The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1892.

THEORY VS. FACT.

Senator Macdonald thinks that the can ners on the Fraser River should be compel-

live in. The practical man declares the world. Her merchant marine is larger that the fish do live in the water into which than those of all other countries put to the offal has been thrown, and are as gether. She is the great money lender of the offal has been thrown, and are as gether. She is the great money lender of the United States and the United States and the Canadian subjects of Queen Victoria are Grand Trunk, does the same. If any one country and Parliament would be benefitted. from one end of the fishing season to the other, the salmon show no sign of being injured in any way by the offal, or by the water that contains the offal. They point, fifty years, to get ahead and to keep ahead too, to the fact that the practice of throwon for the last fifteen years, and that the into being and reared vigorous communirun of salmon has not diminished in the ties, which may be said to be rich and pros least, and that the Fraser River salmon perous nations. If this is failure, we should now, as regards quality, stands higher in like to know what the Post-Intelligencer rethe market than ever it did. These are the facts.

The theorist maintains that the polluted plained that Britain's free trade policy left.

those that are caught in the nets. And so far, been able to hold more than the plant of the against the fiercest of her commercial rivals, season as they were at the beginning. It is and she will, no doubt, be able to continue gladden the hearts of the managers of the Hospital on Monday by the sight of a not until the fish get into the unpolluted to do so.

mountain streams that they become weak The Intelligencer goes on to say: "As for mountain streams that they become weak and diseased. In those pure streams they die like poisoned flies. Of course, it is not the purity of the water that kills them. But here is the fact. The fish, when in the streams that are pure they become weak and die. So great is the mortality among the salmon in the spanning streams, that the opinion is general among British Columbians, that the opinion is general among British Columbians, that the purity of the water that they was a few days ago, in a place called Wellington, in the salmon in the spanning streams, that the opinion is general among British Columbians, that they are not the purity of the water that they are not by any means sure that we are so very badly off as all that comes to. We are not by any means sure that we are so very badly off as all that comes to. We are not by any means sure that we are so very badly off as all that comes to. We are not by any means sure that we are so very badly off as all that comes to. We are not by any means sure that we days ago, in a place called Wellington, in the very striking way a few days ago, in a place called Wellington, in the very striking way a few days ago, in a place called Wellington, in the very striking way a few days ago, in a place called Wellington, in the very striking way a few days ago, in a place called Wellington, in the very striking way a few days ago, in a place called Wellington, in the very striking way a few days ago, in a place called Wellington, in the very striking way a few days ago, in a place called Wellington, in the very striking way a few days ago, in a place called Wellington, in the very striking way a few days ago, in a place called Wellington, in the very striking way a few days ago, in a place called Wellington, in the very striking way a few days ago, in a place called Wellington, in the very striking way a few days ago, in a place called Wellington.

situated, and by their continuing to frequent the river in undiminished numbers in spite of the continuance of what he regards as a practice most injurious to salmon life. According to his theory the salmon should have deserted the Fraser River long ago, or should be so greatly diminished that catching one of them would be regarded by the dwellers on the banks of the river as a won.—not feet—and in the vicinity the chart is derful event, to be chronicled in the newspapers, and to be talked about at every fireapart or more contradictory, than they are in this matter of the effect of offal on salmon seven fathoms. On the spot where the

very contradictory when all the facts are known. In the first place, the volume of water in the Lower Fraser is very great and the stream runs with considerable rapidity.

A glass of whiskey in a puncheon of water is not by any means an intoxicating fluid, is not by any means an intoxicating fluid, and the water affected by the offal in the Fraser does not bear as great a proportion to the whole stream as a glass of whiskey does to a puncheon of water. Besides, the temperature of the Fraser is very low. It is almost ice cold early in the season, and it is a long time in getting warmer. Now, the fish offal or any animal substance does not readily decompose in cold water. It must they visited on their excursion, and is gratifying to hear that their impression it are favorable, and that their recollect of its inhabitants will be pleasant, the sea by the current with considerable rapidity, and that a large part of it is consumed by scavenger fish. The salmon are in the Lower Frazer—simply travellers. They are making their way as quickly as they can to the head waters of the river. One day the river will be swarming with fish, and the next, there is not one to be found. In fact, the fishermen follow them

mystery, if there is a mystery. The B itish city, and a little unres

the salmon do not remain long enough in it some of our visitors have occasion again to to be in the slightest degree injured by it. write about Canada and Canadians, and the And as a matter of fact they are not in-

