Che Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1894.

A NARROW BSOAPE.

Yesterday was an exceedingly anxious day for the British Government. No one appeared to know what would be the result of the vote on the Budget. The fate of the Ministry trembled in the balance, and millions were watching anxiously to see to which side the beam would incline. When it was announced that the second reading was car-ried by a majority of fourteen the Government and its supporters breathed freely gain. The Government just escaped defeat. But their relief must be only momentary They are in a most critical co very small majority may disappear at any moment. When the next orisis occurs the Government may not be so lucky as it was

LORD ROSEBURY'S SPEECH.

Lord Rosebery's Speech in the London Liberal Club is the utterance of a man who knows he is leading a political forlorn hope. The situation according to his admission is desperate, but he is prepared to face the danger and to run the risk.

We may admire his courage but when we take a calm view of the situation we cannot say that his standard of political morality is a very high one. He, in our opinion, carries trine of the supremacy of parliamentary mejorities to an extreme length. He evidently considers that the fact of his having a majority in the House of Commons let it be ever so small, justifies any course which that majority can be persuaded to ap-

The change which he proposes to bring about is a constitutional one, and one which will seriously affect the nation for all time labor made a profit of \$33,000 by overto come. One would think that the states-man, the principal feature of whose policy is a measure that may cause the disintegration of the empire, and which on that House of Commons, but an unquestioned The principle on which Lord Rosebery is

acting, it appears to us, bears a very strong resemblanca to that very questionable kind of honesty which bears the name of "law The exposure brings to light a disgraceful cention to make the very most of that of Public Works. advantage without giving the slightest attention to the equities of the case. This is surely not the course which a high minded British statesman ought to pursue. There is about it a tinge of trickiness and sharp

San Francisco Chronicle, is in striking con-

The course which Lord Rosebery has expressed his determination to pursue is one which he is under "There is no question," says the Chronicle, that the Prince of Wales has more good no sort of obligation to take. He common sense than any of the rulers of has been told over and over again that Europe. He has none of that absurd notion the Gladstonian policy is not approved by of the divine right of kings which so often the nation. The Liberals have been repeat- causes the young German Emperor to insult edly dared to put their policy to the test of the intelligence of his subjects. He is a general election. An appeal to the people close reader of the newspapers, and his inwould remove all doubts. After it had been made, it would be seen whether the people approved or disapproved of the policy of little from those English peers who recogerally admitted that the House of Lords sesses in the highest measure that tact would not set itself against the known will which is of more value to a ruler than

the description of the state of harged a considerably higher price for the bot that the united States involving discrimination abort than the men received. Then more attributed in the next annext and the united and and the

cessary. The report of the Commissioners shows that the Govern-ment was cheated right and left in all parts of the work, except the steel

\$160,000.

That, allowing for a fair profit on the labor contract and for men working for a government, with officials managing the work harmoniously, properly, the same work should have been done for \$200,000 under such conditions as existed during last winter, which would include the hire or cost of necessary plant and temporary works. THE TOTAL AMOUNTS BENDERED FOR THE

Some partially explanatory paragraph ollow. The first two are :

to \$151,645.

The Grand Trunk bridge substructure should have cost \$56,000. The pay lists for labor alone, without taking into account thaterials and supplies, plant and false works, amount to \$139,622.

It is calculated that the contractor for

charges on wages paid to some of the work men and the hire of teams. The wages paid to stone masons, firemen and engineers and s number of other employes who were sublet account is opposed by a very large number are not included in this calculation of the best and most intelligent men of the It is very evident that the labor contract nation, would seek to have the support and approval, not of a bare majority of the ered that they had in this bridge job a bonanza, and they worked it for all that it majority of the whole nation. Yet Lord was worth. They worked on the principle, Rosebery appears to consider his determina-tion to carry measures of the greatest im-portance by means of his parliamentary majority, not only lawful but heroic.

