

The Colonist.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1896.

Published Every Monday and Thursday by The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday.

Per year, postage free to any part of Canada, \$10 00.

Per week, if delivered, 20.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States, \$1 50.

Per month, if delivered, 15.

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from every kind of transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, solid or broken, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents.

Not more than one week, 30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other than for every insertion.

Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted will order out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued until the end of the term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.50.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL READY—NOT MOUNTED ON WOOD.

VACCINATION.

Those who are opposed to vaccination appear to consider that the report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination is favorable to their views. They say that because the Commission recommends the abandonment of compulsory vaccination and the non-enforcement of repeated penalties. This is done not because the Commission have no faith in vaccination but because they are of opinion that compulsion is rather against than favorable to the general adoption of vaccination. Here is what the British Medical Journal says about the report: "Indeed, a more complete and deeply reasoned argument fortified by great wealth of illustration, in favor of vaccination, not only as a preventive, but as the preventive of smallpox, was never penned. And this statement applies to every aspect of the case. They state unhesitatingly that it seems to them scarcely possible to deny that, speaking generally of the British Isles, a more vaccinated population has exhibited a diminished mortality from smallpox. They go back to the diminution in smallpox which was experienced in the first quarter of the nineteenth century and they ask: Was this due to the introduction of vaccination or to something else? Was it, as alleged, due to the abandonment of inoculation? No; this in their opinion could not account for that which had occurred; in short, they announced that it was in the main due to vaccination. But could the change not have been brought about by sanitation? Here, again, the answer is clear; the history of the smallpox epidemic—and most notably the earliest and most virulent phase of the Gloucester epidemic—disproves this theory in so far as sanitary conditions are commonly understood, although every one will admit the extreme importance of some sanitary circumstances, such as avoidance of overcrowding, as regards smallpox in common with all other communicable diseases. But the great decrease in smallpox when viewed over sufficiently long periods of time does not, according to the commissioner, find its explanation in sanitation; on the other hand, it was distinctly and essentially brought about by vaccination.

This is how the British Medical Journal reads the Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination. It believes that the Commissioners had the strongest faith in vaccination as a preventive of smallpox and that if revaccination was generally practised the disease would soon disappear altogether. The Commission have been seven years collecting their material and making their inquiries. They have held 176 sittings; they have personally investigated six epidemics of smallpox in relation to vaccination; they have visited through their own staff children who were alleged to have suffered ill results from vaccination; and they have examined 187 witnesses. Everyone who has had anything to say against vaccination has been given a respectful hearing. It cannot be said that the Commission was partial or that its inquiry was superficial. The report will no doubt be keenly scrutinized and intelligently criticised by both the supporters and the opponents of vaccination. From what the British Medical Journal says of it, it is safe to conclude that it will, in the face of hostile criticism, greatly strengthen the belief in the efficacy of vaccination.

INSOLVABLE.

Our respected correspondent, "A Bewildered Ratepayer" (who, by the way, does not appear to be bewildered at all), propounds a question which we find it impossible to answer. It is: Why is it that the existing bridge—Point Ellice—cannot be repaired? All that we can say is that it can be repaired, and that a City Council that possessed the least glimmering of common sense would have set about repairing it immediately after the accident. That is what any man not a downright fool would have done.

if the bridge was on his own property and was wanted for immediate use. Instead of doing what common-sense dictated the City Council set about building a new bridge in the wrong place, thereby causing unnecessary delay, needlessly spending a large sum of money, and plunging the city into two lawsuits, if not more. Why the bridge was not mended at once is more than we can tell—it is a bewildering conundrum. We give it up.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

What does an educated and large-minded Chinaman think of Christianity, is a question which every intelligent Canadian would like to hear answered. Well, the Viceroy Li Hung Chang, whom all will admit to be both educated and large-minded, in his reply to the address of the representatives of the American missionary societies has let them and the rest of the world know at least part of what he thinks of the Christian religion.

"In a philosophical point of view," he said, "as far as I have been enabled to appreciate, Christianity does not differ much from Confucianism, as the Golden Rule is expressed in a positive form in one, while it is expressed in the negative form in the other. Logically speaking, whether these two forms of expressing the same truth cover exactly the same ground or not, I leave it to the investigations of those who have more philosophical tastes. It is at the present time not easy to conclude that there exists much difference between the wise sayings of the two greatest Teachers, on the foundations of which the whole structure of the two systems of morality is built.

"As man is composed of soul, intellect, and body, I highly appreciate that your eminent boards, in your arduous and much-esteemed work in the field of China, have neglected none of the three. I need not say much about the first, being an unknowable mystery, of which our greatest Confucius had only an active knowledge."