The theorist maintains that the polluted water must sicken the salmon and must diminish their numbers. If this were the case, the river would show some signs of far from being a confession of failure. He case, the river would show some signs of far from being a confession of failure. He the cars next Sunday, the more the Hostickness and mortality of the fish. Sick believed, as many others believe, that those pital will get. We hope, therefore, to see salmon would be seen floating helplessly down the river, and the dead fish, belly up, with evil, and her liberality with illiberality, would be found drifting to the sea. This is what would be seen if the water were are pursuing is impolitic as well as narrow ride on Sunday. The Hospital wants the would be found drifting to the sea. This is what would be seen if the water were poisoned. But no one ever saw anything like this on the Fraser. The fish that pass up the river are strong and healthy. It is impossible to find fish in better condition than those that are caught in the nets. And against the fiercest of her commercial rivals,

salmon which persist in remaining in good table, and are waiting to see what will be

derful event, to be chronicled in the news-papers, and to be talked about at every fire-side. Never were fact and theory wider apart or more contradictory, than they are in this matter of the effect of offal on salmon life.

We freely admit that the theory appears the more reasonable and we can readily understand how the fact may be incredible and inexplicable to men who have no practical knowledge of salmon fishing and salmon canning on the Fraser River. The men who are to blame are those who have incontestible evidence of the fact, but who blindly hold to and, with obstinate stupidity, act upon the theory.

Seven fathoms. On the epot where the Quadra struck there are only six feet of water, and near it the soundings made by Captain Rooke, of the Champion, show five fathoms. The chart is, therefore, much more unreliable than we represented it to be. It leads the navigator to believe that there are 66 feet of water where the Quadra, to the Government's cost, found only six feet. According to the chart, the course which the Quadra was taking was perfectly affect. She would, in fact, have to go out of her way to get into danger. She was, as ty, act upon the theory.

But the contradiction does not appear so her way to get into danger. She was, as the chart showed, in the deepest part of a deep channel, yet in the middle of this chan-nel which the chart showed to be safe for

found. In fact, the fishermen follow them up the river for a considerable distance.

Here then we have the solution of the of even two or three hou

great that it is not affected by the offal of them to think that, perhaps, they had through the Crowa' Nest Pass. This commission of the misjudged both the British people and the sea or eaten by fish before it has time to decompose. And if the water were polluted the salmon do not remain long enough in it some of our visitors have accorden.

HELP THE HOSPITAL.

The citizens of Victoria will be pleased to know that the tramway company has made up its mind to give the Jubilee Hospital a lift. It has made next Sunday a hospital Sunday. The Hospital will have handsome contribution to the treasury,

bians, that none of them ever return to the monopolies and money lenders. No one in husbands. Some of them determined to sea.

Canada has proposed to call on the Governgive the lady-killer a scare. They prevail-Mr. Wilmot was so wedded to his theory that he heard with manifest impatience the testimony of practical men, who gave it as their experience that the salmon are not doubt, like to be better off than they are, injured in the slightest degree by the practice of throwing the offal into the river. He had no patience with the men who could not make their experience square with his theories. He must have been provoked, too, with the stunid and unscientific. condition, while they are in the lower the next political or social vagary on the and blindfolded him, they seated him on reaches of the river, where the canneries are other side of the line.

> observed what effect the mental condition of the patient has on the progress of disease, and how it affects his chances of recovery. If the sick man is downhearted, if he loses courage and believes that he is going to die, his chances of recovery are few. The proba-bility is that he succumbs to the disease. On the other hand, when the patient is On the other hand, when the patient is cheerful and plucky, and determined to get well, he is pretty sure to recover. The whole secret of what is called Christian science lies, we believe, in the power of strong impressions to affect the health. When the disorder is simply nervous almost everything depends upon the state of the patient's mind. Who does not know that fear and sorrow and anger sometimes make people seriously ill. The curative

NACCOUNTABLE MISREPRESEN

some of our visitors have occasion again to write about Canada and Canadians, and the effects of British rule, their discerning readers will notice, in their articles, the influence of their short visit to Victoria.

