The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ACTION

The course pursued by President Cleveland with regard to the recent labor troubles meets with the approbation of thinking men and men who have a stake in the country in all parts of the United States. Many of these men express their approval of his conduct publicly and in strong terms. The President's courage and firmness in a most dangerous crisis has commanded the admiration of even his political opponents and some of them are not by any means backward in giving expression to their views and their feelings. It is safe to say that President Cleveland was never at any period of his career really so popular and so highly appreciated as he is to-day. In order to give our readers an idea of what men who are not politicians think of the President's action, we will quote what Mr. Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, said to a reporter of the New York Times. It was this:

Although I have not carefully studied the cause of the trouble between the Pullman Company and its employes, I have watched with much interest and admiration the action of President Cleveland in connection with the strike. I do not think any one can speak too highly of his courage and wisdom in lending Federal aid in suppressing the riots and unprecedented disorder now reigning in the West.

It is true I have heard a number of Mr. Cleveland's political opponents say that he has merely done his duty, and that any other man in his position would have acted in the same way. I do not agree with them. Mr. Cleveland has acted with more than ordinary fearlessness. He has not, as other presidents might have done, acted as a typical politician, who thinks only of benefiting his party or himself by his actions, but he has acted as the upright, courageous ruler of a country whose National Government should be upheld at every hazard, and of which law and order should be among the fundamental principles.

Perhaps we should not draw contrasts, but I cannot help contrasting President Cleveland in this turbulent time to the late President Buchanan, who stood confronted with a somewhat similar crisis in 1861. President Buchanan showed none of the courage and strength which Mr. Cleveland has shown within the last two weeks. I think his proclamations have served their purpose even further than could at first have been expected, as I hear that the aspect in Chicago is decidedly brighter.

Columns of such tributes to the President's ability and fearlessness could be quoted, but it is not necessary. Every man capable of reflection must see that Mr. Cleveland has saved his country from strife and disorder, and has done much to make government respected by many who believed that its authority could be defied and set at naught with impunity.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The Ottawa Conference has attracted a good deal of attention. Many who scoffed at the idea of closer union between Great Britain and her colonies than now obtains have been impressed by the spectacle of the representatives of the Mother Country and her great self-governing dependencies meeting to discuss measures to advance their common welfare. The Conference was an outward and visible sign that the project of a closer union between Great Britain and her colonies is something more than a visionary scheme altogether unworthy the attention of sensible men. It must have occurred to some of the scoffers that the experienced statesmen who met in conference at Ottawa were not likely to waste their time considering an utterly impracticable theory.

The conference is, too, an indication of the progress which the idea of Imperial Federation has made among the men who are best able to appreciate its importance. Such a conference five years ago would have been scouted as an absurdity. Practical men, it would be said, could never be prevailed upon to meet in an out-of-the-way part of the world to seriously consider what was then believed by many to be an airy nothing. But this impossibility has been accomplished and we are convinced it will be productive of results sufficiently substantial to command the respect of even the "practical" men who look upon any proposal to bring communities whose interests are so unconnected and so diverse as those of the colonies of Great Britain closer together than they are at present. The Toronto Mail of the 11th inst. contains some remarks on the Colonial Conference which are worthy of the attention of intelligent Canadians. It says:

It is safe to say that no more remarkable assembly than that just closed has ever been held on this side of the Atlantic. In the first place there came to it statesmen from the corners of the earth, testifying by their presence, to the unity and solidity of the British Empire. Her Majesty's possessions are widely distributed; but her people are thoroughly united. In the second place, the gathering was held at a colonial capital which, but a few years ago, was an out-of-the-way and unknown village in the forest. This selection of Ottawa emphasizes the wonderful growth of the Queen's dominions. In former times no important assembly having to do with the interest of the Empire could possibly be held elsewhere than in London. Now, the convenient, because it is the most central, rallying point is the capital of Canada. A third feature of the Conference is the significance it attaches to colonial opinion. Hitherto Downing street has, to a very large extent, formulated colonial policy, and has regulated the relations of the colonies to each other, to the Mother Land, and to foreign countries. Now, the colonies are beginning to assert themselves. Instead of waiting for the Colonial Secretary to direct their ways, they meet in solemn conclave and agree to tell that functionary, respectfully, of course, what they want done. The Conference from these points of view proclaims the changing conditions of the Colonial Empire. Greater Britain is speaking in louder tones on behalf of new franchises, not to weaken the union, but to render it firmer and more enduring. Of the results of the deliberations of this Conference a great deal has not yet been learned. There can be little doubt, however, that it has dealt with the commercial question in its three-fold aspect. It has called upon the Mother Country to assist in the survey of the route of the projected Pacific and all-British cable; it has declared in favor of the Pacific steamship service; and it has asked for the removal of all obstructions, whether they be legislative or diplomatic, to preferential inter-colonial trading.

