

The Colonist

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1896.

A SHALLOW SLANDER.

The Montreal Witness and other Grit newspapers are doing their best to make the people believe that Sir Charles Tupper does not want to pass the remedial bill, and that he is doing all he can to provoke obstruction from Liberal opponents and Conservative kickers. If this is true, and if the Opposition papers and politicians believe what they say, why do they do their best to help Sir Charles play his little game? Why do they go on obstructing night and day in order to make the passage of the bill before the 24th an impossibility? Can they not see that if Sir Charles is insincere, if his zeal to push the bill through the house is affected, the very best way to foil him and to expose what they term his "hypocrisy" is to do all in their power to help to pass the bill? Instead of putting obstacles in his way they should make a clear path for him. His sincerity would then be put to the very best test.

If, when he had no opposition worth speaking of he should slacken in his efforts to carry the bill through the House his enemies would have good ground for their accusation. As it is, by doing their best to obstruct legislation they are, if Sir Charles is merely acting, playing into his hands, taking upon themselves the odium of wanton obstruction while he can take credit to himself for doing all that mortal man can do to perform the promise made by the Government at the close of the last session of Parliament.

If the Opposition are in earnest, if they believe that there is any truth in their own accusation, they prove themselves to be a pack of fools. Sensible men in their position—assuming that they are correct in their estimate of Sir Charles Tupper—would say "give the Conservative leader rope enough and he will hang himself" and they would do nothing, giving him and his party complete command of the House.

But they don't believe what they say. They know that if they pursued this course Sir Charles and his colleagues would not waste a moment until the remedial bill became the law of the land.

The fact is their accusation of insincerity is a slander of the shallowest kind, and they show by their conduct that they know it to be utterly false. The Grits are not such fools as they would lead the country to believe them to be. If they saw that by a policy of inaction they could bring Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues in the Government into discredit, nothing in the world could induce them to lay as much as a straw in his way. They would spur him on to action, and if he hesitated in the least they would raise such an outcry against him that it would be heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Grits need not think that any one who is on the right side of idleness will believe their strident charge of insincerity as long as they pursue the policy of unceasing obstruction.

NURSING A CONSTITUENCY.

It is not often that a man ambitious of legislative honors undertakes in this country deliberately to nurse a constituency. In England we hear of men who have more money than they know very well what to do with, and who are most desirous to obtain, by hook or by crook, a seat in the House of Commons, taking up their residence in a promising borough and by spending their money in what they consider popular ways endeavoring to work a majority of the electors up to the voting point. Money is presented to this institution and to that. Liberal subscriptions are given to charities of various kinds. Treats are given to the children and junketings of various kinds are provided for their elders. The object of this liberality is kept carefully out of sight, while the hand of the donor is allowed every now and then to be seen.

The expenditure of money is supplemented now and then by a little judicious speech-making on non-political subjects. The good opinion of the constituency is sedulously cultivated. The political nurse is all things, in a general way, to all men, and he takes good care that his name shall not be associated with anything that is unpopular or disagreeable. These little arts and devices, when supplemented by family, business, personal, or political influence are often successful in keeping an ambitious man before the people and in gaining for him political support when the time comes for holding the general election.

In this Dominion of Canada the business of nursing constituencies is not carried on to any great extent. Sometimes the sitting member goes out of his way to keep his place in the good opinion of his constituents, but more frequently he seems to forget their existence altogether until a few months, perhaps a few weeks, before the next general election. It is very seldom indeed that a candidate depends entirely on his money or the judicious expenditure of it on his behalf by skilled agents for his return to Parliament. The candidate has always something to recommend him to the electors besides his very hard cash. He has brains and knows

how to use them. He is a good speaker and has exercised his talents to aid his party in political contests. He has large business interests in the country that help to advance it on the road to prosperity, and that give employment to a large number of workers of different kinds. All these things give him an influence with the electors and help to make his election easy if he desires to obtain a seat in the Legislature of either the Dominion or the province. But it is very seldom indeed that a man who has given no indication of possessing ability, who is neither a good speaker nor an active, energetic man of business, let him have ever so much money, is chosen by the people to represent them in the Legislature.

The electors don't like the idea of being bought by the first man who comes among them having a long purse. They have a notion that he looks upon them as so much purchasable material. But Canadian electors are not in the habit of regarding themselves as live stock that can be bought for so much a head. They want to have the choosing of the man who is to represent them, and if they like him and approve of him they do not wait to think whether he is rich or poor.

