdale. The result of the election is a defeat for the government. Mr. Curzon having held the seat since 1896. Peculiar circumstances affected the contest. A section of the Liberal-Unionists, headed by the chairman of the local Unionist association, declared its support for Lord Skelmerdale on the ground that now that the home rule agitation is dead, there is no longer any need for Liberals to vote for Conservatives. Thereupon Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, plunged into the fray with a letter urging the Unionists to vote solidly for Lord Skelmerdale, because home rule was not dead, but only sleeping. The Unionist leader professed to feel contempt for this little Unionist revolt, the success of which is likely to have important results as regards the relations of the parties in the future.

MANILA FOR AMERICANS.

Commercial Interests There Averse to Return of Philippines to Spanish Rule.

Manila, Aug. 24.—The natives assert that the religious orders are instigating opposition to American supremacy. Many Spaniards assert that they are prepared to invest their fortunes in new enterprises of resisting the new regime.

News-papers published in both the English and Spanish languages have already appeared.

The United States transports Rio Janeiro and Pennsylvania arrived to-day, the former bearing two battalions of South Dakota volunteer recruits and the Utah light artillery and a detachment of the signal corps; and the latter the First Montana volunteers and 500 recruits for the First California volunteers.

Madrid, Aug. 24.—General Rios advises that he has organized six battalions of insurgents from the island of Luzon and a small squadron to watch the coast and rivers on Mindanao island and the Vizcaya. The government is highly satisfied with the services of Gen. Rios.

SPAIN'S RETURNING SOLDIERS.

Greeted by Immense Crowds on the Docks but Kept Apart for Fear of Fever Spreading.

Coruna, Spain, Aug. 24.—The Spanish steamer Alcanite with the first of Spain's repatriated soldiers reached here to-day. Enormous crowds gathered on the quay and were not allowed to get near the vessel for fear of the yellow fever which is rampant in the island. The soldiers were kept in the lazareto, where they will be quarantined. Others will be kept five days in hospital ships before they are despatched to their homes. Those who are in good health will be promptly disembarked.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

The New Major General Cancels Dismissal of Col. Strathy of Montreal.

Michigan Lumbermen's Effort Before Quebec Conference—Bank for Police Officers.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, Aug. 24.—Major-General Hutton had been in office only one day when he undid the most sensational decision of his predecessor in office, the dismissal of Col. Strathy from the command of the Royal Scots, Montreal. A militia general order, signed to-day by General Hutton revokes Gen. Gascoigne's order and substitutes the following: "Lieut.-Col. J. A. Strathy to resign his appointment as commanding officer of this corps and be transferred to the reserve of officers." Col. Strathy's name, therefore, will go back to the militia list, but the position of A. D. C. to the Governor-General is not restored.

Den M. Dickinson, who is acting for the Michigan lumbermen, is here in connection with their protests against the export of logs, which will be pushed for all it is worth at the Quebec conference.

Mr. Powderly, United States commissioner of immigration, is here to look into the records of the state department. Inspector Wood will rank as lieutenant, and Superintendent Steele as major, and will be on duty with the police in the Yukon.

OPERATIONS ON ONTARIO LOGS.

Don M. Dickinson and Premier Hardy to Argue the Point Before the Quebec Conference.

Quebec, Aug. 24.—Hon. Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, had a lengthy interview with the American commissioners yesterday on the behalf of the Michigan lumbermen. To them, as previously to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he urged that the Ontario government be asked to suspend the operation of the new regulations which prohibit the export of unseasoned logs, at any rate so far as the cut of the log is concerned, until such time as it is seen that a general agreement on trade matters is possible.

Mr. Dickinson makes no secret of the fact that the strongest possible representations have gone from the state department at Washington to the Imperial government, and that the Michigan lumbermen consider the unfairness of the Ontario regulations.

Mr. Dickinson also referred to the treaty of 1875, whereby Great Britain and the United States mutually bind themselves not to build or maintain war vessels on the great lakes. On behalf of the shipping interests of Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, etc., the Americans want permission to build such ships, which they might build warships for the United States government.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—It is understood that immediately upon the close of the session, Premier Hardy will leave for Quebec to present the case of Ontario to the Michigan lumbermen.

It is probable that counsel will be engaged to assist him, though from his long knowledge of the crown case, he is well equipped to handle the case. Hon. Mr. Hardy himself will be able to make the best possible case, in the event that the Michigan lumbermen are successful in their case. It is believed that the Ontario government will exert strong influence to have the Ontario legislation annulled.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Sir Casimir Gzowski Dead—Four Wives Claim Middleton—Summoned to Rome.

Sir Casimir Gzowski, K.C.M.G., A.D.C. to the Queen, died yesterday morning at his residence, 100 St. George Street, Toronto, after several weeks' illness.

Members of the Ontario legislature and the government have agreed in determining the amount of indemnity which the present session at \$250, the balance of the usual indemnity to be paid at the close of the session at \$150.

Rev. Father Marjoli, of St. Michael's College, Toronto, and Rev. Father Ferguson, of Assumption College, St. Catharines, have left for Rome, having been summoned to the Vatican to represent Canada in a universal conference on the affairs of the Catholic church, and also to advise as to successors to the vacant archbishoprics in Toronto and Kingston.

So far four wires have been reported for the R. L. Middleton, now in gaol at Woodstock, Ont., for misrepresentation and fraud. He served three years in penitentiary at Auburn, N.Y., from 1882 to 1890, and is recognized by the police of many cities as a clever scoundrel.

TROUBLES WITH INSURGENTS.

Spanish Forces May Yet Have to Deal With Them if Americans Fail.

Madrid, Aug. 24.—The government definitely denies that it has sent to General Blanco instructions to resume hostilities against the insurgents. General Blanco has full liberty to act as the occasion may require.

The minister of war, Lieut. General Cerros, when asked whether instructions had been given General Blanco in regard to opposing the insurgents in Cuba, replied that he had ordered the captain-generals in Cuba and the Philippines to act in accord with the Americans, but if the Americans should prove unable to make the insurgents respect the armistice then the instructions were to repel by arms any attack upon the Spaniards.

London, Aug. 24.—According to a despatch from Manila to a local news agency there has been serious fighting between the Spaniards and insurgents in Cuba, in which the insurgents lost 500 killed and wounded. The report cannot be confirmed from other sources.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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PAYS A HURRIED VISIT.

An Inspector of Naval Coaling Stations Makes Esquimaut a Brief Call.

Colonel Edmond Collister, a son of Admiral Collister, of the British navy, who is now said to be on a trip of inspection to all the coaling stations in the Pacific, paid Esquimaut a hurried visit yesterday morning. He arrived on the City of Kingston, and all it is worth at the Quebec conference.

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CHRONIC ECZEMA CURED.

One of the most chronic cases of eczema cured is the case of Miss Gracie Ellis, of Alton, N.B. She writes: "I have suffered from eczema for many years, and have tried every remedy, but have not been cured. I have used Dr. Chase's Ointment, and it has cured me

LUCKY VICTORIA BOYS

Conspicuous in the Rush to Pine Creek, of Which They Have Secured One-Fourth.

Rejoicing That the Territory Is in British Columbia With no Royalty Impost.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, Aug. 22.—Capt. Crane, of Victoria, is in Vancouver, being 14 days out from the Pine Creek discoveries. He says it is the biggest strike this side of Klondike, but every account he has seen has been exaggerated. A man named Miller made a strike there several years ago. His brother, after selling cattle at Dawson, picked up some friends at Juneau and secretly visited Pine Creek. They took out \$800 in two days, but had a rim-rock claim, easily worked. All the rest of the claims are rich, but it will cost money to reach bedrock. The gold does not commence at the grass roots, but it runs only from 10 to 50 cents to the pan at the start. The gold is so easily got at, however, and of such fine quality that a man with a partner can make from \$10 to \$25 per day. Eight hundred people were there when Capt. Crane left, and many after staking claims, had gone back to Juneau. The entire creek for 14 miles is staked. He did not want to encourage anybody to go in there, but in his opinion it is a great country. Discovery lake, just above Pine creek, had not been prospected except by one party when he was there, and he knew for a fact that this man, named Duval, was cleaning up from \$8 to \$10 to the pan. He believes that this man is all rich, and that Discovery lake is as rich as the creek. The question whether or not Pine creek is in British Columbia territory was settled while he was there by the officials pronouncing the big strike located in British Columbia. The claims reduced from 250 to 100 feet, giving an opportunity for locating, and tens of claims were made in the creek. There was joy in the camp when notices were posted that there would be no royalties. It is true that some of the mounted police took up claims. "I don't know," Capt. Crane says, "whether they had to design or buy one. I think that they came first and were served first. After them came the Victoria boys from the B. & N. mill at Bennett, and of Mike King's party, and the miners from the Flora, the steamer I was running. There seemed to be two or three scores of Victoria boys, but only a few from the following names: Parsons, Cox, Dalby, W. Somerville, E. Hayes, J. Colvin, F. Nicholson and Dan Dallas. In fact, the Victoria boys seemed to be about a quarter of the creek to themselves, and were hurrying back to the creek to work all year." Capt. Crane says Dawson possesses untold richness, and that the richest claims are not made in the creek. All the men there now have gold in abundance. He visited all the strikes made, and the richest outside the creek is at Pine creek, are on Sylvan creek, 35 miles above Stewart river.

