

The Colonist

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1892.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

It has of late been the fashion, not only in Canada but in the United States, to treat Fourth of July celebrations with mild ridicule. Many of the spread-eagle orations are not exactly models of chaste oratory, and nervous people may be pardoned if they protest against the fire-cracker nuisance with more force than elegance; but, after all, the orations and the demonstrations are by no means unmitigated evils. The enthusiasm which is at the back of them, and of which they are not very pleasant or agreeable indications, is a healthy feeling, and is productive of good results.

A little conceit does neither a nation nor an individual any harm. It is a good thing for a people to have a high opinion of themselves, and to be proud of their country. Self-confidence is at the bottom of self-reliance. A nation which believes that it can do great things will be apt to attempt something worth doing, and the men who think that they can whip all creation are generally very hard to beat.

The intense nationality of the Americans impressed and pleased Sir Charles Dilke, who, whatever else he may be, is an able observer. He says in his "Greater Britain" that the Americans are as proud of their country as if they had made it themselves. And he was surprised to observe how soon the foreigner becomes nationalized in the United States. The immigrant, no matter from what country he comes, soon gets to be intensely American. The Fourth of July spirit is evidently catching, and is as strong in the son of the immigrant of twenty years or so ago as it is in the descendants of the pilgrim fathers. This is why Americans listen not only with patience but with pleasure to the florid diction and the strained metaphors of the Fourth of July orators, and this is why men of all origins thirty years ago were ready to make immense sacrifices for the preservation of the Union.

Canadians would be none the worse if they were a good deal prouder of their country than they are, and if they esteemed themselves much more highly than they do. Wise and patriotic men would not be in the least annoyed if this pride of country and confidence in themselves was now and then expressed in noisy and grotesque ways. Provided it were genuine and sincere, they would look upon its demonstrations sympathetically and indulgently, for they know that the feeling which gives rise to them, when properly directed, is capable of doing great things for the country. And Canadians have as good cause as any people under the sun to think well both of themselves and the land they live in. They belong to the best breed of men now existing on the face of the earth, and they are as fine specimens of their race as are to be found. They are to-day what the Americans were 50 or 60 years ago, when they did their best work and before they became such a mixed people as they now are.

Canadians have a glorious country, both as to extent and resources. We sometimes hear it sneered at as if it were situated in the Frigid Zone. The sneerer evidently forgets that a great part of Canada is nearer the Equator than the most southern part of Great Britain. Canada produces and is capable of producing everything that an enterprising people need to enable them to live in comfort and, indeed, in luxury. The extent and the variety of its resources are not yet known, but enough has been discovered to prove to the world that it is fitted to be the home of a brave, a vigorous and an enterprising nation. There are people who sing and declaim about their Fatherland and who can hardly speak of it without emotion, whose countries are not nearly so well worth being loved and praised as this Canada of ours.

We suppose that love of country grows naturally, and that it cannot be forced in any way, but we nevertheless desire like to see Canadians speaking of their country as if they loved it and were proud of it, and were ready to make great sacrifices for its sake. If we see these feelings more general we would gladly hail the expression of them on the First of July, or at any other time, even though that expression should not be exactly agreeable to people who are nervous and fastidious.

A WESTERN COMPANY.

The Great West Life Assurance Company is the first distinctively western organization of the kind established in the Dominion. The fact that the late Premier of this Province took a leading part in the formation of the Company will go a long way towards gaining for it the confidence of the people of this Province. His character for prudence and integrity is so well known, that those who knew him even by reputation are convinced that he would not lend his countenance and give his support to any institution of the kind that was not placed on a firm basis, and whose principles were not perfectly sound. The names of the gentlemen who form the Board of Directors are well known to the business men of the western provinces, and the Managing Director, Mr. J. H. Brock, has a high reputation as a man of business. He was, for many years, manager of the Canadian Loan and Savings Society, and it was, no doubt, mainly on account of the ability displayed when in that position that he was selected to be the manager of the new western company.

The idea of having a Life Assurance Company for the West managed by Western men has taken well in the country west of Lake Superior. The capital required has all been subscribed and twenty-five per cent. of the shares paid in.

