

# The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1890.  
AN IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE.

A discussion arose in parliament a few days ago which possesses a local interest in this province, because of the principle involved. The amount of money in the transaction was small, being only \$3,500. It arose in this way: The Minister of Marine when in Prince Edward's Island, during the parliamentary recess was impressed with the importance of acquiring a small wharf belonging to the provincial government to be used in connection with the Island railway, which is the property of the Dominion. He mentioned the matter to the Minister of Railways, when the latter visited the Island, and an arrangement was made with the provincial government for the purchase of the wharf for \$3,500, and the railway authorities entered into possession and laid rails upon it. The house during supply was asked to vote the \$3,500. Over this there was considerable discussion, not as to the propriety of the expenditure, but as to the right of the government to make such an agreement with the provincial government without parliamentary authority. The Minister of Marine explained that the provincial government understood that the agreement was subject to ratification by parliament. Sir Charles Tupper and others took the ground that, even admitting all this to be correct, parliament was not free to refuse the necessary appropriation. Theoretically, it was free, but if that freedom was exercised and the appropriation was refused, it would involve a breach of faith as well as the resignation of the Minister of Railways, and it is idle to say, therefore, that the freedom existed. Sir Charles Tupper took the position that parliament was bound by contracts entered into by ministers, even if they have no legislative sanction for the money appropriation necessary. The vote passed, and no question was raised, or appears to have been in any way involved, as to the merits of the appropriation.

The point taken by the Opposition on this occasion was precisely the same as that taken by the Colonist in discussing the offer of a million dollars to aid in the Pacific cable. Now that so much attention is directed to constitutional matters, it may be advisable to enlarge a little upon this. There is vested in the crown power to do any and every thing called for by the public welfare. Parliamentary sanction may be necessary before a tax can be imposed, and this sanction may be refused; but it is possible for the crown, acting as it always is supposed to act through its ministers, to take such a course with private parties or other governments that parliament is not free, to use the language of Sir Charles Tupper. If this is not the case, our system of government would become in a very short time like that of the several states of the American Union, where the executive has no power during the legislative recess to do anything except what has been expressly directed by the legislature. The very essence of responsible government is that when parliament is not in session the government possessing the confidence of the house shall have the right to advise the crown what to do in unexpected emergencies, and when an act has once been done, even if the house disapproves of it, it must be ratified, although the ratification may be followed by the immediate election of the government from power. The faith of the Queen's government must be kept with other governments, and with private individuals, at any cost. This is one of the principles upon which our institutions rest.

Applying this principle to the cable proposed, we had in that case an offer on the part of the provincial government to incur one-ninth of the cost, and this without any qualification or condition as to the amount of the legislature being obtained. If that offer had been accepted, and the Imperial government concerned had come to an understanding on the basis that this province should give \$1,000,000, it is clear that the legislature would not have been free to act when asked to vote the amount. We do not say that it could not have refused the appropriation. What we mean is that the legislature would not have been free, just as Sir Charles Tupper thought parliament was not free in the case of the wharf vote above referred to. In other words, the good faith of the province would have been pledged, and it would be the duty of the legislature to see that this faith was not violated. The matter may have nothing more than an academic interest now, for the cable will be laid without the co-operation of this province, but it is important to keep the principle in mind.

## THE NEW LOAN.

A new British Columbia loan of \$340,000 has been placed on the public market. The rate of interest is three per cent, and the minimum price asked is 96. We hope to be able to chronicle that subscriptions will be prompt and liberal. The News-Advertiser in mentioning the matter says that the manner in which this loan is received will show whether the credit of the province has suffered in the money market. This statement is wholly unfounded. None of the opposition papers have expressed the opinion that the credit of the province, as a province, was being injured in London by the acts of the present government. Such reference as has been made was to the injury to the province as a place

for industrial investment. The credit of the government of British Columbia ought to stand as high as ever, for the province is good security for twenty times as much money as it owes, and is becoming better secured all the time. Every country in the world is likely to be temporarily afflicted with a bad government, but persons who are making permanent investments are not going to lose good opportunities to place their money because the revolution of the political wheel of fortune has put an incapable combination in office. We hope the new loan will be a complete success. It ought to be a complete success, for British Columbia is only on the threshold of its career, and its indebtedness is extremely moderate.

