

The Colonist.

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WILL MARTIN FLOP? The Toronto World's Winnipeg correspondent says he has learned on authority which cannot be questioned...

Whenever he spoke plainly and appeared before the country in his true colors they must have seen that by continuing to acknowledge him as their leader they would be acting inconsistently with their declared principles...

REPUTATION ADVOCATED. Here is the doctrine on contracts tersely laid down by Mr. Bostock's Kamloops newspaper:

"The compacts that men make, the agreements they enter into, these they are bound for themselves by our common sense of what is right and just to carry out. But that a father can bind the son or the son's sons to any compact or agreement is not possible, except by the consent of the son, and if that consent be withheld that compact or agreement falls to the ground; it is of no force."

We happen to have on our table the dictum of the Hon. David Mills on the binding force of contracts. The subject on which he was speaking at the time, was the Manitoba Act, which was mentioned in the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as being "in truth a parliamentary compact."

Mr. Mills' idea of the binding nature of compacts is somewhat different from that of the Sentinel, for he was speaking of a compact which had been in force for many years and which is intended to be binding until it is changed by the same authorities that made it.

The law of the land does not wait to consider whether the individuals who made the compact are alive or dead. When the bodies of every individual who took part in the framing and the sanctioning of that compact are mouldering in the grave its provisions will be as binding as they were the day after it was sanctioned by the different Governments who were parties to it.

Men bind themselves and their heirs in many instruments which are considered as valid and as binding a century after they were signed as they were the day after they were executed. And it is right that it should be so. Let us take an instance. The boundary between Alaska and British territory depends on the wording of a treaty that was made over seventy years ago.

It is not probable that a single individual of those who took part in the framing, the signing and the sanctioning of that treaty is alive. Yet all the parties concerned refer to that treaty with as much confidence as if it were a living authority.

It bound the fathers, and it binds the sons and the sons' sons. Supposing our American neighbors should say: "The men who made that treaty have been dead for years. We believe that it was a foolish bargain, and we will consequently repudiate it. We will not admit that it is of any force at all."

What would be thought of them? The world is a wicked world certainly, but there is not a civilized nation in existence that would dream of repudiating a treaty because the men who made it are dead.

We will take another example, suppose the city of Kamloops wanted to borrow \$100,000 to make some improvement which its inhabitants now consider of great public advantage. Assume that they borrowed the money and agreed to pay it at the end of ninety years.

What would the bonds of the city of Kamloops be worth if its inhabitants subscribed to the doctrine of the Sentinel "that the father can bind the son or the son's sons to any compact or agreement is not possible without the consent of the son?"

It would be impossible in this case to get the consent of the son or the son's sons. Assume further that at the end of fifty years the sons and the sons' sons of the present inhabitants of Kamloops should say: "We have paid interest on that money long enough. A good deal of it was wasted and stolen, and we don't intend to pay any more, either principal or interest."

Would the city's creditors have no remedy? Would the judges of the land declare that it was not possible for the fathers to bind the sons to pay the money, and consequently the agreement was void from the very beginning and the creditors may be thankful that they have been able to draw interest on their loan for so long a time. Such an absurd. The sons and the sons' sons

would be held bound to pay the debt according to the agreement. A more immoral doctrine than that promulgated by Mr. Bostock's paper cannot be imagined, and when the editor says that "there is not a writer on the British Constitution that does not assert the principle we have enunciated" he says what is ridiculously false.

A BLUNDERING POLICY. It is dishonest in the organs of the Opposition to attempt to excuse the obstructionists of the late session of Parliament by blaming the Government for not being more prompt in bringing down their measures. Their obstruction was under any circumstances unfair, unconstitutional and unpatriotic.

And, besides, it was in our opinion, in a party sense, very bad policy. If, as the Opposition more than insinuate, the Government did not want to do business, that they desired to pursue a policy of delay and procrastination, is it not easy to see that by obstructing them at every turn the Opposition were playing into their hands—doing the very thing that the Government wanted them to do?

