The Colonist.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
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AN ANALOGY.

Mr. Haultain has been accused of not being in accord with the constitution of the Northwest provinces, therefore, not constitutionally qualified to be premier of one of them. The Toronto News pointed out that there was an analogy between the position of Sir Oliver while premier of Ontario and that of Mr. Haultain, in that the former appealed to the Privy Council to obtain a ruling upon certain provisions of the constitution. To this the Huron Expositor replied that "Sir Oliver Mowat frankly and fully accepted the constitution under which he was sworn to defend. He did not appeal against the constitution or any provision of it. What he appealed against was the interpretation placed upon certain clauses of the constitution by the Dominion authorities. He claimed that on account of these false interpretations the rights of the province were being infringed upon." The answer to this is obvious and is made by the News, which states that "the Expositor might have fairly said that the two cases are not precisely alike in all their circumstances. No two cases are. History repeats itself, but not with the mechanical fidelity of two copies of a photograph. The analogy in this case is clear and substantial, and for all practical purposes complete. Oliver Mowat was seeking, as Haultain is seeking, to extend the limits of provincial authority. Sir John Macdonald was seeking, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier was seeking, to extend the limits of the central authority. If Haultain is an agitator, and a disturber of the peace, so was Oliver Mowat, yet he was canonized by the Liberals, who are now denouncing Haultain for the same conduct. Oliver Mowat sought to have the constitution interpreted in accordance with his view; Haultain is doing precisely the same thing. Mowat attacked the Dominion license law, just as Haultain attacks the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bills."

TALKING OUT IN MEETING.

This paper has been accused of conducting a campaign against the people of Eastern Canada, and of endeavoring to stir up sectional feeling. Those who have followed our course in the matter of better terms and in the advocacy generally of the claims of the West to more consideration, not only in one, but in many ways, can bear testimony to the fact that we have said nothing offensive, nothing calculated to weaken the federal relations, nothing not in harmony with the broad and cheerful spirit which prevails throughout Canada as to its future. There has been an effort, and not without some success, we believe, to call attention to certain facts and conditions affecting our position in the federal arena, which, if not admitted have not been and cannot be denied. It is said that this is the only paper in British Columbia which has adopted such a policy of fault-finding and that no one else regards the issues raised as serious. We know of, at least, one or two papers that support the position we have taken, and we are glad to welcome an important recruit to the ranks in the person of the editor of the Vancouver Province.

It will be remembered that in view of the retirement of Mr. Justice Nesbitt from the Supreme Court of Canada we suggested the appointment of a representative from the bench or bar of British Columbia to succeed him, more particularly as there had been a promise that when a vacancy occurred again the claims of a western man would have favorable consideration. The appointment of Mr. Justice McLennan, an excellent judge in his day, and a man of ability, but old enough to be on the retired list, has moved the Province, an orthodox Liberal paper, to observe:

In the appointment of Mr. Justice McLennan, of Toronto, to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench created by the resignation of Mr. Justice Nesbitt, the people of Western Canada have an intimation that until their representatives in the Federal parliament take a united and determined stand on all such matters affecting their rights, there is not much hope of relief. The East will crowd us out of all positions, and we will have to rely for a consideration of our interests upon tribunals composed of men imperfectly acquainted or entirely ignorant of conditions which obtain in the West; it is so in matters commercial as it is in matters judicial. The tariff of the Dominion has unmistakably been designed for the benefit of the Eastern manufacturer and the Eastern distributor at the expense of Western industries and Western business. It is about time that it was thoroughly understood at the federal capital, and in the older provinces, that this Western domain is not being developed primarily for the profit of the people of the East; that the men who are building up the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean are doing so with the intention of enjoying the fruits of their labor and asserting their equality in the management of the national estate, and that they will not much longer tolerate this indifference to their rights and this refusal to accord them their fair place in the affairs of the commonwealth. To calmly assume that this great Western territory of nearly two thousand miles in breadth, with all its tremendous and rapidly enlarging interests, is only deserving one portfolio in a cabinet of sixteen members, is an exhibition of ignorance of the relative importance of the two great divisions of the Dominion, and is an insult to the country that will at no remote period be the most populous, as well as the most productive, part of Canada. To refuse the West a representative on the highest tribunal of the land, when it is clearly apparent that our interests demand it, is in keeping with the failure to give us a proper standing in the government, or to adjust the tariff to our fair and reasonable needs.

COMMISSIONS.