The London Times does not think the Colonial Conference beneath its notice. It has for it words both of commendation and encouragement. It says:

The work done at Ottawa is the summing up and expression of the evolution of opinion which has been going on for a quarter of a century and now reached a stage at which it must now be recognized as a powerful factor in determining the policy of the Empire. It has affirmed the unity of the Empire, not as a mere abstract continent depending upon vaguely conceived ties of blood, but as the basis of the practical assertion of an economic principal and political right. While firmly grasping and expressing the principle of Imperial unity and the main corollary of unity among the colonies themselves, the Colonial delegates have shown most admirable reticence and restraint in dealing with practical applications.

In discussing the fiscal resolutions the Times says:

If the colonies were in a position to supply for order and staple raw materials for our industries, one great difficulty in the way of such customs arrangements as they contemplate would be considerably diminished. Yet its total disappearance can hardly be conceived of, except in such production by the colonies that they would naturally monopolize the home market without any special favor.

The Morning Post, another influential organ of public opinion in England, says:

The real results of the Colonial conference in Ottawa have been to cement more firmly than ever the bonds of affinity between the colonies and the Mother Country and make it clear that the aim and object of the colonies is to be considered a part of the united Empire, and to shatter once for all the sham and unpatriotic theories of separatists. It is pleasing to see the colonies waking to the fact that the Empire is a solid unity. It should not be very difficult to so amend the commercial treaties with Belgium and Germany as to remove all obstacles. Space does not allow us to deal with the minor questions discussed, but it cannot be doubted that the work undertaken has been done well and cannot fail to bear good fruit.

A NEW STATE.

Utah will soon be a state of the Union. A bill for its admission has been passed by Congress and now awaits the President's signature. As far as population and wealth are concerned Utah has for many years been entitled to the rights, privileges and powers of statehood. In 1890 it had a population of 207,905 and the assessed value of its property was $104,758,750. Other territories less populous and far less wealthy have been admitted into the Union, but Utah was kept out because polygamy was practised by a large proportion of its population. The Mormon religion was, too, in a sense political. It required absolute obedience to the commands of the church. And as those commands might be contrary to the laws of the United States it was considered unsafe and improper to extend to the Mormon community the privileges of complete self-government. The Mormons for a long time withstood the force of the public opinion of the United States with respect to what is called their "peculiar institution." But the practice of polygamy was, besides being unlawful, considered by the Gentile world so disgraceful that many Mormons openly repudiated it. The operation of the Edmunds law, too, threw so many obstacles in the way of the institution's being continued that to outward appearances, at any rate, it seems to have in a very great measure died out in the Territory. There are many, however, who believe that the Mormons have not really renounced the practice. Their convictions with regard to it, it is said, have undergone no change, and the repudiation of it has been a matter not of conscience but of policy. It will, however, soon be seen whether or not the great majority of the members of the Mormon church have in reality renounced polygamy. When they have the power to make their own laws they may consider that they have a right to legalize their peculiar institution and may try to establish it by legal enactment. If they make the attempt there will no doubt be trouble in the new State. Utah will be the forty-fifth State of the Union. Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma will, after Utah becomes a State, be the only territories remaining.

SLOW WORK.

The Conference Committee of the two Houses of Congress on the tariff bill is not making very rapid progress. Tariff reform in the States is a work of very great difficulty. Any attempt to lessen the protection hitherto enjoyed by any industry of the least importance is certain to be vigorously opposed. There are combinations within combinations continually on the watch to retain advantages already possessed and to prevent other combinations getting advantages that they are looking for. The changes made by the committee so far are few and not by any means important. Coal remains at 40 cents, and the duty on iron ore is retained. No change, that we can see, has been made in lumber. It is said that the Committee is to report to-day, and it is expected that the report will be a disagreement. But it is not safe to put faith in any American forecast, particularly about the tariff. Reliance may sometimes be placed on the record of accomplished facts, but it is never wise to place the slightest faith in a political prediction. It will be known what the tariff is to be when the bill receives the President's sanction. Hardly before.