If the policy of the Government was such as the organs of the Opposition declare it to have been, the very best way to thwart them would have been to do all they possibly could to facilitate the transaction of business. They should have been careful not to place a straw in the Government's path. They should not have given them even the shadow of an excuse for neglecting to perform the business they had in hand and for refraining from doing the work they were pledged to perform.

The Opposition knew that the election must take place before Parliament met again, and that the members of the Government would have to answer to the people either for having broken their promises and for having enacted unpopular laws, or for having voted away the people's money for mere party purposes and for having purposely delayed legislation that had been repeatedly and solemnly promised. Either way—the assumption that the Government were insincere or unfaithful—the opposition would have good grounds for urging the people to hurl them from power. But they by their own showing stupidly threw away a splendid opportunity.

But it is clear that the Opposition did not think that the Government were insincere or unfaithful, but, on the contrary, that they believed that they earnestly wished to do all that they had promised and they consequently determined to abuse the power that the rules of parliamentary procedure gave them to deprive them of the opportunity of carrying out their policy. It is both shallow and contemptible in them now, after their policy of obstruction had been signally successful, to turn round and blame the Government for not doing what they had done their best during the session, night and day, to make it impossible for them to do. Some of them now, when it is too late, may see how silly and shallow the party were during the late session, not to have given the Government a free hand. To tie a man's legs together and then complain that he does not walk fast is not either fair or sensible.

PROTECT THE FISHERIES. The excellent letter signed "Cabo," which appears in another column, will be read with interest by a large proportion of the British Columbia public. It is becoming every year more and more evident that the deep sea fisheries within our territorial waters are of the greatest value to this Province and to the Dominion generally.

This being the case, it is the duty of the Government to do everything that they can to preserve those fisheries. The officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries know from experience the destruction which American poachers make on the fishing grounds to which they have access. It is well known that Americans as fishermen are most reckless and improvident. They have by their murderous methods destroyed valuable fisheries on the other side of the continent, and they will do the same on this side if they are not checked in time.

Americans have no right to fish within three miles of the shores of the Province, and they should not on any pretext be allowed to fish in the territorial zone. According to our correspondent the American halibut fishers destroy as many fish as they take away. All fish below a certain weight are thrown into the sea, and the greater number of those rejected are dead when they are thrown overboard. The number of Americans who fish inshore are already quite considerable, and they will no doubt increase in a geometrical ratio as time progresses. A stop, therefore, should be put to the poaching at once, for it will be too late to guard the waters of the province after the fisheries are ruined.

The deprivations made by the fishermen on shore are a matter of bitter complaint. If they were not allowed to fish within the three mile limit the cattle of the ranchers would be comparatively safe. And a stop would be also put to smuggling and illicit trading. A smart cruiser on the coast for a season or two would cause the fishing vessels to keep at a proper distance from the shore, particularly after an example or two had been made. The ranchers ought to be

protected by the law. Our correspondent, who is a rancher on one of the Queen Charlotte islands, complains that he has lost during the last four years about \$2,000 worth of cattle, sheep and pigs, killed by Indians and their dogs, by Zimshians and men from the American halibut schooners. Evidently the lot of the rancher on the Queen Charlotte Islands is not a happy one, and it is the duty of the Government to extend to him the protection of the law.

This would ameliorate his condition considerably, and if the fishing grounds and coast were properly guarded trawlers and fishing companies would be encouraged to erect establishments on the Islands, which would be an advantage in every way.

FALSIFICATION. Mr. Bostock's paper, the Inland Sentinel, makes no apology to its readers for having laid before them a garbled report of Mr. Laurier's speech. It reproduces the words it suppressed out of their connection. It does not tell its readers that they formed the concluding clause of a sentence which it had cut in two for its own purposes. It hypocritically professes to be glad that we drew attention to the statement. If this is the case, why did it mutilate the sentence? The mutilation was in fact the most impudent cheat we ever saw attempted by a newspaper. Does Mr. Bostock believe in the falsification of speeches for election purposes?

