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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director

THE DAILY COLONIST

day of June, as shown by the Public surplus is not larger than it is. Ostensibly it is about \$28,000; in reality, as we pointed out yesterday, it is about \$80,000. Whether it should be one or the other is, however, a matter of book-keeping. The difference is not sufficient to alter the force of any argument based thereon. It is pointed out that there has been substantial increases in revenues arising out of land sales, timber. has been substantial increases in revenues arising out of land sales, timber leases, timber royalty and leases, real property tax, personal property tax, wild land tax, income tax, coal tax and royalty, and Chinese restriction. The last mamed amounts to over \$170,000 in itself. There have been decreases in some items, as compared with the previous year, but these have not been major to the manuel in the statement of the columns of the Colonist for the finding and the philosopher have conceived the and the philosopher have conceived the artisan by his communal habits, has developed discussion and organization. Hence he communication of Canada. On the other hand, in the mathas accomplished what to the isolated ter of expenditure, there are reductions in civil service, administration of justice, revenue services, public works and miscellaneous. In addition to that an

increase taxes and to collect arrears. If the Government is to be blamed for doing what it has done—increasing taxation and reducing expenditure on public works—it is certainly not consistent to blame it, at the same time, for not having done more, for not having been able, in other words, to show a larger surplus. Through representatives at Washington, former negotiations the Government goes on to present in a mathematical way the results of comparisons with the other Provinces for a period of third the other Provinces for a period of third the conditions and with great gratification. A man who can way the results of comparisons with the other Provinces for a period of third the reads them diligently and with great gratification. A man who can the other Provinces for a period of third the other Provinces for a perio in other words, to show a larger surplus. tions, settle industrial disputes and go conclusions to be drawn from such com-The financial problem was the problem up against trusts, and at the same time before the Government at the outset, find leisure to read newspapers in sev-

from some source, and it must be re- so the writer in question has dubbed membered that arrears of taxes, fees, royalties, licenses and payments on land are included in last year's revenue. The cost of education, hospitals and charites, administration of justice is increas.

So the writer in question has dubbed him "Theodore I." Certainly he is entitled to be regarded as the only Theodore. Like the great Napoleon he has cost of education, hospitals and charites, administration of justice is increas. When Francis of Austria wanted to velopment. cost of education, hospitals and charites, administration of justice is increasing with the increase of population. Public works cannot always remain stinted. The opening up of new districts by railroads and mining camps is going to materially increase these items of expenditure. We are face to face with the situation indicated by the Government in the memorial to the Dominion all his own, greater than if his forefathers had been of the most ancient Terms. Without largely increased subsidies from the Dominion as an allowance dies from the Dominion as an allowance of education of founding a dynasty. When Francis of Austria wanted to qualify Napoleon socially as a husband of Mary Louise, his daughter, he had a pedigree invented, showing his future son-in-law to have been a descendant of kings. The latter preferred, however, to be first in the line himself, and of revenue, as a consequence, and without provision for a corresponding increase of subsidy to meet it.

Outch regality. The article in Blackwood's has for its main object to satirize Roosevelt's pretensions to be the world's "benevolent despot"; but is incal and geographical, or the increase of taxation to a point where it becomes teresting particularly for our purposes grievously burdensome, it is impossible and William II. The comparison is make ends meet in this Province.

and William II. The comparison is clevered in the sounce the whole of the people realize that all-important fact, the sooner will they look unitedly in one direction for relief, and not to the Government of British Columbia, be that Läberal or Conservative.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL IDEALS

Opinions are divided among those who essay to speak with authority upon the extent to which modern political ideas have penetrated beneath the surface in Russia. Some regard the substratum as a sodden mass unmoved by ideals and unresponsive to influences which have given freedom, political initiative and representative forms of government to the rest of Europe. Others take the view that this mass is being slowly leavened with the spirit of liberalism and that the recent troubles are but the premonitory symptoms of a great upheaval with which in modern history the French Reyoln-tion only will be comparable. We have lead the inevitable assassination of autocratic rulers, the students' riots, the revolt of the press, the memorials for representative government, the demands

of infuriated and famished workers, the petitions of enlightened nobles, the protests of litterateurs. These are the signs of a great unrest visible among all classes and interpreted by enlightened bears all the marks of imperial genius.