The Chinese statesman contemplated Christianity from the moralist's point of view only, as to its supernatural and, as many think, its really religious aspect, he had nothing to say. This, it seems, is the way in which nearly all educated Chinamen regard Christianity. They understand and to a certain extent admire the morality which it teaches, but the supernatural part of it is to them as it was to the Greeks of old, "foolishness." The Chinaman, it is evident, is of the earth earthy. He has formed a high idea of the civilization of Europeans and Americans. The perfection to which they have brought the arts of life he understands and appreciates, but with their religious ideas and aspirations he has little or no sympathy. He admires the morals of Christianity for the same reason that Li Hung Chang does—because, as he understands them, they closely resemble those taught by the revered Teachers of his own nation, Confucius and Mencius, to whom, by the way, the representatives of the American Missionary Societies did not in their address forget to pay a tribute of respect.

There is one passage in that address which will rather surprise the ordinary newspaper reader. It is this:

"Among the thousands of our countrymen who are seeking opportunity to do honor to you and to your august sovereign, we the representatives of various boards and societies engaged in Christian missions in China, beg leave to present to you our most hearty greetings and to assure you of the most profound respect which we cherish towards that great and illustrious empire which you so worthily represent. For the last fifty years the missionaries of these boards have been favored with the protection of your government, and we are frank to say that in no nation of the world have American missionaries received more just and even generous treatment than that accorded to our missionaries by the Imperial Government of China.

It is remarkable how very few of our missionaries, out of the many hundreds who have lived in China, have lost their lives through violence, and we recall no instance in which such casualties have occurred with the sanction or even connivance of your Government. On the contrary, there have been many instances in which local officials who have been remiss in affording proper protection have suffered punishment for their neglect. We take special pleasure in paying this tribute to the justice and humanity shown by that august power, which you have the honor to represent. We remember with lively gratitude the various edicts and proclamations which have been issued by the Imperial Government direct, or by various subordinate officials, not only enjoining protection to our missionaries, but assuring the people of their peaceable intentions and the disinterested character of their work.

The general impression is that Christian missionaries are not very well treated in China; that they are hated and feared by the populace; and that the authorities are by no means so prompt in extending to them the protection of the Government as treaty obligations require them to be. According to the representations made in the address of the missionary societies, the American missionaries are doing a good work in China. It is stated that they have 60 hospitals in China, in which 500,000 Chinese subjects were during the last year cured or served. They have also 400 schools in China, educating 12,000 Chinese children. Li Hung Chang expressed himself as impressed by the disinterested efforts of the missionaries to benefit the people of China and by the usefulness of the work they are doing. There was not the slightest trace of either bigotry or intolerance in the Viceroy's reply to the address of the Christian missionaries and their friends. If his expressions of good will and appreciation can be regarded as sincere—and there is no

reason why they should not—missionaries in China and their supporters at home may count upon Li Hung Chang as their friend.

IS UNIONISM SOCIALISM?

The British Trades Union Congress would have done well if it, as proposed, had rescinded Mr. Kier Hardie's socialistic resolution of 1894. That resolution completely identified Unionism with Socialism. Its purport was to put into the hands of the Government—"to nationalize"—the land and all the means of production, distribution and exchange. The Unionists by that resolution declared that they believed that the Government should be the only landlord in the country, the only manufacturer, the only mine-owner and miner, the only merchant, the only banker, the only common carrier; in a word, they expressed their intention to endeavor by means of legislation to place the whole business of the nation within the purview of the state. This resolution, singular to say, passed without opposition. Many of the delegates, without doubt, did not realize the full significance of the resolution they were asked to vote for. But the experience of the last two years has convinced the Union leaders that their cause has been injured by identifying it with Socialism, while the cause of Socialism in Great Britain has not been advanced. They found that there are large numbers of Unionists, men who give strength and respectability to their organization, who are not Socialists, but something very much the reverse. When it was proposed to rescind Hardie's resolution and thereby to take from Trades Unionism the reproach of Socialism, it is to be regretted that the motion was not received and carried. The resolution to be substituted for it was in all conscience Socialistic enough to satisfy all but out-and-out Socialists. It was adopted and we very much question that it, when it comes to be fully understood, will be much more popular with the rank and file of the organization than was Kier Hardie's resolution. We doubt very much if the majority of workmen in Great Britain believe that "it is essential to the maintenance of British industries to nationalize the land, mines, minerals, royalty, rents, and railways, and to municipalize all water, artificial light, and tramway undertakings within the several authorities." The questions involved in these changes are all deep enough and intricate enough to task the abilities of the greatest and most far-seeing statesmen, and it is not to be supposed that they are to be mastered without study and reflection by men who have neither the time nor the capacity to give them the consideration they deserve. When they come to be discussed, if they ever do, with a practical end in view, the members of trades unions, like the members of society in general, will be divided upon them, notwithstanding the resolution which their congress has passed, apparently without any opposition worth speaking of.