The new company will, certainly, be well received in the west, its hope, and it has, we have no doubt, set out under the happiest auspices, on what will prove to be a most successful career.

WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT.

The following is the substance of an interesting conversation which Dr. J. S. Helmscock had yesterday with the editor of this paper: The people of Victoria must get used to having the smallpox among them. As there is regular communication between Victoria and China and Japan, the disease will now and then break out in the city in spite of every precaution. The city authorities must be on the qui vive and use every precaution to prevent the smallpox spreading among them when it is imported.

Vaccination is the only sure preventive of smallpox. Everyone in the city should therefore be vaccinated. It may not be compulsory, but it can, with comparatively small expense, be placed within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. In order to effect this there should be a public vaccinator, who should vaccinate all who come to him for nothing. The payment of a fee deters many from being vaccinated themselves and having their children vaccinated. Every reasonable means should be used to persuade parents to get their little ones vaccinated.

A contagious diseases hospital, continued the public-spirited doctor, should be erected at once. There is no necessity for its being an elaborate affair. A shed that will keep out the wind and the rain will be sufficient. The smallpox patient needs plenty of fresh air and careful attendance. This, with a kitchen attached, is all that is required just now. It should be in an open space at a reasonable distance from any residence, and not too far from the city. The building should be always in readiness to receive patients, for there is no knowing when a contagious disease, such as smallpox or diphtheria, may break out in the city, and persons afflicted with those diseases should be carefully isolated. "That is all I have to say."

The good doctor is, no doubt, right. Vaccination should be placed within the reach of every man, woman and child in the city. It is the bounden duty of the Corporation to see that this is done. It is equally clear that a contagious diseases hospital, in a convenient situation, should be always in readiness to receive persons smitten with such diseases. We are told that when the smallpox first made its appearance in the city, the Health Officer suggested that such a building should be erected, but that the Mayor objected, saying that the Council had not the power to spend money for such a purpose. The Council did wrong in allowing this objection to stand in their way, they should have ordered the building to be erected, and should have settled about the legality of their act after it was finished and in operation. There are exigencies in which the Council should not be deterred from doing what its members know is right by the scruples of timid or stingy people. "The public safety is the highest law," is a very old maxim, and it is simply folly to doubt its soundness or to neglect to act upon it at the proper time. When a community is threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic it is no time to hem and haw and to argue this point and that point, which may or may not, under other circumstances, have some force. What is wanted then is action—prompt and energetic action. The means at hand to effect the purpose should be seized upon and used without stopping to make a rigid enquiry as to whether the course pursued is in a strict sense legal or constitutional. In this case, if the Council had taken upon themselves to build and equip such a hospital as is required they would be sustained by the citizens whether the expenditure was warranted or not. As it is, they are censured by the citizens for their apathy or their indecision. We trust that there will not be any further reason to complain of their inaction. Let the City Councillors be equal to the situation and do what is needed to be done, promptly and energetically, and wait until they have time to argue whether or not what they have done is strictly according to rule and regulation.

We think that the time has come for the citizens themselves to take action in this matter. Would it not be well for them to form a committee to aid the city authorities in carrying out the law, and in stamping out the disease? An active committee of intelligent men could do any amount of good.

THE CROFTER SCHEME.

The reception given to the Hon. John Robson in England was kind and cordial. Great interest is taken in the Crofter scheme there, and it is certain that if the late Premier had lived a few days longer, the enterprise which he had so much at heart, and which he crossed the Atlantic to further, would by this time have been complete in all its details. The object of the Hon. Mr. Robson's mission was well understood in London, as the following paragraph clipped from the Daily Chronicle of June 22, will show:—

"The Hon. John Robson, Premier of British Columbia, who arrived in England at the beginning of the week, has lost no time in completing arrangements with the Colonial and Scotch offices respecting the Crofter settlement on Vancouver Island, and the second reading of the British Columbia (Loan) Bill in the House of Commons last night is the result. It is a mistake to suppose, as some of the speakers in yesterday's debate did, that the emigration is to be made in a wholesale way. The past history of emigration to Canada supplies a warning against anything of the sort, and Mr. Robson expresses his determination to proceed with caution. The first contingent

of Crofter fishermen, who will probably leave next spring, will not exceed fifty families, and the selection will be a rigid one. The Provincial Government has to recruit itself from the colonists themselves, and there is to be no repetition of the blunder which almost wrecked some of the earlier Crofter State-aided settlements in Canada. It will probably be six years before the whole 1,200 families are settled."