A WIN FOR BURRARDS.

At Astoria They Easily Defeat the Californian Crew.

Astoria, Ore., Aug. 20.—(Special)—The Burrard Inlet crew, of Vancouver, B. C., defeated the Alameda crew at Astoria. The race was three-quarters of a mile straightaway. The British Columbian had the outside course and forced the Californians in, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter, who were eight lengths behind.

BERLIN ON PEACE TERMS.

American Moderation Generally Commended—Insurgents Yet to Be Reckoned With.

Berlin, Aug. 20.—The signing of the protocol engrossed the attention of the press. The more serious papers and nearly all the periodicals appearing this week take the view that Spain has only herself to blame for the war, and that the moderation of the victors, America not imposed by the United States are not excessive. While the agrarian and other professions and American organizations show their hostility, the majority of the comments are decidedly friendly to America.

LONDON MAYOR

Visit to America Abandoned Because of Illness of Mayor.

London, Aug. 20.—The contemplated visit to America of the Mayor of London, which had already been postponed, is finally abandoned owing to the continued illness of the Mayor.

THE VICTORIOUS FLEET.

New York Takes a Holiday to do Honor to Sampson's Command.

New York, Aug. 20.—The reception given Admiral Sampson's squadron by the people of New York to-day was a magnificent one. Hundreds of thousands of wildly enthusiastic people. Long before sunrise guns were fired at Governor's island, the people were astir and about. Crowds hurried to the river, to be early on the scene. Great throngs of people were on the street cars, where they hung on

PEACE COMMISSIONERS

Spain's Hopes as to Cuba Indicated by the Choice She Has Made.

A Member of the Antonomist Government Who Will Strive Against Annexation.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The state department received a call to-day from M. Chacabuco, secretary of the French embassy and in charge during the absence of Ambassador Cambon, who bore a notification from the Spanish government of the military commissioners for Cuba and Porto Rico. Under the peace protocol, each government was to name its military commissioner within 10 days, their meetings to begin within 30 days. The 10 days was up to-day, and accordingly Spain gave the official notice of the appointments. They are as follows: For Cuba—Major-Gen. Gonzales Parrado, Rear-Admiral Pastor y Landero, Marquis Montero; for Porto Rico, Major-General Ortega y Diaz, Commodore of first rank Vallarino y Carasco, Judge-Advocate Sanchez del Aguila y Leon. The foregoing official list differs from some of the lists given in press dispatches, which have included Admiral Morejon, Gen. Blanco, Gen. Macias and several other prominent Spanish officers. Considerable significance attaches to the naming of Marquis Montero on the Cuban commission, as it indicates a purpose on the part of Spain to go into the future government of Cuba. He is the only commissioner, Spanish or American, taken from civil life. He is secretary of the treasury of the Cuban autonomous cabinet, and all his interests are connected with the government of Cuba, rather than the military question of Spanish evacuation of Cuba. He is named, it is believed, in order to carry out the Spanish desire to have a minister standing as to the future government of the island, he being intimately familiar with questions of the civil administration of Cuba. He is also very familiar with the questions affecting the Cuban debt.

SAGASTA'S VIEW.

The Present State, He Says, is Merely Suspension of Hostilities—Many Points to Argue.

Madrid, Aug. 20.—El Liberal publishes an editorial by Senor Sagasta on the diplomatic and political situation, quoting the premier as follows: "From a legal point of view, the present state of affairs is merely a suspension of hostilities. An armistice would have allowed us to discuss the peace question, but the United States declined to agree to our making a step further in advance. The questions to be solved are numerous and complex. What we have done first is lay down a certain basis of which the minister has decided on Tuesday whether or not they will ask the Dominion minister of fisheries to grant an extension of the sockeye salmon season. From present indications, it would appear as if they will not make any such request. Already some of the most important canneries on the Fraser river have closed down, and others are on the point of doing so. It just remains to be seen whether Sunday or Monday will witness a huge run of salmon into the Fraser. If a very big run comes, then the minister may be pressed for an extension; if no run comes, it is almost certain the season will close as usual on August 25th. With a small run and 250,000 cases, the price of the sockeye will be in having an extension, for the price is so large that the canneries would actually be losing money. Mr. Johnston, who is in charge of the fishing season, his firm represents the English Bay cannery. There was a little run on English Bay on Thursday night and the boats averaged about 100 fish each. Mr. H. Bell-Bringing on Friday informed a representative of the News-Advertiser that the Anglo-British Columbia Packing company, which he represents, has closed down its canneries. By the way, Mr. Bell-Bringing, as well as other canners, was much surprised to hear the statement at the recent meeting of the Fisheries, minister of marine and fisheries, had been so ill-advised as to make the statement that he would have forced the new regulations to be in force on the canners had it not been for the Quebec conference." No doubt Sir Louis D'Alton regretted having made a statement as soon as he had uttered it, but a minister should be more guarded than that.

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New Commandant for the Militia—Archbishop Laneve's Return From Rome.

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—Lt.-Col. Hutton, the newly appointed commanding officer of the militia, arrived here to-night to assume his official duties. The appointment has not yet been officially gazetted but will be in the course of a day or two. Col. Hutton's salary will be \$6,000 a year, the highest figure Canada has yet paid for a commanding officer.

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THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Delivers a Patriotic Address to the Citizens of Mayence.

Mayence, Hesse, Aug. 20.—Emperor William, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, arrived at 6:45 this morning to attend the review. This is his first visit to this city since his accession. Mayence is on its feet and brilliantly decorated. On leaving the train the Emperor proceeded on horseback to a triumphal arch at the castle gate, where the chief burgomaster delivered an address of welcome.

MR. MULOCK'S TITLE.

A London Correspondent Says It is Certainly Coming—Peasage for Henniker Heaton.

BY THE SEATTLE TOO

The Favorite Excursion Steamer Brings a Hundred Passengers, Including Klondikers.

Major Walsh Had Arrived at Dyea But Was Not Come South for a Week.

Contrary to expectations, Major Walsh, the retiring administrator of the Canadian Yukon, did not reach Victoria on the steamer City of Seattle, which arrived from the North last evening. The Major, with a party of sixteen, was at Dyea when the steamer left, but could not come down as his baggage had not arrived from the lake. In conversation with the Major, he said that he would probably remain at Dyea and Skagway for a week or ten days, so that he may meet his successor, Mr. Ogilvie, who will take the North last week. The Seattle brought down eighteen recent arrivals from Dawson, men who left the interior capital on August 6, some with fairly large sacks and others with barely enough to bring them home. Parsner Thorndyke had \$38,000 in dust in his safe and there was nearly as much more in dust and drafts among the men. The Dawsonites who came down were: Tellowman, H. F. Barkett, S. Dobson, J. L. Marks, Ben Marks, G. H. Leither, John Andrews, A. H. Hunter, C. J. Greer, P. Olsen, F. D. Congdon, G. K. Hughes, William Hughes, S. R. Kennedy, David Smith, E. Thomas, C. S. Slossville and M. S. Sorenson. H. F. Barkett brought out about \$10,000; John Anderson, \$5,000; P. Olsen, \$5,000; and the Marks brothers, Hughes brothers and M. Sorenson are all men who have done well in the country. The rest will come out now, in that Dawson being required to purchase the winter outfits, while great many are keeping their money in the country for investment.

