

The Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1894.

PRESIDENT AND PREMIER.

The March number of the Canadian Magazine contains a thoughtful and well written article "Premier and President" by John A. Cooper. In it the writer draws a comparison between the duties and powers and mode of appointment of the Premier of Canada and the President of the United States.

One difference between a Premier and a President is that one is a politician with a history and the other a politician without a history.

The bill of fare is not so meagre as it, at first sight, appears. The Government has promised the country a revised tariff and an insolvency law.

The revision of the tariff is a work requiring much care and the exercise of sound judgment. The work is, of course, to test the patriotism as well as the ability of the men engaged in it.

The article is instructive, and it is, in our opinion, fair. The preference for the Canadian form of Government is quite visible, but Canadians generally will consider that he has good reasons for his partiality.

The good people of Hamilton are complaining that they are paying too much for the electric lights which are supplied by a private company.

Many of those who talk glibly of what the Government ought to do and what it ought to refrain from doing, have but a very inadequate knowledge of what is needed to be done, or of the very great difficulty of doing it.

The country has long been crying out for the enactment of a good insolvency law. The want of such a law has been severely felt in every province of the Dominion.

It is not a matter of trifling importance, but it is a matter of great importance, that the Government should be able to do away with these and not to throw an obstacle in the way of poor men, that the law requiring the deposit was enacted.

It must be remembered that the poor man who has a chance of being elected need not lose a cent. If he polls only half the votes given to the lowest of the successful candidates, his money is returned to him.

It would be a matter of great importance, that the Government should be able to do away with these and not to throw an obstacle in the way of poor men, that the law requiring the deposit was enacted.

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representatives of the people enact one that will be at all satisfactory, they will do a good season's work. To revise the tariff judiciously and to give the country a good and workable insolvency law is quite as much in the way of legislation as ought to be expected from Parliament this year.

A CONTEMPTIBLE CONTEMPORARY.

The Times yesterday evening meekly and malignantly again quotes the news item in which were repeated the reports current about the Wellington explosion as the view taken by the Colonist of the subject, while it utterly ignores our editorial article on the outrage.

We find that we were mistaken when we stated that the sentence quoted by the Times was part of our Nanaimo telegram. It was under the head of the special telegram, and we did not notice the dash separating the news item from the body of the telegram.

It is impossible to imagine a more horrible crime than that committed by some vindictive miscreant in Wellington. The wretch who could place a deadly bomb beside a house in which men, women and children were peacefully sleeping in fancied security, with the intention of murdering them, is not fit to be treated as a human being.

We do not know that, in the light of events, the Columbia is fairly entitled to have any higher opinion of the News-Advertiser than it had in January of 1891 when the above was penned.

There are some politicians who loudly profess to be the friends of the poor man. They are in theory and by profession the champions of the moneyless class.

There is not a man of them who wants, when election time comes round, to be opposed by some chattering busybody who has no influence in the constituency, and who has not the remotest chance of being elected.

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wish to do away with a check which has operated far more to the advantage of poor men than it has to those who are rich.

A STRANGE CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Dr. Milne has placed on the order paper a long list of amendments to the School Act, which refer to what is undoubtedly intended to apply to the Muir case, and which we have every reason to believe were written *in toto* by that irrepressible gentleman.

Anyone acquainted with the incidents in the Muir case, from the first up to the present time, would be naturally tempted to enquire if Dr. Milne, M.P.P. of to-day, was the Dr. Milne, member of the Victoria School Board in 1877, who was instrumental in dismissing the principal of that day; and, further, if the J. N. Muir, the principal thus dismissed, was the same J. N. Muir in whose interests Dr. Milne, M.P.P., is now so zealously active?

The News-Advertiser, in discussing the Government's policy in the matter of the Nakusp and Slocan railway bill, refers to it as "the Government's confidence trick," and concludes a characteristic editorial treatment of the same with the following:

They (readers) cannot but thence conclude that they are face to face with one of the greatest political confidence tricks on record, in a Parliamentary performance which, at least in its features, the bland and child-like confidence of its chief actor seems strange, reminiscent of the famous Heasthen Chinese of the Bret Harte legend.

We cannot better reply to this piece of particularly bad English than by quoting an opinion expressed by the News-Advertiser in the Westminster, at a time when the evening and the morning Mainland Opposition contemporaries were not so one. Under the heading, "In a head in the sand," it said:

John Bright, we think it was, who said that whenever he found the London Times approving his conduct, he at once felt that he must be acting wrongly, and at once went through a rigid self-examination. Upon the same principle it may be generally conceded that, whatever the opinion of the News-Advertiser may be in relation to English politics, its value is about nil.

