

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1893.

THE CELEBRATION.

This city was gay on the Twenty-third and the Twenty-fourth. It was full of people bent on enjoying themselves. They did not take their pleasure as men and women of the Anglo-Saxon race are said to do, easily. On the contrary, they were neither afraid nor ashamed to show by their demeanor and by their countenances that they were enjoying themselves and were bound to make the most of their holiday. The crowd was everywhere happy and good humored. There were no unpleasantnesses and no improprieties. We do not think that a better conducted crowd could be found on this continent of America than that which took its pleasure in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday.

It goes without saying that such a crowd was a sober crowd. We do not say that there were no intoxicating drinks consumed in Victoria during those two days, but we will say that there were surprisingly few indications of intoxication among the pleasure seekers and sight-seers that one met in the different parts of the city and suburbs. Everywhere the people were pleasant, kind and courteous, and the office of policeman was almost, if not altogether, a sinecure.

The different committees and the infatigable Secretary are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts. The sports were carried on without a hitch. We have heard no complaints from contestants, and they were all heartily enjoyed by the spectators. We perhaps may be allowed to suggest that the different races would be more satisfactory, both to those who were engaged in them and those who witnessed them, if part of the course had been roped off. Where there is such a crowd as was on the ground, it is next to impossible to keep the course clear, unless the part of it where the crowd is greatest is protected by some barrier. A very slight one would be sufficient. But this is an inconsiderable drawback, and one that can be easily remedied at future celebrations. We repeat, the celebration was excellently managed from start to finish, and the behavior of the pleasure-seekers throughout was "just lovely."

ORDERLY AND LAW-ABIDING.

The Kootenay district is filling up rapidly. Every letter we receive from there tells us that the population is increasing. So great was the flow of immigration that a little while ago those interested in the welfare of the district thought it wise to warn miners and others to remain where they were until the weather became warmer and mining operations could be proceeded with. Towns are rising in that new country and already are its law-abiding inhabitants taking measures to prevent the establishment and growth of the haunts of vice which are almost everywhere the curse of mining camps. The very circumstance that such a movement is being made is evidence that there is a public opinion in the district in favor of decency and good morals. It is likely that this opinion will get stronger as the towns grow older, and that the British Columbian mining camps will not suffer from the disorder and violence that have reigned in similar settlements on the other side of the line.

It is interesting to see that the law is respected in this new country. We do not see in the Nelson and Kootenay newspapers accounts of deeds of lawless violence which we have been led to believe are characteristic of mining towns. It appears that the new communities are as peaceful and as law-abiding as the oldest parts of the Province. Person and property are apparently as safe there as they are in Victoria or Vancouver. It does not appear that when Chief Justice Begbie pays that mining district a visit, he will have more to do or will meet with harder cases than he would in an equally populous agricultural district on the Island or on the Mainland. This, no doubt, will be most gratifying to his lordship, as it will be to every one who desires to see the province peaceful as well as prosperous. It is evident that the right kind of men are immigrating to the Kootenay country. Or is it that the atmosphere of British Columbia is favorable to respect for the law and to the preservation of the peace?

NOT AN APOLOGY.

The News-Advertiser publishes a communication sent to the Montreal Gazette by Hon. Mr. Turner, explaining the financial condition of this Province under the heading "Another Apology." The letter is not an apology. It is not apologetic in any degree. It was written to correct a statement made by the Gazette which the Finance Minister regarded as "misleading" to persons not intimately acquainted with the affairs of British Columbia. The letter is in Mr. Turner's simple and lucid style, and it is admirably calculated to remove the impression unfavorable to the financial standing of the Province which the disgruntled British Columbian agitators have been doing their best to create.

