

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1894.

ABOUT "APPROPRIATIONS"

The bare mention of the word "appropriations" is enough to disturb the equanimity of the organs of the Opposition. The very sound of the word gives them a seismizing fit. They expatiate on the corrupting influence of appropriations, and they would have their readers believe that it is a political sin for the electors of a district to desire grants of the public money to make the improvements that they urgently need. The sermons they preach on this subject and the reproaches they utter are really reflections on the inhabitants of the province who are continually petitioning the Government for assistance in the construction of works that are absolutely required for the development of the country. Whenever public money is granted in aid of work needed by any particular district, these phantasmagoric politicians put on a long face and in lugubrious tones whine about "brining the people's money."

They seem to forget that if there is any bribery in the matter those who ask for bribes and who receive them gladly are, if anything, more to be blamed than the men who comply with their urgent and repeated requests. As every one knows, the bribe is always more strongly condemned than the briber. It therefore follows that the newspapers which are continually blaming the Government for bribing the people insult the constituencies whom they condemn as the receivers of bribes. As every district and every settlement in the Province desires to have public money expended within its limits, the inhabitants of the Province are, according to the organs of the Opposition, steeped in corruption.

Then the representatives of the people in the Legislative Assembly, no matter from what part of the Province they are returned, or to what party they belong, are eager for appropriations, and complain loudly and bitterly if the part of the Province which each represents does not get so large a share of them as he thinks it has a right to.

According to the Opposition papers, every representative of the Province, as far as appropriations for his constituency are concerned, is an unmitigated Pook Bah, anxiously waiting for the Government to insult him by putting an appropriation into his outstretched palm.

The fact is there is no corruption about the matter, and the organs gratuitously insult the people when they represent them as the seekers after and the receivers of bribes. British Columbia is the youngest of the Provinces of the Dominion. Its population in proportion to its area is very small indeed. This new country needs development in many directions. There is not a settler in it who does not see a dozen places in which public money could be spent with advantage to the whole Province. Many of the needed improvements are far beyond the means of the inhabitants, and loss and privation must be suffered and development retarded if they wait for them until they are in a position to make these improvements themselves. They consequently turn to the Government for aid. They represent that money spent in the way they desire will be well invested and will yield a generous return in a short time to both the people and the Government. Fortunately the Province has had for some years past governments which took an enlightened view of its interests. They see that liberal and judicious expenditure on such improvements as are most required would be true economy, and they have, therefore, by according to the requests of the people, instituted a liberal and a progressive policy. They have made appropriations, not to bribe the electors, but to improve the country. And the result has been most encouraging. The liberal expenditure has improved the Province, has increased its revenue producing power, and at the same time has raised its credit.

These improvements have been made in spite of the discouragement and obstruction of an Opposition whose leader has become almost proverbial for narrow-mindedness and puerility. If he had had the direction of affairs every branch of the public service would have been starved and the progress of the Province would have been impeded by a false and a short-sighted economy which would have been more injurious to the country than even extravagance. Even now he and his followers can see nothing more or better in the expenditure of the Government for useful improvements than a system of "brining the people with their own money," thus impudently insulting the people who apply for and receive the "money," and whose only regret is that the Government is not in a position to increase the number and the amount of the appropriations. It is not a little surprising that the Opposition organs have not, before this, seen that their accusation so persistently made of bribing the people with their own money is really more offensive to the people than it is to the Government.

MR. BROWN'S RETIREMENT.

The correspondence between Mr. F. S. Barnard, M. P., and Sir Adolphe Caron, which appears on the second page of this paper, shows very clearly indeed that those who blame the Government for driving Mr. Brown out of politics have not the slightest ground for their accusation. The alternative of abandoning the political field or giving up his postmastership was submitted to Mr. Brown by the Postmaster-General in the most considerate manner and for purely departmental reasons. We would have thought a good deal more of Mr. Brown than we do if he had, when he announced his withdrawal,

published Sir Adolphe's letter, and not have allowed the Provincial Government to be blamed for procuring his retirement.