There is, we understand, at this moment a gentleman—a pleasant, harmless, innocent, gentleman—remarkable for nothing in particular except that he is fortunate enough to have a big balance in his favor at the bank, who is nursing the constituency of Yale. He tried very hard for a while, we believe, to act in the same capacity for Victoria, some time ago, but he was summarily rejected by the Liberals of the city and sent to Yale. He has now been there for some time trying, chiefly through agents of the Barnacle family, we believe, to propitiate the electors of the district. He has a ranch in the district, he has bought a newspaper in Kamloops and property in other parts of the district. He has, while known to be a candidate for the representation of the district in the House of Commons, bought what is called "a stake in the country," hoping evidently that his having this stake will induce the free and independent electors to vote for him. But there are some things which it is absolutely necessary for the man who is properly to represent a district of such importance as Yale to have which money cannot buy. One of these is a knowledge of the country and its wants, and another is the ability to use that knowledge in the House of Commons for the good of its inhabitants.

We do not think that it is any disparagement of Mr. Bostock to say that he does not possess that knowledge or that ability, and that there is not the slightest indication that he will, within measurable time, be qualified adequately to represent Yale, or any other district of this Province, in the Dominion Parliament. And we very much mistake if the most careful nursing will ever bring the electors of the district to such a frame of mind that they will consent to be represented in Parliament by a man of Mr. Bostock's calibre.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

The most cold-blooded and most brutal murders are sometimes committed in the most unlikely places. In a quiet country neighborhood where the people are all respectable and all brought up from their infancy under what are considered the best influences, there would not, one would think, be even a thought of crime. Murder, it might be supposed, would be regarded by the moral and well disposed inhabitants of a Canadian prairie settlement with unutterable horror. Who would suppose that the son of a respectable farmer would so much as think of murdering the daughter of a neighboring farmer equally respectable and equally well disposed? Yet, strange and unnatural as it may appear, the most awful crimes are at times committed in such neighborhoods and by people whom no one would think of placing in the class of possible criminals.

A murder was lately committed in Holland, a quiet neighborhood in Manitoba. A young girl named Hannah Hatton, the niece of a respectable farmer, well educated and supposed to be innocent, was found dead by the roadside, butchered by some fiend in human shape. Nothing had been taken from the person of the murdered girl. It was evident that robbery had not been the object of the murderer. The only clue that the officers of justice could find was the imprint of a man's boot beside the tracks of the girl. The whole matter was for some time a terrible mystery. No one could even guess who the murderer was, though there was after a little while a surmise as to what was his motive. We see by late Winnipeg papers that a young man named Morran has been arrested on suspicion. Morran had worked for the girl's uncle in December last and remained on the place until his return from Ontario in February. The last place at which the girl was seen alive was at the residence of Morran's mother. The inquiry has just begun.

When Morran was brought before the magistrate for preliminary examination the prosecuting officer produced the following letters, which speak for themselves:

"Would like to see you in private to see what you have against me, and why you don't speak to me when you see me."

Drop me a note and let me know how I can see you and oblige?"

(Signed) —HANNAH HATTON.

"Miss Hannah Hatton, Holland Post Office."

"FRIEND, —I received your letter last night stating you wanted to see me. If you come in on Monday night I will go home with you. When you go to get ready I will go out across the track and wait for you at the farmers' elevator. I don't want the people to know. I remain, R. MORRAN."

Morran was, of course, committed for trial.

UNCOMPROMISING.

There are some who still hope that an amicable settlement with Manitoba on the school question can be arrived at. We do not see what grounds there are for such a hope. The people of Manitoba, or rather the governing class in Manitoba, seem to be determined that they will not allow the minority the privileges which they claim as their right. The Government has absolutely rejected an arrangement precisely similar to that which has been voluntarily adopted by the majorities in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and, to some extent, Prince Edward Island. They know, or ought to know, that the compromise agreed upon by the people of the Maritime Provinces has worked well. That it has put an end to disputes and disagreements in those provinces with respect to the common schools. And it must be remembered that the majority in all those provinces are strongly opposed to separate schools and denominational public education. Yet they, without coercion or without legal enactment for the sake of peace and fair play, were willing to meet their Roman Catholic neighbors half way. But no such disposition as that has been displayed by the Protestants of Manitoba. They were determined to have their own way and what they have obtained they are evidently resolved to keep. There is no "give and take" among them.