It is very questionable if the cause of Union will be benefited by committing it to a state policy affecting all classes in the nation, from the highest to the lowest, of the nature and effects of which the vast majority of Unionists can have no conception. It does not seem to us that the great mass of the British nation is prepared to make such advances towards Socialism as are implied in the resolution passed by the British Trades Union Congress. But it must be before the changes outlined in the resolution which we have quoted can be effected. They are changes which nothing less powerful than the will of the whole nation can bring about.

A CHANGE OF TUNE.

It is not a little amusing to see the Times attempting to justify the Laurier Government in drawing money from the treasury without the authority of Parliament. We remember the time when it drew very heavy drafts on its vocabulary in denouncing the Provincial Government for taking money for the public service on Governor's warrants. Our contemporary did not then pay much attention to the use that was made of the money or to the urgency of the Government's requirements. It condemned the proceeding on principle as taking the power of the purse out of the hands of the representatives of the people. But now when a Government composed of men of its own party takes not a few thousands but hundreds of thousands out of the Dominion Treasury without the authority of Parliament, it is all right. The Government cannot honestly plead urgency in this case. Its members when in opposition, without the shadow of an excuse, deliberately created the exigency which it now pleads as a pretext for taking money out of the public treasury in an unconstitutional manner. Having, though in a minority, the power to obstruct the business of the House, the Grits used that power in the most unprincipled manner. They would not permit the Government of the day to pass a single item—even those necessary for the maintenance of the public service—of the estimates. They were warned of the consequences, but so long as they annoyed the Government and wasted the time of Parliament what did they care for consequences? They knew that after the 1st of July the Gov-

ernment that might be in power would not have a dollar at its command with which to pay the men who were in its service. They hoped to be in office then themselves, and they were ready, whether it was constitutional or not, safe or unsafe, to take out of the treasury every dollar that they might want. Under such circumstances it was the merest hypocrisy for a Grit Government to plead urgency as Sir Oliver Mowat did. They deliberately created the situation themselves, knowing well that whatever Government might be in power, it, if the public servants were to be paid, would have to raise money irregularly and in a sense unconstitutionally.

The Times finds fault with the Opposition for criticizing the conduct of the Government in this matter. The Opposition would not be doing its duty if it did not criticize the course pursued by the Government and condemn it. If the Grits were in Opposition under such circumstances the country would never hear the last of the irregularity. The Government would be condemned in the strongest terms for its recklessness and its contempt of the constitution. And it would deserve to be condemned. It is indeed funny to see how readily the Grit organs change their tune. To justify to-day what they condemned yesterday is to them the easiest thing in the world.

AN EXPENSIVE SHAM.

Mr. Laurier's Government, which is pledged to economy up to the hilt, proposes to throw away a large sum of the people's money for no other earthly purpose than to secure the votes of a comparatively few advocates of prohibition. The Premier has expressed his intention to have a plebiscite on the question of prohibition some time in the near future. This plebiscite is nothing better than a wanton waste of money. It does not advance the cause of temperance to any appreciable extent. After the election is held and the votes counted the cause of temperance will be precisely where it is now. The plebiscite has no public authority whatever, and as a test of public opinion it is not to be relied upon. The great majority of electors will not go out of their way to cast a vote which can have no effect whatever. The ardent advocates of prohibition will no doubt make an energetic canvass to get votes, and the numbers knowing that the vote can have no practical effect will, merely to please them and to avoid being pestered, go to the polls; but very many of those who are opposed to prohibition will let matters take their course. They are convinced that the plebiscite on the part of the Government is a mere sham, a device to make an appearance of doing something while really nothing is being done, and consequently will not take the trouble to vote. The proper way to test the sincerity of the Government on the question of prohibition is the way in which it is tested on every other question. Let ministers make prohibition a Government question and submit to Parliament a bill prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating drinks within the territory of the Dominion. When Mr. Laurier's Government takes its political life in its hand and goes to the country on the prohibition issue, temperance men and women may believe it to be sincere. But when it delays coming to a decision on the question and instead of boldly making it an issue at the polls promises to waste the people's money in holding an election the only effect of which will be, as its members think, to enable them to see how the cat will jump on the question, they are entitled to nothing but the contempt of all sincere and earnest advocates of temperance.