FIVE DROWNED.

A Cloudburst in Pennsylvania Proves Destructive of Life and Property.

Pittsburg, Aug. 19.—A cloudburst at Bridgeville, three miles southwest of here, about 8:30 this morning, caused a rapid increase in size and fury of the dammed river. Five people were standing on the embankment when it gave way and were known to have been killed. Considerable excitement among them were Mrs. K. Loftus and her three children.

KILLED HER SISTER.

Ontario Girl's Awful Crime in Recent Market at Interest Manager.

Newmarket, Ont., Aug. 22.—(Special)—A girl, who was married this morning when Minnie Sexton deliberately put four .32-caliber bullets into the body of her elder sister, Minnie, who was 35 years old and was married shortly. The dead girl is 33 years old and was a jeweller in town, and is highly respected. It is said that when she was recently married to her husband, Minnie, her intention to get married shortly, Minnie became furious and said the marriage would never take place.

HERE'S A QUARTZ CLAIM.

Story From Mary Island That Looks Much Like a Tale.

The tale of Mary Island has been taken up with quartz claims that are among the richest in the world. One ledge is said to be 30 feet wide, and runs 150 to the ton. Another ledge will assay \$150 and over, and a 25-foot ledge will go, it is said, from \$100,000 to \$150 to the ton. The ledge which made the latter discovery were almost wild with joy. They believe themselves to be rich in the minerals. The ledge is likely to be the passengers who touched there, specimens of their ore that went more than half gold—Alaskan.

TWO SUICIDES.

Winnipeg Accountant and Toronto Mechanic Terminate Unsuccessful Careers.

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—(Special)—A. T. Lowe, a man well known in this city as an accountant, committed suicide by shooting the head at his boarding house this morning. Love was about 45 years of age, and had been dependent on his wife for support. He was a man of high character and was well respected in the community. He was found by a friend going to the room which he occupied in his boarding house, where he had a revolver in his hand. He was taken to the hospital where he expired in a few minutes.

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Victoria Lacrosse Team Meet With a Surprise From Vancouver Boys.

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Prospector Returns to Dawson With Gold From East of the Granite Range.

One hundred miles east of Dawson, in towards the mountain range of the Rockies dividing the Yukon from the McKenzie country, placer claims are reported to have been found. Mr. H. F. Barkett, a passenger who arrived on the City of Seattle, said that nine prospectors set out on horseback the day before he left Dawson, on the 3rd inst., in hope of locating on the reported deposits. For some time past prospectors have been searching the country in the neighbor-

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HAWAII'S NEW FLAG

Formally Raised at Honolulu on the Twelfth of August.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.—The steamer Glenford arrived from the Orient via Honolulu this afternoon, and brings the intelligence that the stars and stripes were raised at Honolulu on the twelfth of the day before the ceremony. The next steamer to arrive from Honolulu will be the Belgic, which is due near Tuesday. Since early in June all applicants at the timber agent's office were confronted by a type-written proclamation, over the signature of Timber Agent Willson, informing them that by orders from Ottawa, no permits or berths would be granted to cut either firewood, house logs, or wood for the Dawson market. Modifications of this inflexible order have been made from time to time, so that men with leisure could cut a set of house logs for themselves by paying for a certain sum of money, usually from \$10 to \$15. The possession of a free miner's certificate was not regarded in the matter. The individuals were given permission to go out and cut a small amount of firewood for themselves. Thousands of men willing and anxious to cut wood for the market were turned away or referred to men who already held timber berths. The result is, as could be foreseen, here is the 1st of August and scarcely a rack of firewood in Dawson; in one month winter sets in. Suddenly and permit has been made, and the contract is given out to two firms, which practically blankets every available stick of firewood in the country. Every stick of driftwood is given to Messrs. Goldsmith & Co., and every stick of dry wood on shore or in the islands is given over to Messrs. Smith & Co. The contracts given these gentlemen are of an ambiguous nature, but all agree that outside of a few berth owners, they are to have the exclusive sale of all berth wood this winter. The berth owners have green trees suitable for logs, and have their hands quite full in supplying the mills. The gentlemen of the two firms are very positive they will not charge anything out of reason for their wood, after the river freezes and no more can be brought.

SPORT AT VANCOUVER

Victoria Lacrosse Team Meet With a Surprise From Vancouver Boys.

(From our own correspondent.) Vancouver, Aug. 20.—(Special)—In the senior series lacrosse match to-day at Vancouver the visitors from Victoria had a veritable surprise, when they saw a lot of Juniors line up. Reynolds, Miller and Campbell being the only familiar faces. One of the visitors said, "Oh, what a dead easy snap" and when the

ED TO DEATH.

Who Murdered Wm. to Be Hanged in Dawson City.

Guilty to the Charge and Appeared Different.

ink and Dawson Nantuck, murdered William Mee...

understood little or no trial were given two translate for them. Great...

was taken from a venire of the evidence given by C. ...

of the prisoner, Jim, out to the murders by the interpreter showed...

was making, though it impressed upon them. ...

of London, did once in defense of the Mr. Wade, Crown...

returned a verdict of the four, with the jury, ...

day the men were called sentenced to death. ...

of the important dated the events immediately ...

NEW HAWAIIAN LINE.

News From the Arctic Whalers Points to a Successful Cruise.

Roscowitz Returns From Northern Ports—More Steamers for the Honolulu Line.

Seattle is making very energetic bids for the Hawaiian trade, and already several vessels are chartered for the round trip to Honolulu.

The famous Cuban filibuster Laurada will leave Seattle on the same route about September 15.

WANTS HIS DISCHARGE. The "Chips" of the Celtic Chief Says He is Afraid to Sail on the Ship.

The trouble between the captain and crew of the ship Celtic Chief was the cause of another case in the provincial police court yesterday.

Lionel in his evidence said that the captain wanted him to give evidence against the men who were had up in the beginning of the month.

James Huddleston corroborated the carpenter's story as to the captain's refusal to allow the police court.

James Ferguson also gave evidence as to the captain's refusal to allow "Chips" to be discharged.

It was noted that Ottawa influence was exerted upon Lieutenant-Governor McInnes to induce him to "throw down" the Hon. Joseph Martin.

PROUD OF THEIR CLIMATE. Midway Folk Not Inconvenienced by 104 in the Shade.

The following meteorological readings will give an idea of the pleasant atmosphere in which the people of this district lived during a few days of our previous week:

High as the temperature was, however, it may be said to suffer no inconvenience, in fact there was no cessation of work, as the tradesmen went about their business just as usual.

Another River Steamer Arrived in the North—Sailing Ships Arrive—The Empire Calls.

A shipment of 2,000 cases of this year's northern salmon pack arrived here on the G. P. N. steamer Princess Louise.

The most plausible explanation of the letter having, it will be remembered, latter that way give you regret ever that

Choly (mournfully)—'Am sevah goin' to wash such high collars any more, my dear boy?—Because when my father asked me 'million' like an 'aswan' a fine-looking 'feller, donchoh, like to turn down my collars and look at me, because ah might think he was curious.—Cleveland Daily News.

NEW CASSIAR DIGGINGS

First Reports of Richness of Atlin Lake District Confirmed by Late Arrivals.

Men Who Have Been There and Seen the Bright Yellow Metal Washed Out.

"Pine River, the centre of the new gold fields in northern British Columbia, may not be as rich as El Dorado creek in the Klondike, but when the cost of reaching the two localities is contrasted, and the price of provisions, and the amount labor demands, are taken into consideration, they are as good, if not a better proposition than can be found further down the river, where everything is so high.

Among the recent arrivals from the new camp is Mr. E. E. Tennant, a business man of Dawson. He left that city July 28 on the steamer Nora, teaching Lake Bennett on August 4.

There was not the rush in the local office of the Pacific Coast Steamship company yesterday that was to be seen prior to the sailing of the Queen five days ago; yet the Walla Walla leaving for the Bay City last evening was well ticketed from Victoria J. S. Ellis and wife, Miss C. L. Gillray, Miss Medline, Miss B. Bano, Miss Baird, J. Ballinger, B. M. Buisson, H. E. Funnell, A. W. Chandlers and wife, G. W. White, E. Pagnucot, P. Gilbert, Miss I. Stanger, Miss M. McEliffe, J. Magnus, B. H. Carson, Miss M. Magnes, L. Babayan and E. L. Colman.