We have here evidence that the Hon. Mr. Robson acted, when he landed on the other side of the ocean, with the diligence and the promptitude for which he was always remarkable. Though needing rest and recreation so badly, he evidently did not lose a moment in London, but, immediately on his arrival, addressed himself vigorously to the prosecution of the business he had to transact.

We see by Mr. Goschen's speech on the British Columbia Loan Bill that the introduction of the bill was delayed until Mr. Robson had arrived in London. The Prime Minister of British Columbia did not keep the British Chancellor of the Exchequer long waiting. He was fully prepared to give the British Government all the information they required at a moment's notice, so that after an interview with him, Mr. Goschen was prepared to bring down his Loan Bill.

We notice that Parliament did not hesitate to vote a loan, although the agreement between the two Governments was not before the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer told the House that "the agreement with the Government of British Columbia would be laid upon the table of the House the moment the new Parliament met." Our readers will remember what a fuss some of the members of the Local Legislature made, last winter, because the Government were not prepared to give all the details of the scheme. As both the Imperial Government and the Development Syndicate had a voice in making the arrangements, the Opposition asked for what, in the nature of things, it was impossible for the Government to give; but that consideration did not prevent them from growing or hinder them from placing obstacles in the way of carrying out the enterprise. But the Imperial Parliament did not hesitate to vote the money, although its members were told that the agreement had not been completed, but would be placed before the new Parliament when it met. There was no petty carrying in the House of Commons. No member thought of requiring the Government to do what was, under the circumstances, impossible.

HE BRITISH ELECTIONS. Although the Gladstonians on Wednesday made some gains, the Government, when the polls closed, had an increased majority. The number of members elected was 240, seventeen more than a third of the whole House of Commons. Parties stood, 142 Government to 98 Gladstonians. This gives the Government a majority of 44, which is 12 over the majority on Tuesday evening.

The Liberals were evidently disappointed with the result of Wednesday's elections. There were many doubtful Liberal-Unionist constituencies which they hoped to gain, in which they were beaten, beaten by narrow majorities it is true, but still beaten. It is safe now, we think, to conclude that the Gladstonians have lost the day. It is not likely that they will have a majority at all, but if they do get one it will be so small as to make it impossible to carry out their policy of Home Rule.

A GOOD MOVE.

will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the Government are moving in the matter of the preservation of the public health. The medical men of the city are called to meet the Government this morning to consider the advisability of establishing a Board of Health. We trust that the consultation will result in the formation of a Board composed of active public spirited and intelligent men. Such a Board would be invaluable at the present moment. We, for instance, hear complaints from every quarter that the isolation of houses in which there are, or have been, smallpox patients, is most imperfect. A Board of Health would draw up regulations for the isolation of patients and of families that would effectually prevent houses becoming the centres of contagion, and it would have authority to enforce those regulations. What is wanted now more than anything is a strong central authority which will act energetically, and which can make itself respected. A Board of Health will be such an authority, and we are quite sure it will be composed of gentlemen in whom the public can have implicit confidence.

ANARCHY.

A very singular state of affairs exists in Homestead, Pennsylvania. A number of men have taken possession of the Carnegie steel works. They are armed and are ready to use their arms on the slightest provocation. They have already had one battle in which many were killed and wounded on both sides. Those who opposed them are not the authorities of the State. The State Government has not called out the militia to protect the Carnegies, but has allowed the firm to take the law in its own hands and to send Pinkerton's men, who are mercenaries, to assert their rights as employers and to defend their property. Here we have in a civilized country two bodies of men, neither of which has any connection with the Government, direct or indirect, arrayed against each other and fighting their own battles. The law and the administrators of the law are completely ignored and set at naught by both the contending parties. This is not an insignificant row. The workmen are counted by the thousand, and the number who are withstanding and

opposing them is considerable, and they are armed to the teeth. The account of this battle that has already been fought is exciting in the extreme. The workmen attacked the barges in which the Pinkerton mercenaries were embarked with rifles and cannon. After a stubborn fight, in which men were killed and wounded on both sides, the Pinkertons surrendered. Yet after they were made prisoners their assailants could not be kept from firing at them, striking them and treating them with the most dreadful cruelty.