Tudged, no other every colls, William II. of infuriated and famished workers, the so talkative as his cousin, he seldom publicists as the spread deep down and Indeed, no other save only William II. the governing class, whose intelligence is based upon surface showings and hereditary institutions, regard as the growth of disorder to be suppressed by stern and violent measures, to the distinct of the case for all the Provinces as a correct summary of reasons, the last sentence is the crux of all the strength of the provincial Government, and as such is irrefutable. interested observer is the process of an intelligent autocrat could take both national regeneration. The seed sown sides in any dispute at one and the same for a generation germinating in not too time; could fight with the same hand for for a generation germinating in not too favorable soil is thrusting aside here there and everywhere the binding earth and seeking light and opportunity of development. The indications of this new, underground life are too general to be disregarded. Those who look upon the recent uprisings as likely to result in a jacquerie rather than a revolution take a narrow and superficial view of the situation. The term "jacquerie" is applied to the uprising of the peasants in northern France against the nobles, which was accompanied by great slaughter of human life some centuries slaughter of human life some centuries.

The Speech from the Throne intimated that a memorial had been forwarded to the Dominion Authorities stating fully the grounds upon which the Project of the province of Provincial administration.

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

one year

northern France against the nobles, which was accompanied by great slaughter of human life, some centuries show and onlited States.

situation. The term "jacquerie" is applied to tile uprising of the peasants in northern France against the nobles, which was accompanied by great slaughter of human life, some centuries ago, is not applicable to a movement fostered under nineteenth and twentieth century condition.

Sent postpaid to Canada, United King-dom and Onited States.

Situation. The term "jacquerie" is applied to tile uprising of the peasants in northern France against the nobles, which was accompanied by great slaughter of human life, some centuries ago, is not applicable to a movement fostered under nineteenth and twentieth century conditions. slaughter of human life, some centuries ago, is not applicable to a movement fostered under nineteenth and twentieth century conditions. That arose out of a sense of injustice and oppression, which was local and temporary—the outburst of men or beasts goaded beyond the limits of endurance, who knew no other method of protest and were guided by no higher aims than resistance in sheer desperation, only to lapse into a former passive existence, in which there were neither gleams of our mod-

has accomplished what to the isolated peasant was the impossible. Peasant movements have never been more than demonstrations of force, spasmodic and incoherent. The growth of industrialism is, therefore, creating the social

before the Government at the outset. That it has solved it satisfactorily no one can deny. Public credit, which was impaired, has been restored and today stands high in the London market.

But having reached that point, the difficulties of this, or any other Government, are not ended. Nearly \$300,000 of Chinese revenue has to be replaced of Chinese revenue has to be replaced of the world. Needless to say the other man of divers accomplishments since Confederation which were unforeseen or not provided against at that the grounds upon which the financial relations of all the Provinces will be adjusted are those presented in the memorandum that the grounds upon which the financial relations of all the Provinces will be adjusted are those presented in the resolutions passed at the Quebec Confederation which were unforeseen or not provided against at that

come.

It is assumed that it will be for these reasons, and for these reasons alone, that a general readjustment of financial relations will, if effected, be brought in instituting a comparison between him relation

revolt of the press, the memorials for tants. William II. is never silent for ture must contributed, and in the furepresentative government, the demands long; and if Theodore I. is not quite excessive ratio to the Federal Treasury,

The comparisons with all the other provinces in respect to all services cov-ering a term of 30 years having been concluded, the Memorandum observes

into every branch of Provincial administration.