THE CAPE BRETON CONTEST. Mr. G. H. Murray, who ran against Sir Charles Tupper in Cape Breton, has refused to be put in nomination again. The gentleman who is to take his place as the Premier's opponent is Dr. Kendall, one of the most popular men in the country. He and Mr. Joseph Macpherson are to oppose Sir Charles and Mr. H. F. Macdougall. It is believed that the Liberal candidates will be handsomely whipped. So confident are the Sydney Conservatives of victory that at a meeting which they lately held in the county they unanimously adopted a resolution assuring Sir Charles that he need not devote any of his valuable time to securing his own election. The local men cheerfully undertake to do all the work.

A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. The Hon. Mr. Laurier accused Sir Charles Tupper of having tried to raise a prejudice against him in Winnipeg because he is a Roman Catholic and a Frenchman. He made this complaint at a meeting in Montreal, and defied the Premier to repeat in Sohier Park, in that city, what he had said in Winnipeg. Sir Charles Tupper accepted the challenge and the other day, in the face of a gang of bullies, evidently organized to throw the Conservative meeting into disorder and to intimidate him, he repeated what he had said in the capital of Manitoba. We clip from the Star's report of the Premier's speech, which has all the appearance of being a verbatim report, the passage in which he takes up Mr. Laurier's challenge. He said:

"I am here, as I am always everywhere, in a position to maintain that I know but one principle and one policy (upward), and that is the cardinal principle of equal rights to all, without respect to race or creed (cheers). I do not hesitate to say that the man, be he English or French, be he Protestant or Catholic, who seeks for support by endeavoring to array one body of the people against the other, of a different race or religion, is only entitled to the contempt of every honest and intelligent man in the country. Under these circumstances I am prepared to say that what I said at Winnipeg was this: that I made an appeal to the Liberal-Conservative electors who, under the impression that the government of Canada were forcing separate schools upon the province of Manitoba. I made this appeal; I said:

"Is there a man here of intelligence who does not see that when the government are only carrying out the judgment of the judicial committee of the Queen's Privy Council, a judgment which declares that the privileges that belong to the Roman Catholic minority have been taken away, and a judgment that declares that it is the duty of the Parliament of Canada to restore their privileges. I say I took the ground that every (uproar) Liberal Conservative was bound in honor to stand by his party in endeavoring to restore the privileges of which the feeble Roman Catholic minority had been robbed, and stand by his party instead of striking down his party for the purpose of bringing into power a French Roman Catholic premier, who himself declared that he had opposed the bill because it was too weak to accomplish its object."

Every one who reads the appeal calmly and intelligently, particularly every honest Conservative, must see that there was nothing offensive in this appeal to the Roman Catholic religion or to the French Canadian as a people. He must say that the appeal was a perfectly fair one, for it cannot but appear absurd to him that Conservatives should turn against Sir Charles Tupper and their party because he did all he could to extend what he considered justice to the Manitoba minority under the Constitution, in order to elevate to power a Frenchman and a Roman Catholic who had declared his intention to do the same thing, and who at the same time denounced Sir Charles Tupper's Remedial Bill as a half-hearted measure which did not give the Manitoba minority all they were entitled to. Conservatives who are excited and agitated may not at the moment see how absurdly inconsistent such a course is; but

when the excitement diminishes and they become calm, they will see how unjust and how foolish it is under such circumstances to desert Sir Charles Tupper and his Government in order to follow Mr. Laurier and his motley troop of associates and co-laborers. The inconsistency will appear all the more glaring when Mr. Laurier is completely unmasked and he appears before the country in his true colors.

FRANK UTTERANCES. Now that the election is at hand it is amusing to see how gingerly the Grit free traders handle the trade question and how mincingly they talk about protection. When the election was far off and they did not know how the people felt about protection and what they thought about free trade they were open and unguarded in their utterances on the trade question. Even Mr. Laurier himself came from behind the lines of Torres Vedras and let the country have a glimpse of what he really thought on the subject. Here is what he said in one of his speeches:

"I denounce to you the policy of protection as bondage; yes, bondage; and I refer to bondage in the same manner in which American slavery was bondage. Sir, our policy is freedom of trade such as exists in England, such as is practised in Great Britain. I propose that we should follow England's example, and open our ports to the products of the world."