These disappointed politicians, in order to raise a disturbance in the Province and to organize a new party of which they were to be the leaders, have done what they could to injure the credit of the Province abroad. As long as they created a sensation that was likely to result in their own aggrandizement, they did not seem to care what means they used or what damage was done to public interests. They encouraged for the moment in misleading some of the newspapers of the East who did not possess a sufficient knowledge of the circumstances of the Province to be able to see how slight ground the agitation was based. But there are indications that these

misconceptions are being cleared away, and that people in other parts of the Dominion are beginning to form a just estimate of both the agitation and the agitators.

One of the tricks of the new Opposition is to take for granted that the Government have been guilty of bad faith. They know that this is not the case. They know that the Government have done all that honest and earnest men could do to meet every engagement and to fulfill every promise they have made, yet they speak and write of them as if they had been guilty of some heinous offense. It is in pursuance of this policy that the News-Advertiser notices Mr. Turner's letter of explanation and correction as an apology. There may be a kind of small cunning in taking this attitude and adopting this tone, but it is the reverse of honest and straightforward; it will not, however, for any length of time, deceive anyone.

The position of the Government is becoming understood in the Province, and outside the Province. People now see that the Government have done nothing that requires apology. Every step they have taken has been to promote the welfare of British Columbia. They are prepared to defend the position they have taken and to justify the acts they have done. They have no excuses to make, no apologies to offer. This the News-Advertiser knows full well. But with that assurance for which it is remarkable, it represents the Hon. Mr. Turner as offering "another apology." To whom? Not to the editor of the Montreal Gazette, certainly. The Finance Minister had not offended him in any way. Not to the readers of the Gazette, for he had said nothing to them about them that required an apology. Not to the citizens of Montreal, or to the people of the Province of Quebec, for Mr. Turner had no communication with them good, bad, or indifferent. To use the term "apology" in connection with Mr. Turner's letter was therefore sheer nonsense. But it did not appear absurd to the News-Advertiser to attempt to place Mr. Turner and his colleagues in a false position no matter what means were used. This is what our contemporary has been doing for some time, and it has not always been very particular as to the means it used to accomplish its purpose.

MORE TESTIMONY.

Frank Leslie's Weekly, like nearly all the respectable newspapers of the Eastern States, condemns the Geary Act, and characterizes the treatment which the Chinese have received at the hands of the United States authorities in very strong language. It says, in its issue of the 18th inst., speaking of the provision of the Act requiring the Chinese to register:

This requirement has been almost universally deprecated by the Chinese, and a vast body of our citizens indignantly regard it as a violation of our treaty engagements with the Chinese Government. The truth is, that our treatment of the Chinese has never been possible, since the treaty on the grounds of humanity or fair-play. We have subjected them to cruel and invidious discriminations, denying them the enjoyment of plain treaty rights, and it is not surprising that China is meditating retaliatory measures, or that the people of her large centres are manifesting a hostile attitude to American missionaries and merchants. We have, in this matter, disgraced ourselves in the eyes of the world, and we ought to reverse our policy with the least possible delay.

We see that some western newspapers say in palliation of the course prescribed by the Geary Act, that the Chinese have brought the punishment on themselves by disregarding the law which requires them to register. If, say they, the Chinese had not been subject to imprisonment and banishment, but that they had been required to register, they would not have been so treated. The treaty says that, as to residence and travel the Chinese are to be treated as are the subjects of the "most favored nation." If all foreigners were required by the law of the United States to register in a certain way, with certain formalities, or be imprisoned and driven out of the country, the Chinese would have nothing to complain of, for then the treaty as regards them would be observed. But when they alone are required to register and are to be severely punished if they do not comply with the requirement of the law, they say, and say truly, that the requirement to register is an open violation of the treaty. This, it seems, according to Frank Leslie's Weekly, is also the opinion of a vast body of Americans.

SOMETHING REMARKABLE.

