

MISREPRESENTATION EXPOSED.

An article which appeared in the New Denver Prospector some time ago has been gladly reproduced by the Opposition press. Like many articles of the kind from which conclusions unfavorable to the Government are drawn, there is not the slightest foundation for what it so confidently states. But it is intended to create a certain impression which it is the object of the Opposition to make. This is why it is so freely quoted. The Times was, of course, only too willing to do duty in this matter. It reproduced the article, and it has been variously commented upon all along the line. To make clear just what is referred to it may be as well to give the article in extenso. Here it is:

It begins to look as if the Nakusp & Slooan railway will not be completed by the end of the month of May. It is not likely that the Columbia river will be high enough for the transportation of rail and the line before there will be some time later before there will be enough rails at Nakusp to commence work. From Nakusp to the end of track much repairing is required to get the railroad in shape for the engines. The engine at Nakusp is not suitable for the work and a smaller one will have to be provided before satisfactory work can be done. All these details will retard the construction of the road between Nakusp and Slooan lake, and the company will do well if it completes the road to the head of the lake in July. The grade between the head of Slooan lake and New Denver will require considerable work, as the spring rains have done great amount of damage. The grade has been damaged more, however, between Slooan lake and Three Forks than any part of the road. The washouts and slides along Carpenter creek will delay construction for several weeks at least.

Of course, if the construction company were disposed to put the road in shape as far as Three Forks, at any cost, trains would be running before snow flies, but from all appearances such is not the case. The company has too much real estate at Nakusp and Wilson creek to build the road through to the forks of Carpenter creek this year. When the construction party will have disposed of the greater part of its interests at Nakusp, the end of its line will be halted with Wilson creek property. As Wilson creek property is not salable now, nor will it be after the road is completed beyond that point, the company will probably endeavor to reach Wilson creek and carry passengers and freight from that point during the present year. After the company has unloaded its Wilson Creek property, which will result rather a slow market under the present condition of finances, the road will go on to Three Forks, and an effort will be made to boom that townsite.

Before the road is turned over to the C.P.R. the officials of the construction company will make all they can out of their real estate, and the present washouts and slides on the road will be offered as an excuse for its non-completion, as the lack of rails was announced as the cause last year. Had the company been so disposed, the work could have been finished last year.

It is only necessary to state that the above is simply mischievous and mendacious rubbish. The road is practically built now, and it only requires the opening of navigation to enable the rails to be brought in to complete tracklaying. The lumber, we are informed, is all ready for the superstructure work of the bridges, and waits only for transportation facilities to be placed on the ground.

According to contract, of which time is the essence, the road must be completed by the end of the year 1894, but all being well trains will be running within three months or six months before the time stipulated in the contract. The work was only begun in August of last year, and was carried on with extraordinary speed in the hope of completing it before the end of the year. If it were the intention of the company to drag out the building in the way the Prospector suggests, what sense would there be in such haste at the start?

However, we have it on the best authority that the road will be carried on to completion with the same expedition that characterized the earlier stages of its construction.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

It is to be regretted that the case of the Chinaman who was detained by the city authorities for the purpose of disinfection, was not thoroughly sifted before Mr. Justice Walker. As the man was liberated before the case was argued, discussion appeared to be almost unnecessary. It is of the utmost importance that the city should have power to take all reasonable precautions to prevent the spread of contagious disease. If the city health officer has reason to believe that the examination of passengers and baggage by the quarantine officer has been insufficiently done, or done in a perfunctory way, he should have the power to take such extra precautions to preserve the health of the city as he may deem necessary. It is neither right nor reasonable that the citizens of Victoria should be made to suffer because the quarantine regulations are insufficient, or because, being sufficient, they are carelessly carried out.

The city by-law, it appears to us, gives the civic authorities a good deal of power, but if its scope is not wide enough it should be extended as quickly as possible. It is very far from being desirable that the authority of the city in this matter should clash with that of the Dominion. There is no reason why it should do so. There ought to be a good understanding as regards the sufficiency of the quarantine regulations and the mode of enforcing them between the officials of the Dominion and those of the city. In a word, the examination and disinfection of passengers, baggage and freight at the quarantine station should be so strict and so thorough that a second examination

after the passengers were landed would be manifestly unnecessary. But when this is not the case, the city should, without doubt, have power to supplement or complete the quarantine processes.