The inequalities referred to are disclosed in a ratio of about five to one against British Columbia and leave no manner of doubt as to the duty which such a condition of affairs imposes upon the Dominion authorities when dealing with our claims. The proposal made by the Provincial Government, failing settlement as the result of friendly conference, is reference to an independent tribunal suggested by the Wilson-Green delegation of 1903. It is stated that "if by such reference the contentions of the Province be sustained, the duty of the Dominion Government will be obvious; if the report be unfavorable to those contentions, then the subject will be forever removed from the arena of controversy."

marizes the grounds upon which claims for special consideration are based, remarking that—

The first render it impossible for the Provincial administration to carry on its ordinary expenditures necessary under the Terms of Union and provide for the further adequate development. der the Terms of Union and provide for the further adequate development of an immense area still largely unpeopled. In an experience of thirty-three years the Province has but once in its history produced a surplus of revenue over expenditure, and has in the same time accumulated deficits amounting to about \$10,000,000, during which its financial requirements have been insufficient.

about \$10,000,000, during which its financial requirements have been insufficiently met even by the aid of loans.

The second has resulted in the excessive contribution of \$17,000,000 to the Federal treasury for which no benefits have been received, and placed the Province at a serious disadvantage in respect to its share of inter-provincial trade, foreign commerce and the development of native industries.

parliaments in the past. The Speech trom the Throne presents a few definite and important matters for consideration and enactment and we trust, so far as possible to see attention confined to these.

There are but three or four subjects that need special comment. One is the state of the Provincial finances, towards improving which the efforts of the Gwernments of the other Provinces improving which the efforts of the Gwernment have been principally devoted. It is gratifying to note that at last an equilibrium between expenditure and revenue has been reached. Under ordinary circumsiances we do not believe that that condition of affairs can continue, and at the same time afford sufficient funds for the adequate development of the newer districts—in fact, to adequately meet the requirements. However, the Government is to be congratulated upon succeeding to the extent to which it has under difficult conditions. Another is the reference to the problem created by the reclamation schemes in the Fraser valley and the matters referred to was that of Better. These we hope to discuss at greater length in future issues. To our mind, however, the most important of all the matters referred to was that of Better Terms for British Columbia, to which we call attention elsewhere. We are pleased to see that the Government has taken the action it has in forwarding a strong memorandum to Ottawa in anticipation of the probable readjustment of the financial relations between the Provinces and the Dominion at the time of granting political autonomy to the Northwest Territories.

In the Public Accounts submitted on Thursday to the Legislative Assembly the Opposition has discovered a mare's nest. The members of that political aggregation have no faith in alleged surpluses. They assembled on the day in question prepared to be skeptical Even with the evidence of the Auditor-General's statement before them they will not believe. We can excuse such a friends on the Opposition benches, because they cannot but have a mental vision of the mythical character of surpluses which have dangled, Tantalus like, before the eyes of the people of Ontario for the last quarter of a ceutury. Nor indeed can it be wondered at when we have had boasted surpluses of many millions in the Dominion winding association, the Slocan Silver-Lead Miners' Association and the Newson Board of Trade requesting the government to appoint a commission to aquire into the working of the two per cent. mineral tax, with a view to arriving at some more acceptable manner of procuring revenue from the mining industry."

It may be stated that every word of the foregoing was taken from Mr. Blakemore's own lips by a competent stenographer. However, its accuracy is proved by the following, received by wire from Mr. Blakemore last evening: "Rumor absolutely correct and confirmed. Writing."

Treasury since 1896, whereas the reduction in the debt of Canada has only been about \$2,000,000. When surpluses that cannot be realized upon are a large stock in trade of Liberal pretensions, we can readily justify a reasonable amount of suspiciou in the minds of Liberals respective surpluses delimed by Liberals respecting surpluses claimed by a Liberal-Conservative administration. Experience, which has such a strong personal application in this instance, is the best mentor; and to judge is to be indeed.