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When the Northern Pacific liner Victoria was ready to pull out from the outer wharf yesterday morning, a stowaway was discovered hidden away in a Chinese storeroom. He had baggage galore and a variety of articles that indicated a great many professions.

WHAT MOVED THE GOVERNOR? It was noted that Ottawa influence was exerted upon Lieutenant-Governor McInnes to induce him to "throw down" the Hon. Joseph Martin.

It is the most beautiful country to prospect in that I have ever seen in my life, and I think there are other streams in the same locality that may be quite as rich as Pine creek. There must be gold everywhere, but I do not know a country where the prospector with a little grub has so promising a show.

On Discovery claim the owners have two sluice boxes of twenty feet each and they took out of these all the way from \$100 to \$200 in gold dust and three thousand men who get their living for themselves and families by fishing under the tremendous importation of gold to the general trade of the coast, and all the dependent details in connection with the fishing industry were met.

THE GOVERNOR'S CHOICE. On the 8th instant the Lieutenant-Governor ignominiously dismissed from power Mr. Turner and his colleagues.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1898.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISMISSAL.

The public demand for a full and complete statement of the causes which led up to the dismissal of the Turner ministry is a reasonable one, and no fine-spun theories as to the obligation imposed by a minister's oath to keep secret what has passed between himself and the Lieutenant-Governor will satisfy the people. We question whether the oath of office applies to the correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor and his ministers leading up to their resignation or dismissal. In Cole's Institutes the obligation to secrecy is said to be limited to "the king's counsel and all transactions of the council itself," and in the reports of the British Oaths Commission in 1887, it is stated that the oath of office is: "You shall keep secret all matters committed and revealed unto you, or that shall be secretly treated of in council." Todd, on page 195, Vol. II, of his "Parliamentary Government in England," speaks as follows regarding the obligation of ministers to secrecy: "Hence they are not at liberty to divulge proceedings in council, or to reveal to others any confidential communications they may have had with the sovereign, or with a colleague in office—without express permission from the crown." The test seems to be whether the communications between the Lieutenant-Governor and his ministers were confidential in their nature. All communications between these persons are not necessarily confidential. It would be monstrous if they were, for under such circumstances all manner of wrongs might be perpetrated, and the public might never be advised of the facts regarding them. We take the position that communications between a lieutenant-governor and his ministers, other than those relating to matters to be dealt with by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, are not confidential within the meaning of the oath. Lieutenant-Governor McInnes seems himself to have taken this view. On August 8 he granted an interview to a Colonist reporter, which was duly published in this paper. That interview was as follows: "When called upon by a member of the Colonist staff last evening, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes declared the letter referred to by Hon. Mr. Turner as written and delivered to him during the morning, to be plainly and unmistakably a notification of dismissal, couched in phrases as possible, but not terminating all official relations. No hint of the contents of this letter, or of any previous communication leading up to it, had reached the public through the medium of Government House, while the news of the summons to Hon. Mr. Beaven could not have been divulged by property through the gentleman commissioned with the formation of the new government. The letter of the morning to Hon. Mr. Turner was not a nature to require any reply; it was delivered to the deputy minister, Mr. Fleet, at 10:30 on the morning of the 8th, and placed in Hon. Mr. Turner's hands immediately. Hon. Mr. Beaven had been sent for at noon."

The Lieutenant-Governor declared that he could not comprehend Mr. Turner's surprise for a letter of dismissal—such as the 14th of July—being written in the necessary sequence of two letters addressed to the government as long ago as the 14th of July. He said that the interviews had with Hon. Mr. Turner since that date. As soon as the returns of the voting on the 8th ultimo, with the final results in Carlton, came to hand, he had informed Hon. Mr. Turner that in his opinion the country had not signed a contract with the nature of the government, and he could not therefore authorize any new appointments nor any expenditure of money, except in the course of official routine or matters of evident emergency.

The position thus indicated had not been accepted by Hon. Mr. Turner, and much as he had respected that gentleman and still respected him—he felt that his duty to the country demanded a course than that outlined in the letter precedent to the call to Hon. Mr. Beaven. As to the reasons prompting him to select this honorable gentleman to assume the responsibilities of the premiership, the Lieutenant-Governor would of course say nothing.

On August 15 Mr. Beaven, who had been entrusted by the Lieutenant-Governor with the task of forming an administration, made a public statement, when he gave the press a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor as follows:

The Government of the Province in British Columbia, August 15, 1898.

At Government House, Victoria, B. C. To the Hon. Robert Beaven, Victoria, B. C. Sir—I have the honor to inform you that the letter of even date herewith which I received the Hon. J. H. Turner and his colleagues from their functions as my advisers and members of my executive council. This action I have taken in view of the result of the general election held on the 8th of last month. This is probably the most important period yet known in the development of the resources of the province, and during the month that has elapsed since the mid general elections, I have deemed it felt the need of advisers in whom I could place full confidence, and whose recommendations I could unhesitatingly accept. And knowing your thorough knowledge of the special needs and requirements of the province, and in view of your long and honorable experience throughout a quarter of a century in the administration of its affairs, and regarding you, moreover, as peculiarly fit to reconcile its contending political factions, I hereby call upon you to assume the task of forming a ministry, and to once more act as chief adviser to the representative of the Crown.

(Signed) THOS. R. MCINNES, Lieutenant-Governor. "I at once made an appointment to meet His Honor, and did so," says Hon. Mr. Beaven in tracing the course of action based upon this remarkable letter. "You will observe that His Honor states that he had relieved Hon. Mr. Turner from his functions. This was the absolute condition of affairs then. At first I took the view that while it appeared as

a result of the general election that Hon. Mr. Turner could only hope for the support of a minority in the assembly, and that Mr. Semlin and Hon. Mr. Martin were practically in the same position. I was without a consciousness of following in the assembly, I considered the best way to have determined the point beyond dispute as to who possessed the confidence of the country was to convene the legislature as soon as the writ from Cassiar was returnable.

"It transpired that the action which resulted in the dismissal of the Turner government was of a cumulative character and that other circumstances than those referred to in His Honor's letter more immediately connected with ministerial advice and conduct brought about the result. The delay which must have occurred from calling a session might result in great injury. This feature of the result deterred at the present time the press and general public are entirely in the dark.

"I understand it is considered contrary to official etiquette to make known the full details of the present position. I can say this much that in one instance alone, had the Lieutenant-Governor acted on the advice of the Revenue act, as explained to me by His Honor, an important check would have been put on the payment of money out of the treasury would be a dead letter, and the power of the members of the government of the day over the money in the treasury would be practically unlimited. This is a power which the best of governments, to my mind, should not possess, and which the Constitution act expressly prohibits.

"It was very evident that the relations between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Turner administration were of a character that could not have continued. The circumstances connected with the ministerial action and advice as disclosed by the correspondence, and as related by His Honor to me, brought me to the conclusion that it became a duty to endeavor if possible to assist in averting a crisis in provincial affairs. You know the result.

It would be absurd for any one to pretend that the Lieutenant-Governor can have regarded the communications between himself and Mr. Turner as confidential or as covered by the oath of office, for if he did he would not have taken the very first opportunity which offered to give the public his version of the matter nor have authorized Mr. Beaven to make the above statement. It is not necessary to point out that the obligation to secrecy is mutual, that the Lieutenant-Governor may not hold his advisers to an obligation of secrecy and yet give to the public such versions of matters as suits his convenience. In fact, matters as to anything he has done casts any light upon his views in this regard, the Lieutenant-Governor must be taken to have no desire to cloak his acts with official secrecy. If there shall prove to be any difficulty in the way of making the whole correspondence public, the only person from the facts above cited will be that His Honor's present advisers feel well assured that his course will not stand public investigation, and hence are desirous of keeping it from the people until after they have been returned at the by-elections. The injustice of such a course will be a subject for comment hereafter.