## ATLIN MISREPRESENTED.

We regret to observe in the London Times a Vancouver despatch in which the statement is made that Atlin has been proved utterly valueless as a placer ground, where individual miners can effect a successful result. While it is true that the high expectations formed last autumn may not have been fully borne out by the developments of the present season as far as they have gone, it is not true that Atlin has been shown to be a failure when regarded from the standpoint of the individual miner. Indeed the contrary has been established. One Victorian who went in last fall and made preparations for extensive work this year, said to the Colonist that his anticipations were not likely to be fully realized, but he added: "There is plenty of ounce ground all over Atlin." We submit that "ounce ground" is good ground. It is not a Klondike, but the individual miner can do very well if he takes an ounce a day in a district as convenient of access as Atlin is. This is one report out of many to the same effect. Sufficient has been done this year to show that on probably as many as ten creeks in the Atlin district individual miners can do very well. It has also been shown that there is scope for very extensive hydraulic operations, and that a good prospect exists for lode mining, although further development will be necessary before any conclusion can be reached on the latter point. The actual richness of the placers has not been proved, owing to the confusion as to ownership of claims and the long close season. But there is not the least reason to fear that future workings will show the district to be less rich than is above stated, while there is a very good chance that it may be shown to be much richer. We are unable to see what object any one can have in sending abroad such misleading statements as that referred to.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

The dominant force in Canada is public opinion. It is something like a great current. In its grasp politicians, no matter how experienced and able, are powerless. The statesman is the man who sees the set of the current and takes advantage of it. This is not time-serving. We have forgotten who it was, but a certain English public man used to say that "everybody knew more than anybody." The people know what they want far more accurately than any individual does in advance, and usually they have a pretty accurate idea of what is good for them. There were people in Canada two or three years ago who believed the next federal elections would be run on the Manitoba school question and the tariff. Who ever speaks of these matters now? There may be isolated localities where they will play some part at another election, but the people of Canada will not divide on them again. The people soon tire of any issue, and constantly demand something new. For a time they can be led like sheep by a smart leader, but they have a remarkable fashion of turning aside into new fields. Last year we saw in this province that public opinion, which was then in a formative process, owing to the influx of many new people and the creation of new interests, was restless and uncertain in its movement, and the result was seen in the elections, which left parties equally balanced nominally and a sufficient number of members in a hesitating mood to ensure a majority for any ministry that might be in office. The province did not know what it wanted last year, and in this respect the legislature was quite representative. No man now doubts that if the Lieutenant-Governor had not interfered, Mr. Turner would yet be in power with a good working majority. He might have been compelled to recast his cabinet to some extent. Indeed the defeat of Mr. G. B. Martin would have made this necessary; but he would have remained in power, and with ordinary good judgment could have continued in office during the whole term of the legislature. To say this is not to reflect upon the credit of any member of the house. There was not the least reason why a sufficient number of those who have supported Mr. Semlin could not have supported Mr. Turner on his policy, as presented to the new house, to have given him a substantial majority.

During the last year public opinion has been crystallizing. When we speak of public opinion we do not mean the gossip of a few people on the streets who devote their leisure to talking politics and who hope indirectly to not directly to gain something from a change of government. This is not public opinion. This is the feeling on the surface of the current, which is churned about by surface influences into eddies, whirlpools and eddies. Public opinion is the great force lying beneath it all, and this is what must be heeded now. No matter how nice looking a fabric may be set up, if its builders fail to take notice of this great secret force, it will be swept into

oblivion on the first occasion that it feels the resistless tide. What this mastering public opinion demands is a government for British Columbia that will not be formed in the interest of any man, any single influence or anything else except the welfare of the people. There is not a man in the province, however prominent, not an interest in the country, however large, that public opinion will consider for a single moment, as worthy of any but a secondary place in this crisis.