"THE RIFT AT OMOX"

A valued correspondent has called our attention to an article in the Columbian of the 20th ult., headed as above, in which it is alleged that an anonymous letter received by the editor made the mysterious statement that the Government, on account of Canada Western influence, was doing all it could to oust its supporter there, Mr. Hunter. This report, our correspondent in a friendly way points out, is being industriously used to poison the minds of the electors all along the line of the E. & N. road and throughout the lower Mainland.

Incidentally, it is worthy of remark that the various statements, which the Opposition love to circulate are all under the guise of "rumors," or "suspicions," or "probabilities," or in some other intangible form. Our readers will have observed that there is always a large element of anonymity, supposition and second-hand suggestions about these reports and slanders, which when analyzed and fully investigated shrink into insignificance.

The truth in this matter, we may state for the benefit of our correspondent and others, is easily arrived at. That the Government wishes to discredit Mr. Hunter as a Government supporter is an unqualified truth, which had its origin wholly and solely in the imagination of the editor of the Columbian or its mysterious anonymous correspondent. So far as the Government is concerned the matter was long ago put at rest, as the following will show:

COURTESY, B.C., April 2, 1894.

Hon. Theodore Davis,
Premier and Attorney-General,
Victoria, B. C.

"Parties are here organizing to bring out a local candidate to down Hunter, and support the Canada Western railway presumably with heavy cash bonus. It is boldly claimed that their scheme is countenanced by the Government. Any reply you may wish to appear in tomorrow's News."

"M. WHITNEY."

VICTORIA, B. C., April 2, 1894.

M. Whitney, Courtesy.

"Have no knowledge of any such organization; and any scheme or movement to bring out a candidate to oppose Hunter is in no way countenanced by the Government."

"THEODORE DAVIS."

Thus another of the Opposition creations is consigned to a very extensive boneward of poorly conceived and badly executed canards.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

The Toronto Week does not think that the time spent by Parliament in discussing the tariff has been wasted. It believes that both the House and the country will be benefited by a thorough discussion of that very important subject. It says:

Was the prolonged tariff debate, which ended on Thursday of last week, of any service to the country? Of course the result, so far as the voting in the House is concerned, was a foregone conclusion. Probably not a single vote was changed by the discussion. But it would be a rash conclusion that therefore the discussion was a waste of time. Far from it. The subject, not only in view of the effects of the tariff, for good or evil, upon the business and industries of the country during the next few years, but also in view of the far-reaching importance of the economic principles involved in their bearing upon further legislation and policy, is one of the very first importance. If on any subject that can be mentioned in its worth while for our legislators and the people to have the pros and cons distinctly stated and argued, it is with regard to our fiscal policy. It can hardly be doubted that in the process of studying and thinking upon the question, in the search for arguments, many of the members of the House gained clearer views and fuller information than they ever before. Beyond the precincts of the chamber, too, throughout the length and breadth of the land, the people were sitting as a great jury and listening, it is safe to say, as they have seldom listened to a Parliamentary debate. It was evident, as some of the speakers did not hesitate to avow, that much of the oratory was intended more for the ears of the electors in the constituencies than for those of fellow-Parliamentarians.

The Parliament of Canada is not, we grieve to say, the only deliberative body in which converts are not made during debate. It is said that in the Imperial House of Commons the most brilliant debates have not the effect of changing a single vote. Votes in these days are decided by party considerations and not by forcible arguments or eloquent speeches. The speeches are for the most part for the public and not for the members of Parliament, for whose edification they are supposed to be delivered.

Mr. Carter Troop has, we see, been appointed manager of the Week. He is a young Nova Scotian, and evidently a rising man. It is also announced that Dr. J. C. Bourne, the distinguished Canadian philologist, has undertaken the work of special reviewing for the Week.

MISTAKEN AGAIN.