Was worth. They worked on the principle, hitherto too common, that there is no harm in stealing from the Government. They never dreamt while they were hauling in their ill-gotten shekels, that the day would come when, in this world, they would be called to account for the way in which they had done their work and made their charges honesty." The law gives him an advantage state of things, but it is hoped that it will over the nation, and he openly avows his prove a valuable lesson to the Department

APPRECIATIVE.

practice which is exceedingly distasteful to tract to many of the gross and brutal slanders about royal personages that are so often seen in American papers :
"There is no question," says the Chronicle

common sense than any of the rulers of terest in the laboring classes is only on manifestation of the fact that he differs very the Liberal party. If the decision should nize the coming power of democracy. Were be favorable, Lord Rosebery's difficulties he King of England he would be the most

alone in taking this stand. The great majority of Americans, who write and tall about the subject, express themselves in precisely the same way as our San Francisc contemporary does. This being the case, it is either folly or hypocrisy for Canadian Liberals to try to persuade their country reat mass of the American people it, in accept the situation and either give up gitating for reciprocity or openly advoc

Fads, Fancies and Facts of Interest to

They say that more fur is worn thin

flowers par excellence of the season.

They say that the most daring conrasts are used in evening gowns—tulle and fur, for example.

They say that earrings, even the very

iniest screws, are out of date.

They say that hair dealers are grow

ng happy again, as with the present laborate confures small switches are beng generally worn.

water drank each day and onions eaten in some form at least three times a week make the skin startlingly brilliant. The result is attained by improving the digestion and cleansing the stomach. They say that phytol berries eaten be fore or after meals reduce flesh rapidly.

They say that nibbling on cho or some other sweet between meals and taking a glass of hot milk just before retiring produce flesh without fail.

They say that very pointed and arti-

ficially stained nails are entirely out of

They say that wrinkles can be removed and dimples made by a slight surgical operation, but that there are lines behind ch woman's ears which remorselessly

They say that crude petroleum rubbed on the brows and lashes will make them

They say you really get a good idea of your future by having your palm read by an expert.

They say there are hundreds of act resses out of employment in New York. They say that a reaction must soon set in and the present gigantic sleeves be re-placed by the skin tight ones of the past. They say black hair—the dead, blue black hair—is now considered the most uniquely beautiful. It can never become common, as no dye can simulate it.

They say the Juliet shoes have re-placed slippers for house wear during

They say this is to be a season of character and mind reading, as private the atricals have become commonplace.

They say cigarette smoking is growing as a habit among women in England and America.

They say Russian tea is becoming a national beverage. A slice of lemon, some powdered sugar and a dash of rum in a cup of fragrant Pekoe make a drink that might be called an inspiration.

They say white stockings, though ugly, are healthy.

They say the continental jabot should always be worn with the continental

hat. In this costume a pretty girl looks a dainty, feminine George Washington. They say enameled lorgnettes are ex-remely "fetching," if they do make the azer seem just a trifle supercilious.

Those who have used them say that handkerchief baskets are much more to



THE PREMIER AT NANALMO

A Splendid Meeting at Which Many Political Topics Were Vigorously Discussed.

An Inflammatory Speech by Mr. Cotton Which Failed of Intended Effect.

Nanaimo residents appear to be a unit in pronouncing the political meeting in the government interest on Thursday evening to have been the most successful in all respects ever held there. It was in the to have been the most successful in ell respects ever held there. It was in the opera house, a capacions building with a sulway, which were well slied, while on the floor of the house seven standing rooms who designed to get heling unable to do so. The Premier was met on the arrival of the train from Victoria by a reception committee the train from Victoria by a reception committee the well of the work of the w raised would fail of effect. In the last eight or ten years of his connection with the miners he had been overman, and he had as such dealt fairly and squarely with all. He was not one of those who seen forgot his fellow workmen, and he would be much missible workmen, and he would be much mistaken if he found them forgettirg him. (Applause.) He could do as much for them in the legislature or elsewhere as could Mr. Keith or any other member of the small ring who had been trying to mislead them, the house workmen and if the government went wrong it would soon be called to book. He saw in the newspapers of the opposition, and the statement was being fellow workmen, and he would be much mistaken if he found them forgetting him. (Applause.) He could do as much for them in the legislature or elsewhere as could Mr. Keith or any other member of the small ring who had been trying to mislead them, and whose actions were not for the benefit of the workingmen, but for their own advantage or gratification. (Applause.) They had never yet been practically tried as he had been. As he had no political career to defend he would not address them further at present, but would ask their support at the polis. (Applause.)