Mr. Mundella, who is president of the Board of Trade in the present Administration, in a speech which he made not long ago at the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, alluded to a circumstance connected with the recent strike in Lancashire, which most people who associate strikes with turbulence and violence must regard with surprise. Speaking of the Conciliation Bill which the Chambers of Commerce had caused to be laid before Parliament, Mr. Mundella said:

He was glad to see that they had brought in a Bill of their own, and he had also introduced a Bill which, to some extent, overrope of theirs, but there was no rivalry between them. (Hear, hear.)

They must, in the interests of commerce, of industry, and of industrial peace, do what they could to put an end to strikes between capital and labor. This was a matter which, in his opinion, was one of the greatest dangers that threatened this country, but he had confidence in the strong common sense of the English people. He had seen in the last few weeks what had never before happened in any country in the world, and what he believed could not happen in any other country in the world. He was referring to the great strike in Lancashire. There, they had the largest exporting industry in this country, and the common sense of the English people had determined not to give way. On the one side there was great suffering, and on the other great loss, but, although that

strike continued for the period just mentioned, there was no feeling between employer and employed, and there was not a single breach of the peace. He expected to see his colleagues in the House of Commons to put aside, in questions of this kind, all party considerations, to do what they could to promote friendliness and kindly feeling, and to bring about a better understanding between the poor and the rich, the employer and the employed. (Cheers.)

This speaks volumes for the good sense and the self-restraint of the Lancashire cotton spinners. It is a matter that Mr. Mundella and his colleagues, Mr. Thomas Burt, and hundreds of other good and able men are bound to do their best for men and women who can contend, and contend manfully, for what they believe to be their right in such a rational and such a law-abiding manner. There is a very wide difference between the spirit evinced by these Lancashire operatives and the methods they followed, and the feeling shown by the dock laborers of Hull and their practices. Which of the two bodies has done most to advance the cause of labor in England it is not difficult to see. Everyone sympathizes with the Lancashire people and wishes them well, while the feeling evoked by the lawlessness and violence of the dock laborers is a determination to put them down and to keep them down.

A LOVE FOR EX-ITEMENT.

Government street, near the James Bay bridge, was the scene of a "might have been serious" fire yesterday afternoon. For nearly five minutes it was extinguished almost as soon as it came into existence, but the circumstance calls for more than passing mention, as it is seldom that one hears of so "cool" an attempt at incendiarism.

The entire proceeding was witnessed from the window of the Bay View saloon by the barkeeper, who extinguished the fire and reported the matter to Chief Desay of the fire department. The story is that he was standing in the barroom looking out on the deserted street—everybody had gone to the regatta—when he noticed the light in the charge of a penit and candy stall on the opposite side of the road deliberately light a match and apply it to the hanging fragments of paper on the billboards, which at once burned up brightly.

He ran across the street, once and put out the blaze, the little incendiary taking to his heels as soon as he appeared. As the act was witnessed, however, there will be little difficulty in apprehending and convicting the offender. We heard of a man setting fire to the bill boards, which are a part of the old frame building on the corner, so as to attract a crowd, and consequently business for his family, but he was dying for a little excitement, in a matter of course. It is an old saying that Satan always finds some work for idle hands to do.

A SENATOR FROM SWEDEN.

Senator L. O. Smith, of Stockholm, is at the Hotel. The senator is a member of the Upper House of Sweden, and is a philanthropist, a politician in the broadest sense of the term, and a linguist of ability. Mr. Smith's English name is accounted for by the fact that he is a native of Sweden from England 200 years ago. The senator has passed through India and Australia on his last business and continues his trip to the United States and Mexico, for the purpose of securing information personally from the Government and railroad companies in regard to the proposed route for the proposed Canadian Pacific railway. In Europe, he has been in the British Columbia would pay half the emigrants passage and land would be given to them free on their arrival. He did not exactly believe this and he has been in the Hon. Mr. Vernon, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, was very kind, but his mind had been disabused in regard to the great schemes of land.