## THE CARIBOO ROAD.

We print a letter from Mr. F. S. Reynolds, of Ashcroft, on the condition of the Cariboo road. It is impossible to state the case any more strongly than he does, but if there is anything the Colonist can do to help secure for this important highway the consideration it deserves, it will be cheerfully done. We think we can voice the views of the Victoria members and say that they are accomplished much. Dr. F. A. Cook, of Brooklyn, who accompanied the expedition, has printed an account of the journey, and from this we gather that it was little else than a failure. About its only contribution to geographical knowledge is the discovery of a strait between two bodies of land, both of which are islands. The strait is about 200 miles long, with an average width of about 25 miles. The explorers landed in several places, but did not appear to have attempted to penetrate into the interior. They saw no signs of human life, and the total contribution to the land life of the district is in the shape of two kinds of spiders and four kinds of insects. The ocean life is exceedingly numerous, and the statements that seals are to be found in myriads will doubtless have a commercial value. The rookeries are about 500 miles south of Cape Horn.

Dr. Thomas J. Biggs, formerly of the United States army, thinks he has discovered what is all but an infallible cure for leprosy. In India, where leprosy is common, it has been known for a long time that many of the victims of the disease subjected themselves to being bitten by a cobra, and the general opinion was that this was simply a means of suicide. Dr. Biggs has ascertained that in perhaps a majority of the cases the persons so bitten entirely recover both from the bite and the disease, and he believes that the cobra were exercised in every case and 90 per cent. of the bitten persons would recover. He is about to enter upon a series of experiments, using the virus of the cobra, which he will inject into leprosy patients, and he hopes to be able to achieve a very large measure of success if not to conquer the disease entirely.

Apocryphal of the political situation a story of Dr. Winslow may be told. Dr. Winslow was a New York physician who about thirty years or so ago eclipsed all records in lifting weights. One day two stalwart fellows from the States came into his office and challenged him to a trial of strength. The doctor took them out to his yard, where he kept a miscellaneous assortment of weights, and gave each of his visitors as many as he—that is the visitor—could move. Then the doctor took both lots and lifted them with ease. At this one of the astonished men said to the other: "Say, Jack, I guess we had better go home and weigh them stones." Many people who are in the state business just now would do well to remember that there are a good many unknown quantities to be taken into consideration.

A writer in a contemporary says that the opposition in the legislature did not oppose the eight-hour law, and that it was the Colonist that opposed it. It is unfortunately not true that the Colonist opposed the law. Like nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand in the province outside of the legislature, the Colonist did not know the eight-hour law until it was too late to say anything about it. If the Colonist had known that such legislation was intended it would have counselled delay until the mine owners and the miners could have been consulted.

It seems as if there has been some mismanagement somewhere about the trip of the National Editorial Association of the United States. Seeing that the Pueblo was prepared to bring the party to Victoria, there ought to have been no difficulty in getting them to Vancouver from here. There is no foundation for the statement in the Post-Intelligencer that the C. P. R. had failed to make arrangements for transportation from this city to Vancouver. The C. P. R. had nothing to do with the matter except to honor the excursionists' tickets from Vancouver east. It may not be too late for Victoria to secure these visitors.

## DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

Muddy complexion, nauseating breath, comes from chronic constipation. Carter's Colic Root Tea is an absolute cure. It has been sold for 50 years on an absolute guarantee. Price, 25 cents and 50 cts. Sold by Henderson Bros.

Speaking of a demand made in the East that British Columbia should divide local politics on federal lines, the Times of this city says: "This is exactly what every man who desires to see the province properly governed will oppose with all his might." We do not know that we should express the case just that way, but the Colonist is heartily in sympathy with the idea expressed by the Times. Some people, who desire to see the province well governed, may favor the introduction of federal issues, but we are satisfied that the weight of business and political influence is against it.