With regard to ships from China carrying oolite passengers, the presumption should always be that they are to a greater or less degree infected. The smallpox is endemic in the cities from which the oolites come, and though cases of smallpox may not develop during the voyage, it is reasonable to conclude that its germs are in their baggage. Giving the passengers a bath and fumigating their effects do not take much time, and cannot do any harm. If these precautions were taken before the passengers were allowed to land, there would be no room for complaint, and the loss of time caused by the purifying processes would not be worth mentioning. We repeat that as regards oolite immigrants, Chinese ports should always be regarded as infected, and Chinese passengers and their effects should be treated as if there is danger of their carrying the infection ashore with them.

DISAPPOINTED ENTHUSIASTS.

Coxey and his "army" are in Washington. They are in sight of the Capitol, and they inhale the same air as is breathed by the President of the United States, its Senators, and the members of its House of Representatives. But Coxey and his merry men do not seem to be in the least benefited by their propinquity to the legislators of the Great Republic. The Commander-in-Chief finds that he is not nearly as great a man in Washington as he was in the country towns of Ohio, and his men are looked at askance by the ubiquitous policeman. They are not regarded as heroes, and they hardly excite as much curiosity as a Wild West show.

If Coxey has any sense the journey to the East will do him good. It will take a good deal of the conceit and the self-importance out of him, and will show him how utterly impracticable his objects are. He will find the Government of the United States are not omnipotent. He will learn that there are many things that they cannot do if they were willing, and he will also discover that they are not willing to do the things which he considers necessary and practicable.

As our readers may remember, Coxey wants the Government of the United States to create money to the nominal amount of \$500,000,000, and to spend \$50,000,000 of this money immediately in giving work to the unemployed. What appears singular to us is that there are hundreds of thousands of citizens in all parts of the United States who regard Coxey's scheme as perfectly feasible. They consider that the Government possesses unbounded riches, or unlimited power to create riches, and that it has the power to spend money on any object it considers necessary and in every part of the Union.

Very few of them, it seems to us, have any idea of what the manufacture of this immense amount of money means. There must be something back of the paper and the silver which Coxey and his associates would have the Government transform into money for which people would be ready to exchange the products of their industry. What is this something? It is the credit of the Government. Before the people will consent to take this immense amount of money they must be convinced that the Government will at some time or other be ready to give them something which all acknowledge to be of value for it. Every one of those notes, whether it be for a big amount or a small amount, must be a promise to pay. If it is not that, no one, not even the most enthusiastic of the Coxeyites, would give anything he values for it. A piece of paper so many inches long and so many inches wide is, of itself, worth next to nothing. But if there is a promise to pay on it, it is like an individual's note of hand, valuable according to the known ability of the promiser. Who is to pay these five hundred millions when payment is required? Not the Government of the United States, for the simple reason that the Government is not worth a thousandth part of the sum. If the manufactured money is to be paid at all, it must be paid by the people of the United States, whom the Government represents.

Coxey's proposal is, then, that the people of the United States borrow from themselves five hundred millions of dollars, for which they pay no interest. The payment must be in gold, and on demand, for if it is not to be redeemed in that way no one would give anything for a wagon load of it. Paper that could not be redeemed in gold whenever redemption might be demanded, would very soon be utterly worthless. Now, are the people of the United States ready to enter into a transaction of this kind? Are they prepared to take upon themselves, in addition to their present liabilities, five hundred millions of dollars redeemable in gold, or could they be persuaded to ruin their credit as a nation by flooding the country with worthless paper money? The Americans ought to have pretty clear ideas of what paper money is worth when it is not immediately redeemable with gold, and when it is issued by a Government whose credit has been shaken. The Confederate money was just as nicely printed as the United States greenbacks, but a twenty dollar note of it would not get a man a square meal. The United States greenback in the dark days of the war kept going down and down until it was not worth nearly half its face. But a greenback looked then quite as well as a greenback does now when every dollar of it is worth one hundred cents.