Senator Smith has started a bank and several co-operative societies for the industrial classes in Sweden, and, being very wealthy, makes the betterment of the poor his chief aim in life. He is a very pleasant man, and his trip to the United States is a pleasure. As emigrants from Sweden have been so widely deceived by land agents for the past fifty years, and as there are 40,000 Swedes leaving their native country every year, more than half the emigrants, the senator is determined to find out for himself how matters stand, and how the million Swedes in this country are prospering.

Senator Smith knows his native country like an open book, and explains the situation in excellent English. The Government rules, the King being merely a social head. The people are taxed 15 shillings per head. They have 172,000 square miles of territory, where 6,000,000 people live and thrive. There are 800 miles of railroad in operation. Timber is exported to a great extent in British Columbia, and the natural industries are large. The financial standing of the country is excellent, money being borrowed at 3 per cent. Agriculture is the chief industry, though the stock raising is large. The cause of the heavy emigration is the high education and low wages of the poorer classes.

Sweden has compulsory education, and the masses have just enough knowledge to affect their peace of mind. They hear of great fortunes to be made in new countries, and emigrate—very, very often coming to grief, but where fortune may be made by frugality and industry they will make it. In speaking of Australia, recently visited, the Senator shook his head dimly. "Speculation has been the downfall," he remarked, "and the same danger threatens in other countries I am less acquainted with, according to what I am informed."

The Senator left by last night's boat for Vancouver to interview the C.P.R. Land Commissioner; Westminister, to look into the salmon industry, and then through Kootenay district.

SEATTLE, May 24.—There is some dissatisfaction among the merchants at the failure of the Behring fleet to outfit on the Sound. The ships which did come here have only bought a small part of their supplies here, having already obtained the bulk of them at San Francisco, and the Mohican company has not yet left for Port Townsend, the reason reported being that the officers feared that some of the sailors might desert if they got to Seattle.

LONDON, May 24.—The wedding of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck has been fixed for July 6.

PERFECT SATISFACTION.

GRIMESBURY.—I have found R.B. an excellent remedy, both as a blood purifier and general family medicine. I was for long time employed and employed being equally successful in a variety of cases, and have been very satisfied that I have seen them used by our family medicine.

R. BAILEY, North Bay, Ont.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Interesting Legal Decision—English Visitors—Refrigerator Car Service from Manitoba.

First Springs Ore Shipments from the Slokan Country—Washington Emigrants.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 24.—The B. C. Mills, Timber and Trading Co. have secured the contract for supplying the lumber for the new stations to be built by the C.P.R. this year.

The C.P.R. will commence their refrigerator car service from Manitoba this week. The first car to leave Winnipeg to-morrow. Among the visitors to this city are a party of English gentlemen consisting of Mr. R. D. Holt, Jr., son of the Mayor of Liverpool, who is a large ship owner, Mr. Edward Evans, Jr., and Mr. Edward N. Evans, of Liverpool, members of the well-known firm of Messrs. J. & S. Holt, Ltd., which has branches in Montreal and Toronto. They are accompanied by Mr. A. J. Evans, of the Montreal branch.

In Chambers Judge Bole heard an appeal against the seizure of the Albion hotel building by the sheriff under a judgment in favor of R. Gold. His Honor held that the building was not a "good and chattel," and consequently could not be seized in this way. His Honor, however, would not give costs against the sheriff.

Work on the big tunnel near Alouette was continued on Sunday morning. They went to the proprietor of the Oyster Bay restaurant and asked him if he wished to buy any more. He answered in the affirmative, and the whole audience, who were sitting in the hall, were very much amused, especially something wrong, and the men on their return were arrested. The meat was freshly smoked, which caused the police to examine Mr. J. Eldridge's warehouse, since that firm has the only smoke-house here.

The City Council have decided to meet the license commissioners before finally fixing the license fee.

Mr. J. Herbert Mason, president of the Permanent Loan and Savings Co. of Toronto, is in the city.

KASLO-SLOKAN.