Mr. Turner feels somewhat embarrassed in regard to making public the correspondence at this stage, not only because he wishes further to inform himself as to his obligation to secrecy, but because his reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's last letter has not yet been sent to His Honor. In the meantime he authorizes the following statement: "It is quite correct, as was stated by the Lieutenant-Governor to a Colonist reporter, that in a letter written to me on July 14, he informed me that in his opinion the government had not secured a verdict of confidence from the people, and that he could not therefore approve any new appointments nor any expenditure of money except in the case of official routine or matters of evident emergency. As to what took place between us subsequently, I would feel obliged to keep it secret if His Honor had not authorized Mr. Beaven's statement of the 15th inst. In that statement Mr. Beaven alleges that the action which resulted in the dismissal of my government was of a cumulative character, and that other circumstances than those referred to in His Honor's letter, (that is the result of the elections) more immediately connected with ministerial advice and conduct brought about a different condition of affairs." Further Mr. Beaven states that the Lieutenant-Governor informed him that the advice of Attorney-General Eberts if followed would have made an important check upon the payment of money out of the treasury a dead letter. This statement makes it incumbent upon me to reply to the extent, at least, of the Lieutenant-Governor's remark.

"If the Lieutenant-Governor had other reasons than those stated in his letter of August 8 for asking me to resign, it was his duty to have informed me of them. Constitutional government requires that the governor shall advise his ministers as well as that the ministers shall advise the governor. There should be perfect good faith between them, and it is certainly an anomalous position in which the Lieutenant-Governor found himself, when he intimated to Mr. Beaven on August 9 that he had had other reasons than he had given me for the dismissal. The only reason which he had given me was that in his opinion I had lost the confidence of the house. If there were other reasons it was clearly his duty to have informed me of them, but in none of the many interviews I had with him nor in any of his letters to me up to the time of calling in Mr. Beaven did he so much as hint that he had any other cause for his action than that already mentioned. Thus I was dismissed from office for reasons, the nature of which I was not told and for which I was never given the slightest opportunity of explaining. Only one of those alleged 'cumulative' reasons is made public by Mr. Beaven, and it is to

this one only that I shall speak, pending the publication of the correspondence, which is not yet completed.

"The Lieutenant-Governor says through Mr. Beaven that if Attorney-General Eberts' advice had been followed, an important check upon the payment of public moneys would be a dead letter, and that the government's power over money in the treasury would be practically unlimited. Either Mr. Beaven has incorrectly reported what the Lieutenant-Governor said, or the latter has entirely misconceived what did occur. I give the facts, which are not matters occurring in council, but simply a part of the routine business of the treasury.

"Certain warrants for ordinary expenditure on public works and other services, voted by the legislature and assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor, were sent to him for his signature in the ordinary course of business. As some of these were for wages on work that had been finished and therefor wages on work then in progress, and the Lieutenant-Governor had not sent them back with his signature, I informed him that it was important that they should be signed. He then asked for more details, and I sent the Auditor-General to him to answer any questions that might be asked. By this official the Lieutenant-Governor said that he did not think that such expenditures as had been voted by the House and assented to by him, and passed by the executive council, required his signature at all, and he further stated that the government of the Dominion and those of the other provinces paid out money in such cases without the governor's signature. Subsequently I was present at an interview between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Attorney-General when this matter was discussed, and the last named official then expressed the opinion that the law appeared to contemplate that the former should sign such warrants. He pointed out a section which seemed to require the Lieutenant-Governor's signature, but he found fault with them for keeping the House in session all night.

We allege that these are the reasons, and all the reasons of a public character, which actuated the Lieutenant-Governor in what he has done, and we assert that if the whole correspondence were published, it would disclose no other reason. We challenge the present ministry to give the correspondence to the public, so that the voters may be able to judge if what we have just said is not the truth, and the whole truth. We claim that the first reason is not an adequate one under constitutional usage, and that the second reason is not a view of the foregoing facts, it is necessary to seek for an explanation of the Lieutenant-Governor's action. Every man is supposed to act with an object of some kind, and as it is impossible to get into the mind of a man and ascertain exactly what moved him to take any course, we must form our opinions from what he says, and from explaining them according to the rules which ordinarily govern human conduct. We find the Lieutenant-Governor dismissing his ministers upon utterly untenable grounds, and calling in a gentleman who was not a member of the legislature to form a government. The only possible explanation of this is that the Lieutenant-Governor thought that the Duke of Wellington had taken the control of the politics of the country out of the hands of the people, and regulate for them what he chose to think they were unable to regulate for themselves. He seems to have been impressed with the idea that an opportunity had come for him to make himself felt in the politics of the province. His regularly constituted advisers were denied his confidence. The thirty-eight members elected were wholly disregarded. The opposition leaders were passed by. He went outside of both political parties, selected a gentleman who had, in his election card, declared that he supported neither party, one without a seat in the House or a single follower, and asked him to assume the duty of carrying out acts, recommended by his regularly constituted advisers. He fancied that a Gordian knot existed, and he proceeded to cut it. He declared that he had decided to accept the advice of his ministers upon a point which he had taken time to consider, and Mr. Beaven, whom he called in, expressed admiration that Mr. Turner was likely to have a majority in the new house. We may therefore apply to the Lieutenant-Governor's acts the language of Sir Erskine May, and say: "That all the accustomed grounds for dismissing a ministry were wanting; that it bore too much impress of his personal will."

"The King in the case now under consideration called upon the Duke of Wellington to form a ministry, but the Duke declined to accept the responsibility and advised His Majesty to entrust the task to Sir Robert Peel. Here again we find a parallel to the recent British Columbia incident. Mr. Beaven was sent for, but finding himself unable to form a ministry, handed back the trust and Mr. Semlin was sent for.

When parliament met after the Peel ministry had been formed the responsibility for the King's acts naturally formed a subject of discussion. The Duke of Wellington declared that "there is not a moment in the King's life, from his accession to his demise, during which there is not some one responsible to parliament for his public conduct," and further that "there can be no exercise of the Crown's authority for which it must not find some minister to make himself responsible." Sir Robert Peel took precisely the same position, declaring in his place in parliament that he accepted the responsibility of everything that had been done, because not even in an extreme case "could the Crown commit an act

their advice as to the necessity of the expenditures, and because he agreed with them, he desired them to resign. That is to say, he dismissed his advisers for recommending what he admitted ought to be done, although they had at least one half the house elected to support them, and called upon a man who had been defeated by the people, to carry out the recommendations which his responsible advisers had made.

It is also alleged that one of the reasons which His Honor gives for dismissing his ministers is that they inserted in the original redistribution bill a clause extending the time within which voters resident in Cassiar might register, and that they kept the House in session all night discussing that section. As a matter of fact, the House did not discuss that section, which was struck out of the bill before it was taken up. In the next place, the action of the government in conducting the business of the House is something for which they are responsible to the House only, and their action in keeping the House in session all night met with the hearty approval of a majority of the members.

We allege that the government had been defeated; and acted upon that basis. The fact, however, that the result of the elections showed the opposite in every way, and for all or any other man could tell, his advisers were in a position to meet the House and carry on business; that he wholly misconceived the advice given by the Attorney-General and acted upon such misconception without asking his ministers to explain; that the only exception to the government's having proposed certain legislation, which was withdrawn, and that he found fault with them for keeping the House in session all night.

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

An impression seems to be abroad that there is some law governing the matters involved in the recent coup d'etat of the Lieutenant-Governor, and that by reference to this law it will be possible to say whether or not his conduct is justifiable, and also whether or not his late ministers are bound to secrecy as to what transpired between His Honor and themselves regarding their dismissal! This is not the case. The law of the subject is found in precedent, and in precedent only; except so far as statutes have applied British precedents to Canadian affairs. These precedents are scattered over the history of the last two centuries, although most of them have been settled during the present one. We have several times quoted those lines of Tennyson, wherein he speaks of freedom broadening slowly down from precedent to precedent, and every person, who is interested in the working of our constitution ought to keep them in mind. From the absolutism of the Stuarts to the "crowned republic" of the Victorian era there has been a broadening out in the direction of an increase of popular rights and an abridgement of the powers of the Sovereign. The latest, and to use a phrase familiar to lawyers, the leading case in the dismissal of the Melbourne administration by William III. in 1834.