The singular thing is that the Governments, both State and Federal, have been passive spectators of this deadly contest. Instead of protecting the employers the authorities have allowed them to hire men to shoot down the workmen who, in defiance of the law, will not allow them to take possession of their own property, and to exercise over it the rights of ownership. It seems incredible that such an outrage should be permitted in a country claiming to be civilized. If a Government cannot protect a man's property and shield him from violence while in the exercise of his lawful rights in carrying on a legitimate business, what is the good of it? The Government that cannot protect a man's property and insure his freedom in doing what is lawful, does not do the work for the performance of which it was established.

It is no wonder that the men who are permitted to act in this lawless way become lawless. If employers and workmen in all countries were permitted to fight their own battles, without interference from Government, civilization would soon disappear. An end would be put to the struggle between capital and labor, for there would soon be no capital to fight about.

The workmen are increased because their employers are permitted by the state to hire men, armed with rifles, to assert their rights, and to settle disputes at the bayonet's point. We are not surprised that they are angry when an attempt is made to put them down by hirelings employed and paid by private citizens. But even that provocation cannot excuse them in attempting by force to compel their employers to accede to their terms. The whole business is utterly unjustifiable. The state should protect both the employer and the employed in the exercise of their lawful rights. It should punish the violator of the law, no matter who he may be. The State cannot place this duty of protecting the governed in other hands. When it does so it compromises its own weakness, and proves that it is not fit to exist. The law should be supreme, and it is to the interest of all that its supremacy should be upheld. The workman needs its protection quite as much, if not more, than his employer.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections in Great Britain have so far gone against the Government, but not nearly to the extent that the Gladstonians hoped and expected. On Thursday there were eleven Irish Home Rulers returned. They have been given to Gladstone from the first. It was conceded that the Irish Home Rule contingent would be over eighty strong, so if the Government obtained in Great Britain and in the Province of Ulster a majority say of 100, Gladstone's solid Irish phalanx will not put him in power. Without counting the Home Rulers, Parliament and anti-Parliament, the Government had 180 supporters, and Mr. Gladstone 116. This gives the Government, without the Home Rulers, a majority of 44. The Government's majority at the dissolution was 98. It was composed of 307 Conservatives and 65 Liberal Unionists, 369 in all. The opposition numbered 301 all told, 215 Liberals and 86 Irish Home Rulers. It will be seen from this that when the Gladstonians make a clear gain of 34 seats they will have deprived the Salisbury Government of its majority. They have already captured 21 seats, leaving 13 more to secure. But they have done but little when they have accomplished this. They will have to deprive the Government of at least 20 more seats before they can be said to have a decent working majority. This leaves them yet 33 seats to gain. There were yesterday still 383 members to be elected. Will the Gladstonians be able, out of these, to capture the number of seats they require to give them the majority they must have. The Conservatives are quite sure that they will not, and we have not seen any late Liberal estimate that could be relied upon.

WHAT MIGHT BE EXPECTED.

It was to be expected that the British Chambers of Commerce Congress would be strongly in favor of free trade. The great majority of British merchants and British politicians are free traders, either by conviction or education. It is not to be expected that any considerable number of them would support a proposition looking to protection, let it be ever so indirectly. Sir Charles Tupper must have more courage than is possessed by ordinary statesmen, to submit a protectionist resolution to the Congress assembled in London. The wonder is not that it was rejected by a considerable majority, but that it was entertained at all. A few years ago a proposal to place a duty on the agricultural products of foreign countries, in order to favor trade with the colonies, would be laughed out of any assemblage of British commercial men. To tax corn on any pretence whatever would be then considered the utmost height of fiscal folly. But the vote on Sir Charles Tupper's amendment showed that a very great change of opinion has taken place in Great Britain on this subject. The division was 78 to 34—a large adverse majority certainly, but nothing like so large as we, at any rate, expected. When the vote was afterwards taken by Chambers, each Chamber having

one vote, the division was much more favorable to the differential duties scheme. It was 57 to 33.

