The Colonist

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PARTS I TO 20 INCLUSIVE

P.O

Masterpieces from the Art Galleries of the World.

With three Coupons and 10 cents each part.

BRITAIN'S CHARACTER VINDI. CATED.

Very many people believe that England at one time went to war with China in calling, should be promptly told that it is a order to force its Government to admit British grown opium into its ports. To very

force opium into China at the bayonet's to be taken from those who at the time happiness to civio life." point or the cannon's mouth. The London claim to own it, without compensation to Times, in an article which ought to be read the extent of a single cent. It follows that carefully by every Briton who has the repu. under the Georgian system the Government bation of his country at heart, proves to a could not sell land. Those who cultivate it demonstration that the accusation made, no or use it in any other way must pay the doubt in the first instance by an enemy of Great Britain and the British, and repeated by thousands of well meaning persons who bewalled the wickedness and the greed of New Zealand buys land from its owners the rulers of the nation, is utterly without and it sells it again to bona fide foundation.

showed from the unimpeachable evidence buys land and it sells land, consequently its of Dr. Edkins, one of the most learned land tenure is not communistic. scholars of our time, and during forty years The Hon. J. G. Ward, the Treasurer a missionary in China, that the British na- the colony, when in England lately made tion had nothing whatever to do with the this clear. In an address which he delivintroduction of opium into China. Opium ered before the Royal Colonial Institute, he was an authorized import into China, and was careful to assure his hearers that the was largely grown in China, long before the confiscation of land was no part of the policy East India Company came into existence. It of the Government of New Zealand. After had been a recognized source of revenue in the Chinese Customs books for two centuries of New Zealand amounted to \$8,000,000, before that Company took the Bengal ex- and that the revenue derived from land and port of opium into its own hands. We income tax together was \$1,900,000, he went showed that until 1822 the import of opium on to say : into China had been carried on with the At any rate I wish to tell you this : the into China had been carried on with the open concurrence of her responsible representatives on the coast. From 1822 onwards to 1838 it was conducted under official strangements made by her representatives. In 1837-39 China adopted a hostile attitude to the 'foreign devile' of Englishmen; and the opinm import, which was supposed to be the cause of draining silver out of China, was rigorously prohibited. The merchants replied by offering to import no more opinm if such was the Imperial will. The surrender of all opinm in their posses-The surrender of all opium in their posses- very long. The surrender of all opium in their possession was demanded. Our Minister at once directed the surrender of all opium in plained: "The cardinal principle of taxabitish possession, and within 14 days 20,283 chests were handed to the Chinese in proportion to their means." This is not the principle of single tax nor anything like matter dealt with on our side, when once it. It is possible that the single tax system the prohibition was seriously declared; still may some day be adopted by the Government of New Zealand, but they have not opium question was disposed of by absolute yet adopted it, and, according to the Treasubmission on our part. In 1838 Lord surer of the Colony, they are not likely Palmerston plainly told the merchants that soon to do so. they must obey. 'Her Majesty's Government, he wrote, cannot interfere for the purpose of enabling British subjects to viclate the laws of the country in which they trade. Any loss, therefore, which such persons suffer in consequence of the more coming, that in fact they have come already.

formed one move in a deliberate policy to drive 'the foreign devile' from the Chinese ports. After insulting and imprisoning our envoy, poisoning the water supply and perpetrating various fantastical outrages the Chinese Commissioner issued a proclamation, which amounted to a declaration of war, on December 6, 1839. His whole policy being thus made clear, the opium was after wards included in the compensation demanded. In August, 1842, China was reduced to sign the treaty of Nankin. That opium in it deals with compensation for the som for the lives of Her Britannic Maj sby the Chinese high officials."

The tariff under the treaty of Nankin. we are told, contains no reference to opium, so often by men who had not taken article. astonishing to observe how little weight persons who have a hobby to ride or a fad to recommend to the public attach to the strongest evidence and to the plainest and best authenticated facts. Lovers of truth, however, should, as often as they hear this opium story repeated to Great Britain's discredit, promptly contradict it. It should be no longer permitted to pass current unquestioned. It is not true and it should not be permitted to circulate as truth. The man who after this retails it, no matter how high a position he may hold or how sacred his "myth," or in more forcible English "a

Well, the represent is undeserved. Great Britain never at any time attempted to the private ownership of land. The land is and to give brightness and the possibility of made a mistake the Judicial Committee of settlers and cultivators, so that its land "Last week," says the Times, "we system is not that of Henry George. It

CHEERFUL ACCOUNTS.