The Nelson Daily News takes serious exception to the Colonist articles on the government by commission, and asserts that comissions "should greatly assist in the work of representative government, that is to say, in a government that will be representative of the wishes of the masses of the people and not of the special interests of a class." There may be reasons why the editor of the News has a soft side for commissions, but of necessity they cannot appeal to the entire community, inasmuch as there are not enough secretaryships to go around. The Colonist was really not finding so much fault with the appointment of commissions for some purposes, for which they are doubtless very useful, as the carrying of the principle to the extent to which it is being done by the government at Ottawa. Six in one season is a "bit thick." The point the Colonist wishes to take in particular is that if the West were properly represented in the Cabinet, and the representatives from the various constituencies did their duty in informing the government of the needs of the country (which, of course, they must first know for themselves by careful study, the necessity for expensive commissions would not exist. As it is now, when the special requirements of any district or particular industry are brought to the attention of the Government the members have to plead lack of information on the subject, and, if it is important enough, a commission is appointed to ascertain the facts. There is a tendency in all governments to shift the responsibility of dealing with delicate and knotty problems to the shoulders of an irresponsible body of some sort. That is a convenient way of getting rid of difficulties, but it is not carrying out responsible government in the true sense of the term. Members of Parliament are elected and governments are selected to act upon their judgment, in accordance with what they conceive to be the best interests of the people, and to take the full responsibility of what they do.

The British Columbia Mining Record for September, which is a little later than usual in coming to hand, devotes considerable space to the proceedings of the Tariff Commission so far as they relate to the mining interests; also to the Le Roi troubles. It takes up the cudgels in defence of Mr. McMillan, and thinks he deserves better treatment than he has received. There is an interesting article on the King Solomon group of mines on Copper mountain, in the Helmcken district, near the Koksilah river. It is written by the editor, and the illustrations show large ore deposits which have been uncovered.

FACING THE ISSUE.

It is not a matter of reproach, as between West and East, that British Columbia demands a readjustment of financial terms. We are confronted with a certain set of facts and conditions impossible to deny.

These are the results of an arrangement entered into in 1871, the outcome of which, through the development of certain conditions, it was impossible to see at the time of Confederation. Nobody is blamed for it.

It is not a question which, properly entertained, should lead to recrimination. Either what is alleged in support of our claims is valid argument, or it is not. It resolves itself into a question of evidence, and, of right, justice and equity—one serious in import and worthy of consideration on its merits.

Certain newspapers, whose mission it is to defend the government at all hazards for 313 days of each year, and to shield it from what is embarrassing, choose for the purpose of diverting public attention to play the part of jester and buffoon; and in the familiar cap and bells they display unusual aptitude for the duties of their office. They may, indeed, even be congratulated upon filling with success the niche in life for which their peculiar talents fit them, and for the satisfactory way in which they earn their emoluments and the approbation of their political masters. The public, however, appreciate a dignified treatment of important issues, and their intelligence is insulted by a mere jingle of bells and pettifogging evasion when such issues are raised.

The responsibility of the Government at Ottawa, or of the people of Eastern Canada, in relation to the disadvantageous conditions that have arisen in this province, on account of which our government has made claims, lies not in the existence of these conditions, but in the manner in which they deal with the situation after being called to their attention and fully explained. If they refuse to investigate the nature of claims when made in the name of our government, to right wrongs when they are shown to exist, to admit that a disadvantageous, one-sided bargain should find a remedy, they must be prepared to accept the consequences destined to flow from a studied attitude of neglect, even though encouraged by contemptuous expressions of opinion from members of the press of British Columbia more interested in party success and party spoils than in the well-being of the province.

No number of commissions to enquire into tariff, fishery, transportation, mining or other matters, no bonuses to lend products or shipbuilding; no appropriations for harbors, or dredges, of public buildings, and no amount of party patronage will suffice to compensate for the evasion of the one, outstanding issue of better terms, or palliate the continuance of the one great wrong from which this province has suffered.

LUMBER AND THE WEST.