Lord Salisbury's Hastings speech, which evoked so much discussion, shows that thinking men in Great Britain are beginning to see that the extreme free trade policy which was so generally and so blindly admired for a long time, has its disadvantages. He showed that the extreme liberality, which is its chief feature, is taken advantage of to Great Britain's injury, and that it has left the country without any effectual means of obtaining redress. The countries which exclude the products of Great Britain's industries can and do make use of her open market at the very time that they are legislating to keep her out of their own property, and to exercise over it the rights of ownership. It seems incredible that such an outrage should be permitted in a country claiming to be civilized. If a Government cannot protect a man's property and shield him from violence while in the exercise of his lawful rights in carrying on a legitimate business, what is the good of it? The Government that cannot protect a man's property and insure his freedom in doing what is lawful, does not do the work for the performance of which it was established.

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THE PROLOGUE.

Parliament was prorogued yesterday. The session was a long one, lasting four months and nearly a half. When what has been done is considered, it seems very little indeed, to have occupied so many men so long a time. But the transaction of business is not the chief object which many members of Parliament have in view. There are, in fact, times in which they strain their ingenuity to find ways to prevent business being done. Motions are made, speeches delivered and divisions forced, with no other object than to hinder the Government in proceeding with the work it has in hand. This obstruction is simply mischievous. It is very seldom indeed that it accomplishes anything worth attempting.

The filibustering tactics of the Opposition, for instance, did not prevent the Government passing its Redistribution Bill, or indeed compel the majority to modify it in the least. We are not at all in love with that measure, or with the principle on which it is based, but we can see no good in placing impediments in the way of its passage through the Legislature, after those who are opposed to it have exhausted their stock of arguments. If the debate on that measure had been fairly and rationally carried on the session might have been some weeks shorter, and the members whose time was valuable might have been attending to their private affairs, which were, no doubt, suffering for want of their personal attention. If the men who take a delight in making long and windy speeches in parliament only knew how little is thought of their deliverances by the country, and how inconsiderable their influence in moulding public opinion, they would not speak so often or so long. The effect of a really good speech delivered in Parliament is wonderfully small either on the spot or among the people, and the impression made on the public minds by the bad ones when it is not unfavorable, is not perceptible. The Parliamentary wind-bags are nuisances that ought to be abated.

The debate on the Redistribution Bill was made remarkable by the defection of two staunch Conservative members. Mr. Dalton McCarthy and Col. O'Brien had the moral courage and the independence to violate the rule, "Follow your leader," which is implicitly obeyed by the great majority of members on both sides of the House. Instead of getting credit for acting according to their convictions those gentlemen were sneered at by the small fry politicians of their party on the floor of the House and in the press. This is a bad sign. Slavery to party is just as ignoble and just as demoralizing as any other kind of slavery, and the politicians who resent the independent action of party men are doing their best to keep up and to aggravate a kind of slavery that is most degrading, and to men of spirit and intelligence exceedingly galling. If Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien had done nothing else than to prove that men can refuse to submit to the party yoke and still maintain the good opinion of their constituents and the country in general, they have, by raising the standard of public life, done good service to the country. The subject submitted to party leaders expected of men in this Dominion is unknown in Great Britain. There men are not expected to do violence to their consciences and their convictions in order to get in touch with their party. They, of course, give way in trifles, but when questions of principle are to be considered, party men can, and do, act as they see right, without incurring the slightest reproach from those with whom they are compelled to differ. We trust that the time is not far distant when, in this Dominion, many a conscientious independence

will be respected, not only in the country at large, but within the party lines.

No change was made in the tariff this year. The National Policy has been maintained in its integrity. The Government evidently sees the importance of stability in all matters relating to trade and commerce. They see that business is always damaged and loss incurred when changes in the tariff are suddenly made. And so they keep it as nearly as possible unaltered. During the session the Minister of Militia and the Minister of Marine went to Washington to see what could be done with the American Government in the way of negotiating a reciprocity treaty. They soon discovered that the price required by the United States for such a measure of reciprocity as they could be induced to agree to was Canada's fealty to Great Britain—for this is really what is meant by discriminating trade against the mother country in favor of the United States. As soon as the Dominion delegates found this out an end was put to the conference. They could not for a moment entertain the terms proposed by the United States Secretary of State. The course they pursued, we are fully convinced, meets with the approbation of ninety-nine Canadians out of every hundred.