Sir Erskine May, on page 146 et seq. of his "Constitutional History of England," relates the circumstances of the dismissal in the following language: "In October the death of Earl Spencer having removed his son, Lord Althorp, from the leadership of the House of Commons and from his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, the king seized this opportunity for suddenly dismissing his ministers, and proceeded to consult the Duke of Wellington upon the formation of a government from the opposite party. . . . All the accustomed grounds for dismissing a ministry were wanting. There was no immediate difference of opinion between them and the King upon any measure or question of public policy; there was no disunion among themselves; nor even was there any indication that they had lost the confidence of parliament. But the accidental removal of a single minister—not necessarily from the government, but only from one house of parliament to the other, was made the occasion for dismissing the entire administration. It is true that the king viewed with apprehension the political position of the country, and that the church; but his assent was not then required to any specific measure of which he disapproved, nor was this ground urged for their dismissal. The right of the King to dismiss his ministers was unquestionable; but constitutional usage prescribed certain conditions under which this right should be exercised. It should be exercised solely in the interests of the State, and not for the removal of a single minister—not necessarily from the government, but only from one house of parliament to the other, was made the occasion for dismissing the entire administration. 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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1898.

THAT INTERVIEW.

The Times professes to give the facts relating to the interview with the Lieutenant-Governor published in the Colonist of the 9th inst. It says: The facts about that "interview," or "those interviews," as the Colonist would have it, are these: On the 8th inst., a member of the Colonist staff, who is also secretary of the B. C. Rifle Association, called upon His Honor, who, as is well known, is an enthusiastic rifle man, in relation to the selection of a captain for the Ottawa rifle team. The Colonist reporter was at Government House ostensibly on business connected with the rifle association, but he casually asked the Lieutenant-Governor if he had anything to say as to the dismissal. The Lieutenant-Governor replied that he had nothing to say, but the Colonist had nothing to say as to the dismissal. That was all; that was the basis of the Colonist's "interview." There was no second interview two days after, or at any time after, and it is the foregoing remark of His Honor the Colonist "worked up" into an "interview" and commented upon, editorially, as an "extraordinary act on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor." Malevolence, meanness and falsehood could go no farther in the attempt to injure the object of their animosity. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot enter into a discussion with the Colonist as to the alleged "interview," or he would put the Colonist right very quickly. The glaring inconsistency of which our morning contentment can be guilty is shown by the editorial remark this morning: "His Honor did perfectly right in granting an interview with a reporter. Perhaps this member, after commenting editorially: "It was an extraordinary act of His Honor to grant an interview with a reporter." There was, to start with, no "interview;" just a surreptitious remark smuggled in by a reporter during a consultation upon another matter altogether; a plain answer, incapable of any other interpretation than the simple statement bore upon its face. The Colonist, editorial comments, ditto, ditto. There is the whole thing in a nutshell, and the people can judge for themselves whether there is any danger of the noble line of Annanias falling for want of heirs made in this portion of the "Times" columns. But the Lieutenant-Governor should take a lenient view of the Colonist, for it hath fallen upon the Colonist and neither from the present posture of affairs nor from the omens of the times to come can it gather any comfort for its chastened soul. Perhaps this may explain the Colonist's remark this morning that British Columbia governments are not long lived. Fifteen years is a fairly long life for any government, but if the Colonist is content to pass that as short we have no grumble, for we predict without hesitation that will be full fifteen years before the party "represented" by the Colonist will be in a position to give the "Times" any more again and necessary in the interests of the people to "turn it down."

On August 11th, the Times published an alleged interview with the Private Secretary. In that interview the Private Secretary is represented as saying: "His Honor had nothing to say for publication and anything which had been published purporting to be an interview with him was dignifying a single remark made in the presence of others, with a name it did not deserve. He had seen a reporter for a moment, one having stood at the door of the room in which His Honor was conversing with two gentlemen, and told the Governor that Mr. Turner said the letter received by him was not a dismissal, to which His Honor replied that, although courteous, the letter could have no other construction." This only bears out the account of the interview given by Mr. Gibbons, although it is not correct when it represents that he stood at the door while the Lieutenant-Governor was talking with two other gentlemen. Mr. Gibbons was invited into the room, asked to take a seat, did so, and conversed with the Lieutenant-Governor for some little time. We do not believe that the Times correctly reported what the Private Secretary said. What the Times now says about the reporter calling on Mr. Rifle Association business is wholly incompatible with what on August 11th it represented the Private Secretary as saying. The Times gives its falsehood wholly away while telling it. Referring to Mr. Taylor's visit to Government House, it says that he asked the Governor "if he had anything further to say." This is perfectly correct. Mr. Taylor asked if there was anything further, because the Colonist had already printed an interview with His Honor. What could the word "further" mean, unless it referred to something already said? In reply to Mr. Taylor's question, the Lieutenant-Governor replied, according to the statement of the Times, that he had not, and that the Colonist had made too strong what had been said, an expression which would mean nothing at all, if the Lieutenant-Governor, as the Times now alleges. These are very nearly the exact words used by the Lieutenant-Governor, as was stated in the Colonist yesterday, and as is set out above. The lie of the Times is a very clumsy one, but is quite characteristic. The object of the Times in printing these falsehoods is, if possible, to get the Colonist to lay them at the door of the Lieutenant-Governor, and thereby strengthen the efforts which the political poster surrounding it are making to get Lieutenant-Governor McInnes's official seal. But the Colonist does not hold the Lieutenant-Governor responsible in any way for them. They are the invention, the clumsy and despicable invention of a dumsy and despicable newspaper.

LET THE CORRESPONDENCE BE PRINTED.

We think we demonstrated very clearly yesterday that the one of our correspondents who had written a letter to the editor of the Colonist, in pursuance of an engagement made by telephone, went to Government House to see the Lieutenant-Governor. He first met the private secretary and had a short conversation with him. He was then shown into a room, where the Lieutenant-Governor was seated, with a gentleman, whose name we have not permission to use. That gentleman at once rose and offered to retire. The Lieutenant-Governor said there was no necessity of his doing so, and Mr. Gibbons said that all he had to ask he could as well ask before the visitor as not, and the visitor remained. And Mr. Gibbons had a conversation with the Lieutenant-Governor, and the interview published on the morning of August 9th was the result. On the evening of August 9th—that is, on the evening after Mr. Gibbons's interview was published, Mr. Taylor, night editor of the Colonist, received a telephonic message asking him to go to Government House on Rifle Association business. He went up and saw the Governor on that business, and then referred to the interview published in the Colonist, and asked him "if he wished to make any addition or explanation," to which the Governor replied in substance that he had said "I wanted to, but there was a statement in what the Colonist had printed, which he did not specify, which "was rather stronger than what he had said, but he did not wish to say anything about it."

Not forgotten that there is one inherent right in every British subject, a right of which he cannot be deprived by any power, namely the divine right of resistance. There are men living yet who learned that this means at the feet of such great champions as Baldwin, Lafontaine, Howe and Wilmot, and this province needs the inspiration which animated those fathers of responsible government in Canada. We have said that the people are the last court of resort for the settlement of constitutional questions. This is apt to be forgotten for the reason that, if a Lieutenant-Governor does anything that seems unwarranted, there at once springs up a demand for his removal, and people look to Ottawa for that redress which they have in their own hands. It is perfectly proper to bring up the conduct of a Lieutenant-Governor by means of a resolution of the federal parliament; but this is not only the sole way of doing so, but it is the least satisfactory way. It leaves a question of local politics, something touching the people of a single province, at the mercy of a party majority in parliament, which majority may be made up wholly of members from other provinces. For example, supposing the late action of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes is brought up in parliament and is made a party question, a matter specially touching the welfare of the people of this province, and absolutely out of academic interest to any of the other provinces, would be disposed of chiefly by the vote of Quebec. Moreover, any action which the federal ministry might take would not remedy the wrong done. It would only prevent a repetition of it, just as the decapitation of Charles I. prevented him from doing any more mischief. A wrong has been done to the people of British Columbia, and the people of British Columbia must redress that wrong in the constitutional way—that is at the ballot box. The right of the people to settle these matters does not rest on theory alone. In the case of Governor James Burton of New Brunswick, a memorial was laid at the foot of the throne complaining that he had violated constitutional usage; but it was never considered, for the reason that at the elections, which followed after the forced dissolution, the people endorsed the act of the governor. Here is a precedent which establishes the proposition that the governor will not investigate the constitutionality of an act, if the people have endorsed it. In view of the fact that the people of British Columbia should be informed, in the most definite manner possible, of the reasons which led up to the dismissal of the late minister, so that they can intelligently pronounce upon them. It is obvious that if the contentions of the News-Advertiser is correct and the correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor and his late advisers can only be made public by permission of his present advisers, it might never be made public at all. It is true that some one might make it public, but it is always an abuser to a motion for correspondence that it is not in the public interest that it should be brought down. The only way then of getting it would be to defeat the government on a vote of want of confidence, but the absence of the correspondence would prevent the intelligent discussion of a resolution to that effect. Hence, if the claim which the present minister makes is admitted, it follows that the people might never be able to pronounce upon an act of a Lieutenant-Governor, no matter how arbitrary or reactionary it might be, which rule, if it should prevail, would knock away the very foundation of popular government. The logical and constitutional deduction from the foregoing considerations is that the communications between the Crown or its representative and ministers, leading up to a dismissal of the late Lieutenant-Governor has made no attempt to conceal anything. If he is open to any criticism at all on this point it is because he has been more outspoken than is customary. The responsibility for concealment rests with his present advisers. The News-Advertiser, which not only speaks the sentiments of the Finance Minister, but obtains its political editorials directly from his pen, has expressly declared that it rests wholly with the present advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor to say whether or not the correspondence shall be published at any time. This is a matter of such extreme importance, not only in the present connection, but as establishing a precedent for the guidance of future Lieutenant-Governors and ministers, that it is worthy of being discussed at considerable detail. Under our institutions the people are the last court of resort on all constitutional questions. The courts of justice have nothing to do with these. Parliament only disposes of them temporarily. The people alone are competent to determine them finally. The sovereignty of his representative has just such rights, and no others as the people are content that he shall exercise. The ordinary way in which disputed questions on this point are settled is by the vote of the people at a general election; but other means have been at times found necessary. It took an executioner's axe to convince the Sturats that the people had some rights which they were bound to respect, but even then they learned the lesson so badly that it was necessary to send for William of Orange to instruct the last of that house, and every one else, that in British realms the people are the masters, that kings reign but do not govern. We do not cut off the heads of intractable rulers nowadays, and only rarely has it been found necessary to talk rebellion; but it must