We are told that the Public Accounts We are told that the Public Accounts disclose a deficit of \$234,532.32. This is a bald statement. We are not shown wherein or how it exists. Nevertheless the public is asked to accept it as the pure, gospel truth. To have gone into details would have been dangerous; because it would have been impossible to prove the statement according to the prove the statement according to the facts. The real explanation of what is facts. The real explanation of what is referred to as a deficit, is that in the total expenditure is included \$470,743.30 for the Westminster bridge; but that amount was taken from the proceeds of a loan available for the purpose, and consequently is not chargeable against ordinary revenue. The interest on the loan has to be paid out of revenue each year, but not the capital expenditure itself.

The total expenditure as shown was\$3,030,237.47 Less Fraser River bridge (already provided for) ... 470,743.30

Plus railway subsidies

\$2,610,553.73 Revenue was, therefore ..\$2,638,260.68 was 2,610,553.73

In this connection it is to be noted that the changes in connection with the railways which have been assisted, which formerly were taken out of capiwhich formerly were taken out of capi-tal, were last year charged to revenue. Had the same course been pursued as formerly, the sunplus would have been in the neighborhood of \$80,000 instead of nearly \$28,000.

IMPROVING OUR PROVINCIAL SECURITIES.

Under the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act, 1879 and 1892, as amended in 1900 (Imperial), the powers of trustees in the United Kingdom have been extended, and provision has been made for the investment of trust funds in Colonial Securities, under regulations to be made by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. This statement, as it appears in the preamble to Captain Tatlow's resolution, the notice of which is given in the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, refers to a matter of very considerable importance to the Province of British Columbia. Briefly stated, a number of the self-governing colonies, nearly all, have taken advantage of the provisions of the movements have nover been more the consistances, which reside the country and collaneous. It is additive to the manufacture of the constant in constant in constant in the previous year on as count of the loan of 1902. Of course, there have been increases, it is a deficited to open increase, it is a distinct of the loan of 1902. Of course, there have been increases, it is a distinct of the loan of 1902. Of course, the country which are leading in other important etems such as a distinct of the loan of 1902. Of course, the court of 1902. Of c

According to an Associated Press despatch from Nelson published in yesterday's Colonist, "William Blakemore repudiated that portion of this interview in the Colonist and other papers last Sunday stating he was visiting Victoria as the accredited delegate of the Board of Trade, Provincis! Mining Association and the Silver-Lead Miners' Association," stating that he was only in his private capacity. The despatch also goes on to say that the reports of the interview when they reached Nelson "created no little dissatisfaction" and Mr. Blakemore was asked to give an explanation.

The paragraph in Mr. Blakemore's

"I have also come," said he, "to present to the government a resolution which is concurred in by the Provincial Mining Association, the Slocan Silver-Lead Miners' Association and the Neison Board of Trade requesting the government to appoint a commission to aquire into the working of the two per cent, mineral tax, with a view to arriving at some more acceptable manner of procuring revenue from the mining industry."

Bowes Says

Cyrus H. Bowes,

Mr. Stuart Henderson has a reputation for being a humorist. Since entering the sacred precincts he has been visibly increasing that reputation. In order apparently that he might accentuate his position as legislative wag, he has placed on the Orders of the Day for Monday notice of a motion for a return of the total expenditure under a number of heads which include practically every item in the Public Accounts since Confederation. If the gentleman in question has an idle curiosity to know a lot of things buried in the financial records for 33 years he should occupy a few of his spare hours each day for the rest of the term of the present parliament. Of course, if he has some specific object in view he will probably fully explain what that object is when he comes to more the present in the ment. Of course, if he has some specific object in view he will probably fully explain what that object is when he comes to move his resolution in the House; but it will need to be a very difficult to say offhand just what such a statement would cost, or how many men statement would cost, or how many men it would require, or how long it would take to supply the information sought for; but it is quite safe to say that the for; but it is quite safe to say that the entire Treasury staff would require six months or a year to furnish it. In view of the enormity of the task involved and without a specific knowledge of the object for which it is sought, we cannot but think that it is intended as one of Mr. Henderson's little jokes at the expense of—the public.