The organ of the Opposition in this city has a queer way of jumping at conclusions. Referring to the correspondence which we published yesterday with respect to Mr. Brown's retirement, it declares that the COLONIST convicted itself of dishonesty when it endeavored to show that the circular written more than a year ago was the cause of Mr. Brown's retirement. We would like to know where the "dishonesty" comes in. When the Premier and his colleagues and political friends were being accused by the Opposition organs of procuring Mr. Brown's retirement, we were told of the circular. We mentioned the fact of its existence at the time, and afterwards we published the circular itself. Our readers then knew as much about that circular as we did, and they, like Mr. Brown, and everyone else, were in a position to draw their own conclusions from it. We believed then, and we believe now, that it

should have been taken by Mr. Brown as an intimation that he would not be allowed to serve two masters after the term of the Legislative Assembly had expired. But it appears that Mr. Brown did not take the gentle but very significant hint that was then given him. He, like the gentleman we read about, waited until he got a broader hint. That, owing to the courtesy and the kindness of the Postmaster-General, did not come in the shape of a "kick," but we are pretty sure that if Mr. Brown had had some man to deal with, the second intimation would have been that his services were no longer required by the Post Office Department. It is evident that having issued the circular in February, 1893, the only course left to the Postmaster-General was, when the term of the Legislature had expired, to tell Mr. Brown in plain terms he must either abandon politics or leave the post office. This was the ground we took, and this was exactly what happened.

It is evident that neither the Times nor Mr. Brown has any idea of what "a parity of reasoning" means. They cannot see that if the Postmaster-General saw that an official of his department could not be allowed to hold the office of mayor or even school trustee in a corporate town, it would be impossible for him to permit a postmaster to be a member of a Provincial Legislature. The reasoning that led him to the conclusion that it was not right or expedient to permit a postmaster to be a city school trustee would compel him to prevent a postmaster being a member of the Legislative Assembly. The man, whether he be postmaster or journalist, who cannot see this must be either hopelessly obtuse or wilfully blind.

THE SIBERIAN PACIFIC.

The Siberian Pacific Railway is, it is admitted, sure to be constructed. The route is surveyed and the cost estimated. It is to be a Government work. It will no doubt do much for the commerce of Russia, but this is with the Czar a secondary consideration. He looks at it from a national and from a military point of view. The road when constructed will bring the frontiers of India and China, as well as the shores of the Pacific ocean, much nearer to St. Petersburg than they now are. When this great road is once in operation it will be comparatively easy to transport troops to any part of Asia where they are likely to be required, and immense areas in the interior of the continent that are now unavailable for almost any useful purpose can be made to contribute to the support of the armies which the Russian Government may see fit to send to the interior and east of Asia.

The country that this great railway, which is to be nearly three thousand miles long, will open up is said to be almost equal in area to the whole of Central Europe, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Holland, Belgium and Denmark. A large proportion of this immense region is no doubt good agricultural and pastoral land, and its mineral resources are vast and varied. It is traversed by great rivers, the Obi, the Yenesei, the Amur and the Lena. It is therefore difficult to overestimate the value of this great transcontinental railroad to Russia. Its construction will cost an immense sum of money, and Russia has not much cash to spare. But when the time comes its Government will, no doubt, find money enough to build a railroad which in every way will be of such great advantage to the Empire. It is estimated that it will take considerably over two hundred millions of dollars to build it, but it will be worth the money to Russia.

The great Siberian Pacific Railroad will make communication between Russia and China much easier than it is at present, and it will also stimulate its trade with Japan. The danger of the invasion of India by Russia may be increased by the construction of the road, but as the Russians have extended their lines of railroad already in the direction of the Indian Empire, the construction of the transcontinental road may not, therefore, very greatly facilitate Russian encroachment in that direction.