not be forgotten that there is one inherent right in every British subject, a right of which he cannot be deprived by any power, namely the divine right of resistance. There are men living yet who learned that this means at the feet of such great champions as Baldwin, Lafontaine, Howe and Wilmot, and this province needs the inspiration which animated those fathers of responsible government in Canada. We have said that the people are the last court of resort for the settlement of constitutional questions. This is apt to be forgotten for the reason that, if a Lieutenant-Governor does anything that seems unwarranted, there at once springs up a demand for his removal, and people look to Ottawa for that redress which they have in their own hands. It is perfectly proper to bring up the conduct of a Lieutenant-Governor by means of a resolution of the federal parliament; but this is not only the sole way of doing so, but it is the least satisfactory way. 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FREE GOVERNMENT AT STAKE.

The Times admits that the Colonist has correctly given the reasons which influenced the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing his ministers. We were quite aware that the reasons were correct, but it is especially satisfactory to receive corroboration from a government minister. One of the reasons was the action of the government in regard to the Redistribution bill. Let us follow this admission to its logical conclusion. The Redistribution bill was introduced by a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, showing that he knew of its contents and approved of them; it was altered in the particular at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor; it was passed by the Lieutenant-Governor; it was assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor; an election was held under it, and the government was sustained, thereby showing that the people in the only manner known to the constitution approved of the bill. Yet because his ministers introduced the bill in the particular at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, it was destroyed by such crimes as the gerrymander bill. We assert, and we defy successful contradiction, that since parliamentary government was first known in England there never was an instance before where the Crown or its representative ventured to dismiss a ministry for an act which received the endorsement of parliament and the people. The bold frontistry with which the above proposition is put forward by the Times is without parallel or precedent. It is to be taken as the position assumed by Mr. Semlin. We do not know how the people of British Columbia will receive such a stretch of the prerogative, but we do know that if the Sovereign of Great Britain should undertake to dismiss a ministry for having introduced a bill which parliament passed and the people ratified, there would be a revolution within twenty-four hours. No Sovereign of England has dared do such a thing in eighteen hundred years. This shameful avowal of one of the chief organs of the Semlin ministry should stir the people of British Columbia as they never were stirred before. When the time is ripe for a demonstration of their displeasure, we hope they will know how to make it. In the meantime, we feel confident that every member of the legislature, elected to support Mr. Turner, will stand by him until this great blow at the rights of the people has been avenged. The opportunity cannot be long deferred. If the people submit to such a contraction of their rights, they are unfit for self-government. A report is in circulation that the Semlin administration is about to inaugurate the spoils system in the civil service. We hope this is a mistake, and that nothing of the kind will be done. As long as competent men fill necessary positions, they ought to be permitted to remain in office, no matter to whom they owed their appointment, or how they may have voted. It will be a great blunder to begin dismissing men for party reasons. British Columbia history shows that provincial governments are not usually long-lived, and if each minister is to turn out the appointees of the previous one, we will soon have the civil service prostituted to very base uses. Moreover, the usefulness of the service would be very greatly impaired, for a good man would not take office if he feared he might lose it any day through no fault of his own. A correspondent asks the Colonist why it objects to a royalty on Yukon gold. We were not aware that we had objected to it. The furthest we have gone is to say that 10 per cent. upon the gross output appears excessive. We are not greatly impressed by the failure of some of the richest miners to make a clean-up this year. If by waiting 12 months they could escape the royalty, as they hope, they would get pretty good interest on their gold in the dumps, besides being able next season to wash it up more cheaply. A NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY. Lord Herschell, of the international commission, came to Victoria. He said he came here to get information on the subjects to be dealt with at the Quebec conference. He so told a reporter of the Colonist, and the statement was duly printed in the Colonist the next morning. He repeated the statement the following day to another representative of the Colonist, adding that he hoped that the people of this part of Canada, if they had any information of value

to the commission, would not fail to send it forward. He attended a Bar dinner and made a speech there. He is reported to have expressed great surprise when he found that the speech was not to be reported. The failure to report was not due to the Colonist, which asked half a dozen times if it might send a reporter to the dinner. The reporter would have dined at home, and simply have gone to the dinner and reported the speech of the evening. But this was not permitted. The fact of the matter is that the people of Victoria approached Lord Herschell, as though he were surrounded with that "divinity that doth hedge a king," as though he were some creature dropped down from the pearly gates of Heaven, who should be looked at only through smoked glass, a sort of modern Velled Prophet of Korassan, who might blast presuming mortals with his glance. Instead of being hyper-exclusive and wrapped up in the consciousness of his wisdom, Baron Herschell was an exceedingly affable gentleman, not very easy to interview, indeed, but this was because he piled his interviewer with so many questions, but about the last man in the two hemispheres who could be accused of approaching a subject from the know-it-all standpoint. And so it came about that the principal member of the international commission came to Victoria and went away again very little, if any, the wiser for his trip. The excuse is made by those persons, whose positions should have led them to see that our distinguished visitor was informed upon any points in which we have a special interest, that they did not know that he cared to be talked to. If these gentlemen had stopped to think for a moment they would have realized that Lord Herschell, able and well-informed though he unquestionably is, cannot be expected to understand our local questions. He had enjoyed an opportunity of investigating the seeling question, because there is a great deal of literature bearing upon that; but he could not possibly understand the Alaska-Canadian boundary question, as it appears from a local standpoint, or the fisheries question, or the matter of mining privileges, lumber trade, coasting, the lead duty, alien labor and other subjects especially touching this province. How could he be expected to understand these things? His attention has probably never been specially directed to them, and if it had been, where would he have obtained information in Great Britain in regard to them? It is more than doubtful if any one here understands them all. How then can we expect a stranger to know everything about them? This opportunity was allowed to pass unimproved, and it looks as if that of sending to Quebec some one to represent the case of the province to the commissioners would also be allowed to pass by. Much would depend upon the representative. He could not attend the session of the commissioners and make arguments there; but he could place the views of the people of the province before the British commissioners, who would unquestionably grant him every facility for so doing. Let it not be forgotten that there is not upon the commission or in the federal cabinet a man, specially informed as to the wants and wishes of the people of British Columbia. Our despatch yesterday said that a long adjournment was likely to take place to give the commissioners an opportunity to receive delegations from American cities. Does any one suppose for a moment that the cities and governments of the Eastern provinces will not see that the views, which they may hold upon the questions to be dealt with, will not be presented to the commission—we submit to the British members of the commission? Our despatches answer this question. The plain truth of the matter is that in Victoria and in British Columbia generally, there is conspicuous an element, which does not appreciate the democratic principles upon which Canada is governed, and looks upon people in authority as being above instruction or criticism. This element seems to forget that the affairs of Canada are the affairs of the humblest citizen, that commissioners are looking after the interests of the people of the Dominion, and that they have no right to decline, and will never decline to listen to what the people for whom they are acting have to say. What we ought to learn in Canada is that the people rule, that those in authority only act for the people. We need to get over the notion that by putting some one in authority we make him better than ourselves; we need to overcome the idea that by exalting men in office they