THE FENCE OR THE AMBULANCE. Iwas a dangerous cliff, as they freely con-Though to walk near its crest was so Though to waik near its crest was so pleasant;
3ut over its terrible edge there had slipped A duke, and full many a peasant.
3o the people said something would have to be done.
But their projects did not at all tally;
some said: "l'ut a fence round the edge of the clim";

But. no! We'll support them for ever!
Aren't we picking folks up just as fast as
they fall? they fall?
And shall this man dictate to us? Shall he?
Why should people of sense stop to put up while the ambulance works in the val-

But a sensible few, who are practical, too Will not bear with such nonsense much longer; They believe that prevention is better than cure,
And their party will soon be the stronger.
Encourage them, then, with your purse,
voice and per,
And (while other philanthropists daily)
They will scorn all pretence, and put a
stout fence
On the chir that hangs over the valley.

Than an ambulance down in the valley!

HE WANTS TO KNOW. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sir-In your issue of the 10th inst., under the heading of "Another Inspector Needed," you say that at a special meet-ing of the Board of Horticulture, "the board was asked to use its influence to get an additional Dominion inspector appointed, to lighten the burden of work which now to go over a very large territory. It was

infore inspectors in the territory at present under my jurisdiction.

While I-appreciate highly the kindness and co-operation of the Board of Horticulture, the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association, the fruit pest inspectors, and other provincial officials connected with the fruit redustry, when I decide to ask for help in the discharge of my official duties, I shall do so first through my superior officers in the department at Ottawa.

Those who may be impatient because the wheels of progress do not turn faster should bear in mind that there has been a greater measure of reform in the grading and packing of fruit in British Columb'a (during the past three years than in any other province in the Dominion.

MAXWELL SMITH,

Dom. Govt. Fruit Inspector.

Vancouver, B. C., February 10, 1905.

THE DIVINING ROD.

So the peop's said something would have to be done.
But their projects did not at all ta'ly; some said: "Put a fence round the edge of the cliff";
Some, "An ambulance down in the valley."

But the cry for the ambulance carried the day,
For it spread through the neighboring city;
A fence may be useful or not, it is true,
But each heart became brimful of pity For those who slipped over that dangerous cliff;
And the dwellers in highway and valley day pounds or gave pence not to put up

Gave pounds or gave pence not to put up

THE DIVINING ROD.

Sir—I noticed your leader in Tuesday's paper re London Times and the "divining roi," and read it with some interest. The same has been practiced for generations, and no solution to the problem found, whough many appear to have tried. My opinion is that it is a natural gift and no discovery to it, professor's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. All I know alout it is that springs can be found by its use: that they are found is a positive fact, and the dwellers in highway and valley day one water with one exception, and the divining roi," and read it with some interest. The same has been practiced for generations, and no solution to the problem found, who clively in the contrary notwithstanding. All I know alout it is that springs can be found by its use: that they are found is a positive fact, and that is, when bed roiced your leader in Tuesday's paper re London Times and the "divining roi." and read it with some interest. The same has been practiced for generations, and read it with some interest. The same has been practiced for generations, and read it with some interest. The same has been practiced for generations, and read it with some interest. The same has been practiced for generations, and read it with some interest. The same has been practiced for generations, and read it with some interest. The same has been practiced for generations, and read it with some interest. The same has been practiced for generations, and read it with some interest. The same has been cliff;
And the dwellers in highway and valley Gave pounds or gave pence not to put up a fence,
But an ambulance down in the valley.

"For the cliff is all right if you're careful," they said,
"And if folks even slip and are dropping, it isn't the slipping that hurts them so much
As the shock down below—when they're stopping";
So day after day, as these mishaps occurred,
Quick forth would these rescuers sally, to pick up the victims who fell off the cliff with their ambulance down in the valley.