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There is a trouble in Denver, Colorado is blessed with a Governor who is overflowing with the milk of human kindness. He, in season and out of season, loudly professes to be the people's friend, and declares himself ready to do anything, even to wade in blood up to the horses' bridle, to advance their interests. This red-hot philanthropist, however, is very fond of having his own way, and in the exercise of his power as Governor, goes to the extreme limit of his prerogative.

A DESPOTIC DEMAGOGUE.

The conduct of the Denver commissioners of police and fire did not please him, and he undertook to remove them. The city officials said that he was proceeding against them for political purposes, and questioned his authority to displace them. They submitted the question in dispute between the Governor and them to the Supreme court of the State, which decided that all appointments vested with the Governor, with the power of suspension or removal at any time, for cause, but not for political reasons. In accordance with this decision Judge Graham, of the District court, granted an injunction to prevent the new members of the board, appointed by the Governor, taking their seats. This the Governor looked upon as an infringement of his prerogative, and he accordingly ignored the injunction. The officials whom the Governor had removed were quite willing to vacate their seats at the board if the question was left to the decision of the courts of law, but they refused to submit to arbitrary removal by the authority of the Governor.

Mr. Waite then undertook to remove the officials by force. The militia was called out, and a body of troops proceeded to the City Hall. This they found garriaged by the police and a number of deputy sheriffs, prepared to resist by force, if necessary, the removal of the officials.

There was, as might naturally be supposed, great excitement in Denver. When it was noised abroad that the troops were on their way to force an entrance into the barricaded City Hall, the citizens flocked to the scene of action. The streets were crowded with the excited populace, who appeared to be almost to a man on the side of the city officials. Naturally the officer in command of the militia was unwilling to proceed to extremities, so he remained before the building inactive, listening, with what patience he could command, to the taunts and curses of the crowd. Influential citizens did their utmost to prevail upon the Governor to give up the difficulty settled in a mild and peaceful way, but he was for a long time obstinate. All day Thursday the men remained under arms, the Governor alternately threatening and declaring truce. At nine o'clock at night he determined to postpone the attack until the next day. In the meantime the soldiers of the regular army, under General McCook, were ordered out for duty, and encamped at the Union depot.

On Friday morning the situation was unchanged. The militia, by the Governor's order, were held in readiness to act at any moment, and the garrison in the City Hall, encouraged by the sympathy of the citizens, were determined to continue to resist the arbitrary action of the Governor. General McCook declared that he would not interfere until it was found that the State Militia could not maintain order and protect property. The Governor withdrew his request for the federal troops, but leading citizens telegraphed representations to Washington that, if these troops were sent out of the city, bloodshed would ensue. Towards evening the Governor, finding that he had arrayed against him the best element of the city's population, began to weaken, and announced his willingness to submit the questions in dispute to the Supreme Court. This is what the city officials were prepared to do from the very first.

The extraordinary conduct of the Governor, who is a demagogue of the most unbecomingly kind, has caused many of the citizens of Denver to conclude that his mind is disordered. It is not unlikely that before this a commission has been appointed to inquire into his sanity. It will appear strange to Canadians that a Governor of a state, whether sane or insane, has the power, without consulting any one, to call out the militia and to bring about a state of war. There can be no question that if the troops had been ordered to attack the city hall there would have been bloodshed. The citizens would doubtless have taken the besieged garrison's part, and there is no telling what the ultimate consequences would have been. In the Dominion, a Governor would not have dreamed of calling out the troops—except with the advice of his responsible advisers, and a Government really responsible to the people would have tried every peaceful and constitutional means of settling the dispute before they proceeded to such an extremity. The conduct of the Populist Governor of Colorado, as also that of the Populist Governor of Kansas, goes to prove that demagogues, when they are entrusted with power, make the most despotic and the most tyrannical of rulers.

LOS ANGELES, March 17.—At Redondo there was a heavy blow this morning, and the schooner Mary E. Smith went ashore a little south of the Casino, shortly after 2 o'clock, during the heaviest blow. The schooner is now lying high and dry on the beach, and very little damaged. The schooner is laden with lumber consigned to the Simpson Lumber Co.

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PROPOSED AMENDED "GAME ACT."

To THE EDITOR.—I heartily agree with Mr. Macdonald's "game act" so far as it relates to the protection of grouse, prairie chicken, wild duck, deer, caribou, wapiti, moose, reindeer, mountain goat and moun-

The surprise of this act comes by reading lower down as follows: "Provided, also, deer lawfully killed in the district of Cassiar after the shipper has made an affidavit before a justice of the peace that the said skins are the product of the Cassiar district."

Now, Mr. Editor, I take issue at once upon the proposition to single out any district in the province to grant the privilege for the exportation of deer skins or any other product of the province.