The principal Government measure of the session was the Criminal Law Bill. This is a complete code of criminal law for the Dominion. It is a great and, we believe, a necessary work, and one which will give Sir John Thompson a high place among the legislators of all countries. Those competent to form an opinion on the new code, speak of it very highly. It is simple yet comprehensive, and will, no doubt, make the administration of criminal law in this Dominion both easier and more effective than it has been hitherto. This measure is worth all the labor and pains bestowed upon it, and all the time expended in drawing it up and improving it in Parliament.

We cannot say that British Columbia was very justly or very generously treated during session that has just closed. The refusal to grant a charter to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railroad was most unjust to British Columbia. The reasons given for withholding from it the privileges and the aid asked for were the flimsiest possible. It was easy to see that the rejection of the charter was a foregone conclusion. Neither arguments nor eloquence could alter the determination of the Government. We are glad to be able to say that the representatives of the Province did their duty in this matter. They saw that the interests of not only the Kootenay district, but of the whole province, demanded that it should have better means of transport with the least possible delay, and they did what they could to get the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Bill through the Legislature. They were not to blame because the influences working against them were too strong for them.

In the same way the British Columbia members exerted themselves to the utmost to get larger appropriations for the province—appropriations for public works and services that are greatly needed—but, through no fault of theirs, their exertions were to a very considerable extent in vain. British Columbia did not get what its necessities required, nor what, in proportion to its contribution to the general revenue, it is justly entitled to. The province deserved better treatment at the hands of the Dominion Government.

PROMPT AND BENEVOLENT ACTION.

The President of the Jubilee Hospital, Mr. Joshua Davies, is entitled to the greatest credit for his prompt and public-spirited action in the matter of providing a Quarantine Hospital for the city. Mr. Davies, yesterday afternoon, took upon himself the responsibility of entering into an agreement with the City Council to provide an accommodation for the smallpox patients on the Hospital grounds, trusting to the Board of Directors to uphold him in the step he had taken. That Board, knowing how pressing the exigency was and seeing the necessity of immediate action, manfully stood by Mr. Davies and approved of what he had done, and what he had undertaken to do. The citizens of Victoria are deeply indebted to the President and the Board of Directors for coming to their rescue at a time when the city authorities from one cause and another appeared to be perfectly helpless. "A friend in need is a friend indeed," and they are friends to Victoria in her day of need. Owing to their liberality and public spirit this city will have a Quarantine Hospital near at hand where smallpox patients will receive the most careful attention, and where they can have, when it is required, the best medical attendance. The President and directors of the Jubilee Hospital have taken a load of anxiety off the minds of the citizens of Victoria, who will breathe easier now that they know the unfortunate smallpox patients will be comfortably lodged and well looked after. It is to be hoped that the city authorities will now take heart, and go into the business of stamping out the smallpox with intelligence and vigor.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser, commenting on the spread of the smallpox in Victoria, says: "Although they (the civic authorities) appear to have been somewhat tardy in the matter, if common reports as to the presence and spread of the disease are correct, yet it is satisfactory to believe that they will not allow further time to pass without action." The "common reports" alluded to by our contemporary were incorrect. In June, there were

two or three cases of smallpox in the city, and they were well looked after by the civic authorities. The patients recovered and the disease believed that the city was generally free from it. It was not until the first week of the present month that the smallpox re-appeared and that it broke out simultaneously in several places. It appeared as if the contagion had been spread from one source and in one day. The number of cases quickly increased. It was the suddenness of the outbreak that caused the alarm. The disease is not of a virulent type, neither are the cases very numerous, being only thirty-five all told. It would seem that when the disease appeared a second time in the city in such a singular way, the authorities were bewildered and did not know very well what to do. It was then that the citizens complained. The complaint was that the isolation was not sufficient and was not properly attended to. Persons having the disease were seen on the streets, and the inmates of houses in which the disease was known to be were allowed to remain at large. This state of things created a great deal of indignation and with good reason. But regulations for the isolation of patients and families were framed at the meeting of medical men called by the leader of the Government, yesterday morning. They will be strictly enforced, and there will be no longer any cause for alarm. Thirty smallpox cases in a city of upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, need not create any great uneasiness, particularly when the patients and all who have come in contact with them are under strict quarantine. Smallpox is by no means a difficult disease to stamp out, if the proper means are used. And the proper means were pointed out at yesterday morning's meeting.