The newspapers of the East of both par-

ever affects the prosperity of these two surroundings that had become moral and of the St. Thomas Times moderately and sults. There is more Montreal capital in-

the recuperation are becoming more and more numerous. The period of mere anticitreaty contained no stipulation for the ad. pation of better business in the near future mission of opium. The only reference to has passed, and the better business itself has come. It has come in the shape of heavier opium delivered in March, 1839, 'as a ran- railway traffic, of expanding bank note circulation, of rising prices of staple commodity's superintendent and subjects who had ties, of increasing clearing house returns, been imprisoned and threatened with death of larger imports of foreign merchandise, of a growing output of domestic manufactures and products, of a decline in the number of insolvencies. Any one of these factors nor does the supplementary treaty of Osto might excite belief that the commercial ber, 1843, contain any stipulation with re-duliness of the last year or two was drawing gard to opium. Nothing seems to have to a close, but when all occur simultaneously been done with regard to the drug. Its im the conclusion that the upward course

portation was not legalized, neither was a has again been entered upon i stop put to It, and Sir John Davis, in 1847, not strained. Take as an example the stated that opium had utterly ceased to be facts supplied by last week. The returns of edict was issued against it and the drug was of May show an increase of imports of day and sold like any other article. ports of £860,000 sterling as compared with the city. The Times denominates the accusation of the corresponding period last year. The Eugland's forcing opium on China in 1842 gain is considerable in itself, but better than 43 a myth. The next war with China, in that it is unusual, a welcome change from a opium. The story about England's going United States, according to Dun & Co., the to war with China because the Chinese would tide of business is rising, even as it was fallinto their country is like a hundred other rapidity." Our Montreal contemporary keeps

the trouble to inquire into the facts of the The most desponding must be encoun dispute with China that it came to be te- aged by these cheerful accounts coming from lieved that it was the undoubted truth. all quarters and from both parties. At 2s. 821., and on rental under £10 a little have had opportunities of observation. The And when the truth is told at last the be- home, too, the business prospect is brigthenlievers in the story are incredulous. We ing. The accounts from the different minventure to say that people supposed to be ing centres alone show that there is a good good and having the best intentions will go time coming for British Columbia, and if on repeating this historical lie as boldly and times get better in the East and in the South as confidently as if its baselessness and its the wave of prosperity must in the nature of great and expensive improvements have distinguish from those manufactured in Engfalsity had not been exposed. It is really of things reach this coast and this province.

AN IDUAL CORPORATION.

A good deal has been said and written of late about the way in which the affairs of the city of Glasgow are managed. The Corporation have received a large measure of praise for what they have done and what they have attempted. And it is evident that they deserve it all. The rulers of the city of Glasgow set before themselves a high ideal, and they have worked steadily, intelligently and courageously to reach it. They have been business men and they have used busi-Glasgow for the last fifty years, as expressed by the present Lord Provest, Mr. James life of the citizens as healthy and as happy my. The principle on which tion of the city's finances; to improve the stand the question have come to the conclu-

The machinery of the Government of the dered. For the Government have dity is not unusually complicated. It is in form old-fashioned. The secretof its strength and effectiveness lies in the spirit with

sons saffer in consequence of the more effectual execution of Chinese laws on this subject must be borne by the parties who their own acts.' This despects have considered their own acts.' This despect have the charge that Ragiand forced opium on China.

"But it does not stand alone; nor did the signes properly is returning to our But it does not stand alone; nor did the signes point to the return of good times in Canada. Prospectly is returning to our but into the signes point to the return of good times in Canada. Prospectly is returning to our but into the control of the signes point to the return of good times in Canada. Prospectly is returning to our but into the control of the signes point to the return of good times in Canada. Prospectly is returning to our but it is in the interest of freedom and of humanity that they should have no other dismal closes and ourse of the corporation. Its objects was "to lest air, and allightamment."

The last thing that this dutie the Americans or the British should think about or talk about into the millions. The fact of the matter the people of the significant of the into the matter that the significant of the into the matter that the significant of the country into the return of good times in Canada. Prospectly is returning to our the Corporation. Its objects was "to lest air, added Mr. Sargent, "the people of Eastern Canada and expectably hoose of the significant of the country which was part of humanity that they should have no other dismal closes and ourse of the corporation. Its objects was "to lest air, and the streets are kept clean. There was a clear that the object was "to lest air, and the streets are kept clean. There was a clear that this thin should think about or talk about in the fighting each other. It is best to the matter in the birth should think about or talk about in the significant of the country when the best control of the matter in the birth should think about or talk about in the same of the significant of the country when the significant of the

profitable. Lodging houses were built for congress will be found to reflect such a homeless men, and the corporation are now sentiment to a great degree." angaged in building a Family Home which is to do for widows and widowers with children what the lodging houses have done for single men.