A Voice—"Tell us what you are going to do?"

seldom had the opportunity of addressing. He proceeded to state the platform upon which he was elected four years ago, and claimed that he stood upon the same platform now, in the interest of the masses against the classes, his endeavor having always been to see the affairs of the province administered in the proper manner. This contest, he held, is not a question of personality, and while he had nothing to say against James McGregor he had to say that that gentleman if elected would enter the house not as McGregor the overman but as McGregor the supporter of the present government.

Mr. Keith continued that he had for

Mr. Keith continued that he had found the independent supporters voting for the government in about ninety-nine cases out of every hundred. He claimed that the government had not done their duty by Nanaimo, and had not carried out their pledges to the workingmen in the matter of anti-Chinese legislation. He proceeded to deal with the finances, declaring that the province had been running in debt from \$200,000 to \$400,000 a year, and asking: Is that beneficial or not?

chat beneficial or not?

A voice—"Beneficial."

Mr. Keith—"Possibly. But I will ndeavor to point out whether or not it is sneficial." Another voice-"It is." (Laughter and

Another voice—"It is." (Laughter and applause)

Mr. Keith here appealed to the Chairman to preserve order, and the audience were consequently requested not to interrupt. He continued that a very small proportion of the money had been spent in roads and bridges, and that the province had been running into debt because of its railway policy, for useless buildings, for everything and anything rather than what is useful and beneficial. He appealed to the men before him who have to go down into coal mines to earn their living whether their taxes should be applied to the erection of magnificent buildings in Victoria. "I ask you," he proceeded. "whether as sensible, reasoning men can you see your way to support a government such as that?" (Cries of "Yes!" and "No!") "This meeting seems to be pretty evenly divided," remarked Mr. Keith. Leaving, as he said, further reference to financial affairs to Mr. Cotton, he proceeded to discuss the labor question, in connection with the bills respecting the councils of conciliation and arbitration, and

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

section that he had been brought out for no other purpose than to oppose the miners, which he wished to contradict in the most direct manner. Having lived nearly his whole life amongst them he thought his whole career would answer that charge satisfactory. (Applause) He had most gratifying assurances from all quarters which convinced him that the cry thus raised would fail of effect. In the last eight or ten years of his connection with the

opposition, and the statement was being freely made by the adversaries of the government, that the country as a whole is against it, that the government is simply scouted all over the country, but he could tell them that in all the meetings he had tell them that in all the meetings he had held he had not met with a reception less favorable than that received this night. favorable than that received this night. Of (Great applause.) The accounts of meetings supposed to have been held in the interest of the opposition, published in some of their organs, are simply prevarications, and he thought now pretty generally known to be so. (Laughter and applause.) It is said in the opposition papers that the government has no chance in Nanaimo, for instance, whereas even Mr. Keith admitted to night that from appearances this great audience is their piecies in the matter of anti-Chinese legislation, he knew better, for he knew that this government and its predecessors formed from the same party had always been anti-Chinese. (Cries of "No?" and hisses from Reform Club.) "I say, Yes!" emphatically rejoined the Premier, who proceeded to review the history of the anti-Chinese legislation from the time when in 1884 representations on the subject were would still be the policy of the antithinese legislation from the time when it
1884 representations on the subject were
made to the Dominion by the Smithe govternment, for the first time in the history of
the province. The Smithe government had
first passed an act restricting the employment of Chinese and placing taxes upon
them, but this being held to be unconstitutional they had then sought relief from the
Dominion and in a measure obtained it,
after a royal our mission had taken evidence
and reported upon the matter. Had it not
been for the limitation thus placed upon
their immigration there would have been by
this time more Chinese in this country than
whites. The government of the province
have since then time and again pressed the
Dominion to increase the tax, and no measure with that in view has ever been opposed
by the government or or at least by himselfunders so absurd in its terms that it
could not be supported. It would be
seen from the facts as cited how dishonest it
is to claim that the government has moved
for anti-Chinese legislation only because an
election was coming on. While the opposition were so fond of quoting the attitude of
the government with respect to anti Chinese legislation they, never told that one of
their own number, Mr. Forster, opposed up
to 1892 the insertion of a clause in private
bills forbidding the employment of Chinese,
and not one of the party had been heard to
say that he was erong. The fact of the
matter was, the opposition were not at all
unanimous themselves on this question, and
Mr. Sword, one of the least prominent
members, sever noised opposing a bill restricting the employment of Chinese.
He facts and in the supported in the services
of the government with respect to anti Chinese legislation they never told that one of
their own number, Mr. Forster, opposed up
to 1892 the insertion of a clause in private
bills forbidding the employment of Chinese.
He facts and in the terms that
to all the the policy to the facts that these represent
to the th