LYING RUMORS.

All sorts of reports are in circulation with respect to the smallpox in this city. Some busybody telegraphed to the Seattle Telegraph that there are sixty cases within the city limits, and others who, for the sake of having some wonderful news to tell, declare that there are one hundred, one hundred and fifty, and one declares that there are two hundred! The truth is, that the number of cases in the city, and in the hospital, forty-three. The authorities have the disease now well in hand, and if they carry out their regulations, there is no chance of its spreading.

A Bad Cold

If not speedily relieved, may lead to serious issues. Where there is difficulty of breathing, expectoration, or soreness of the throat and bronchial tubes, with a considerable, irritating cough, the very best remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It removes the phlegm, soothes irritation, stops coughing, and induces repose. As an emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral should be in every household. "There is nothing better for coughs than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I use no other preparation."—Annis S. Butler, 169 Bond St., Providence, R. I. "I suffered severely from bronchitis; but was

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saved my life."—B. B. Hawker, Goose River, N. S. "About a year ago I took the worst cold that ever a man had, followed by a terrible cough. The best medical aid was of no avail. At last I began to hear of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I bought a bottle. It was supposed to be all over with me. Every remedy failed, till a neighbor recommended this medicine. I took three times a day, regularly, and very soon began to improve. My cough left me, my sleep was undisturbed, my appetite returned, my emaciated limbs gained flesh and strength, and, to-day, thanks to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I am a well man."—H. A. Bean, 28 Winter St., Lawrence, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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A. T. ROBERTSON, Agassiz, B.C.

Diek's Blood Purifier for Horses and Cattle

will remove all signs of fever, and consequently prevent any disease that may be going about from taking a firm hold on their constitution. It will be found infinitely superior to any Condition Powder now used, as it loosens the hide, enabling the animal to cast his hair, and also an infallible eradicator of bots and worms. For sale everywhere. Diek's Blood Purifier, for Horses and Cattle, is the only medicine for sores, scratches, &c. Diek's Liniment is most excellent for swelling, sprains, &c., and a most wonderful cure for Rheumatism. DICK & CO., P. O. Box 42, MONTREAL, 1007-8th St.

PROMPT ACTION

By the President, Officers of the Province, and the Public Health Officers.

They Have Assumed Smallpox Outbreak and Proceed to Stamp it Out.

What the Provincial Government—Done—Dr. J. C. I. General Health Officer.

Prompt and rigid action taken to stamp out the disease in the city, and further details of the wholesome disinfecting now rest assured that the hands of the Provincial Government have taken. Premier Davies, the Provincial Health Officer, and the municipal authorities. This, in substance, a meeting held last night. Trade routes. It was Dr. Davies, president of the and to it were invited the Provincial Government, local Worship Mayor Beaver authorities. It was 8:30 when present: Mr. Dr. Davies, Messrs. Chas. Hayward, Wilson, D. M. Eberts, Quade, I. Braverman, a directors of the Jubilee Hospital; His Worship, Mr. H. H. H. representing the Provincial Government, Dr. J. C. I. When President Davies in order to make what he had done so far as President Davies had an inspection had been the city of Victoria for the erection of a quarantine bay. He was also informed of the medical quarantine during the morning the for the use of the infectious the Jubilee Hospital. The building was felt from the general decided that he could not this be granted. When the building was completed, Mr. Davies, Premier; Mayor and Dr. Davies, and as a reference, he had come to the hospital authorities for special buildings on the to co-operate with the disease matter was that the smallpox was so far as his decision as far as President Davies had an inspection had been the city of Victoria for the erection of a quarantine bay. He was also informed of the medical quarantine during the morning the for the use of the infectious the Jubilee Hospital. The building was felt from the general decided that he could not this be granted. 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