The Globe thinks the country wants a change of policy more than a change of government. This recalls the story of the showman to whom a visitor said: "It is true, Mr. Showman, that the leopard cannot change his spots?" "Bless you, madam," said the showman, "he changes 'em twenty times a day. He's never in the same spot five times in succession." Whether this will apply to the present government deponent saith not. What does the Globe think about it?

A correspondent wants us to tell him how we think the political situation will eventuate. Never to prophesy unless you know is a sound maxim. In this particular case, if our correspondent will tell us what the Lieutenant-Governor will do, the opposition is prepared to do and what the government supporters will agree to the government doing, we will endeavor to diagnose the case. Otherwise we prefer for the present to maintain an attitude of suspended judgment.

The Times thinks that Mr. Martin in his letter to Mr. Higgins, has shown him to possess a sense of honor. The principal thing that occurred to the Colonist on reading Mr. Martin's letter was that he displayed anew his singular obtuseness in regard to what is among gentlemen considered to be ordinary decency.

Now that particulars are coming to hand, it may be said of that Rossland banquet, as the Queen of Sheba said of Solomon: "The half has not been told." The Rossland papers have our unbounded sympathy. Through loyalty to their town they have suppressed what would have made in point of fact a little the liveliest story printed in the British Columbia press for a long time.

The name of Garibaldi is coming to the front again in Italy. The son of the great soldier, the friend of the House of Savoy, is now seeking to overthrow the monarchy for which his father did so much. He aims at uniting the papal party with the republicans, the idea being to set up a republic and then make satisfactory arrangements with the Pope.

In Hazlet, Pennsylvania, away back in 1897 there were some riots and some Austrian subjects were killed. Austria is pressing for an indemnity and the United States refuses to have the claim go to arbitration. We think this is right. A self-respecting government could hardly consent to a purely internal matter of this kind being settled by outsiders.

The good people of Vancouver, according to our correspondent, want three members in the cabinet. Better make it five.

The political almanacs for the month of July might very properly have a marginal reading to this effect: "About this time expect all manner of rumors."

A Well Known Former OF NEW GLASGOW, P.Q. SAYS:

Paine's Celeb Compound Saved My Life.

MR. DUNBAR HAD BEEN A SUFFERER FOR 15 YEARS.

Hospital Treatment and Patent Medicines Failed to Cure Him

Six Bottles of Paine's Celeb Compound Made Him a New Man.

Wells, Richardson Co., Montreal: Gentlemen: After fifteen years of terrible sufferings from that miserable complaint, dyspepsia, I have been completely cured by Paine's Celeb Compound, and I am delighted to make my experience known for the good of sufferers who have not yet found the great dyspepsia-banisher.

During my years of agony, doctors in St. Jerome and St. Lin prescribed for me and attended me, and for a time I was in the Montreal hospital, but all failed to make arrangements for transportation from this city to Vancouver. The C. P. R. had nothing to do with the matter except to honor the excursionists' tickets from Vancouver east. It may not be too late for Victoria to secure these visitors.

Yours sincerely, JOHN DUNBAR, Near Glasgow, P. Q.

## GUESTS OF HOME HOTELS.

Holiday Makers and Drummers Swarming in the Victoria Hostels.

John McAllister, the Vancouver detective, is enjoying a portion of his midsummer vacation at the Dominion. He has just returned from a tour of the Sound, and will be in Victoria until Tuesday, renewing acquaintances with the officers of the Capital.

Mrs. D. McKinnell and family, Mrs. J. N. Alder, Thomas and S. Lindsay and James Price, all from Nanaimo, are at the Dominion, enroute bound from a visit to the Sound.

Hope Gill and Alfred J. Egging, of Edinburgh; Francis Morgan, of Liverpool; and C. Bodewy, of Antwerp, prominent directors of the North British Mercantile Insurance Company, are guests at the Hotel D'Or.

