

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1891.

NOT TO BE CHECKED.

The World would have the railway bills that are now before the Legislature thrown out on the pretence that the projected railways will divert trade from this province to the States. This is the shallowest of pretences. If diverting trade to the States is such a dreadful evil, why does the World not try to prevent lines of steamers running between British Columbia and San Francisco and the cities of the Sound?

FACTIONOUS OPPOSITION.

The speech of the occasion was that delivered by the Hon. John Robson. The Premier took occasion later to reiterate and enforce his sentiments at greater length in his speech at Fairhaven. On both occasions the nobly and manfully represented Canadian people of once British and British sentiment. He spoke at once for the American and for all Canada. And he spoke right worthily, as a loyal man and British Canadian statesman should. His words will find an echo in the breast of every loyal British Columbian. The province is proud of her Premier—his words will be long remembered on the occasion before our American neighbors. He repudiated the unworthy sentiments of the mayor of New Westminster; and while expressing the utmost friendship for the American people, he declared that he was not an American seceder, and afterwards at Fairhaven reiterated the sentiment, that while Canada

PLAINLY PUT.

LOCAL OR GENERAL?

of his general policy to give him a hearty and an undivided support. Sir John Macdonald did much and suffered much to give railway communication to British Columbia. When he undertook to build a railway through the western plains and over the Rocky Mountains to the shores of the Pacific, what was Victoria like, and in what condition was the whole province? In many parts of the East British Columbia was not known even by name, and to many not intelligent Canadians it was nothing more than a geographical expression. Everyone remembers the many battles which Sir John Macdonald had fought in order to carry out this great undertaking, and to fulfil his obligations to the people of British Columbia. So fierce was the battle, and so many and so great were the difficulties which lay in his way that a weaker and less honorable man would have given up the struggle in despair, and repudiated, or have suffered others to repudiate his bargain with British Columbia. But he never faltered a moment. He had, apparently, no misgivings. He showed a bold front to every opponent, and he surmounted every obstacle. He was, British

THE AMERICAN VIEW

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Dark and Sluggish.

THE TWO TARIFFS.

AD MISRECORDIAM

MR. BLAKE'S INACTION

SYCOPHANTIC.

4 000 150 000

POLITICAL SUICIDE.

latter, it may be assumed, would be found willing to attend to the demands they might make upon it. Indeed, the fact that the members of the Executive Council, the members from British Columbia, were generally in accord with the Administration, would enable them to secure more for their constituencies than would otherwise be the case. And, with one or two stalwart independent members, the Conservatives, the Liberals and the Progressives, would be transpiring in those parts of the province outside of Victoria? Without any intention of reflecting unfairly on the people of Vancouver, the Government, it is supposed, would not take advantage of the practical disfranchisement of Victoria, to plead their own cause? They would be neglecting the opportunity placed within their reach, if they did not. At a general election, crisis, they could not claim that they had repudiated hostility to the administration, and, therefore, asked for a recognition of the fact. And other portions of the province, would follow suit? Would the New Democrats, who are in cynicism which marks it, might observe that "Those whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad," the pious Columbian would send up the cry of joy: "Now are we saved! Now we are saved! Now we are saved! From Nanaimo would come a startling message: "East Wellington avenue! Victoria isolated!! Her influence departed!!" These are the circumstances that might be expected to ensue should we adopt such a suicidal course. It is not a matter of momentary desire, and in five years [what would be the result? Simply that Victoria, hostile alone in all the province to the administration, would see other places fostered while herself was neglected.]

A. BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

tended to reduce wages. That
 true as to money wages, but no
 wages, and he would have
 His was the main distinction
 wages were by no means the
 real wages. For instance it
 known that in the time of H
 three hundred years ago in
 in England, when the money
 general day money wages, w
 off than the laborers of the pre
 received half a crown. The re
 fourpence then would purchase
 necessities of life than half a
 crown now, or, in other wor
 home, a man who, during the
 fever of this country, received
 wages when flour was \$50 a sa
 off than a man would be who
 day with flour at \$8. The
 the minimum immigration m
 of labor, and abundance of
 abundance of the raw produc
 tor, or in other words, a w
 could obtain more real wages,
 necessities of life, than he co
 were not. Again, it was
 that there were certain industr
 Province, which, without Ch
 would have to be as g
 as the margin for profit
 while the Chinese were
 adapted for the kind of labor
 exclusion of Chinese, would,
 in lessen the wealth of the country
 quently the power of employi
 other directions, for the
 the laborers who were made
 by fish canning, might very p
 that money in remote parts
 inee, such as Cariboo or Kooten
 or other enterprises, and
 capital created by Chinese la
 the same way, while