Space will not permit us to do more than catalogue what the Corporation of Glasgow have done for its citizens. Besides giving them a plentiful supply of water and gas at chesp rates and providing an excellent tramway service and the other usual civic services, they have accommodated them with museums, parks, a good art gallery, a free library, play-grounds for the children, hossource of irritation since the war. Not an British and foreign trade during the month pitals, wash-houses, public baths. They have also done much to purify the water of openly carried about the streets in broad £820,000 sterling and an increase of ex- the Clyde, and have utilized the sewage of

The work has been done without any fuss, and, as far as we can learn, without bickering. The members of the Corporation of good. This is a most cheering showing for that to achieve Glasgow results the work strain that will be put upon it. must be done in the Glasgow spirit and by the Glasgow methods.

BALANCING.

The Grits may be expected now to take a stand on the Manitoba school question. the Privy Council has also blun-The machinery of the Government of the divis not unusually complicated. It is in formoid-fashioned. The secretoric its strength that the ourse which the Hon. Elward Blake some time ago said was the right one and effectiveness lies in the spirit with within those composing the corporation have a consequent of the Government below that he within those composing the corporation have a consequent of the Government below that he had constitution as closely as it was possible, and they have acted in the way that the highest and presumably honest and single-minded. The good of the dily has been their sole aim, and it is truly the best, interpreters of the law in the Earlboo districts, the consequence of the Confect of the C

set was a the time regarded as a wild and an extravagant esterprise. The result was their in their interpretation of the law or the valleys became to wild and desired their interpretation of the law or the their pretation of the law or the their pretation of the law or the stage plant their three stages and primitive integrated by the old fashioned and primitive integrated by the old and primitive integrated by the old fashioned and

ountries, in which we find the principal markets for our products, must affect Canada. In both these are signs of a govival of business, and in the United States the improvement is extensive and widespread."

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In both these are signs of a govival of business, and in the United States the improvement is extensive and widespread."

It is as a time of the St. Thomas Times moderately and sensibly. It seems to think that United States seaboard cities will not be much longer in their present defenceless condition. It says: "One thing is certain, that the history of the past year's war and inter-The Montreal Gazette is equally cheerful were opened and a large number of dwell- national episodes have created an intense and hopeful. It says: "The signs of re- ings were erected, which were let desire on the part of the American people viving trade multiply with the revolving to workingmen at low rents. The Cor. for army, navy and fortification work comweeks, and the evidences of permanency in porstion have received during the last ten mensurate with our wealth and importyears a return of five per cent. on their ance as a nation. Energetic work on this outlay, and as they borrowed money at 34 line will be one of the most popular things per cent, and less, the enterprise, besides the present or the next administration can being most beneficial to the city, has been do, and it is likely the present session of

CHEAP PRODUCTION.

The Port Hope Guide, which is a Liberal paper, publishes a letter from a Canadian in England, of which the following is a

With our friend, the parson, we called at some of the cottages in the village of Sun-don, and saw the women at work plaiting, the straw and making hats. The prices paid are astonishingly small—a penny for a score of yards of plaiting and a halfpenny each for making hats being the present prices—making it difficult for a woman to earn more than ninepence a day. This unfortunate state of affairs is caused by foreign competition—principally from Japan, the result of England's free trade policy. Eighteen cents a day, or \$1 08 per week, is the rate of wages in this industry. Will free trade make you rich?

This, according to some far-seeing people, 1857, had nothing whatever to do with long zeries of declining returns. In the Glasgow evidently do not know what bood is only the beginning of this evil of competiling means. There have, we find, been very blon with extremely cheap labor. It is befew graters among them. The City Connoil few orators among them. The City Council lieved that Japan and perhaps China are Birmingham to Vancouver in a steamer. not allow opium from India to be imported ing the past two years ago, with surprising meets to work and not to speechify. All bound to become great manufacturing counthe improvements have been made and the tries. The quickness with which the Japanhistorical myths. It has been repeated up this cheerful strain to the close of a long ordinary services of the city have been ese and the Chinese Barn new trades, and maintained at a low cost and without run- the closeness with which they imitate the ning the city hopelessly in debt. The rate products of European and American factorfor 1894-5 on rental of £10 and upwards is les, are regarded with wonder by those who more than 2s. 11d. This is considerably less raw materials of many manufactures are than the taxation of 1874-75. The debt of plentiful and cheap in China and Japan. the city is roughly estimated [at eight mil- When these cheap raw materials come to be lions sterling, and her assets at ten and a made by ridiculously cheap Esstern labor half millions, leaving after such a number into goods which it requires an expert to been made two and a half millions to the land and the United States, then the Euro the advocates of municipal improvement to look out. It is believed that even British the B. C. mines:

"Sir William had also heard of the gold that the beard of the gold the gold that the beard of the gold that the beard of the gold the gold that the beard of the gold that the gold that the beard of the gold the gold that the beard of the gold the gold the gold that the gold that the gold that the gold that the gold the go nean and American manufacturers will have everywhere. But it must be remembered free trade will not then be able to stand the

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

GREAT interest is now taken in British Columbia by our fellow-subjects in the East. They are beginning to be convinced that what they have heard of the mineral wealth They have been waiting a long time to see of the province is within the truth. We see what turn matters are going to take, and by the Montreal Gazette that Sir William now the indications are that, true to their in- Van Horne has had a good word to say ness methods. The municipal policy of stincts, they are going to be "agin the Gov- about the resources of Cariboo and Kooteernment" whether the Government is right nay. Our conviction is that the half has many of Her Majesty's subjects, both in NEW ZEALAND'S LAND POLICY. Bell, "is in brief to attempt to make the as yet. The organ here says that the Gov- richer in minerals than has hitherto been

GOLDEN CARIBOO.

Following is an interview with W. F.

any others, and it is only natural that your readers will be interested."

"Have the Chinese become good miners?"

"They have, indeed, and, in fact, the Celestials have never left the Cariboo in all hese years, and being hard workers and hrifty they have done well all along. have probably 300 Chinamen working along the sides of our claims, and a company composed of three or four of them took up a piece of ground and took out \$1,600 in the short space of two weeks."

** How do you reach these Cariboo mining

We get there from Ashcroft, a station on the Canadian Pacific, 200 miles east of Vancouver. The British Columbia Express Company runs a stage once a week to Barkerville, the chief town of the district, a distance of 275 miles, the trip being made in lay time over a good road. The whole country hopes, however, that the Canadian Pacific will be induced in the near future to construct a branch road, and a leading conat all excessive. At present it costs these companies not less than \$100 to \$120 per ton to get their supplies and machinery from Ashcroft to the seat of operation. If we had a railway I have every reason to believe that quartz development would take place, but at present it is almost out of the question to get in such heavy and costly machinery as would be required.

Speaking of the progress, of the country, Mr. Sargent said that the freight receipts at Ashcroft from the let of January to the at Ashcroft from the let of January to the end of April, the present season, had been in excess of those for the whole of 1894. The largest amount of machinery now on the road is that of the Whittier concession, the Victoria Hydraulic Elevator Co. Mr. Whittier has succeeded in securing

Mr. Sargent states that the British Colin his province, is now doing good work in England, and he believes that the time is near at hand when the British capitalists will seek investment in British Columbia quite as readily as in South Africa and Australia. The British Columbia government is likewise awake to the importance of protecting the investor, and a mining bureau is being established, where all infor-mation relative to every mine and district in the province will be obtainable, thus preventing the successful booming of worthless mines or mines that only exist on paper. In an interview with Sir William Van Horne on the crop outlook, which appears in the same issue of the Gazette, the C P.R.

"Sir William had also heard of the gold mining boom in British Columbia. He said that he believed a few weeks would bring the best possible news from the far-famed Cariboo district, where such extensive results had been obtained twenty years ago, and where gold in millions still remained, and only required the improved mining facilities that were now obtainable. The rich silver mines of the Kootenay were also alluded to by the Canadian Pacific's President, who believes British Columbia is on the eve of a development hitherto auknown on the Pacific coast."

SCHOOL TRUSTER CAUCUSING

To the Editor: In Sunday's Colonist there is a report (how obtained it would be Great Britain and the Colonies, this is considered an undeniable truth, and Great Britain has been inveighed against from hundreds of pulpits and platforms for the iniquitous conduct of its government.

It is said that the people of New Zealand as happy and as happy as possible. The Corporation recognizes that its apparent than that the organ of the party in Winnipeg makes the same as iniquitous conduct of its government.

It is said that the people of New Zealand as happy as possible. The Corporation recognizes that its apparent than has hitherto been interesting to know) of the secret session has a greater and even a more certain that single tax has made great progress in that under the party in Winnipeg makes the same as source of wealth than in her mountains and the colony. The principle on which Merchant, Glover and Lewis—had been holding caucases for the purpose of effecting aome very radical changes in the teaching staffs of our schools. It is described as a hole-in-the-corner-dark-lantern method of doing business. Now, sir, since some per-

tinotly understand times open to the ful frustee are at all times open to the ful GEORGE GLOVER,

June 17, 1895.

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WEST B. G. A third pla the milit The De about re from St. mence a the Onta has been the offi of the ne received. the new Broughton Oxford, B M.A., 186 sor, N. 1861; Co tary, socie for diom vice-princ Peter's C St. Thoma to Bishop of Univers of Halifar

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