It was very easy to see that Sir Oliver Mowat was under no illusion as to the nature and the effect of the plebiscite. He gave his consent to it in a qualified and shame-faced way. He knows from experience what a plebiscite amounts to. He had tried it in Ontario and the result was such that he could have had no desire to repeat the experiment on a larger scale.

A BREACH OF HOSPITALITY.

Although Mr. Maxwell, who only the other day left his pulpit to take a seat in the House of Commons, sees no difficulty in placing a tax which is intended to be prohibitive on the immigration of Chinamen, Sir Henri Joly, who is one of the leading statesmen of the Dominion, evidently believes that the imposition of such a tax is a most serious matter, likely to be followed by important consequences, not to Canada only but to the whole British nation. Sensible people will ask themselves who is the more likely to be right in this matter, the clerical member from Vancouver, who necessarily knows very little about matters of state, or the able and experienced Quebec statesman. Sir Henri Joly is known in Quebec as a public man of the strictest integrity. His upright and honorable conduct in both public and private life has won for him the respect of men of all parties and creeds in the province of Quebec, and it will not be long before he is held in equally high esteem in the other provinces of the Dominion. Sir Henri Joly saw that his own honor and the honor of the Dominion would be

tarnished if anything was said or done in parliament offensive to China while the representative of the Empire of China was in Canada, the guest of its Government. It should not be forgotten that His Excellency Li Hung Chang is to-day in Canada on the invitation of its Government and it certainly was not hospitable, to say the very least, for a supporter of that Government almost as soon as the Chinese ambassador had set his foot on Canadian soil to make a motion in Parliament which a patriotic subject of the Emperor of China could not regard as offensive to his country and to its Representative who was at the moment the guest of the people of Canada. We readily acquit Mr. Maxwell of a desire deliberately to affront the representative of China. He is evidently too ignorant and too obtuse to be aware of the breach of the laws of hospitality that he was committing.

Fortunately, this bohrishness received no encouragement from any member of the house. He was fittingly rebuked by a member of his own party, and the Controller of Inland Revenue feelingly protested against the course he was pursuing, and begged for a postponement of the discussion of the question that had been so inconsiderately and so inopportunistically raised.

THE NEW DOCTRINE.

We are not surprised to find that the doctrine of "provisional" governments is not generally accepted by Canadians capable of forming an opinion on the subject. One would suppose that Liberals would be the very first to protest against a Governor-General's taking upon himself to treat a Canadian Government as "provisional." Such a course is in direct opposition to what has hitherto been considered the fundamental principles of Liberalism. Liberals are supposed to be the determined upholders of the power of the people and the equally determined opponents of even the appearance of encroachment on that power by the Crown or its representative. The Toronto Mail and Empire takes the position of a true Conservative when it says:

"Now we are being asked to believe that there is such a thing as a 'provisional' government, and that through some overlooked misbehavior on the part of Parliament the franchisees hitherto understood to exist are withdrawn. A 'provisional' government there cannot be. That there is a moment when the powers appertaining to the people are suspended it is altogether untrue to pretend. The latest assertion is that the authority resting with the representative of the Crown is elastic. That is to say, it may be stretched not merely to cover the rejection of advice, but to include in addition comments upon the legislature and upon the judiciary. The sudden and extraordinary abandonment of the old Liberal many quarters. But it is explicable by the fact that in taking office the new ministry necessarily agreed to shoulder the responsibility for the principles of action so lately advanced. Mr. Laurier is now the representative of the 'provisional' theory.

We are now beginning to see why it is that so sound and so enlightened a Liberal as the Hon. David Mills has been passed over in the selection of members for Mr. Laurier's Cabinet. He knows too much and is too true to his principle to ignore them and to act in opposition to them whenever and as often as the exigencies of party require.

GOLD AT GOLDSTREAM.

We have reason to believe that the richness of the quartz veins at Goldstream has been greatly overestimated. It is therefore to be hoped that before anything more is said about them to the public those interested in the claims will have a thorough investigation made so as to ascertain the true value of the ledges.

MONEY FOR MINING.

(From the Spokane Spokesman Review.) Among the guests at the Hotel Spokane is Frederick W. North, F.G.S., of Rowley Hall, Rowley Regis, England. He is a mining engineer, of London, who stands well among mining engineers. He has been in the employ of the Natal and Cape governments as a mining engineer. He is a director of the International Development Company of British Columbia, and is managing director of the Gold Fields of British Columbia Company, Limited. Each of the corporations is capitalized at £250,000.