A few years ago this vast undertaking would have been regarded as the dream of a crack-brained enthusiast. But Canadian courage and Canadian enterprise on this continent have proved it to be quite feasible. We do not think that the engineering difficulties of the Siberian road are nearly so great as those which the builders of the Canadian Pacific Railway had to meet, and which they surmounted. The stretch of road north of Lake Superior and that across the Province of British Columbia, we venture to say, contained more and greater engineering difficulties than are to be found on the route of the great Russian railway. It is not likely that the powerful Government of Russia will be unable to do what was done rapidly and with comparative ease by a dependency of the British Empire and a company of British capitalists. The builders of the Canadian Pacific Railway showed the world what can be done by British pluck, British energy, and British intelligence, in the way of railway construction, and we have no doubt that Russia in carrying out its great project will be encouraged and assisted by their example.

A TIMID NEIGHBOR.

Although the Americans are such great boasters, many of them are, in matters of trade, as timid as sheep. The very shadow of competition raises the fears of a very large proportion of the producers of the United States. They tremble (figuratively) at the idea of being obliged to compete in their own market in either raw products or manufactured articles with the producers of Canada. The prospect of certain raw products of Canada being introduced into the States duty free frightens some of our neighbors almost into fits. They protest

against the proposed concession hysterically. So nervous are they in their notions of trade and so fearful are they of competition, that we wonder why they permit a free interchange of commodities among themselves. How can California exist when it has to compete on equal terms with Oregon, and why does not Ohio keep out the products of Indiana and Pennsylvania by a high tariff?

The prospect of the Wilson Bill becoming law grieves the heart and disturbs the spirit of our slaves contemporary, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. It, with Senator Squire, bemoans the fate of Washington State because the Wilson free list will permit some of the products of British Columbia to enter that State without paying toll to the United States Custom House. It says:

Senator Squire in his recent speech in the Senate pointed out that if the Wilson Bill became a law the industries of the State of Washington would be sacrificed to those of British Columbia, and among other things he said free lumber means the sacrifice of our lumber interests to those of British Columbia; free coal, even with the Senate amendment, means poverty for our miners; free iron means the postponement of the development of magnificent deposits within our borders; free wool means the destruction and abandonment of the sheep industry. The reduction on hops from 15 cents per pound to 2 per cent. ad valorem leaves our hop growers at the mercy of foreign producers.

This is horrible, but it is not all the complaint. The Post-Intelligencer deplores in pathetic terms the case of the farmer, the miner and the lumberman of Washington state and other States whom the wicked Wilson will compel to compete with the cheap labor and cheap lands of Canada. It enumerates a number of articles which the Wilson tariff will allow to enter the States free of duty, and wonders how anyone could have the heart to

inflict such grievous and wanton injury on United States citizens as to permit Canadians to undersell them in their own market. It has found out in some way that labor is 50 per cent. cheaper in Canada than it is in the United States, and that land can be had for much less on this side of the border than it can be obtained for on the American side. We think if our contemporary made a few inquiries it would find that both labor and land are quite as dear on the Canadian side of the line as they are on the American. As regards land, we are continually being told that one of the reasons why British Columbia is not better settled is by immigrants, finding that they can get good land cheaper in Washington and Oregon than they can in British Columbia, give up the idea of buying farms on British territory and settle on American soil. We have an idea that our contemporary has a good deal to learn about the condition of things in Canada. If, for instance, it took the trouble to inquire, it would find that coal miners are a good deal better paid in British Columbia than they are in Washington or, indeed, in any other State of the Union.

It will be observed that the Post-Intelligencer spurns the offer of reciprocity in farm products which Canadian Liberals tell us the United States is ready to extend to Canada, but is kept from doing so by the trickery and wrong-headedness of Canadian Tories. This is what the Post-Intelligencer says about that kind of reciprocity:

Of course, if the American farmer cannot stand the admission of Canadian farm products, duty free, to the American markets, the offer to admit his products duty free to the markets of Canada is like an insult offered to a captive by an Indian who has

already taken his scalp and asks the helpless captive why he does not go out scalp hunting, too.

