THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST THURSDAY APRIL 21 1898.



CONSERVATIVES AND THE TARIFF.

In his tariff speech Mr. Fielding said meant to convey to the manufacturers and the Conservative press, instead of for self-government, freedom, progress vessel. endeavoring to say cute things, ought and humane instincts. The defects of to make up its mind how it will treat our race are many, bub its virtues are such an "issue. Would-be smartness strong. We are not so sanguine as to damns a party, for the only people who look for an Anglo-Saxon reunion. We are deceived by it are those who employ are not quite sure that we would care t. The majority of the people are not to see one. It is true that in union there fools, Carlyle to the contrary notwith- is strength; but there is also strength in the co-operation of independent agencies. standing.

It must be evident to every one that We think that co-operation between the Canada is drawing very near to a time two great English-speaking nations may when its fiscal policy must be taken up be regarded as highly probable. and dealt with in a very radical manner. We have used the expression "English Both political parties agree as to the speaking" to indicate the essential one-desirability of giving Great Britian a preference in our markets and to extend tween them is based upon something any advantage of that nature to such stronger than a common speech. The other portions of the Empire as may be common law is the real foundation of ready to meet us reciprocally. There Anglo Saxon unity. Not only have both is a very general sentiment in favor of nations a common heritage in the literreciprocal trade relations with the Un- ary greatness of past centuries; not only ited States. It is impossible to give do such names as Coeur de Lion, Hoteffect to both, or even to either one of spur, Drake, Blake, Marlborough, Hawthese ideas and maintain intact the Na- kins appeal to the hearts of the tional Policy as originally framed. The two peoples; but both derive

very great bulk of our commerce is their ideas of the rights of men with the Empire and the United States. from the same pure fountain, the A reference to the Trade and Navigation common daw of England. The newsreturns of last year will show this. The paper poets of the United States cities total foreign trade of Canada in the year seek to fire the popular mind with stories ending June 30, 1897, was valued at of what the mariners of England did in \$257,168,862. Of this \$106,639,690 was centuries gone by to curb the pride of with Great Britian and \$111,022,515 Spain; but none the less do the states-

with the United States. If we add to men of both countries rest upon the the trade with Great Britain that with cternal principles of the common law as other parts of the Empire, the total justifying intervention in the affairs of trade of Canada with British countries Cuba. The attitude of Great Britain is exwill be found to reach and perhaps ex-

plainable chiefly on the ground that the ceed \$112,000,000, which shows that at least twenty-two twenty-fifths of all the United States, in spite of all the bad least twenty-two twenty-nities of an the judgment shown by congress, is about to Mr. Higgins' letter were published it at 150 miles and assuming that a hunwith which our commercial relations do in Cuba what Great Britain would may be said to be in a transition pro- do if she were in the place of the recess. The movement has not yet made public. Hence when the powers of Conbe objectionable in themselves. much progress, but it has certainly be-The Columbian informs the Colonist

gun. It is very clear, therefore, that perialistic idea, which followed to its whatever may be our views in regard to legitimate conclusion would legalize the protection and free trade, as heretofore infamies that have been done in Cuba, understood in Canada, they will hardly have signified their willingness to hold be applicable to the conditions which back the United States, Great Britain seem likely soon to present themselves has refused to join them. And, we can seem likely soon to present themselves and believe that if at a later day these THE RAILWAY TO THE NORTH. same powers shall seek to coerce the will be one of more than ordinary difficulty, because it will call for the ad- United States in any way, Great Bri-

justment of the tariff so as to develop tain's protests will come from the canour business with one country which To all appearance nothing can aver stands firmly by the policy of free trade war between the United States and

and with another which stands equally firmly by the policy of protection. It appears to the Colonist that, in view of the above facts, the Conservative press and the Conservative party States to win. But it is likely to be have something more to do than simply to criticize or search through the speeches of ministers to see if they cannot discover something about which nominally clever things can be said. If a strong affirmative position is not taken, the Conservatives will find themselves in a position similar to that occupied by the Liberals after the election of 1878, when a great political party, numbering nearly half the votes of the