The very worst thing that could happen to Coxey and those who believe that he can bring good times again would be to have his petition granted. The depression from which they are

THE SPOLDS SYSTEM.

OUR NEIGHBORS' NEWS

Story of Confederation as Written by the "Fathers"—Mr. Mowat's Battering Colleague. Advice to General Herbert—Danger in the Communion Cup—Capitol Plans Booming.

An Ottawa despatch says: Mr. Joseph Foster, life of Sir John Macdonald will make its appearance in about three months' time. The work will be published in two volumes by Mr. Edward Arnold, the well-known English publisher. It is expected that it will prove of the greatest possible interest. The scope of the work, however, does not come down later than 1878. The duty will devolve upon Mr. Pope, at some distant date, of writing a third volume, covering the period from 1878 to 1891. It would be manifestly difficult for him to speak with that degree of frankness which is essential in the true historian, of events which have happened so recently, the chief actors in which are still with us. The other day Mr. Pope, in searching through some old papers of Sir John Macdonald's, made a great find. From time to time official records were kept of the discussions which took place in the consideration conferences. No one ever suspected that such a record had been made. It had been Mr. Pope's good fortune to find a complete record of the proceedings of the Quebec conference in 1866, and of a conference at London, Eng., when the B.N.A. Act was being drafted. All the original motions and amendments proposed at the Quebec conference are available in the handwriting of the different "fathers" who proposed them, as well as a verbatim report of the B.N.A. Act. As the documents were with delight the announcement of the search of these valuable masses of documents in his possession it is Mr. Pope's intention to write the history of confederation as soon as his life of Sir John Macdonald is before the public.

"CHRISTY" FRASER'S COLLAPSE. There was a dramatic scene in the Ontario legislature last week, when Hon. C. F. Fraser, whose speech the previous day against the ballot for separate schools had been interrupted by illness, collapsed on the floor. In strong and vigorous language he was denouncing Combe's bill, when suddenly his voice grew husky. "Oh! it is useless for me to try," said the Commissioner of Public Works, who then sank silently into his chair, leaving the Senate unprepared. He buried his face in his hands and leaned over his desk, coughing slightly and gasping for breath. For some moments there was not a movement in the chamber. The colleagues of the gentleman who had formerly held the close attention of every member of the house looked silently towards the physical collapse of the once powerful debater and it was with an audible sigh that Sir Oliver rose and informed the opposition that they could proceed with the debate. A page rushed to Mr. Fraser's side with a glass of water, which somewhat revived him, but undoubtedly the Commissioner had finished the last great speech he will ever try to make.

"THE GENERAL'S WAIL." Toronto Star: General Herbert is probably correct in saying that one great drawback to the efficiency of the Canadian militia is the preponderance of officers, and he may be right in declaring that a large proportion of the force is incompetent, but he should not forget that the men are volunteers, that the inefficient officers are in small cities and rural districts, where the men cannot afford a great deal of time for military drill. We do not observe that Gen. Herbert has spent any length of time over these country battalions, nor that he has required any members of his staff or his deputies to do so. The general has made flying trips to the headquarters, inspected them, grumbled a little perhaps, or looked grim or dissatisfied and gone away. We venture to suggest that one or two days spent with the officers in discussion and in giving them advice, and in drilling the corps himself several times would be much more effective than in pouring forth voluminous reports from Ottawa. The general should remember that the Canadian force are volunteers and that the people in this young country have to work too hard and are too poor to have time to strive to achieve the form of regulars and veterans.

AT HAND WHEN NEEDED. Montreal Gazette: Take General Herbert's report as a whole, there is very little praise to be given to the militia system, but about Montreal, at any rate, even the most unsophisticated military matters can see from day to day that the service is improving. It is to be remembered also that, had as the force becomes as times, whenever it has been called on for active service—and it has been called on so frequently in the thirty odd years of its existence—there has always been plenty of men to fill nearly the battalions on duty, but those which stayed at home as well.