The Toronto Globe, which has been following the proceedings of the Tariff Commission throughout the West with unusual care, deals editorially with some of the subjects of special interest to British Columbia and the Northwest. In respect to lumber, the Globe presents the case very fairly from our point of view, but uses the situation as between the conflicting interests to point a moral on the absurdities of protection. It says:

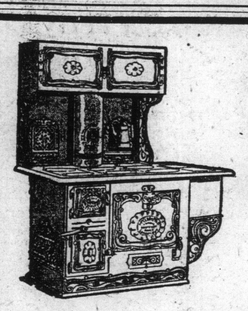
West of the great plains the lumber interest must be reckoned with. The farmers of the prairie country find the cost of lumber a serious disadvantage, but in British Columbia, where the supply seems inexhaustible, the commissioners are confronted with a demand for a duty on imported lumber. The Globe is the only Eastern newspaper that has followed the course of the Western tariff inquiry, giving the attitude of the various districts and divergent interests on the questions arising through the proposed tariff revision. And while the West has not always agreed with the views advanced there is a general recognition of the service rendered in giving free expression to all shades of Western opinion. The lumber interests of British Columbia have made out a strong case from their point of view. They are forced to pay protection prices for their axes, saws, and such machinery as is used in their business. They also have to pay duty on their harness and all the supplies required for lumber camps. Following the business right down from the camps in the forest to the machinery in the mills, the cost of lumber production is enhanced at every stage by the protection policy. But the lumberman has no tariff to permit the shifting of the accumulated load to the consumers so he is naturally inclined to protest.

American rough lumber comes in duty free, and while the British Columbia lumbermen secure the bulk of the trade of Western Canada, it is at prices that leave the burden of protection with the settlers. The grievance thus created is similar to that felt by agriculture in all parts of the Dominion, but the farmer's case is obscured more or less by a tariff on farm products which gives him no protection. The lumberman's position is made apparent by the absence of a lumber duty. These or similar grievances are inseparable from a policy of protection.

It is too late in the day to discuss the question of free trade and protection in Canada. We have adopted a system of protection pure and simple. What we have at present may differ in detail from the national policy of Sir John Macdonald, but it is the same in principle. So far as the tariff system is designed to protect and promote Canadian industries it is the national policy still. Mr. Fielding claims that it is a more perfect system than was formerly in vogue; that he has been able to improve materially on the inventions of his predecessors—to turn a partial into a complete success. For the present we shall not quarrel with these claims; they are immaterial in discussing the subject in hand. The question that arises is: Should the farmers of the Northwest pay duty on lumber? Politically, the farmer of the prairies is a large and powerful element, and the government cannot afford to treat him with scant courtesy or to give anything but the most respectful hearing to his representations. He asks, "Why should I pay duty, when the tariff affords no protection to me?" Should he pay duty? That question may be best answered by asking another: "Should the British Columbia lumberman, who pays duty on every thing he uses or owns in connection with his business be denied protection for his product in the only market he has?" Is not the farmer of the Northwest in a better position generally speaking, than any other class of population in the Dominion? Are not his responsibilities and taxation less and his opportunities greater? We are not now dealing with individual instances, but with the farmers there as a class. The Dominion of Canada is doing more for the Northwest than for any other of its parts. It is opening it up with railways populating it and advertising it. Canada, through the success of the national policy in creating and encouraging industries, has been able to do as much for these people as it has. The federal obligations are mutual. The people of one province cannot be exempted from the application of a principle of government which is general. A protective tariff, as it happens, does not directly benefit the product of the Northwest farmer; but indirectly he and the prosperity he enjoys are its creation.

Our tariff system is framed with the direct view of encouraging and protecting the industries of Canada. Its application is general, with but one exception, that of lumber. We have a market open to the United States, while the market of the United States is closed to us. Why should there be exceptions? The lumbermen say that with a tariff of $2 per thousand the price will not be higher than it is now, but admit that it means taxing the farmer to some extent, why should we discriminate as between lumber and every other article he uses? It is true that lumber is an important article of consumption, but so are clothing and carpets and furniture and agricultural machinery.

Lumber is one of the leading products of the industries of this province. The prosperity of the industry means much for the province; it directly affects almost every pocket. Why this one exception among all the other industries of Canada, except that the political influence of British Columbia is not sufficient to secure for it rights in the same measure as in the East, where the preponderating political influence resides.



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Of Literary Interest

It is stated that the price demanded from the University of California by Historian Hubert Howe Bancroft for his library, consisting of historical manuscripts, books, and pamphlets referring to the early history of California, is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, this being less than it has ever been offered for before.