Sir Richard Cartwright, who does the thinking for the Grits on matters of trade and finance, has never taken much pains to conceal his thoughts on such subjects. Here is one of his utterances:

"Whether I have earned or deserved the support of the Reform party I do not propose to discuss. "If we succeed it is, as I have said elsewhere, rather more than likely a post of difficulty and danger in the new Administration will be the one which I will be called upon to fill. "Now, I know better than most men, better, perhaps, indeed, than any other man in Parliament or out of it, exactly what it means, under existing conditions, for the simple, but sufficient, reason, I have been in before."—Sir Richard at Norwich, Feb. 13, 1895.

"Sir, they demand our policy. "Well, sir, they shall have our policy, and I believe I do speak for my honorable friends beside me. "Our policy is death to protection and war to the knife to corruption. "Sir, we strike, and we will strike, for liberty and freedom from this system of protective taxation. "I tell the honorable gentlemen that we will not rest until the slavery that they have imposed upon us has become a thing of the past."—Sir Richard, 1894. Hansard, p. 336.

Below is another of his declarations: "These honorable gentlemen challenge us—these consistent mortals who are shocked at our inconsistency, demand our policy, and in especial they demand mine. "Sir, they shall have it. "I announced it years ago; my policy from first to last, ever since this infamous system was put on the statute book, has been to do away with protection—how I did not care."—Sir Richard Cartwright, 1894. Hansard, p. 336.

Some people imagine that there is a difference of opinion between Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Laurier on the trade question. Sir Richard says there is not. This is what he said a little while ago: "If any gentleman present thought there was any difference of opinion between me (Sir Richard) and Mr. Laurier, he asked him to rise in the meeting and give his reason for so believing. "So far as human knowledge went, he had the best of evidence for saying that he was in perfect accord with the leaders of his party. "He would not say anything about what he had done in the past. "He knew his faults and his weaknesses, and he knew he was human. "They knew that if the Liberal party was successful at the approaching elections, as he believed they would be, in all probability he would be called upon to fill the office which he held in the Mackenzie administration. "Sir Richard Cartwright at Ingersoll. Globe, January 20, 1895.

DOMINION POLITICS. Tramps Sentenced. TORONTO, May 22.—Judge Macdougall yesterday afternoon imposed heavy sentences on the tramps who made a murderous attack on Constable Tweedberry, John Peterson and Charles McDonald went down for fifteen years and James Murray for ten years.

Extensive Fire at Rapid City. WINNIPEG, May 22.—McCulloch & Co.'s extensive woollen yarn and cloth mills at Rapid City were completely destroyed by fire to-day. The insurance is only \$3,000, divided between the Phoenix, Atlas and Guardian companies. The efforts of the townspeople saved the adjoining flour mill and elevator. The fire was caused by overheating in the drying room.

Awarde Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Cream of Tartar Powder, free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

WINNIPEG, May 20.—(Special)—Mr. Dalton McCarthy was requested by wire to allow Hon. Mr. Macdonald to speak at the former's meeting here on Monday evening next. Mr. McCarthy has wired that he had no power to grant the request, but would be pleased to answer Mr. Macdonald on the platform with him. It is probable that Mr. Macdonald will be given an opportunity to answer Mr. McCarthy on Monday evening.

FORREST, May 20.—(Special)—Hon. G. E. Foster, addressing an enthusiastic meeting of electors of this place last night, said the Conservatives had been consistent and above board throughout on the Manitoba school question. They had tried to deal with the question fairly and honestly, and felt they had done so.