E. Greig, of Sandon; M. E. Maloney, of Montreal; S. S. Arnold, of Toronto; and C. W. Conner, of Chicago, are among the commercial ambassadors now registered at the Hotel Victoria.

William and A. E. Church, Mrs. M. W. Church, Miss Gidding and Miss Thompson form a pleasure party from Denver, Colorado, enjoying the hospitality of the Hotel Victoria. They expect to be in the city for several days.

W. H. Higgins, the Chemunah logger, is at the Hotel Victoria. He has just closed an important contract with the Albion Iron Works, of Seattle, for the supply of iron for the new mill at Chemunah.

Mrs. O. H. Fechner, of Union, accompanied by Miss Fechner, registered at the Dominion. Mrs. Fechner is here for hospital attention.

C. W. White, the fisherman who has been so largely identified with the development of the halibut fishing industry, is at the Dominion.

J. W. Rankin, one of the best known of Ontario's summer of drummers, is spending a few days at the Dominion.

James Bell, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is at the Dominion. According to Mr. Bell, Feb. is the correct contraction for Pittsburgh.

James Lehman, a prominent resident of San Francisco, is in town, visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Seelig.

Mrs. E. H. Kingsley and wife, of Portland, and W. H. Boyd, of London, are tourist guests at the Dominion.

Captain James Carroll, the pioneer navigator of Alaskan waters, is registered at the Dominion.

R. and George C. McCollum, tourists from Welland, Ont., are at the Dominion. Andrew Scougal, of Vancouver, and Geo. Strachan, of Winnipeg, are at the Dominion. O. M. Hartzell, a Pittsburgh commercial man, is at the Dominion. W. Woodwin, of Westholme, is a Dominion guest.

W. McCrady, of Texas, is again at the Dominion.

WILL GO UNPUNISHED. No Efforts Being Made to Trace the Death of Mrs. Hagenbach.

The murder of "Flora Jones," whose true name was Mrs. John A. Hagenbach, is likely to go unpunished, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. At police headquarters yesterday it was stated that there was nothing new in the case. Hagenbach, who was given the name of the prosecuting attorney's office, the police claim that they are still in the dark as to the whereabouts of the physician who performed the operation on Mrs. Hagenbach.

# Like a Dead Weight

FOOD LAY ON THE STOMACH.

Constipation and Vomiting Kept Me in Misery for 15 years—Was Cured by a Few Boxes of

## Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

MRS. WILSON, Grocer, 271 Sumach street, Toronto, Ont., says: "I feel it my duty to testify to the benefits derived from the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. As a matter of fact they are the only medicine that has successfully coped with a sickness lasting over 15 years. For that length of time I was sorely afflicted with constipation, rarely getting relief except by using strong purgatives."

"My food did not digest but lay like a dead weight on my stomach and would cause me to vomit and I was so weak I could scarcely attend to my store duties. I used four or five boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with the result that I am no more constipated, do not vomit, and my digestive organs are once more in perfect working order. They certainly have made a wonderful change in me. I am an invigilator, more cheerful and feel better in every respect. I recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with genuine pleasure and confidence."

This is another proof that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a positive cure for chronic indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. When all other means fail the kidneys, liver and stomach. One pill a dose; 25c a box at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

COFFEES DISCRIMINATING BUYERS SPICES

PURE COFFEES PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER. HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED.

STEMLER & EARLE, IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA.

HEAD OFFICE: Thomas Earle, 92, 94 and 97 Wharf St, Victoria, B. C.

## The Columbia Flouring Mills Company

ENDERBY AND VERNON.

Premier, Three Star, Superfine, Gaham and Whole Wheat Flour.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Proprietors, Victoria.

The Globe says that the people do not want a general election. We are inclined to go further and say that they are getting heartily sick of the very name of politics.

A new dog has appeared in England. Too high bred and too rare to become common, it is called the "butterfly" or "papillon," and weighs less than three pounds.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a need."—Medical Times, January 12, 1886.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Etc.

Caution—No genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accords with the fact that it is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Etc.