It may be said, and it is said, that the harsh measures resorted to by the Dominion Government have soured the Manitobans and have caused them to be indisposed to settle the difficulty in a neighborly way. But those who say this forget, or do not choose to remember, that four or five years elapsed after the passage of the law before the minority found that they could appeal to the Dominion Government for a redress of their grievance. During that interval the Dominion Government, although they were urged by persons supposed to have great influence with them to interfere in the educational affairs of Manitoba, firmly refused to meddle with its school legislation. The Dominion were begged and prayed to disallow the School Act, 1890, but they refused to do so on the ground that it was within the competence of the Provincial Legislature to pass such a law and that it was against the principle and the policy of the Government to disallow acts known to be constitutional. There are men, if we do not mistake, in the ranks of the Opposition who blame Sir John Macdonald's Government for not then interfering with Manitoba to nullify the school law which it had under the Constitution the power to enact. Here the government pursued the policy of non-interference because non-interference was constitutional. Then afterwards when the minority appealed to the Dominion Government against the act of the Manitoba Legislature, as they had under the Constitution a perfect right to do, the Dominion sent the petition to the Manitoba Government with an urgent and most respectful request to settle the matter in a friendly way. There was no harshness nor even official stiffness or formality in this appeal. But the Manitoba Government refused to entertain it. They even neglected to inform the Legislative Assembly that such an appeal had been received. The Government of the Province was evidently determined to continue in the course in which it had entered, perfectly regardless of the complaints and prayers of the minority and the remonstrances of the friends of peace and concord in the other provinces.

Has anything happened lately to convince anyone that the majority in Manitoba had begun to sympathize with the Catholic minority? There were not any indications of sympathy apparent during the election campaign. The school question was the issue, in fact the only issue of that election, and the representatives of the majority were for the law, the whole law, and nothing but the law. Then, through the interposition of Sir Donald Smith, Mr. Greenway was prevailed upon to receive a commission from Ottawa charged with overtures of peace. But that commission was denounced by the newspaper organ of the Government as a "farce," and it roundly said that Mr. Greenway and the members of the Government appointed to meet the Ottawa Commissioners "dare" not make any arrangement which was in any respect contrary to the will of the majority as it had but a few weeks previously been expressed at the polls. And now when there is a prospect of the remedial bill being withdrawn, the organ of the Manitoba Government, instead of holding out the olive branch to the disappointed minority, triumphs over them in the most offensive way, and declares openly that the hope of any redress by means of an appeal to the Parliament of the Dominion will be from this time forth futile. It is quite evident that

Mr. Greenway, even if he had the will to redress the grievance of the minority, which is not by any means certain, has not the power to do so. He is nothing but a majority which shows itself to be opposed to anything in the shape of a compromise.

FIGHTING FISHERS.

There is war on the Columbia river between the fishermen of Oregon and the fishermen of Washington. When the fishing season commenced the canners on the Columbia decided that they could not afford to pay more than four cents a pound for salmon. The fishermen demanded five cents a pound. The canners were firm, so the fishermen went on strike. The trap fishers on the Washington side of the river were willing to agree to sell their fish for four cents a pound. This enraged the gill net fishermen of Oregon and they determined that the trap men should have no fish to sell. The Oregon toilers of the sea organized a raid on the traps of the trappers, doing considerable damage. The Washington men resented this infringement on the liberty of the citizen and they called a meeting, at which resolutions were passed, asserting their right to catch fish in any way that they found convenient, and to sell them at such a price as they considered fair. They also called upon the Governor of the state to protect them while pursuing their lawful avocation in a lawful way.

Governor McGraw responded promptly to the call and sent a detachment of the State militia to protect the salmon trappers. He also conferred with the Governor of Oregon to consider the best means of keeping the peace between the irate fishermen on the two sides of the river.

"I have come," the Governor of Washington said, "to consult with Governor Lord as to the best means of proceeding in bringing to justice the perpetrators of the high-handed outrage at the mouth of the Columbia river, where the property of citizens of Washington, fully abiding within the law of that State, was destroyed by men coming from the State of Oregon, simply because the methods used in fishing on the Washington side differed from those practised by the Oregon men. My talk with Governor Lord has been eminently satisfactory, he being emphatic in his declaration that the law will be enforced, and that such persons as may have participated in the destroying of fish traps at Ilwaco will be promptly surrendered on requisition, when the sheriff of Pacific county is prepared to identify any of the principals."

Speaking of his action in ordering a company of the Washington militia to patrol the Columbia river, he said: "From the showing made by Sheriff Roney, I considered it my duty to send to the scene a sufficient force to administer the law and protect the property of citizens. This is not a question of fishing or the likes or dislikes of a certain set of fishermen. It resolves itself into the right of people to pursue their lawful avocation. That this might be assured, ordered forty-three men from the W. N. C. to Ilwaco. They men arrived at the mouth of the river on Thursday night, since when there has been no further trouble.

At the present it is hardly possible for me to estimate the damage through lack of exact knowledge of the cost of the property involved," said Governor McGraw. "Three pile drivers were set adrift, one of which proved a total loss, the other two being recovered in a damaged condition by tugs. A trap, which was lawfully operated in 1895, was demolished, and the piles of a new trap were pulled and set adrift."