It is not only 4 common horror against any nationality from entering our ports timber lands adjacent to the proposed he atrocities which have been practised and carrying away cargoes of coal for railway would be in good demand, and Cuba, although undoubtedly these the use of either of the belligerents, but our information is that, no matter what have aroused the indignation of the when such vessel was once upon the high route shall be chosen, extensive timber British people wherever the story has seas the British flag would not protect areas will be served by the line. The been told. It is not only the knowledge her cargo from seizure by one or the sale of 1,600,000 acres of land at \$1 that British commerce is being injured other of the belligerents, as the case per acre would refund the proposed subto some extent by the prolonged disorder might be. Suppose, for example, that a sidy, and we think such an estimate of in Cuba. It is not only a sympathy for British steamer should load coal at Na- the probable area to be sold, within a find in eternal vigilance the price of people of kindred origin and a common naimo to be transferred at sea to a Span-protection." This leads the Montreal language. The great heart of the Brit-ish privateer. As soon as she passed out been begun, is small, and the price lower Star to think the Finance Minister ish people is going out to their trans- into the ocean, she could be seized by a than it will average, when agricultural Atlantic cousins; the feeling is being United States war vessel and her coal land and townsites are taken into con-

reciprocated and on both sides of the be confiscated. The vessel herself would sideration, a nint that they would find it to then ocean the masses are realizing that not be liable to seizure. The same rule When, therefore, some gentlemen in the seizure is to us to be a mistake to treat whatever else may be the divisions of would hold good if the British vessel the house say that they believe the road mankind, there is one that so far as they were loaded with coal for use by the ought to be built, but think it will ima great pointical question in this spirit, are concerned is paramount, namely that United States navy or at a United States pose too heavy a burden upon the prothat the policy of the ministry is to between the Anglo-Saxon and the rest port, say San Francisco. A Spanish ves- vince, it seems as if they cannot have move in the direction of freer trade, of the world. The Anglo-Saxon stands sel could seize the cargo, but not the taken into account the new sources of use the word "create" advisedly, be-

That Swedish society which intends to cause unless the railway is built, these send a balloon to Klondike for the pur- sources then will remain unutilized. pose of starting out in search of Andree, We may rest assured that a railway might as well, so far as any truth in the will be built into the Yukon valley be-Andree stories from the North is con- fore very long. If one is built from the cerned, search out a more convenient head of Lynn Canal, there is little and more comfortable place for a start- probability that anyone will undertake ing point. For example: Somebody saw to finance a line from the British Colsomething in Cariboo that locked like a umbia coast to the Yukon waters, and

balloon; but "nobody saw nothing" up hence the sources of revenue just rein Klondike. As far as looking for the ferred to will remain latent for year lost aeronaut with a balloon is concern- to come. We do not say that some ed, the only common sense plan is that time in the future such a road would adopted by little children when they lose not be built, but what the people of a ball. They take another ball and the province want is not something throwing it in the direction and with the that is going to happen after the most same amount of force as the lost one, of them are dead, but something out of say: "Ball, go find your brother." Then which they can derive some advantage they watch where the second ball falls while they are living. If a railway is and look for both there. There is a built from Edmondton, the effect upon scientific basis for this. It is said that the proposed line will be the same as some savage tribes do the same thing if it were built from the head of Lynn with arrows. So the way to find An- Canal.

dree with a balloon is to start where he Suppose the government should offer started, with a balloon like his under to a company all the townsites, all the weather conditions the same as he had. timber lands, all the grazing lands, and Probably after he had been found in this all the farming lands between the Coast way he would not be helped very much, and Teslin Lake as a bonus for the conbut the same remark would apply to his struction of a railway through the dis discovery by any balloon party. trict, would not the proposition be

We have a letter from D. W. Higgins snatched up as quickly as it could be in regard to purchases by the Cassiar offered? What the province is asked to Central railway company. In itself the do is to is not very much more than letter is unobjectionable, out its publi- give the freight upon supplies, rolling

cation would be a departure from what stock and material from Victoria or Vancouver to the railway. This is dewe think is a good rule, namely to avoid monstrable. Putting the distance be as far as possible anything that smacks of discussion of private business. If tween the Stikine river and Teslin Lake would not be easy to draw the line dred miles of the extension from the against others, which would, unlike his, river to the Coast will be constructed from the river southward, we have 250 miles of railway, for which the sup-

plies, material and rolling stock, except that it is "unwilling to write itself down the ties and perhaps some of the bridge an ass with its eyes open." May we timber, will be taken north from this ask our contemporary if that is why it part of the province. A calculation will keeps its eyes closed to everything likely show that including plant to be used in to promote the prosperity of the country? construction, horses, feed, provisions, material of various kinds, cars, engines, rails and so on, about 25,000 tons There is no mistaking the fact that freight will be needed at Glenora for the

portion of the line between the river the project of a railway from the Coast to Teslin Lake meets with the hearty and the lake. Some of the plant used approval of the people of Victoria, quite on that part of the line would be util-