There may, nevertheless, be farmers in Washington State who would be very glad to see agricultural products of all kinds admitted into Canadian ports duty free.

We trust that our contemporary will master his fears and moderate its grief. The Wilson bill is not the law of the United States yet. And if the Senators do make up their minds to pass it, it will be found that its operation will not altogether ruin the farming and mining industries of the State of Washington. It should borrow a little Canadian philosophy and observe with an even mind the vagaries of politicians in Congress and out of it.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Executive Secretary McGlynn, of the Federated Trade, appeared to-day before the supervisors of the finance committee and asked for funds with which to send East the contingent of the industrial army now ready. This contingent, numbering about 500 men, is not wanted in Sacramento, and the citizens say they will ship all the men back here unless they move in another direction. In their dilemma, some of the men wired McGlynn and urged him to try and get money from somewhere to send them East; Mrs. Smith also sent down to the Mayor a frantic appeal for money to get East with. She half threatened to see her army returned to San Francisco if appropriations were not made. The committee decided there was no money available.

LONDON, May 3.—RE. Hon. A. J. Balfour's declaration at the Monetary conference that an agreement ought to be entered into by Great Britain and other powers for a bimetallic joint standard, has caused considerable adverse comment in the press and elsewhere. He said that it was stupid and selfish of Canada to attempt to occupy an isolated position on this issue.

A DEAR DAUGHTER SAVED.

Paine's Celery Compound Makes Her Active and Strong.

ALLOPATHIC AND HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT PROVED ALMOST USELESS.

Fathers! Mothers! Make Your Dear Ones Healthy.



MISS STINCHOMBE.

A loving and thoughtful mother gratefully testifies that her dear child was saved, and made well and strong through the use of Paine's Celery Compound, that marvellous medicine that always cures after physicians give up, and pronounce their patients incurable. Mrs. A. K. Stinchcombe, 18 William street, London, Ont., writes as follows:

"I think it a duty to write you for the benefit of all who have delicate children, and to make known what Paine's Celery Compound has done for my child. She has been delicate all her life. I have tried many medicines, and have had her under allopathic and homeopathic treatment, with but little benefit. Almost in despair, and as a last resort, I tried Paine's Celery Compound, and after using three bottles she is now perfectly well and strong. I have also used your medicine myself for complications arising from overwork and loss of rest, and am greatly benefited thereby. I would strongly urge all who are in any way afflicted to

do as I have done, 'try Paine's Celery Compound,' and be convinced of its wonderful curing power."

It makes the heart sad and sorrowful to see the young suffer when they should be bright, strong and active, full of lively hope and pleasure, and enjoying the glorious springtime of life.

There are thousands of boys and girls in our fair Canada, who are in such a condition that they cannot mingle happily with their schoolfellows and playmates. They are pale, weak, nervous, listless and fretful; their blood is impure and stagnant, and they go about half dead from day to day. Such boys and girls require a nerve food and builder—a medicine that will act on the entire nervous system.

Experience and grand results have clearly demonstrated that Paine's Celery Compound is just what the young require for the strengthening and building up of the body, for the making of pure and healthy blood, and for the harmonious working of all the digestive organs.

Do not trifle with the common advertised nostrums of the day; they aggravate suffering, and often cause serious complications.

Paine's Celery Compound has the endorsement of the ablest physicians (many of whom prescribe it daily) in our land.

You are not asked to use Paine's Celery Compound because it is recommended by those who prepare it; you have the testimony of your friends and neighbors to rely on; our best Canadian people have loudly spoken in its favor. Clergymen, lawyers, bankers, members of parliament, business men, farmers—all have written in its favor, and hundreds have confessed that it saved them from the grave.

Father! Mother! Surely this is the medicine for your dear ones. Now is the time to strengthen and tone up the weak children. Procure Paine's Celery Compound; do not be induced by anyone to accept something else; there is only one medicine that can rescue and save the frail and perishing.

