PRIDAY, JUNE 15 1804

COURAGEOUS AND HOPEFUL. The following description of the flooded

"A dismal situation, waste and wild," is a Miltonic expression that fitly describes the flooded farming district on the Columbia at present. Hundreds of acres of orchard, garden and meadow heretofore subject to relatively slight and harmless overflow are now lying below a depth of water varying from four to ten feet. Drift in large quantities has been borne in upon many half-submerged orchards and lodged; houses are submerged to the second story, and the roofs of barns appear foriornly above the waters. Much hardship, not to say destitution, must result from the inundations of these garden, dairy and fruit lands, and from the loss of cordwood, buildings, fences, etc. The utter desolation that reigns over an inundated agricultural section can only be understood by being seen, and to see this in its most pathetic aspect it is only necessary now to pass by steamboat from Portland to the Cascades and look over the wide waste of turbulent

The cheerful courage with which the settlers who have been driven from their homes by the irresistible flood face misfortune is worthy of admiration. It is, we are bound to say, as general and as remarkable on this side of the line as it is on the other. The women of the Fraser valley, particularly, are worthy of all honor. They, in this time of dire distress, cheer and encourage the men. They, as Col. Baker and others testify, are not in this trying crisis the weaker sex by any means. They are not tion of their country has been made to help The precise amount of damage done around them. They are not in despair when they find that the hopes which they cherished of having more beautiful homes and less tollsome lives are suddenly crushed, and that the time of struggle and privation must begin again. They do not repine. Their countenances are cheerful and their words hopeful. They are not only doing their best to lighten the burden which the men have to bear, but they are nobly helping them to carry it.

It is pleasant to find, too, that the suffer ers are exhibiting a spirit of independence and of self-reliance which is most admirable. They beg those who visit them not to put the worst face on the disaster, not to represent them as being more destitute than they really are. What at present gives many of them most concern is the fear that their creditors will begin to press them before depression lasts, rather bear the Ills that they are well on their feet again. We think that this is not likely. To be hard on men in their condition would be cruel, and really against the interest of the creditor. What is best for him as well as for all the rest of the community, is that the honest and industion extrice settler be as soon as possible in a position to work his land to the best advantage. To help and to encourage him to get into this position should be the object of everyone who has the good of the Province at heart, who has the good of the Province at heart, and it seems to us that the rest of the greatest imported the first the valley of the Fraser will need the great deal of help from outside the Provincial Government is doing all it can to supply their present and immediately prospective needs. The Dominion of Canada.

If, for instance, Coxey were to moot his graves, re-called, stated that the stake prisoner principally, we judge, because they could not principally, we judge, because they could not principally we judge, because they could not present circumstances meant to them ruin. as the good of the Province at

NOT CORRECT

the chief burdens of the speeches lately de-livered by the Provincial Premier is long argument are wasted upon angry men. dissertations on the Nakusp and Slocan Railway scheme. This is a misrepresentation. It must have been observed that since the sitting of the Royal Commission the Premier has not once alluded to the Nakusp and Slocan Railway, except when as at the Burnaby meeting a few nights ago as at the Burnaby meeting a few nights ago as the strikers respectively tried in the Presbyterian Church Courts of South Carolina. A young lady to whose character and conduct no exception could be taken, was at the Burnaby meeting a few nights ago interests of the atrikers themselves, to interest the strikers respectively tried in the Presbyterian Church Courts of South Carolina. A young lady to whose character and conduct no exception could be taken, was a member of the Presbyterian church in the city of Columbia; she was also employed by the Talenbone Evenage. he was required to do so by the remarks of interests of the strikers themselves, to interplay the City of Columbia; she was also employed by the Telephone Exchange. Part of her duty as an employe was to attend the considers that the Report of the Royal weak enough to temporise with the lawless central office for a certain number of hours. Commission settled that matter at once strikers. Governor Waite even encouraged on Sunday. Some of the elders of the and forever in the minds of all sensible and the men in the course they took. He church, and also the minister, were sounds! tion of the Government than that contained in the Report of the Commissioners could not be desired. The decision of the Commissioners covers the whole case in sil its aspects, and as the Premier does not think it wise to attempt