BROCKVILLE, May 20.—There was somewhat of a collision last night at Frankville in the Conservative stronghold of Kitley. Dalton McCarthy and his candidate Chief had called a meeting and Hon. J. F. Wood being in the vicinity accepted Mr. McCarthy's invitation to meet him. Both sides were well represented in the hall. Mr. Wood spoke first and made various charges against Mr. McCarthy, who replied in a severe and sarcastic speech. There were several interruptions, and various charges were hurled back and forth among some of the rougher element. Subsequently many of these returned to Brockville, and the opposing elements had fights, in which blood flowed freely.

THEY DIED TOO SOON. George Washington was president and honored in his day. He was the father of the land, and all things came his way. He had a basketful of fun, a wagon load of fame. But he never was a rooter at a baseball game.

Napoleon conquered half the world and had a crown of gold. And in his time his cup was just as full as it could hold. It looks from here as though he should have had his share of fun. But he never strained his vocal when the home team won.

And also Julius Caesar, who had his share of sport. He won a score of battles and always held the fort. He killed off lots of people, regardless of the cost. But he never slugged the umpire when the home team lost.

And also Alexander, he turned most every trick. And then shed tears because there were no more in the world left to lick. He climbed way up the ladder as high as people get. But he never panned his sceptre to pay a baseball bet.

—Duncan M. Smith in Chicago Record.

NEW BORDEAUX MIXTURE. This was first suggested by M. Michael Perret at a meeting of the National Agricultural Society of France, and it was designed to remove certain objections to the use of the old mixture, being less injurious to foliage, less liable to be washed away by rains and less liable to choke the pores of the spraying machine. The formula is as follows: Quicklime, 4 pounds 6 oz.; sulphate of copper, 4 pounds 6 oz.; molasses, 4 pounds 6 oz.; water, 22 gallons. The essential difference between the old formula is the presence of the molasses, which has a greater influence than would at first be expected. The prescription as given by M. Perret is to add the molasses to the 15 gallons of water, then slack the lime and add four and one-half gallons of water to form a milk of lime; pour this sweetened water, stirring briskly in order to mix intimately. Next, in a third (wooden) vessel, dissolve the bluestone and pour this into the previous mixture, stirring well. In this blending of materials, chemical changes are taking place. When the milk of lime and sweetened solution are intimately mixed together, a precipitate of lime is formed. Next, when this is added the solution of sulphate of copper, a double decomposition takes place; sulphate of lime is formed on the one hand and soluble saccharate of copper on the other. This saccharate of copper is only formed in the presence of the excess of lime, and its formation is indicated by the mixture assuming a beautiful greenish tinge. Thus the mixture is rendered alkaline, and the acid neutralized by the lime.—Orange Juice Farmer.

Summer sprays to keep in check woolly and green aphides should be applied where these pests exist, using one of the following formulas: (1) Soak four pounds waste tobacco in nine gallons hot water (or in cold water for 4 or 5 days), dissolve one pound whole oil soap in one gallon hot water, strain the tobacco decoction into the dissolved soap and apply the mixture to the trees with a spray pump, using all the force possible. (2) Resin wash: Take three pounds common washing soda, four pounds waste tobacco, and while boiling add gradually four gallons of warm water, stirring all the time until the mixture becomes dark in color. When washed for use dilute as follows: For woolly aphides, one part solution to six parts warm water; for green aphides, one part solution to ten parts warm water. Apply with a spray pump, using all the force possible. The resin wash is sold in prepared form ready for dilution. Woolly aphides on the trunks and main limbs of trees may also be easily killed by touching with a swab dipped in the mixture. A coat of oil will injure trees if applied too freely.

For black spot or scab of apples and pears, a fungous disease affecting most orchards in lower British Columbia, the Bordeaux mixture should be used without fail as a preventive. Formula—Dissolve four pounds copper sulphate (blue vitriol) in four gallons hot water in an earthen or wooden vessel. In another vessel slack four pounds of lime in four gallons hot water, strain this into the dissolved bluestone and add water to make fifty gallons altogether. Apply the mixture with a spray pump and fine nozzle, the object being to deposit a thin film or coating of the mixture upon all parts of the trees. Repeat the spraying in two or three weeks' time.

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