What a monstrous proposition! A merchant on Government street may buy as many deer skins as he likes, but may not export them except under a heavy penalty, whilst his competitor on Yates street may, equally by deer skins and have the privilege of exporting them. It is not far to see that the sole monopoly of the deer skins, the non-exporter could not be like to know by what method the Cassiar trader could locate the killing of the deer in his district.

Would he insist upon "Lo" (the poor Indian) and still poorer white hunter making a deposit before a justice of the peace under the penalty that these skins are killed within the privileged Cassiar district before he would buy them? My friend Mr. Macdonald, the author of this act, no doubt will be surprised when I state a few days ago that I appeared an item in the Victoria papers that owing to a heavy fall of snow in this favored district that the deer were driven out of the mountains and the Indians killed hundreds for the skins alone. Further, I know for a fact, that some years ago at Comox for a fact, a boat and the Indians at night with torches fell asleep and the Indians killed hundreds for the skins alone. Surely this monopoly for the export of deer skins cannot be based upon the ground of humanity, when the fact is stated as above.

The white man's pet, "the Indian," and the white hunter have made no complaint of the scarcity of deer for food. It is not a direct monopoly against the trade for the over again and recognises property in possession of all wild animals, and that being the case, why is anyone excluded from dealing with his own as he likes?

I am certain that the trade is willing to accept an act giving full protection to all during the prescribed season for the free and equal purchase of deer skins, and free exports during the period that it is lawful to kill deer. I would suggest as the best remedy that after the closed season for the period of thirty days should be allowed to the dealers to export the skins, and that after this period make it a penalty of one dollar on every skin found in the possession of any dealer, including the Indian or settler, who has succeeded in making the province of British Columbia the fur market of the Pacific Coast, and who has worked solely in the interest of the monopoly.

In the year 1872 two small industries started on this coast the sealing industry, which has now grown to such a magnitude that two of the greatest powers have interested themselves in its continuation. Could this have been established if, by an Act of Parliament, the taking of the seal being localised, and then allowing the killing of the seal and the skins to be exported only by a favored few. J. BOSOWITZ.

Victoria, B. C., March 17, 1894.

I trust that the Government and Government supporters and the Opposition will assist in passing a fair and equitable act.

COORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

To THE EDITOR.—I heartily concur in the remarks in your issue of the 16th inst., respecting corporal punishment. By all means let the wife-beater and other ruffians get their just deserts, but why not go a step farther, and let naughty and unruly boys suffer a little punishment of the same kind, though in a milder form? Your government are even-hearted that they will not allow even the use of the cane in schools, and yet I think your police can bear testimony that there are as lawless young scamps in Victoria as elsewhere, witness the breaking of the city lamps. In all our great public schools—on Eaton downs—corporal punishment is sometimes used, and it is certainly not fit for the trying and arduous task of teaching and keeping order at the same time. I enclose my card and remain, No HUMBUG.

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"

In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair I had kept falling out for a year or two. I induced her to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend its use and its application to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—ANTONIO ALARIN, Bastrop, Tex.

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THEIR INTENTIONS.

How the Brazilian Government were to have Attacked the Rebels.

If Da Gama is Caught and Treated as a Pirate.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 16.—The stances which led to Da Gama's capture were no doubt the prelude to a decisive fight, which had been expected. Peixoto has issued an order announcing that as no Government batteries would be sent to the bay at Fort Villegaugon and Cobras, warning had been given to leave the city and seek shelter in the range of the rebel guns. It doubt felt that the insurgent force to the Government fire the city, doing considerable damage, but with more than guns which Peixoto now has in batteries, the fight, it was not last long. The Government in high spirits over the general conflict and appeared to the death for the establishment of Brazil.

Residents of Rio would have an immense amount of trouble out of the way of the rebels, and short notice, and none of the sure that his home or shop was ashes when he returned. Yet that this action of Peixoto was if any end was to be put to the paralyzing and anomalous affair, which had no long existed in the Republica and Aquidaban out at sea, and the loyal navy's entrance to the harbor to prevent return or escape of the hemmed ships, the enemy was at a great disadvantage, and the general sentiment upon the capital had been justified so under the circumstances.

The dynamite cruiser Nicholson's torpedo boat Piratino (the Ericsson Destroyer) and the Estepedo boat Aurora had advanced harbor bar and had taken up a position and partially sheltered position. The Nicholson could lodge a shell within the range of the rebel non. It was fully expected that vessels of the loyal fleet, including America, Parashady and the five pedo boats which lay just outside the bay, with the loyal Jacono and Santa Cruz, ought to be prevented from rejoining, and the attempt been made.

Peixoto, in accordance with the agreement entered into some time between the b