irrespective of political lines. The con- ized on the portion south of the river sensus of opinion is equally general that, but we may safely set the amount o Spain. No one seems to have any doubt inasmuch as the Dominion government freight which contractors would have about the result; that is, every one exseems unable or unwilling to take any to take to Glenora for use in the 250 cept the Spaniards expects the United step to secure the railway, the provin- miles to be constructed from that base cial government should do so, care be- at 35,000 tons, and in this we do no something very different from a picnic. ing taken to see that some of the ad- include the rails and rolling stock for In fact, if the Spanish forces are well vantages resulting from the operation of the portion of the line south of the handled, the United States may have the road shall be enjoyed directly by river, because this would be sent up as much as it can do, owing to the pefrom the ocean terminus of the line the province, through the medium of culiar conditions under which the war added receipts to the provincial treasury. after the road bed is completed. Thirty must be carried on. If the two navies An arrangement can doubtless be made five thousand tons of freight at \$20 pe could be got together in one great con- whereby any company accepting a conton comes to \$700,000. Another \$100, flict there is little doubt that, barring tract from the province will bind itself 000 may be added for transportation of accidents, the United States would win; to pay a sum every year into the rev. men backwards and forwards and for but Spain is not likely to mass her fleet unforseen items connected with the for enue that will under some circumstances whole country, was in a hopeless minor-ity in the House of Commons. One rea-son among others was that its press and its leaders contented themselves with questioning the honesty and motives of their opponents, opposing everything and originating nothing. What attracted business men everywhere to the Conserat any one place. Her policy is likely



R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria Agents.

MR. FIELDING'S BUDGET. (Hamilton Spectator.) ook Mr. Fielding three hours and a

get out of business with some remnant of the invested money, rather than wait till Mr. Fleiding chooses to bring on the calam-ity, when they may be caught with a big stock, and lose all. For a man who preaches the evils of tariff tinkering and the benefit of a stable tariff, Mr. Fleiding is an extraordinary per-former.

"I wish you were not always wanting to go out riding, Clara. You ought to pay a little more attention to the serious things of life. Remember, you can't go to heaven

Active Moy Spani ontrahand Coal Spain's Navy Ca Suppl Expectation of E French and Aust Wash Washington, April tion announcing a ports was issued to-d the substance of the resolution and stating blockading all Cuban the resolution into ef tion proceeds as follo fore, I, William McKi the United States, in the United States, in the said resolution, do proclaim that the Unit stituted and will main the north coast of Cub on said coast betwe Bahi Hönda, and the n on the south coast of In pursuance of the la States and the law of to such cases an efficiency posted so as to prevent exit of vessels from said. Any neutral we any of said ports or at the same, without not of the establishment of

FORTY-FI

nt McKinley

CUBA NOW

the same, without not of the establishment of will be duly warned be of the blockade, who we register the fact and warning, when such again 'attempt to ente port'she will 'be captu the nearest convenient proceedings against her as 'prize as may be do Neutral vessels lying "ports 'at the time of the of 'such blockade will be days to issu . erefro DECLARATION Washington, April 22. ference of opinion amo of the house foreign a as to the advisability of ation of war by congre of the administration, I followed in this re administration consid notification to the powe ence of war sufficient co no declaration. There-bers of the house, howe a 'declaration should ' overt act in order to de tional status absolutely. of the administration, DIPLOMATIC ARRA DIPLOMATIC ARR. Washington, April 22. the objections raised b partment to the joint F trian representation of country it is understood tory arrangement has b which the ambassador at divide their duties and w ly in looking after Span arrangement was made ence between Judge Da bassador and minister. the department took the department took against "joint represent that it tended to conf quite unusual. It was ever, that Spain has m simultaneously to Fran and that both governme simultaneously. Havin ces the Spanish governm at liberty to prefer one but accepted the prote comprise. While this, morities here, they did protection to become con divided responsibility. the department took divided responsibility. CONTRABAND London, April 22.—Th eral, Sir Richard Web questions in the House day, said that, so far as knew no agreement ha by the signatories of, th Paris as to whether coa were contraband of war. if it were decided that t band, it would not be lay to supply belligarents a

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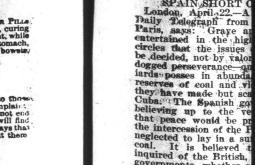
states a sense of a thermal taking the first of the sense of the sense











governments, whether of garded as a contraban

result is said to be a traught with unpleasan likely to bring hostilities THE SPANISH Magrid, April 22.-Th during the day consult

Variation of the second second

ister Gullom and notified Britain considers coal war, and will not allow the United States to a British port. He dem Spain's intentions in reg to search neutral ships hope that Spain would vateering. A council o held to deliberate these decided to comply with of infernational law. New Orleans, April 2 at this port, Theodore sued orders declaring m of war, and no further a stock are to be made f

stock are to be made f Spanish yessels. The had already taken on bo tion of hea live freight, ing with the atmost rap ed to desist, and 600 m ed to the railroad car SPAIN SHORT C London, April 22.-A