There is nothing like personal experience to clear the mind of prejudices and miscontropy. The American editors must have in the eastern provinces would denounce those great Railway Companies alleging that blance. Peoples that are so nearly alike they drained the resources of the country should be good friends, and should cultivate he would be laughed at as a fool or connected to put a stop to this endless flow of unnecessary and unedifying talk. When speech-making is reneighborly relations demned as a shallow schemer. And is sorted to as a means of obstruction, it should be cut short. The tactics of obstructvantages which are enjoyed by all the other provinces which border the United States? Can the railway extension which is an advantage to New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario Sanitoba be an injury to British Col-

> son and Fort Sheppard Railway, which can be built immediately, will be of immense advantage not only to the Kootenay countage of the forms and rules of the House try but to every part of the Province of British Columbia. What that rich district time and to carry its point by wearying the wants for its development is railway accommodation. Let it have that accommodation, no matter from what direction, and settlers allowed to do by unfair scheming what it will pour into the country, towns will be built and its mineral resources will be developed. An addition of thirty or forty the province would give a stim and settlements, let them be situated where they may. This, the people of the province know, and they are accordingly almost unani-mous in favoring the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railroad.

Mr. Oppenheimer must be both deaf and blind, if he believes that public sentiment in this province is against that road. When ity were obliged to choose between the Amago he must have heard that railsaw, toe, that the majority which voted for giving it the land grant which he condemned was literally a sweeping one, there being, if we remember right, but two disbeing, if we remember right, but two dis-sentients. The British Columbia Board of minion Commons have determined to resort

were the next political or social regary on the solution is at constant to shoot him at once. Having bound and billididded him, they sested him on show which he believed to be his coffin.

THAT DEUSIVE OHART.

We have been favored by Captain Walk, burn with a glimpse of the Admirally chart showing the channel in which the Quadra to ame to grid. On this spot where the reason to grid. On this spot where the value of the man to deed a make the province is opposed to the project. The rest above the head of the man to deed a make the province is opposed to the project. The rest above the head of the line.

THAT DEUSIVE OHART.

We have been favored by Captain Walk, the sport where the very with a glimpse of the Admirally chart showing the channel in which the Quadra to see all grounded the chart show we sleary afairment of the public, all the transfar feeth was additable to make their yield, some to grid. On this spot where the reason to grid. On this spot where the reason to grid. On this spot where the reason to grid. On the spot where the reason grossly misreported, than that he, in Montreal, assumed the role of an obstructive and a mossback.

make a move towards putting in operation the law enacted last winter, to enable the city to get the local improvements to the Council value of the Council value of the Council value of the Council with the council of the Council have not had money enough to do all the work that was needed, and many of the rate-payers have been obliged to do without improvements. As long as the old anytem is continued, this evil and this hardship will be getting worse. The council will be regarded by some us an injustice to them, but it is hard the see how the Mayor that a public than the council of the council will be regarded by some us an injustice to them, but it is hard the see how this search that if word one. But it is certain that if Victoris and the column of the Empire.

The proposed resolutions favor a commencial union of the Empire; the establishment of differential rates between Great Britain and her colonies; the preference of the council have not had money enough to do all the work that was needed, and many of the rate-payers have been obliged to do without improvements. As long as the old anytem is continued, this evil and this hardalty is an injustice to them, but it is adoption of the new aystem will be regarded by some us an injustice to them, but it is an observed to the council have not be advisability of putting the law in force at once is a good one. But it is certain that if Victoris has made a move towards putting in opera-tion the law enacted last winter, to enable

is against them. The C.P.R. are already does not want to fall into the background almost if not altogether ready for a prac-

in a clumsy way, the speeches of the leaders

country and Parliament would be benefitted if some means were devised to put a stop to ives are very seldom successful, and they ought not to be successful. Obstruction is a device by which a minority tries to obtain the powers of the majority. It is sometim rather hard to submit to the rule of the ma jority, but to be hectored and bullied by a that it can not.