KINGSTON, July 18.—Lena Doyle, the eleven year old daughter of James Doyle, of Williamsville, a suburb of this city, was burned to death yesterday.

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7 Mares (in foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.

Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Gattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. All buildings and fences about the farm are a good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show, that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

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TRADE MISREPRESENTATIONS.

(From the St. James Gazette.)

In the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Kekewich, the case of the Apollinaris Company v. Daly, the proprietor and manager of Daly's Theatre, came on for hearing.

Mr. John Cutler, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that it was a motion for an injunction restraining the defendant from publishing on his programmes a misleading advertisement which was calculated to lead to the belief that Johannis Water was the only water that could be obtained at the Midland, Great Western and other of the principal railway stations and hotels. This, counsel said, was perfectly untrue, seeing that the Apollinaris Company had a contract with these particular railway companies to supply them with their water, and they also supplied the best known hotels. Upon the notice of motion being served, certain correspondence had taken place between the solicitors of the parties. The defendant was not present, he (Mr. Cutler) understanding that he was abroad.

His Lordship—Mr. Daly is a gentleman who is very well known.

Mr. Cutler—Yes; what has been agreed to is a consent order for an injunction restraining the further publication complained of, and Mr. Daly undertakes to pay a sum beyond the costs. Twenty pounds has been agreed to, and I ask your lordship to treat this as the trial of the action and to grant a perpetual injunction on the terms agreed to on production of the consent agreement.

His Lordship—Very well.

An order was made accordingly.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

After an absence of several weeks Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, president of the B. C. Board of Trade, has returned from the East. Among other places he visited Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, and by invitation was present at the banquet given at the capital to the members of the intercolonial conference. Throughout the East the conference is looked upon as over-shadowing in importance anything that has taken place since our own confederation. Directly and indirectly Canada will derive immense benefit from it. In the first place it is felt that the interchange of ideas of men from the various parts of the empire will lead to a great impetus in the trade between its different portions. Then the Australasian delegates have been profoundly impressed by their study of Canadian confederation and the result it is believed will eventually be the union of the Australian colonies. Another matter has been the dispelling of very erroneous ideas about Canada, whose importance as a country was never really understood by many of her sister colonies till their delegates saw for themselves what the Dominion really is.

Mr. Flumerfelt found that British Columbia is now attacting more than ever before the attention of Eastern people, and the impression among business men is that the depression in other parts of the world will have the effect of drawing capital for investment to this province and Canada generally as a safer field than can be found elsewhere. The business outlook in Eastern Canada for the future is very bright.

THE CAMPAIGN.

KAMLOOPS, July 14—(Special)—Sir Joseph Trutch and Hon. J. H. Turner passed on the down train for Victoria last night. Advices received here to-night are to the effect that the canvass in Mr. Vernon's constituency is very spirited, but his election by a good majority is conceded by the opposition. Mr. Semlin and Mr. Wilson, of Vancouver, also passed down on the train. They have been up stumping the country in favor of Mr. Graham, but acknowledged that their presence in the constituency did their candidate no good. Both of these gentlemen speak in desponding terms of the chances of Mr. Graham. Hon. Mr. Vernon is at present in Vernon. A public meeting will probably be held at the Mission on Tuesday night. A large meeting was addressed by the Chief Commissioner and Messrs. Semlin and Wilson last evening. The sympathy of the meeting was decidedly in favor of the government as was shown by the rounds of applause given to Mr. Vernon and the apathy shown to the arguments of Messrs. Semlin and Wilson, the opposition speakers. In Kootenay the contest between Messrs. Hume and Buchanan will be very close, but Mr. Kellie's triumphant return is assured.

MONTREAL, July 18.—District Assembly No. 18, Knights of Labor, Black Diamond Assembly No. 1711, Knights of Labor, and the Freight Handlers' Assembly have passed resolutions declaring that they are ready to join the present strike in the United States whenever the leaders of the strike consider it necessary.

BRACEBRIDGE, July 18.—The returning officer for Muskoka has declared Longford (Conservative) elected by a majority of 168.

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In great variety, including SPRAYING OUTFITS FOR ORCHARDS.

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