"My visit," said Mr. North, "is more that of a tourist than of a mining engineer. The fame of the British Columbia mining districts has spread to London, and hence, when I was able to take a vacation I came here to see for myself what the country has. It is possible that my visit may mean the investment of considerable English capital in the mines. I expect to go to Rossland Monday, and will remain there a fortnight. I am sorry I cannot remain longer, but I must leave New York October 6 for London. It may be impossible for me to look over all the properties that I want to, but there is a mining engineer at Rossland who represents some of our interest, and he may be called upon to meet some Victoria and Spokane gentlemen at Rossland."

Mr. North arrived at New York August 21 on the City of Paris. Since then he has visited Chicago, Denver, Cripple Creek and Salt Lake City. He is taking considerable interest in the gold discoveries made on what is known as the Mercur fields near Salt Lake. The formation Mr. North describes as being similar to that of the mines in the Transvaal. It is possible he will visit these fields on his way East. Mr. North went to South Africa in 1877 to report for the Cape government on the coal fields with a view to determin-

ing the advisability of extending the railroads to them. In 1870 he went to Natal for the same purpose. He was in the Kimberly diamond fields the same year. In 1886, 1889 and 1893 he also made trips to Africa on governmental business. He knows and admires Cecil Rhodes and speaks in highest terms of his abilities.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 9.—(Special)—At the general synod to-day a message from the upper house was received conveying the report from the committee on education and concurring in the same, with a verbal amendment.

The report is as follows: "The committee on the educational work of the church beg to report that they have adopted the following resolutions: 1. That it is essential both for the community and the children that there should be religious instruction in the primary schools; that a half hour each school day, and if possible, the first half hour, should be given to such religious instruction; that reasonable arrangements should be made for such religious instruction being given by the clergy or their deputies to the children of their own communion or by the teacher in the case of communion agreeable to this; that when the above cannot be carried out, we shall rejoice at the introduction into the school 'course of studies' of such religious instruction as shall include the teaching of selections from the Old and New Testament, inclusive of the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, and, if practicable, of the Apostles' Creed."

"2. That the dioceses in which there are non-denominational universities be requested to report what measures are taken in order that students belonging to the Church of England shall be under its care during their attendance at the university. That they be further requested to report whether or not the daily work of the university is begun with prayer; that similar information be supplied with regard to normal and high schools."

"3.—That it is most desirable that an educational fund be established for the educational work of the church, the said fund to be managed and distributed by the general synod."

This afternoon the delegates attending the general synod were tendered a civic reception at the Manitoba hotel. Nearly all the delegates were present. The reception was held from 1:30 to 2 o'clock, and the party then sat down to luncheon, at which Mayor Jameson presided.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A despatch from Washington to the World says: "There is a strong probability that unless more haste is exercised by the state department in beginning an actual settlement of the Alaskan boundary question, serious complications may result between the United States and Great Britain. The action of the Canadian surveyors last week in so locating the 141st meridian as to throw 200 gold mines, including the richest placer mines of Alaska, contained in a strip from three to eight miles wide, into Canadian territory, is likely at any time to precipitate such a conflict of authority as cannot be ignored by the home governments. These mines are operated by Americans, thousands of whom have gone to the Alaskan fields since the discovery of gold. They say they will not readily submit to the stricter rules and regulations prescribed by the mounted police, who will not attempt to take charge of the disputed territory on the strength of the report made by surveyor Ogilvie that the land is on the Canadian side. The officials of the State Department do not in any degree recognize Mr. Ogilvie's survey as in any way binding upon the U.S., and no concessions will be made upon the strength of his conclusions."

SITTON CONTINUES SILENT.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 10.—Hon. Mr. Sitton arrived from the West to-day. He was seen by a Tribune reporter, but had no further information in regard to the interior portfolio, which he is expected to hold when he returns to Ottawa. A provincial cabinet council is to be held to-morrow. The school question will not be discussed. A gentleman of this city has been authorized by a number of Toronto people to buy old Fort Garry gateway for \$500 if possible, and accordingly has written a letter offering that amount to the manager of the land department of the Hudson's Bay Co.

Sir Roderick Cameron of Staten Island, New York, passed through the city to-day on his return home after a pleasure trip to the coast. Sir Roderick spent some time in Kootenay, and is of the opinion that the possibilities of that district are as yet unlimited. Li Hung Chang had a rapid run over the prairie westward to-day, reaching Banff this evening, where the party remains until to-morrow.

HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

MONTREAL, Sept. 9.—(Special)—According to La Patrie, the Liberal organ, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain will not visit Canada, because he knows Mr. Laurier would have nothing to do with him or his Imperial scheme. Laurier, La Patrie declares, is not looking after the interests of Englishmen.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PILCE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.