else need money, and they are glad to realize upon their lands whenever they get a chance. You could not induce capitalists to launch millions and millions of money to run a railroad through an uninhabited years they were to be taxed out of exist-ence. But to refer back to the case of the E. & N. railway, he would like to ask who E. & N. railway, he would like to ask who it was first proposed to give the land away. A Voice—"Davie & Co." (Laughter.)
Hon. Mr. Davie—"Not much. It was Beaven & Co—(laughter and applause)—the government defeated by the Smithe government, which introduced the Clement act, the Island railway give away. In 1882 Mr. Beaven and his party brought in the Clements bill, proposing to give to San Francisco capitalists 150,000 acres more than was afterwards given to the E. & N. railway, being an absolute gift, without any condi-

that the land should be open for settlement for four years."

C. C. McKensie, M.P.P.—"Two years."

Hon. Mr. Davie—"No, four years. You don't seem to know much about it."
(Laughter.) Continuing he pointed out that in consequence of the settlement clause of this bill upwards of one thousand families went upon the land, establishing the settlements at Alberni, at Englishman's River and other places. The opposition party trying to get into power now are merely the leaven of the old lump. (Laughter.) When it suits them to be combined they are combined; but when it suits them to differ each one knows nothing of the party next door. A Voice—"That's a big question.

I'll tell you, I don't pretend that I can do it all myself, but if elected I will do the best I can for you. (Great applause)

Thos. Keith, M.P.P., who is standing for re-election, being next called to the platform, mounted the steps amidet liberal applause from the andience and to the accomplane from the andience and to the accomplane from the Nanaimo Reform Club, who had taken a stand beneath the gallery at the far end of the hall. In acknowledging the compliment he referred to the splendid audience, which he said was such as one selected four years ago, and selected four years ago, and lating that he stood upon the same plats.

That that this government had been untrue to their pledges in the matter of anti-Chinese legislation, he knew that this government and its predecessors formed from the parameter to all the was elected four years ago, and claimed that he stood upon the same plats.

The proceeded to state the platform upon which he was elected four years ago, and claimed that he stood upon the same plats.

The proceeded to state the platform upon which he was elected four years ago, and claimed that he stood upon the same plats that this government had been untrue to their pledges in the matter of anti-Chinese legislation, he knew better, for he knew that this government and its predecessors formed from the same party had always and whether Mr. Cotton, who was to speak to night under the auspices of the club mentioned, would dare to advocate that in Vancouver. (Hear, hear.) He reviewed that and said its predecessors formed from the same party had always and the proposition of the province, and from the same party had always and whether Mr. Cotton, who was to speak to night under the auspices of the club mentioned, would dare to advocate that in Vancouver. (Hear, hear.) He reviewed the speak of the same plats and the same plats are the province and whether Mr. Cotton, who was to speak to night under the supportance of the same plats. mentioned, would dare to advocate that in
Vancouver. (Hear, hear.) He reviewed
the history of the wild land tax, and said it
would still be the policy of the government
to tax unoccupied lands, to encourage the
farmer and industrious man, and to encourage the taking of small holdings.
As to the crofter scheme, to which Mr.
Keith had slightingly referred, its great object was to bring \$5,000,000 capital to
this country and to develop the
faheries. If it had been a success
it would have meant labor for thousands of
men. It had been opposed because one condition was that if the company were successful they were to get 500,000 acres of land.