Another gentleman who has realized the value of British sources in iron is Mr. H. He has given the subject of iron a most interesting and valuable study, and declares that iron is the most essential element in the body has yet to be discovered. Quality is unsurpassed—superior to the deposits of iron ore, in the Albert district, Inlet, and in many other countries, or adjacent islands at Kamloops of good thousands tons of this ore supplied to near-by use as flux, and as smelters are getting the from Texas.

The principal market as possible to British Columbia—Orient—a large market. Even of British Columbia being established, the Orient would have to be encircled. Of course, the British market would have an advantage over the European market, and the cheaper labor of the Orient would be a most important factor in the labor problem could be in

What better can you drink than

JOHN JAMESON & SONS (DUBLIN)

"Own cased" very old Black Bottle

WHISKEY

Please see you get it with METAL CAPSULES

Blue ..... One Star  
Pink ..... Two Star  
Gold ..... Three Star

Of all dealers

Sole export bottling agents to J. J. & S. C. DAY & CO., London

NO DEFENSIVE EQUALS

Hotel Badminton

—VANCOUVER.

Entirely renovated, furnished and equipped; heating and lighting (electric) perfect. D. Conte, late of Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco, and St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, in charge of the kitchen.

W. H. Mawdsley, Manager.

ONIM CHALEBOIS.

Will Onim Chalebois, of Montreal district, who was last heard of on Fraser river, thence to the Frank English pre-emption, anxious to hear from him.

NOTICE.

Thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to leave 800 acres, beginning at a point just north of what is known as the "Pass," between the McIntyre and Deer Park ranches; thence to the Fraser; thence to the Frank English pre-emption. Deer Park Ranch, Chilton, June 5, 1890. F. M. BECHER.

## Iron Mine Pros

Any Amount of Cover and Island

An Interesting R Cronmeyer and Visito

John Rockefeller S

While from end to end world, the Klondike and this are becoming daily two of the most promising districts of all the es important fact that sh means best sight of, is that it is not alone in the precious metals the most province of Canada dowed by nature. The that go equally far toward great industrial population in similar abundance.

Of course, everyone kish Columbia has plenty Slocan country, and plat ucia, copper, too—and tity of iron. Iron just better than that which fame and millions for quite on a par with the Lake Superior. Cannot deposits of British Col oped, and a smelter he the aid of which British become the great iron p of America?

The ore is here to do cannot it be done? Discussing the quest short time ago, Mr. manager of what is know Mine" of Texas, declar they have in sight is e the product of the Old fields. They have been tend 300 feet down, and Its high quality has been proven, for it has been Union Iron Works Com Francisco (who own the the construction of Olympia, Monterey and sides two Japanese fight found thoroughly satisfi warships had been won are not of Texada iron, not as yet been tried in t of steel armor plate. as it is found at Texad clares that it makes a s superior to the Swedish, been tried with great su its, not only by the Un but by the Albion Iron city, who will gladly ta set of it.

The day will come, Mr although it may not be f tly where the fortune wil tion as the greatest iron ttry in the world, and arrives British Columbia from the front. At p kills the market to the s high price of labor oper at the same time. The a covered been glutted, bu time being, and wi up again, it may not be until by some fortunate British Columbia may give due attention to h iron, and establish, has prosecute an industry that in importance to none i nor yet in the Dominion.

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Annual Sales over 6,000

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS and NERVOUS

such as Wind and Pain in

Stomach, Indigestion, Head

ache, Dizziness, Distress

of Heart, Loss of Appetite,

Stomach, Flatulency, Dis

turbed Sleep, Frightful Dr

stressing and Trembling

IN TWENTY HOURS WILL

will acknowledge them to

A WONDERFUL ME

BEECHAM'S PILLS, wh

will quickly restore fro

health. They prom

obstructions of the

tem and cure sick Head

Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion

Disorders

IN MEN, WOMEN or

Beecham's Pills

Without a

And have the

LARGEST SA

of any Part of

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