Sir George Macdonald, the novelist, who died in London recently at the age of eighty-one, like Crockett, began life as a preacher, but after serving a short time as an independent minister in Scotland, retired and devoted himself to literature. His most popular novels were "David Elginbrod," "Alex. Forbes of Howgien," "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," "The Seaboard Parish," "Robert Falconer," "Wilfrid Cumbermede," "Malcolm," and "The Marquis of Lossie." Besides these, Dr. Macdonald wrote books for the young, and many poems and religious works.

When the troops of Catherine the Second took Warsaw they carried the three hundred thousand volumes of the local library to St. Petersburg, also the contents of Radziwill and other public libraries. This year the Russian government decided to return the Radziwill books. They were brought back in the unopened boxes in which they had been taken away more than a century ago.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

GROUSE PRESERVATION.

Sir—Many reasons have been given for the scarcity of grouse this year. Some attribute it to the heavy rains in the breeding season, which drowned the young birds, others to the increase in the number of guns which yearly wage war against the birds, others again to shooting out of season (especially the Hootens.) There is another good reason, however, which seems to have been overlooked, namely, that the pheasants are driving the grouse away; the cock pheasant fights the grouse, and the hen pheasant appropriates the nest of the grouse for her own use, driving off the owner, causing destruction to the brood. It is well known that in other countries, where black game used to abound, the introduction of the pheasant proved disastrous, owing to the disappearance of the former.

This is quite certain, if something is not done to protect the grouse, there will be none left to protect, and many sportsmen would like to see them absolutely protected for one or two years to enable them to recover their numbers.

The pheasants are getting too numerous, and do a great deal of damage, and are too well protected, in addition to which, being exceedingly cunning birds, they can take good care of themselves. As the pheasants disagree with the grouse their numbers should be reduced, and the hens (many of which are very old), should be shot as well as the cocks, during at any rate a portion of the season.

ALAN S. DUMBLETON.

THE TERMINUS OF THE G. T. P.

Sir,—Victoria, B. C., the westernmost point of the C. P. R., was named after our late great Queen. What more fitting and empire-binding as far as nomenclature is concerned, than that the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific should be "Edward," in honor of our King, who will go down to posterity as Edward the Peacemaker? "Victoria" and "Edward," the twin terminii of our great transcontinental lines, will commend themselves to loyal Britishers the wide world over

ARTHUR W. BEALL.

249 Park St., Peterboro, Ont., Sept. 30.

MR. STOCKETT'S EVIDENCE.

Sir,—I have every sympathy with those who are endeavoring by evidence before the tariff commission, to have the tariff so adjusted as to equalize to some extent the handicap under which our industries suffer in British Columbia. But no good can be done by such statements as were made by Mr. Stockett on behalf of the coal industry, as reported in the Colonist.

At least as far as Victoria is concerned, the retail coal trade is a virtual monopoly. On Mr. Stockett's own showing the very best screened coal is $4 in Nanaimo per ton of 2,240 lbs. It is retailed in Victoria by the coal companies exclusive agents at $6.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs. That is to say, the agents pay 3.75 for what they charge the consumer $6.50, a difference of $2.93. Allowing the 93 cents for freight, etc, a profit of 57 per cent. I have said the companies exclusive agents. To show how this is so and the monopoly given thereby. The master of a small steamer trading in these waters, brought down from Nanaimo some coal for his own use and the owner's household use. With the result that on complaint of the agents in Victoria, the master was refused coal for the necessary use of the vessel.

It ill become those who have such a complete monopoly to make statements so far from the true state of affairs before the tariff commission. These are shrewd men of affairs and when they find the true inwardness of this business will discount others who may and do have just cause to submit a case for adjustment of the tariff.

LOOKER-ON.

LICENSE TO AN ETRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

CANADA: Province of British Columbia. No. 293.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £250,000, divided into 50,000 shares of £5 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at No. 2 Fort Street, Victoria, and Robert Scott Day, real estate and insurance agent, whose address is the same, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this twelfth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established and licensed are:

1. The carrying on the businesses of a Guarantee Company, and of an Accident Insurance Company, in all their various branches, including therein the granting of policies guaranteeing the fidelity of individuals filling or about to fill situations of trust or confidence, and such other description of guarantee business as the Company may from time to time think fit to conduct or carry on; and also including the granting of policies of insurance assuring the payment of sums receivable on the death of, or injury to any person insured by the Company, where such death or injury arises from accident or misadventure, or the payment of compensation, or allowances to persons disabled by sickness or assuring against loss occasioned by damage to or loss of property, and so that any policy of the Company may be by way of indemnity to persons liable on account of personal injuries to others, or on account of damage to or loss of the property of others, as well as by way of direct assurance of the person injured, or of the owner of property damaged or lost: Provided that the Company shall not issue a policy of insurance against loss of or damage to property by fire or perils of the sea.