FVERY PAIR GUARANTEED ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL ife may be found to stan

clapped their hands with j ance of their champion. ". under rather curious circ Mr. Cottor; "I feel a good men at Balaklavs, with Ds Davie behind me, but if I d take when I am done the D thunder a great deal more." the applause bestowed by t upon this sally, Mr. Cotton clare-himself the representa that after the elections will tinies of the province. Their be, he said, that the govern of the country shall be d people at large. He criticis people at large. He criticis bution bill, which he held to and equitable one because
466 voters is to have two Westminster with 2,466 ven but four. Every double of held, should be divided into first thing the new house wo would be to make the repre-equitable. He proceeded to finances, and stated that the finances, and stated that the the province represents over sides the amount to be in public buildings, which was could not justify. He contegovernment might in many expenses. In the hour's ti him he would not attempt plan, but he believed that could, like Oatario, carry on without any direct taxation, mand that the ordinary expense kept within the ordinary expense kept within the ordinary sto the railway policy, he the News Advertiser and of papers had in 1892 insisted the ment should carry on a vice papers had in 1892 insisted the ment should carry on a vig policy, but he found fault with ment because they had not, he ried it out in a proper and but On that ground and that demned the government for the Slocan matter. He admitted last summer adopted by the was better than the one prevized. He claimed, however, ernment should have built thad never charged in the house had never charged in the house that the Premier or any other per money into their pockets in co this road, but rather that the did not exercise ordinary care a The Premier had last year told ful policy which he intend duce, and had said: "1 duce, and had said: "1 it will make some men wit will make some men wit will give thousands was the trouble with the governthing they propose there to be made wealthy. He had been been been been with the control of t papitalists who would take o large enterprise if they could which ought to go to the wo his labor. (Great applause.)

A Voice (affectionately) "G.

Mr. Cotton in conclusion as ple of the Island and Mainle together — "you support will support you," and together carry enough seats to secure a by the people for the people. (The Affectionate Voice—"Go ton!" (Laugiter.)

ton!" (Laughter.).

Hon. Mr. Davie rose to replance with the previously anno gramme, and though the hearty a great number of those in the mathe hall showed that there was a sire to hear him again, the Reparty in the darkness underne lery set up a series of discordant hisses which made it impossible be heard. "If you won't hear those who will not do so must listen to the truth," he said, ar plause with which that declar plause with which that declar greeted appeared to be an to the turbulent party that terruption was not popular, a series of gradually weakening relapsed into silence. Hon, Mr. ceeded to deal vigorously with ments expressed and implied it ton's remarks about the wealth meanitalists who carry on public. ton's remarks about the wealth n capitalists who carry on public at the favor which he had thus sough as the pretended champion of t against the capitalists. The P clared and showed, amidst exp diesent which gradually gave way of hearty applause, that in torder of things some men must wealthy if the masses are to have ment. "Everybody must k said, "that you cannot have of equality. I venture to we want more millionaires (appl we want more millionaires (appl want people with the money and spend it. He tells you that he policy upon the people and not the lats. That is all very well, but you going to open a mine except benditure of a large amount of and if you want a mine are you ask a man to spend a million in and not give him a chance to ma If you say to the Vancouver Coal C

"As soon as you make a million w
that you make no more," how muc
would they invest after that? H
were simply balderdash, such as wo
no influence with any thinkin
If you were to hear Mr. Cotton ta
C. P. R., why you would be surpris
would be one of the most mild-n
people in the world. (Langh
applause.) Hon. Mr. Davis correc
Cotton's assertion about the debt
province, the net amount of wh
shown by Hon. Mr. Turner to be \$2,
and then proceeded to asswer the ar

and then proceeded to arswer the ar-advanced by Mr. Cotton in the ear-of his speech, taking them up and to them one by one, and at about 1 sumed his chair amidst applause. The Chairman then announce special train for Wellington to tal the large party who had come from attend the meeting, was to start ately. Hon. Mr. Davie moved a Cotton seconded a vote of thanks Cotton seconded a vote of thanks Chairman. Tully Boyce then can the platform and attempted to spe move a resolution, but the audience fine Wallington men out of the hall the wallington men out of the hall