are made to shed a lustre upon those with whom they associate on terms of intimacy. The mixing of official eminence and titles of dignity fetters to which the common herd must bow down, after the fashion of a Chinaman, is out of keeping with the institutions of Canada and hostile to its best interests. Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them. The question of whether the Turner government or the opposition are in power, has sunk to insignificance beside the more important question of whether the people are to rule or whether Mr. Bostock's chief ward heeler says, "Instead of being hyper-exclusive and wrapped up in the consciousness of his wisdom, Baron Herschell was an exceedingly affable gentleman, not very easy to interview, indeed, but this was because he piled his interviewer with so many questions, but about the last man in the two hemispheres who could be accused of approaching a subject from the know-it-all standpoint. And so it came about that the principal member of the international commission came to Victoria and went away again very little, if any, the wiser for his trip. The excuse is made by those persons, whose positions should have led them to see that our distinguished visitor was informed upon any points in which we have a special interest, that they did not know that he cared to be talked to. If these gentlemen had stopped to think for a moment they would have realized that Lord Herschell, able and well-informed though he unquestionably is, cannot be expected to understand our local questions. He had enjoyed an opportunity of investigating the seeling question, because there is a great deal of literature bearing upon that; but he could not possibly understand the Alaska-Canadian boundary question, as it appears from a local standpoint, or the fisheries question, or the matter of mining privileges, lumber trade, coasting, the lead duty, alien labor and other subjects especially touching this province. How could he be expected to understand these things? His attention has probably never been specially directed to them, and if it had been, where would he have obtained information in Great Britain in regard to them? It is more than doubtful if any one here understands them all. How then can we expect a stranger to know everything about them? This opportunity was allowed to pass unimproved, and it looks as if that of sending to Quebec some one to represent the case of the province to the commissioners would also be allowed to pass by. Much would depend upon the representative. He could not attend the session of the commissioners and make arguments there; but he could place the views of the people of the province before the British commissioners, who would unquestionably grant him every facility for so doing. Let it not be forgotten that there is not upon the commission or in the federal cabinet a man, specially informed as to the wants and wishes of the people of British Columbia. Our despatch yesterday said that a long adjournment was likely to take place to give the commissioners an opportunity to receive delegations from American cities. Does any one suppose for a moment that the cities and governments of the Eastern provinces will not see that the views, which they may hold upon the questions to be dealt with, will not be presented to the commission—we submit to the British members of the commission? Our despatches answer this question. The plain truth of the matter is that in Victoria and in British Columbia generally, there is conspicuous an element, which does not appreciate the democratic principles upon which Canada is governed, and looks upon people in authority as being above instruction or criticism. This element seems to forget that the affairs of Canada are the affairs of the humblest citizen, that commissioners are looking after the interests of the people of the Dominion, and that they have no right to decline, and will never decline to listen to what the people for whom they are acting have to say. What we ought to learn in Canada is that the people rule, that those in authority only act for the people. We need to get over the notion that by putting some one in authority we make him better than ourselves; we need to overcome the idea that by exalting men in office they

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Current Comment

ADVENT OF THE BOSS. The question of whether the Turner government or the opposition are in power, has sunk to insignificance beside the more important question of whether the people are to rule or whether Mr. Bostock's chief ward heeler says, "Instead of being hyper-exclusive and wrapped up in the consciousness of his wisdom, Baron Herschell was an exceedingly affable gentleman, not very easy to interview, indeed, but this was because he piled his interviewer with so many questions, but about the last man in the two hemispheres who could be accused of approaching a subject from the know-it-all standpoint. And so it came about that the principal member of the international commission came to Victoria and went away again very little, if any, the wiser for his trip. The excuse is made by those persons, whose positions should have led them to see that our distinguished visitor was informed upon any points in which we have a special interest, that they did not know that he cared to be talked to. If these gentlemen had stopped to think for a moment they would have realized that Lord Herschell, able and well-informed though he unquestionably is, cannot be expected to understand our local questions. He had enjoyed an opportunity of investigating the seeling question, because there is a great deal of literature bearing upon that; but he could not possibly understand the Alaska-Canadian boundary question, as it appears from a local standpoint, or the fisheries question, or the matter of mining privileges, lumber trade, coasting, the lead duty, alien labor and other subjects especially touching this province. How could he be expected to understand these things? His attention has probably never been specially directed to them, and if it had been, where would he have obtained information in Great Britain in regard to them? It is more than doubtful if any one here understands them all. How then can we expect a stranger to know everything about them? This opportunity was allowed to pass unimproved, and it looks as if that of sending to Quebec some one to represent the case of the province to the commissioners would also be allowed to pass by. Much would depend upon the representative. He could not attend the session of the commissioners and make arguments there; but he could place the views of the people of the province before the British commissioners, who would unquestionably grant him every facility for so doing. Let it not be forgotten that there is not upon the commission or in the federal cabinet a man, specially informed as to the wants and wishes of the people of British Columbia. Our despatch yesterday said that a long adjournment was likely to take place to give the commissioners an opportunity to receive delegations from American cities. Does any one suppose for a moment that the cities and governments of the Eastern provinces will not see that the views, which they may hold upon the questions to be dealt with, will not be presented to the commission—we submit to the British members of the commission? Our despatches answer this question. The plain truth of the matter is that in Victoria and in British Columbia generally, there is conspicuous an element, which does not appreciate the democratic principles upon which Canada is governed, and looks upon people in authority as being above instruction or criticism. This element seems to forget that the affairs of Canada are the affairs of the humblest citizen, that commissioners are looking after the interests of the people of the Dominion, and that they have no right to decline, and will never decline to listen to what the people for whom they are acting have to say. What we ought to learn in Canada is that the people rule, that those in authority only act for the people. We need to get over the notion that by putting some one in authority we make him better than ourselves; we need to overcome the idea that by exalting men in office they

Raw from Her Toes to Her Knees DR. CHASE MAKES A WONDERFUL CURE Mrs. Knight, 17 Hanover Place, Toronto, makes the following statement:— My mother, Mrs. Wright, who lives at Norval, near Doncaster, suffered a summer and winter with Eczema in her feet. She could not walk, and very seldom got any sleep. It became so bad that she was perfectly raw from the toes to the knees. After trying every available remedy, she was becoming very despondent, and almost hopeless of relief, she was advised to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. She has altogether used 8 boxes since commencing, but with the happiest results, for she is now completely cured. There is but one scar on one of her feet, a memento of her fearful suffering condition. Any person desiring further testimony in this case is at liberty to communicate with Mrs. Wright at her address, Norval, P.O. Mrs. Knight says after such a grand success, is it any wonder we recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment?

LEGALIZED VANDALISM.

A correspondent writes to the Colonist concerning the destruction of a fine oak tree on one of the residence streets, which was cut down because an electric wire would otherwise have to run among the branches. As the city owns the electric light plant, this piece of vandalism was legal. It is not the more excusable. In other cities there is a heavy penalty upon those persons who cut down shade trees growing on the streets. Here it is a civic virtue to cut them down. It appears that the city administration is hostile to shade trees, and by means of the law is endeavoring to do away with them. It is a pity that the people do not see this, and that they do not rise up and demand that the law be changed so that shade trees shall be protected.

Acute Rheumatism

Pains in the Foot and Limb—A Complete Cure Accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A DRY EYE. That is What the Phlebotomy Suits. Toronto, Aug. 27.—My Smith writes in bitation. He says it liberty and always he argues that it from good to public clubs by saying it crudes against the wine, beer and of whiskey, because being less, it is more. There are other in opium and provided to increase when drawn. The Globe, referring rooms must be close prohibition phlebotomy of the Phlebotomy certainly the bar- under the act.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and contain no opium or other drugs. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.