MICROBES IN OTTAWA. Manitoba Free Press: Dr. Forbes, professor of chemistry in the Robeson university, he is also a prominent member of the Central Presbyterian church of that city. The doctor has attained a more than local reputation for his bacteriological research, and when he discovered the germs of disease lurking in the communion cup his announcement caused a profound sensation among the members of the congregation. He was very positive in his assertion and offered to prove it by a practical illustration if the chance was afforded him. He asked that after the next communion Sunday the sacramental cup be handed over to him for analysis and he would demonstrate the truth of his contention. The elders hesitated, many of them bitterly opposed the proposition, but finally a majority consented and the communion cup was subjected to the doctor's examination. The result was startling even to the most hardened and skeptical; his report: "Gentlemen, microbes and tests made by another gentleman and myself have confirmed my fears. We have found in the communion cup the undeveloped germs of twenty-two diseases. I now leave it in your hands to judge whether you will change your form of communion or continue it in the present way, with the knowledge that in participating in this solemnity you lay yourselves liable to nearly two dozen more or less dangerous diseases, ranging from typhoid fever down to mumps." Hygiene won the victory over orthodoxy and resulted in the church ordering individual cups for each communicant. Other churches have followed the example set them by the Central.

SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER: An Olympian special says:—Among the 183 plans submitted for the consideration of the state

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.



FROM THE DAILY COZE SPORTS AND P...

Athletic Events for Celebration—Chal... Wrestler Mel

The following additional... committees made their last... Brackman & Ker Milling Co... Victoria Brewing Co... John Leahy... G. A. Satter... McPhillips... Henry Gribble... H. Yano & Co... H. Liley... James Baker... Stomer & Barlow... Frank Campbell... Emaline, Wall & Co... Mulhead & Mann... G. A. Macintosh... Dr. J. C. Davis... Joshua Davies... J. B. Stewart... Matthews, Richards & Ty... S. Perry Mills... John Stewart... James Hutchison & Co... T. Lubbe...

A large and enthusiastic sports and games committee... the committee room of the... evening, and promptly set... chairman by electing Mr. Brown, G. McCain and F. P. Several communications among which was a request... be completed for the Mac... Fernwood baseball teams. Mr. Gouge stated that there would complete the program in order to select a champion... against the baseball club fro... cities. It was decided to hold... Beacon Hill on Thursday mo... at 9 o'clock; also an open... competition of all the gun... and neighboring States... begin at 10 a.m., and the... on the bank near the Finlay... tery.

On Friday there will be... ball, bicycle races and crick... the afternoon field and athletic... On Saturday morning it is... hold a Firemen's tournament... to start at 9 o'clock. The... wet test—teams to be comp... and the distance to be run 500... drant, then lay 200 feet of... water. A speed race is second on... of ten men, and the distan... stretch a mile. It is expect... from Nanaimo and Wellington... to compete. On Saturday afternoon... match will take place in the... grounds. A rifle match will be shot... match range on one of the three... celebration. Among the bicycle races are: two prizes; one mile, roadster... to weigh less than 40 lbs., one... mile, open, two prizes; five... three prizes. The committee decided to... appropriation of \$1,500 from the... mittee to defray the expenses... and games committee to be... Baseball, \$150; gnn club, \$1... \$125; bicycle races, \$75; an... \$850; firemen's races, \$350;... \$75.

A resolution was passed... ance committee to call a meeti... official committee and consult i... tionment of the funds coll... celebration among the various... Alderman H. A. Mann was el... presentative to the band comm... meeting adjourned to the call...

LACROSSE. The South Manitoba Lacrosse... held their annual meeting... elected officers as herunder:... A. J. Falconer, Deloraine; fir... dent, Dr. R. C. Boyle, Mord... vice-president, E. J. Crawford... secretary-treasurer, Dr. F. Wood... secretary, Committee of appeal... Boissevain, and J. E. Kilgour... Boissevain. The chief business of the ann... was arranging a schedule of... following dates being finally f... Souris vs. Deloraine, at Deloraine... Melita vs. Deloraine, at Deloraine... Souris vs. Hartney, at Hartney... Melita vs. Boissevain, at Boissev... Hartney vs. Deloraine, at Delo... Boissevain vs. Hartney, at Hart... Boissevain vs. Souris, at Souris... Boissevain vs. Melita, at Melita... Deloraine vs. Melita, at Deloraine... Deloraine vs. Boissevain, at Boissev... July Melita vs. Hartney, at Hartney... Melita vs. Souris, at Souris; July Souris vs. Melita, at Melita; July Souris vs. Boissevain, at Boissevain; Boissevain vs. Deloraine, at Delo... Boissevain vs. Melita, at Melita; Boissevain vs. Hartney, at Hart... Hartney vs. Melita, at Melita; Ju... Hartney vs. Boissevain, at Boissev... Hartney vs. Deloraine, at Deloraine...