ANXIOUSLY A

The "Australia" from pected to Bring Serious Trou

Royalists and Annexa

To Combine to Defeat

visional Pa

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The paper prints the following news: "The 'Australia' is expected by a number of those who are deeply interested in the affairs of Hawaii that the trials, which is due to-morrow, will be more serious than in fact there are several cities who received private steamer which predicted a factional fighting before the arrival there. They received information from a reliable source much anxiety over the expected to-morrow. As will be seen from Honolulu, the effect that the Provisional Government provided that it would contribute to the balance to the result of a split in the provisional party. Correspondence received here intimates that there was a reconciliation between the factions in the provisional party more than probable that the royalists and Americans were forced with the royalists. A serious trouble is expected, and we are only awaiting such a sign up and declare themselves a constitution which the provisional government is promoting.

THE PRESBYTERY S

CALGARY, May 4.—(Special) byterian synod of British Columbia to adjourn on the conclusion of the session now in progress. The first day of the meeting, was devoted to a drive around the city being provided for all the members of the synod. The Presbyterian got down to the all-night session was held, with religion and Sunday schools."

The report on statistics as presented by Rev. Thomas Vener. It was duly adopted, and the court conveyed to the Dr. Robertson's report on the synod on the work of the field, and urged increased libe- nection therewith.

On Thursday morning the protest and appeal of Macleod against the finding of the synod in the matter of the old Methodist church on the 10th and 17th of 8 Rev. Mr. Macleod spoke in and was followed by Rev. D. Campbell, representing the first and second board and the action of the synod; the third was reserved for the last business of the day.

Dr. Bryce, of the Manitoba synod, presented the claims of that province in regard to the mission far off land.

CONGRESS OF W

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The session of the Women's Congress devoted to "Charities and Papers were read as follows: "The Philosophy of the Bessie K. Isaacs, San Francisco; "Base of the Pyramids," A. Oakland; "The Unemployed W. Flint, San Francisco; "C Philosophy," Miss Lily A. Francisco; and "Women in Mrs. Modjeska.

The afternoon session was discussion on "Public Institutions as follows were read: "Dartmouth Life, for the Young, Tupper Wilkes, Oakland; " as Educational Institutions, E. L. Los Angeles; "Women Universities," Mrs. Olive S. Ore; and "Women as Manual Institutions," Mrs. Mary S. Angeles.

In the evening "Modern Pa the theme and the following papers: "The Philosophy of the Helen Campbell, Madison, Personal Element in Philanthropy, Lila F. Sprague, San Francisco as Inventors," Mrs. Charles ogo; "Modern Methods of Mrs. Sarah Sanford, Oakland Philanthropy," Mrs. El phens, Los Angeles.

BIMETALLIC CONF

LONDON, May 4.—At yesterday of the international bimetallic Sir William H. Houldsworth on the effect upon agricultur- turers, wage-earners, merchants and investors of the fall of the of prices.

M. Thierry, a French dele- urged the establishment of an bimetallic league. The propo- dially supported.

The following cable message the conference:

"We desire to express our pathy with the movement to restoration of silver by free coinage. We believe the free coinage and silver to be the only with a fixed ratio would secure the blessing of a sufficient volu- lic money, and what is hardly ant, secure to the world of tra- from violent exchange fluctua-

The document is signed by U. S. senators who voted for Sherman law: John Sherman, lion, D. W. Voorhes, George Nelson W. Aldrich, David B. Murphy, A. P. Gorman, O. H. Brien, Joseph M. Carey, Will O. K. Davis, S. M. Callom, Lodge.

The message was received w- cheering. Sir David Barbour of the Indian Council, dwelt upon which India had sustained in the fall in the price of silver. adopted the proposal of H. E. a deposition of bimetallic was candidates at the general elec- to ascertain the opinions of su- on the silver question with the porting or opposing them.