(From the Kaslo-Slokan Examiner.) George Kane has sold his mineral spring claim, Kaslo, situated about seven miles west of town, to Messrs. Humphrey and Scott. The price paid was \$2,000.

The new strike on the Highlands is even better than at first reported, being four feet of solid, clean, high grade ore.

Work on the big tunnel near Alouette has been resumed. This great improvement will tap a number of mines and enable them to be worked in the most systematic manner.

The Reclamation Company has begun active operations on the dykes, fifty men being employed. The company expect to have 100,000 acres ready for the plow next year from the 25,000 acres of reclaimed land. Although only the lower foothills are clear of snow many new foot-hills are being cleared, and the company expect to have 100,000 acres ready for the plow next year from the 25,000 acres of reclaimed land.

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DUNSMUIR.

DUNSMUIR, May 24.—J. Mungraves, R. Mungraves, G. H. Barnard and W. F. Burton went down to Victoria on Monday's train. H. Forester and T. Smith, Nanaimo, started from here this morning on a drive to Victoria to take in the 24th of May celebration.

A meeting of subscribers to the recreation ground was held at Dunsmuir on Monday last, with Mr. F. H. Maitland-Douglass, J. P., in the chair, to arrange for the completion of the purchase of the ground and organize the undertaking. The purchase by Messrs. H. V. Wellburn and H. S. Wellburn on the 10th inst. of 102 acres of land, late in the occupation of Dr. Watson, near Dunsmuir, for the sum of \$1,300, was approved. The following gentlemen were declared trustees of the society: Messrs. Andrew J. Keating, H. H. Maitland-Douglass and W. H. Elkington. A resolution that Messrs. F. H. Maitland-Douglass, Dr. Watson, C. H. Bassett, C. H. Dickie and J. C. Harris be a special committee of management was carried unanimously. Mr. H. S. Wellburn was appointed secretary-treasurer of the society. The Recreation Ground Society. Immediate steps are to be taken to fence and lay out the grounds for athletic and other sports.

KANLOPS.

(From the Inland Sentinel.) On the deep ground "digging" on Harvey Creek, during the past winter, they have averaged one hundred dollars to the man per month.

James Champion, civil and mining engineer, has been out this past week with a gang of men in the neighborhood of Little Lakes, looking ground for Eastern capitalists.

Enderby will celebrate the 24th by horse racing, athletic sports and a special football match between Enderby and Vernon.

The grand downfall of rain we have been blessed with has done immense good to the country.

The Victoria Hydraulic Mining Co. expects to start piling about the first of June. This company is going to spend some \$10,000 prospecting this season. They are also erecting a sawmill with a capacity of 10,000 feet per day. The Kootenay Lumber Co. on the South Fork here, started piling, and expect their usual clean-up this fall.

GOLDEN.

(From the Golden Star.) Owen C. Cannan, mining brokers, have bonded for a London syndicate several quartz claims in the McMurdo basin.

The heavy rain of the past few days has raised the Columbia and Kicking Horse rivers considerably.

REVELATION.

(From the Kootenay Star.) The Kootenay left for down river ports on the 19th with about a week's supply of supplies for Peter Larson, who has the contract for the Nelson and Fort Sheppard roads.

Three American families arrived up on

the steamer Kootenay this week from Washington. Yesterday the Lytton brought up four families from the states of Idaho and Washington. Five hundred families from the Western States are expected to pass through for the North-west this season.

The first shipment of ore from the Slokan country this season was brought to Revelstoke by the steamer Kootenay on Thursday morning and was put on the cars for Tacoma. It was from the Vancouver mine, one of the Mahon group of claims on Four Mile creek. There were about 200 tons, averaging \$200 per ton.

VANCOUVER RACES.