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, To throw a perfume on the violet,"

was not organized the Opposition promising that one of the first things its party will do what it comes into prome will be to make a three onese the reasonance of the first things its party will do what it comes into make a three onese the opposition promes will be to make a three onese the reasonance of the promision of the promes will be to make a three ones the first promes will be opposed in the party will not will be depressed to make a three ones the first promes will be to make a three ones the first promes will be to make a three ones the first promes will be to make a three ones of tensible that it is a promision on the same will be considered from the Facely in the work of the first thinks and when they have the control of the first thinks and when they have the control of the first thinks and when they have the control of the first thinks and when they have the control of the first thinks and when they have the control of the first thinks and when they have the control of the first thinks and when they have the control of the first thinks and when they have the control of the first thinks and when they have the control of the first thinks and when they have the control of the first thinks and when they have the control of the first thinks and when they have the control of the first thinks and when they have the control of the first thinks and when they have the control of the first thinks and when they have the control of the first thinks and t

the Opposition, which played such a contemptible and such a cowardly part then, putting on the appearance of courage now, and bragging what they will do when they have the power. Their braggadorio now is even more disgusting than was their cowardice a few weeks ago when The following description of the flooded district of the Columbia river, taken from the Portland Oregonian, is strikingly applicable to the desolated section of the valley of the Fraser:

"A dismal situation, waste and wild," is a Miltonic expression that fitly describes the flooded farming district on the Columbia at present. Hundreds of sores of orchard, garden and meadow heretofore subject to

TARIFF LEGISLATION

no means certain that, after all the cobbling there will then follow a memorable parliaboat from Portland to the Cascales and look over the wide waste of turbulent waters that have obliterated and rendered vain the patient labors of the husbandman for years. The brightest hope that these flood-sufferers cherish is that the waters will subside quickly, so that they may return to their soaked houses and sodden fields in time to replant a portion of their root crops and secure a second growth of hay. The prospect, even should their hopes be realized, is not a very inviting one, and the industry and courage that stand ready to meet and welcome even so slight a return as this for the year's endeavor is worthy of admiration and encouragement. and earned for it the contempt of all men everywhere who believe in upright dealing. There are men in the Democratic party, notably Mr. Cleveland, who are prepared to carry out their election pledges in this matter of the tariff to the letter, but they means the case. The Island of Vancouver, have been banked and duped by a number of unscrupulous men of their own party who have no regard for their pledged word, and who prefer what they consider their own interests to either their party's honor or their country's welfare; and the constithem in carrying out their infamous in-

A DREADFUL STATE OF THINGS.

chosen a singular time in which to strike. The present is a period of great depression in that country. It is evident that there is not a single industry in the whole Union that can do more than keep its head above water. There are many which are not doing even that. To strike at such a time seems are to raise such crops as will grow at this speeches of popular orators and in the publication. to us suicidal on the part of the strikers. A sary to raise such drops as will grow at this business which has enough to do to hold its business which has enough to do to hold its own under the most favorable conditions, is not in a position to bear the strain which either an increase of expense or the loss of business a strike would cause. It might be supposed that the miners would, while the depression lasts, rather bear the ills that they have than bring upon themselves ward in lending a helping hand to a neighpresent circumstances meant to them ruin,
and it also meant, if they could only be
convinced of it, a prolongation for an indefinite neriod of hard times for the minera

The inventor of the mineral

The inventor of the mine The News-Advertiser asserts that one of The strikers allowed themselves to get argument are wasted upon angry men.

To make matters worse the strikers reprobably did not see, and they did not see, ized by what they termed the Sabbath-that in doing this he was the miners' breaking of this young lady, whose name is worst enemy. Governor Walte became in Sadie Means. Miss Means was called before

volved, and 35,000 laborers in associated in-dustries have been deprived of work. These The slow progress which the United 210,000 men not earning a dollar, they States Senate is making with the tariff is disgusting men of all parties. And it is by that these men would have spent if they had no means certain that, after all the cobbling and all the delay, the tariff as it leaves the Senate will become law. The San Francisco Chronicle save: "No one supposes to be no indication of anything being that these men would nave spent it may nad their deliverances been at work, and for want of the coal that is required by almost all industries. There hit upon the true reason for the absence of Coxeyism in Canada. We believe that a guage, at all superior to the speeches of condinary atoms contains that, after all the cobbling and all the delay, the tariff as it leaves the sump, and their deliverances hit upon the true reason for the absence of Coxeyism in Canada. We believe that a guage, at all superior to the speeches of condinary atoms contains the coal that is required by almost all industries. There is required by almost all industries are considered in the coal that is required by almost all industries. There is required by almost all industries are considered in the coal that is required by almost all industries. There is required by almost all industries are considered in the coal that is required by almost all industries. the industries which must depend on a regu-