ROSLYN, May 4.—All work at the mines of the Northern Pacific Coal Company last night suspended indefinitely by order of the general management, and the paymaster was instructed to make out the April payroll. This means absolute suspension until a settlement is effected by agreement to be made with the men now out, or until their plans are reported for duty and the company men who had appeared for work were sent home, as their labors could not be performed in the absence of the drivers. Very few men have signed the new contract, and from general talk the men are more determined than ever not to accept the 50 per cent. reduction, but a willingness is expressed to accept a 10 per cent. out as submitted to the company Tuesday. The mine management state that the positions formerly held by the miners and drivers now out will be filled at the earliest possible moment, as coal orders are piling up and must be supplied. Leading miners stated that they would meet the company half way on any fair proposition. They desired to settle the difficulty without trouble, but any attempt to import labor would be strenuously resisted. The colored miners now in the camp are acting uniformly with the white miners. A circular signed by a committee of the miners announced that they had been locked out, and requesting all miners to keep away from that place until the strike is settled. The circular states that in 1893 wages only averaged about \$35 a month, and that they could not make a living if a reduction of 20 per cent. were made, but that they were willing to accept an out of 10 per cent.

CARLEIGH, May 3.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt throughout this district yesterday. The crockery and furniture in many houses were upset from the mines in terror. But little damage was done.

ATHENS, May 3.—Nine villages on the island of Euboea were destroyed by Friday's shocks. The distress increases. There is urgent need of bread or flour and material for huts.

THE CRESCENT CYCLING CLUBS. The Crescent Cycling Club of district has re-organized for the... the following officers: Robert S... C. E. Cooper and Dr. D. W... honorary presidents; Alexander... Northfield, president; James... Northfield, secretary; Geo. Bey... Theo. Bryant, Wellington. The... men, with L. A. Murphy, of W... and Albert Deeming, of Northf... the board of management. The... campaign for 1894 is to have the... sent by one good man or more... and every race meet in the Provin... place a team of three men, to... arranged, Mr. Theodors Bryng, of... is the local C.W.A. consul...

TO MAKE A GIBBOUT. Messrs. Thomas Moody, E. W... and E. A. Wolf of this city a... active training at present, and... less give a good account of them... season. They propose making a... summer, taking in a number of... and competing with Vancouver... minion day.

HERE AND THERE. Charles Wilson, the Chicago... having vanquished Evan Lewis... challenged McLeod.

capitol commission was one about 12 1/2 inches in the form of a photograph. The plan in its entirety was absolutely laid, and the architect's work was rendered even worse by the photographer's reproduction. Accompanying this plan was a letter addressed to the governor, in which the architect proposed to yield a rebate of 3 3/4 per cent. of his proceeds, which the commission might cover back into the state treasury or do as they pleased with it. This idea was conceived by a California architect residing at Fresno. The plan itself will some time prove useful to a farmer desiring to build a first-class barn on a model farm. It is hardly deserving of being adopted as a plan for a district school house.

CANADA'S MILITARY HIGHWAY. St. Paul Pioneer Press: President W. C. Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific railroad, and party, with President Underwood of the Soo road, left Minneapolis last evening in Mr. Van Horne's private car for St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Underwood will accompany the party as far as the Soo, and will then return to Minneapolis. The rest of the party spent the greater portion of yesterday afternoon and last evening in St. Paul. It was given out that the meeting has no direct connection with local affairs, but is simply an inspection tour. From statements made by the Canadian Pacific party it was learned that the experiments recently with military trains were successful, and it is claimed by the officials of the road that these experiments have demonstrated that the Canadian Pacific has the finest military train system in the world.