Then an old sage remarked: "It's a marvel to me
That people give far more attention To repairing results than to stopping the cause, when they'd much better aim at prevention.

Let us stop at its source all this mischief," cried he, "Come, neighbors and friends, let us rally;
If the cliff we will fence we might almost dispense with the ambulance! Never!

If the cliff we will fence we might almost dispense with the ambulance! Never!

The cliff of the cliff is all right if you're careful," they said, "And the valley on that is, when bed rock is struck near the surface. In one case the parties found the surface. In one case the parties found the surface. In one case the parties found the strace. In one case the parties found the strace. In one case the parties found the surface. In one case the parties found the surface. In one case the parties found the strace. In one case the parties found the surface. In one case the parties foun

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Write fo. "articulars and sample machine. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont. 19

SPROTT-SHAW **Business University**

Better guide well the young than reclaim them when old.

For the voice of true wisdom is calling:
"To rescue the fallen is good, but 'tis best To prevent other people from falling."
Better close up the source of temptation and crime
Than deliver from dungeon or galley;
Better put a strong fence round the top of the cliff.

Then a remaining the control of the cliff.

Then are the cliff.

Then are the cliff.

Then are the cliff. nce down in the valley!
—JOSEPH MALINS.

H.A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-Prin.

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The Water Expert.— fully inspected the situa stream, Arthur L. Adam works expert, has return He will next take up

Back From Nanaimo. Dominion government, engaged auditing the available communication pilotage communication and the communication of the communication of

The Herring Fishing from Nanaimo that no ins been received from Otts seining for herring. The B of the Coal City yeste wired the federal go Gone to Winnipeg.-R. eral superintendent of the leaves Vancouver today to consult with Mr. Wi

second vice-president of regarding several matte with the Pacific division. Grand Trunk Party. pected to arrive in Victor ruthers, grainmen, and int Chicago & St. Lawrence Company; Mr. E. T. Rus

improbable nature was en waterfront last evening th Monday night for Sk met with disaster up the the News-Advertiser. "I made at the local offices pany, but the officials ha edge of any mishap to the there does not appear to be tion for the story, as mo arrived down from the No Unique Wedding .-- A

Unique Wedding.—A unique wedding was so Wednesday evening by Rey Adams, when the Misses Rose Dennan were united i mony to Messrs. Clarence Dawley. Misses Margue and Florence C. Till acte maids, and Mr. J. L. Morr the grooms. A very enjoy was spent at the home o mother, 44 Stanley avenue ents were numerous and c

Mayne Island Wedding.—day last at Mayne Islan Campbell, of Victoria, assi Taylor, of Toronto, celebrar riage of Mr. Sweany Basil Miss Mary Elizabeth, seco of Mr. Thomas Bennett, a Island. The bridesmaids Alice Bennett, Miss Ethel Miss Daisy Blair, three I ladies from Pender, Mayne Islands. After the marriage to the number of about to the number of about Mayne and the surrounding fook of a sumptuous weddin at the Mayne Island hotel.

took place at Vancouver on evening, when J. M. Bowe of customs, presented John the D. G. S. Kestrel, with a States, through the British Trade, for conspicuous bravenung the captain, his wife of the crew of the United Stages in Chesapeake Bay 1902. Lawrie, then a menorew of the British steame on a voyage from New Younder, was a member of the which went to the wrecke Chesapeake Bay. The med of solid gold, suspended fibar with the motto "E Pluri is of about the same size a war medal and bears on the head in relief, typifying Coon the reverse an inscription cumstances. States, through the Brit

(From Saturday's D Find Near Angeles.—A mining strike is reported to made a few miles south of P

The Sunlight way ing requires little rubbing. You sho Sunlight Soap. Will not injure dainty fab-

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WHOLESALE-HENDERSOLTD; VANCOUVER AND V

The paragraph in Mr. Blakemore's