There is no shuffling here, no pandering to the violators of the law and the disturbers of the peace, because they happen to have votes which may be cast against the party to which the Governor belongs at the election next November. Governors McGraw and Lord are determined that the law in Washington and Oregon must be supreme, no matter how the voters may cast their ballots. Such Governors deserve the support, moral and political, of all intelligent and law-abiding citizens, and it is to be hoped they will get it whenever it suits them to appeal to the people at the polls. It is only by taking a firm stand and by acting with promptness and determination that the law of the land can be upheld by the authorities. It should never be forgotten that when Governors and other magistrates assert the supremacy of the law effectively they are fighting for the whole community and of neighboring communities. Few opponents in politics are the men of their own party. It is to the interest of all that the law should be respected and obeyed.

FOOLISH COMPLAINING.

There is an extraordinary paragraph in yesterday's evening Times on the mention made of Mr. Bostock in these columns. The writer, we presume, intends to find fault with what we said about that gentleman as a candidate for the representation of the district of Yale in the House of Commons. He ought to know that as soon as a man becomes a candidate for the suffrages of the electors he becomes a fair subject for journalistic criticism. It is in his capacity of candidate that we know Mr. Bostock, and in no other. Our criticisms were, we contend, fair and mild, and it is, in our opinion, foolish to find fault with them. The man who is a candidate for a public position must expect public criticism, and consequently our contemporary's whine about "proprieties," "amenities," "social ostracism" and that sort of thing is exceedingly silly. The man who goes deliberately into a fight must expect to get hurt. Mr. Bostock is, if he is only a milkpook who cries and complains when he is hurt.



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DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A dastardly attempt against the life of Theodore Roosevelt, president of the New York police board, was made by mailing him an infernal machine. It was held at the post office because the package had a fuse but no stamps, and it was turned over to the police department. Captain O'Brien opened it and there was a flash from the fuse, which could have been set off by a vigorous tearing apart of the wrapping paper. The matches would have been rubbed and the ignited sulphur would have burned and set off the fuse, which entered a large cracker box. The cracker box was cut in two, exposing a fine powder, which flashed up at the touch of a match. Captain O'Brien was surprised to find, contrary to his and the chief's expectation, that the bomb was genuine, though not so dangerous as to prove fatal. It might have injured anyone opening it carelessly.

MISERABLE FRAUDS.

Some Dealers Substitute Cheap and Worthless Dyes  
When the Popular Diamond Dyes Are Asked For.

The great popularity of Diamond Dyes has resulted in many worthless imitations—adulterated and cheap materials—that are bought by some merchants at a very low price and for the purpose of extra large profits, these dealers urge their customers to buy these weak and worthless substitutes.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the following highway, 33 feet in width, situated in the Northern division of Salt Spring Island, is hereby established, viz:— Commencing at the end of the public road through Mrs. Staff's property, Section 8, Range 1 West; thence in a northerly direction following the centre line of the existing roadway through Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12, Range 1 West, to Mr. A. Langley's property, and having a width of 16 1/2 feet on each side thereof. W. S. GORE, Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works. Landa and Works Department. Victoria, B.C., 10th April, 1896. ap18-21

LATEST FROM  
The Irish Press  
Land Bill—Spain  
United States

The Kaiser as an  
—The Dispute  
Argen

LONDON, April 14.—pound of the Times land bill has been re-Parnellite press there in a less hostile spirit been expected. "It should not be rejected." The "It is a distinct a scheme yet proposed declares: "It is clearly guided by a general like conception of the The Unionist party hand, accord the new reception.

A dispatch from the Mail Gazette says:—Castillo, the Spanish cannot be interviewed however, confirm the communicate from P. But, in the present moment to accept his cortes will grant Cuban franchise to be en Spanish flag.

Patrick O'Brien had the postmaster's inconvenience which caused by the new Washington post office papers shall be forwarded in American ships otherwise.

A correspondent in unexpected visit with liam in the uniform of the British, Syracuse on April 7. Astrea the Emperor Italian flagship by the ships to launch yacht Hohenzollern, he took the English his yacht, showing his especially the water had been invented. Thised that the above episode Emperor William's friendly terms with F.

A gala dinner was the Hoburg Vienna visiting Emperor and many, at which of noble and other dignes sat down. The by the animated con carried on between and other guests had been concluded was taken to the they heard "Das H ("The Cricket on the imperial party passed they were enthusiastic dense crowds who tire route.

The Times has a d go de Chile which s there that both Chile agree that England boundary dispute be dispatched. "The of Chile is serious confidence. Gold is hoarded, and the pet to the government been refused."

In the suit of the Central News, dem sums of money which the Times to the Ce game alleged to hav unduly expanded, th nominal damages a withdrawing its chie Emperor William Vienna, Count Ba premier, and Baro garian premier, in s An Athens dispatch the prizes to Olympic games will the olive trees at O ancient custom) the silver wreaths done.