AMONG THE SUBSCRIBERS. Kamloops Inland Sentinel: If those receiving postage stamps for the Inland Sentinel, or in fact for anything else, would take the precaution to rub the gummed side with their fingers before enclosing them, they will not stick together. This is a simple remedy, and if followed would save large amounts of money every year. If the same precaution is taken by those in the habit of carrying stamps in their pockets, they will save themselves much annoyance and oftentimes loss.

THE TARIFF DISCUSSED. Interesting Criticism of the Later Day Vagaries of the Opposition.

Their Who Derail Planks—Leaders Who Would Protect Their Pets and Nothing Else. Toronto Mail: In Canada there has developed during the past few years a curious variation of opinion on both sides on the tariff issue. Among the Ministerialists there are men who call for duties of fifty per cent. and it is possible to find on the list of Government supporters, to find almost every shade of tariff idea until one reaches the member for Marquette, who wants coal oil, binder twine, and wire fencing free. In the opposite ranks a very complete range of opinions can also be discovered. There are in fact some who demand that the free traders be free traders, without suspicion of compromise; Mr. Laurier advocating a gradual approach to the ideal; and Mr. Martin approving of the duty on flour and calling for higher protection for mutton. The fact seems to be that while on the general principle involved each party are unanimous, a difference creeps in when it comes to working out the details. Among the Conservative ranks, as regards details, favor the more moderate rates, based, however, on the protective policy, have, for the moment, triumphed. Their success and the resulting spectacle of a high tariff party whitening down the public opinion. But be that as it may, the altered conditions seem to point to the possibility that our tariff will not again in the near future reach the old figure.

POLITICAL CHAMBLEONS. Portage la Prairie Review: The great weakness of the Liberal party in Canada for the past fifteen years has been their willingness to change their policy and adopt the schemes of any faddist who happens, for the moment, to be popular in their county. Endless experiment has been conducted in every great gathering, where the subject has been discussed, and their chambleon-like conduct referred to. Taken as a subject of joking, it is undoubtedly funny, as the ludicrous and ridiculous always are. It has, however, a very grave and serious side. It is a grave matter for the country that the public life of the Dominion are so utterly without stable opinion and totally devoid of any regard for principles or consistency. When the politics of a party forming a large percentage of the population degenerate into a miserable scramble for office at the sacrifice of every regard for national interests or dignity, then it is that a country is in real danger. It is safe to say that in the history of the world for the past quarter of a century there is no such example of political chameleonism as that exhibited by the many sided policy efforts of the Liberal party of Canada since they went out of power in 1878.

THE POLICY OF DRIFT. Montreal Gazette: The Liberal convention at Ottawa last June declared for the elimination of every vestige of protection from the tariff. Since then the Liberal members at Ottawa have sat in their places,

LOCK-OUT AT ROSLYN. ROSLYN, May 4.—All work at the mines of the Northern Pacific Coal Company last night suspended indefinitely by order of the general management, and the paymaster was instructed to make out the April payroll. This means absolute suspension until a settlement is effected by agreement to be made with the men now out, or until their plans are reported for duty and the company men who had appeared for work were sent home, as their labors could not be performed in the absence of the drivers. Very few men have signed the new contract, and from general talk the men are more determined than ever not to accept the 50 per cent. reduction, but a willingness is expressed to accept a 10 per cent. out as submitted to the company Tuesday. The mine management state that the positions formerly held by the miners and drivers now out will be filled at the earliest possible moment, as coal orders are piling up and must be supplied. Leading miners stated that they would meet the company half way on any fair proposition. They desired to settle the difficulty without trouble, but any attempt to import labor would be strenuously resisted. The colored miners now in the camp are acting uniformly with the white miners. A circular signed by a committee of the miners announced that they had been locked out, and requesting all miners to keep away from that place until the strike is settled. The circular states that in 1893 wages only averaged about \$35 a month, and that they could not make a living if a reduction of 20 per cent. were made, but that they were willing to accept an out of 10 per cent.

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