It is evident that our fellow-subjects in taken British Columbia. They seem to think that the greater part of the Province is under water and that a very large proportion means the case. The Island of Vancouver, for instance, has suffered as little direct injury from the flood as Manitoba. The centres of population are all high and dry and so is by far the larger part of the area of the Province. The valley of the Fraser there cannot yet be estimated, but it is not nearly so great as our sympathising neighbors in the East appear to think. The land, which is the people's source of wealth, is left; so are the farmers' live stock and the greater number of their houses. The land will to a certain extent be encumbered with de-

AN INTERESTING CASE.

mine, killed some of the men who were working in it, and set fire to the shaft. Governor McKialey has ordered out the second regiment of the State Militia on account of increased mining trouble in Bellimont county, and the third regiment was under arms.

In Illinois, on Thursday, militia companies were ordered out from Blooms. Charlton, M.P., thinks of this decision.

COXBYISM IN CANADA.

Our philosophical contemporary, the Seattle Telegraph, takes a part in the discussion of the question "Why is there no Coxeyism in Canada?" It is of opinion to win. that we in this happy land are free from the plague of Coxeyism because there are still in the country large areas of unoccupied land,

seems to be no indication of anything being cleared. We believe that a guage, at all superior to the speeches of that the House will accept the Senate substitute for the Wilson bill. It will be sent to conference, and the probabilities are that and those dependent on them, and the losses class, not long of work, and farming is hard sustained by the owners of the mines and work and to very many intolerably dull the industries which must depend on a regu-work. It is the craving for excitement quite sure that they will not be of any material lar supply of coal at a price which they can that causes thousands of farmers' sons, assistance to the side they take. The rethat causes thousands of farmers' sons, afford to pay. The whole business is most lamentable, but we cannot help thinking that those most to blame are the Governments who have failed during these labor troubles to maintain law and order.

MISTAKES CORRECTED.

that causes thousands of farmers' sons, whose prospects are fairly good, to abandon the farm and to seek employment in office. It is, we believe, the same love of excitement, the same impatience of the lice meetings, and hear him laughed at for his tedium of a life of constant work in either town or country, that has caused the unquiet spirits of Western American towns to there is talent enough among the laity of afternation. attempt to escape the monotony of their Vancouver to fight its election contests withexistence by a journey to Washington. out requiring clergymen to take off their the East have formed an undue estimate of the extent of the calamity that has overof mind will never be content to live on the

This same impatience of rural life exists in every part of Canada, but it does not injury. tute by the inundations. This is not by any as a people are more conservative and more develop into Coxeyism, because Canadians r-minded than men of the same class in the United States. Besides, Canadians conclusions and which caught by any plausible fallacy. The intellectual condition of millions in the neighboring Republic is a signal proof of the sayspeeches of popular orators and in the publications addressed to their prejudices and adapted to their tastes, are often unable to distinguish between sound argument and

roolishness and the impracticability of such a scheme. It may be that the time will come when a class corresponding to the one which is doing so much mischief in the United States and creating such pression.

THE POLICY OF BRAG AND BLUSTER.

The result of the election in Oregon is a surprise to many impressible people in that State. The Populist campaign was an exceedingly noisy one. Pennoyer himself was perpetually bragging. He held a large number of meetings, which were well attended, chiefly by people who went to them out of ouriosity and to hear what such a singular man as Pennoyer was known to be had to say for himself. At these meetings there was always quite a number of Populist fanatics, who were most demonstrative. They shouted and cheered at such a rate that led quiet people who were not suspicious to believe that the audience was chiefly composed of the supporters of Pennoyer. They carried the meetings, as far as noise went, by immeuse majorities, the same thing, though perhaps not to the same extent, took place at the meetings held by other leading Populists. There time, by some means, convinced that he had the session and rebuked. The choice was singular man as Pennoyer was known to be gone too far, and he eddeavored to arbi- submitted to her either to give up her em; had to say for himself. At these meetings trate between the men and the mining comployment in the Telephone office or her there was always quite a number of Popupanies. But he soon found that matters membership in the church. She refused to do either the one or the other. It must be They shouted and cheered at such a rate "To glid refined gold, to paint the lifty,
To throw a perfume on the violet,"

had gone beyond him. The trouble which he by a little judicious firmness, and a determination to maintain the supremacy of the law, could have suppressed, had developed into the dimensions of almost regular warfare. Thousands of armed men organ of the Opposition promising that one of the first things its party will do when it comes into power will be to make a thorough investigation into all matters connected with the Nakusp and Slocan guarantee. The contemptible exhibition which the Opposition which which the Opposition which which the Opposition which the Opposition which which the Opposition which which which the Opposition which which which which which the Opposition which the Opposition which which

There is in every community a large reserve of such voters. Very little is heard

OUT OF PLACE.