2. The entering into and carrying out such contracts, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. s17

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 289.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Maritime Insurance Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Liverpool, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £10 each.

The head office of the Company in this province is situate at Victoria, and R. P. Rithet and Company, Limited Liability, whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 11th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established and licensed are:

(a.) To make or effect insurances on ships or vessels, goods, merchandise, specie, bullion and other property, freights or hire of ships or vessels, respondentia and bottomry interests, commissions, profits and other objects of insurance, whether belonging to members of the Company or not; and to make all and every insurance appertaining to or connected with marine risks and risks of transit and navigation, whether by land or water; to make loans and advances, at interest or under discount, whether to the members of the Company or others: and generally to carry on the business of underwriters and insurers, and of insurance brokers, and to purchase and take over such businesses from companies or private individuals:

(b.) To make or effect insurances on all objects of insurance, appertaining to or connected with, all risks of transit, whether partly by land and partly by water, or wholly by land or wholly by water, including inland rivers or waters, and including all risks of transit by post, whether alone or in connection with any other mode of transit, and also, all risks incidental to goods or other property intended or deposited on land or on water for the purpose of safe custody, exhibition, sale or any other purpose, whether in connection with any transit or voyage or independently of any transit or voyage; to reinsure or in any way provide for the liability of the Company wholly or partially upon any insurance guarantee or contract granted or entered into by the Company, and generally to carry on and transact every kind of transit insurance and indemnity business. s17

Thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following lands:

Situate on Coal Creek, at the headwaters of the Morice River, in the Skeena mining division: Commencing at a post marked Thos. S. Hewson's Northeast Corner, thence south eighty (80) chains, thence west eighty (80) chains, thence north eighty (80) chains, thence east eighty (80) chains to point of commencement.

August 23, 1905.

s22 THOS. S. HEWSON.

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NOTICE

Sixty days after date, we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated on the west side of Pitt Island (locally known as Lotty Island): Commencing at a post marked S. W., on the shore, thence east 40 chains to post marked S. E., thence north 80 chains to post marked N. E., thence west 40 chains to post marked N. W., thence in southerly direction following shore line to place of beginning; said piece of land to contain 320 acres, more or less.

(Signed) C. M. DOLMAGE, WM. HANNA, R. G. CUNNINGHAM.

Dated, August 22, 1905. au29

NOTICE

That 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate at Columbia Point, Maple Bay, Portland Canal:

Commencing at my No. 1 Post, marked J. M. C.'s Northeast corner, thence running 40 chains south, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north along shoreline to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated August 21, 1905, Portland Canal, B. C.

s14 (Signed) J. M. COLLISON.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—A fine fresh dairy cow, young and gentle; also two good milking cows. Edgewood, Beaumont P. O., Esquimalt road. o6

FOR SALE—Buggy horse, weight 1,100 pounds; sound and gentle; 7 years old. Apply 104 Government. o3

WANTED—Horse, about twelve hundred pounds, suited for farm work. Apply giving particulars, Thomas & Grant, 76 Douglas street. s30

FOR SALE—12 imported Shropshire rams, Berkshire pigs, pairs not akin; reasonable prices; 2 young Guernsey bulls. G. H. Hadwen, Duncan. s16

FOR SALE—Span cream-colored ponies, ages 3 and 4 years; broken so lady can drive. Apply at Hogan's Livery Stables, Duncans, B. C. s8

FOR SALE—Young cow, just calved. For terms, etc., apply to Mrs. Jacques, Canoe road, Esquimalt. au6

FOR SALE—Three-quarter Jersey cow; good milker. 4 Rock Bay avenue, after 5 p. m. s9

FOR SALE—A good reliable family horse. Apply Fashion Stables, 101 Fort street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 14 months old Durham bull (roan). G. M. Bernard, Millstream P. O. o1

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—Fifty acres, three miles from Duncan station, 8 acres fenced, 15 acres slashed; small house and barn; 2 tons hay; 1 cow, 3 dozen chickens. Cash, $900. Apply N. P. Dougan, Duncan, E. & N Ry. o1

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WANTED—Gentlemen or ladies—$800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. M. A. O'Keefe, 157 Bay street, Toronto. mar3

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