VANCOUVER, May 24.—(Special.) The following were the winners in today's races: Three minutes trot—Belle A. 2, 2, 1, 1, 1; Bismark, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3; Inconceivable, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2. Fastest mile, 2:47. Queen's Plate, half-mile and repeat—Bismark, 1, 1; Johnny Allan, 2, 2; Jack the Ripper, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. Free for all, mile heats—Belle Watts, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1; Conde, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2; Primo, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. Conde covered the fastest mile, 2:47. Maiden stakes, quarter-mile dash—Forbes, 1; Fred, 2; Lish Mike, 3. The Expressman's race, half mile and repeat—Johnny Allan, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. J. Steele, an expressman, was thrown and badly cut about the head.

The Jockey club stakes did not fill. There was a large crowd in attendance and the weather was most perfect.

ULSTER'S AGITATION.

The Salisbury Demonstration—An Exhibition of Ulster's Flag for the Unionists.

The Leader of the Opposition Warns His Hearers to Make No Surrender.

BELFAST, May 24.—The Conservatives of Belfast and the neighboring towns made a great demonstration to-night in Ulster hall in honor of the Marquis of Salisbury. The hall was crammed with people and the proceedings were marked by intense enthusiasm. Fully 3,000 Ulsterites, most of whom carried union flags, took part in the demonstration. The arrival of Lord Salisbury, at Belfast, was greeted by a large crowd of Unionists. Lord Salisbury, who is the leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, was accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lansdowne, the Duke of Aberdeen and other distinguished persons, who were met by a large crowd of Unionists. The demonstration was a great success, and the Unionist cause was greatly advanced.

The City Council have decided to meet the license commissioners before finally fixing the license fee. Mr. J. Herbert Mason, president of the Permanent Loan and Savings Co. of Toronto, is in the city. Kaslo-Slokan. (From the Kaslo-Slokan Examiner.) George Kane has sold his mineral spring claim, Kaslo, situated about seven miles west of town, to Messrs. Humphrey and Scott. The price paid was \$2,000. The new strike on the Highlands is even better than at first reported, being four feet of solid, clean, high grade ore. Work on the big tunnel near Alouette has been resumed. This great improvement will tap a number of mines and enable them to be worked in the most systematic manner. The Reclamation Company has begun active operations on the dykes, fifty men being employed. The company expect to have 100,000 acres ready for the plow next year from the 25,000 acres of reclaimed land. Although only the lower foothills are clear of snow many new foot-hills are being cleared, and the company expect to have 100,000 acres ready for the plow next year from the 25,000 acres of reclaimed land.

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BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Queen's Birthday was Celebrated by the People of Greater Britain at Chicago.

Vancouver Island Indians Make a Remarkable Demonstration of Loyalty.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The reception given in the Canadian building during the afternoon to British subjects was made the occasion by most of the speakers to denounce the annexation of the Dominion to the United States, and indulge in eulogies of the mother country, the British Empire, the glory of being a British subject and of Her Majesty the Queen. The Rev. Leonard Coia, of the Northwest Territory, characterized the annexationists of Ontario and Quebec as "vigorous kickers," who, on the border of the border if they wanted to case being British subjects.

George B. Cookburn, member of Parliament for Toronto; Senator Percy, of the N.W. Territory, who presided; Commissioner Fenwick, of New South Wales; and representatives of Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Ceylon, India and British Guiana, denounced any attempt to cut the ties which bound the colonies to the British empire. Many pleasantry were indulged in at the expense of Chicago and the annexationists. "God Save the Queen," "The Red, White and Blue," and "Rise Britannia" were fervently sung.

Queen's birthday was celebrated in a strange way at noon to-day by the Quakwaka Indians who have been brought from their primitive home on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, to form part of the living exhibits in the Ethnological department of the fair. The whole band of this queer looking race boarded their big war canoe, which they brought with them, and embarked on the South pond, where they were quartered. The Quakwaka Indians, who are a very warlike and warlike race, have been brought from their primitive home on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, to form part of the living exhibits in the Ethnological department of the fair. The whole band of this queer looking race boarded their big war canoe, which they brought with them, and embarked on the South pond, where they were quartered. 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