Some of the clergymen of Vancouver see and that everyone who wants a farm can get to have a very poor opinion of the ability of the lay politicians of their party. They them acquit themselves ever so well as elec-tioneering combatants, the clergymen will be sure to suffer, and to receive serious day of April, 1894, to inquire into certain mat-

A RANDOM STATEMENT.

One of the "political parsons" to whom we have referred elsewhere, at the Colling have a great respect for law. We have no Coxeyism in Canada for the same reason Thursday evening is reported in the News. Thursday evening is reported in the Newsthat we have no Populism, no Greenback party, no Silver Money cranks, no Ku-Klux Clan, no White Caps, no lynchings. There is a shallow smart class in the United is a shallow smart class in the United before they had done with them would be States which is always jumping at \$1,000,000." When as a matter of fact it is is easily known that the contract for the new parliament buildings complete, including all furnishings except movable famiture, is in round figures \$605,000, there is but one of ing that "A little learning is a dangerous two conclusions to arrive at, either that, thing." We do not mean learning in the what is in very bad form for a parson, he is guilty of saying what is not true, or that he was egregiously misinformed.

THE ASSIZES.

One Hour's Imprisonment and Five Dollars Fine for Removing a Landmark.

Application to Put the Morrison Case Over Till Next Terms

driven, but only punched into the ground

when a class corresponding to the one which is doing so much mischief in the United States and creating such uneasiness among the thoughtful lovers of their country, will be developed in Canada, but we see very few signs of its existence as yet.

THE POLICY OF BRAG AND

THE POLICY OF BRAG AND

DEED CHILL PILLS (Tasteless-Effectual.) **BILIOUS and NERVOUS**

DISORDERS.
Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals. Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shorzess of Breath, Castiveness, Scurry, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, All Nervous and Trembling Sensations, and Irregularities Incidental to Ladies. ered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating lesale Agts, Evans & Sons, Ld. Montrea For sale by all druggists.



ROYAL COMMISSION.

The following report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into certain matters concerning the Nakusp & Slocan Railway is published for general informa-By Command.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE. Dep. Provincial Secretary.

REPORT. To the Honourable Edgar Devodney, Lieuten-

ant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia:

ters therein mentioned, concerning the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company, have the honour to report that the manner in which that inquiry has been made, and the evidence taken therein will appear by the record of the proceedings of the Commission, which we have the honour to submit herewith.

It will be seen from the notes of evidence, penses of witnesses would be recouped to them through the Commissioners, no one has thought fit to appear in support of the accusations.

The only person from whom we have received any assistance in this direction has been the Hon. Robert Beaven, M.P.P., who, though not responsible for making the charges, broug-forward some facts upon which he suggest the absence accusers might have relied.

These were, first: irregularity in acting upon the Statute et 1893 before it had actually been brought into force, which could only be done by an Order in-Council.

by an Order in-Council.

But this seems, though an irregularity, to be quite inadequate to support the charge of corruption against the Minister. The Statute of 1893 was brought into operation by an Order-in-Council almost immediately afterwards. The whole transaction has been confirmed and ratified by the Statute of 1894, and the irregularity of the transaction that the Mineser of the transaction of the confirmed and the irregularity of the statute of 1894, and the irregularity of the transaction that the Mineser of the confirmed and the irregularity of the confirmed and the confirmed rathed by the Statute of 1881, and the irregu-larity, so far from demonstrating that the Min-ister was then the agent of the Company, points distinctly in the opposite direction, since it would have been the first care and duty of such an agent to see that everything

was in order.

And secondly: Mr. Beaven pointed out that in the opinion of many persons, the undertaking which the Statute of 1894 imposed upon the Government, in lieu of that under the Statute of the former year, was so manifestly disadvantageous, that it was to be inferred that it could only have been introduced and supported themselves corrunt motives: though it must be

It does not follow, of course, that a bad bartrary we think that under the evidence adduced, and the arguments addressed to us, only one conclusion is open to us, and that is that the arrangement for the construction of the the arrangement for the construction of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway which was ratified by the Act of 1894, is more advantageous to the Province than the arrangement contemplated by the Act of 1893, and we have had no difficulty in arriving at that conclusion. But, how-ever that may be, on the issues more directly submitted to us by the Commission, there we think no room for doubt, and we find as lows, that is to say:-Firstly: That the Honourable the Premier

of the Province, in advising the guarantees mentioned in the said Commission, did not work for the Company, but worked for the

Secondly: That the etatement made by the Honourable Member for Nanaimo District, in his place in the Legislative Assembly, that it appeared that the Honourable the Leader of the Government had been working for the Company and not for the Province, is not true; Thirdly: That no corrupt motives of any ind existed with or influenced Your Hou Ministers in the advice tendered by them to Your Honour in relation to the Nakusp and S'ocan Railway Company;

Fourthly: That no one of Your Honour's Minindirectly, in

(a.) The Nakusp and Slocan Railway Come

pany; or ' (b.) In the Construction Company by which such railway is being built; or
(c.) In any contract by or with either of the

THE REC

More Encourage From Frase The Ti

Westminster Mil -No Furt

George McL. Bro passenger agent of the city last evening

view of the situati way is affected -th the road whose or graphed from Val think that the loss anything like a mill trains will be runnin to ocean withi communication wil opened and dela sengers and mails to-morrow night. Fo the breaks in the I steamers. The fir Wharnock and Ka and the second brid At Banff the water bridge standing firm tion to traffic. The who were to have go
—and whom one "es
cisco paper had drow
still enjoying the h
pany's hotel at Banfi
Alaska until the salli An effort is now haccumulated freight,

least may be expensionees early in the n communication is as i ever, yesterday's sou ject to the delay ent f a rowboat ferry ac Superintendent Wi turned to Vancouve trouble, says that th worst he has ever had

owing to the numeror rise of the waters, t away as fast as they company now have wi and if there is no tro connection will soon Winnipeg. At Marie have had to divert the track and carry it ar route altogether, build

On Monday, Mr. W mometer registered I terior points, and thad been terrible. Or had been terrible. Or burst near Ashcroft or gun by the floods and traffic. The up-river were varying in chara 1½ inches rise; at A at Gladwin, 12 inches 3 inches rise; at Katz at Mission, fall of 2½ i mineter, a fall of 3 inc Lending the latest water is quite two inc mark of Wednesday, now past, and as the further damage from o hended.

Messages of sympatiance are coming in fi Excellency the Govern of the first to inquire a of the first to inquire a distress and to give heartfelt sympathy an The British Columbia S pany yesterday contrib of sugar toward the rewhile the Forrest C Halifax wired their ag son & Co., in the follow "Distribute fifty cas sufferers from the flood at one arrange."

In reference to Dr. I Board of Trade, regard of the Ashcroft bridge, has received the follow edgment from the Depu and Works, and also

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secr. Victoria, B.C. Fig. —I have the hone receipt of your letter of ing a letter from F. W. of the loss of the A saking the Board the attention of the unique of the attention of the unique of sending and to arrange for the in of a ferry. In both mat gestions have been antic ment, as you will perceive ies of a letter and a tole ment Superintendent of be possible to ship a what yer to Abr. If the he preway communication. I have the noner to be, Your obed

COPY OF TE Arthur Stevenson, Lytto Go to Ashcroft at once of large and first class for at Kamloops, Also purch sent use at Ashcroft. Wi required. Letter follow croft. (Signed)

Deputy Com

The Waters 8 VANCOUVER, June 8. little news comes from to-night. The tide is

melting enow from the water ab ut the same p water does not come do pected, the river will he so as not to be materi flow. A large number flooded district are stop

flooded district are stop
this city.

No serious disaster
since last night, Mr. S
hop farm is not at all af
magnificent crop of pot
Mr. Hammersley, city
most serious loser in the
Very meagre reports
The town is partly in
are overcrowding the h
lands. The loss is consi
A meeting of the exec
the system of relief for t the system of relief for t Fraser river floods was when letters were rea Milling Co. and the I offering liberal donation diate distribution. Wo chicken feed and other s by the inundated set island, and the secretar forward at once the arti

Water Abating at NEW WESTMINSTER, J At high tide this mornin reach within two inches cord, and a still greate