He must be well convinced that the Nelon and Fort Sheppard Railway, which can

acusand thus made to the population of to submit to the rule of the spouters and to submit to the rule of the spouters and it has structives of a unruly minority, and it has structives of a unruly minority, and it has siness which would be felt in all its cities hit upon a means of putting an end to discussion, which appeared to British subjects tyrannical. The French, too, resorted to what appeared to be an arbitrary device to

put a stop to useless talk.

When the Parnell obstructives had almost put an end to the transaction of business in the British Parliaments, the majorerican "previous question" and the French "cloture." A modification of the latter way project discussed, and he saw was chosen most reluctantly, for the members of the British House of Commons were unanimous vote granted it a charter. He most unwilling to depart from the venerable have happened since that have led the

minion Commons have determined to resort to the tactics of obstraction in order to commending both the charter and the land grant.

These are indications that public sentiment in this Province is strongly in favor of the construction of the Nelson and Fort the example of the deliberative bodies of the construction of the Nelson and Fort the tactics of obstraction in order to the tactics of obstraction in order to impede the progress of the Redistribution Government bill has led the country to being the deliberative bodies of the deliberative bodies of the deliberative bodies of the strong, but it needs time to do its the offenders are on their knees. The privilege were consured for breach of Government is becoming the discontinued, although the entries of the construction of the Nelson and Fort the example of the deliberative bodies of the construction of the Nelson and Fort the sympathy of the British Country to be impede the progress of the Redistribution government bill has led the country to be impede the progress of the Redistribution government is becoming the country to be impede the progress of the Redistribution government is becoming the country to be impede the progress of the Redistribution government is becoming the country to be impede the progress of the Redistribution government is becoming the country to be impede the progress of the Redistribution government is becoming the country to be impede the progress of the Redistribution government is becoming the country to be impede the progress of the Redistribution government is becoming the country to be impede the progress of the Redistribution government is becoming the country to be impede the progress of the Redistribution government is becoming the country to be impede the progress of the Redistribution government is becoming the country to be impede the progress of the Redistribution government is becoming the country to be impede the progress of the Redistribution government is becoming the country to be impede the progress of the Redistrib

The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire will be opened on the 28th inst. The matters which it is to deliberate upon are of very great importance, particularly to the colonies. The subject of closer and more favorable commercial relations between the Mother Country and the colonies will be carefully considered. In view of the recent utter-

improvements. Local improvement laws work well in other cities of the Dominion, and why should not ours work well, too? We are convinced that when it once goes into operation the citizens will find that it is the fairest as well as the most effective way of making the improvements which the city requires.

A commercial union between the different parts of the British Empire is not now pooh-poohed by even practical men. They listen with interest to what can be said in thouse of Parliament, and an authority House of Parliament, and an authority with respect to Great Britain. If a trade arrangement between the Mother Country and her Dependencies which can make them all, to a certain and very great extent, in all, to a certain and very great extent, in laws to be a conference. The parliament have power by any vote or de laration to recate to themselves new privileges not recated. dependent of the caprices and rivalry of create to themselves new privileges not outside nations the result would be benefit to the caprices and customs of Delice and the control of the caprices and rivalry of the caprices and customs of Delice and the caprices and customs of the caprices are capriced and customs of the caprices and customs of the caprices are capriced and customs of the caprices and customs of the caprices are capriced and customs of the caprices are capriced and customs of the caprices and customs of the caprices are capriced and customs of the caprices and caprices are capriced and customs of the caprices are capriced and customs of the caprices are capriced and capriced and caprices are capriced and capriced cal to them all. They form a world within themselves, and could be mutually helpful ar to each other's prosperity. The Empire would then be in a bury in 1675, and of Flower in 1779, bat was admitted without heasteston bury the commons.

position to treat each nation, from a com-court of King's Bench. The power of nercial point of view, according to its des mercial point of view, according to its design commitment by the Commons is estable erts, and it would, we are quite certain, lished upon the ground and evidence of Great Britain, who has deprived herself of the Serjeant-at-Arms or his officers, or the power to pay them back in kind, does now. It is to be hoped that the practical men from all parts of the Empire who are about to meet in London will be able to do something towards forming a United Empire Trade League.

The Labor Question which the Congress proposes to deal with, is quite as important

proposes to deal with, is quite as important as the trade question. The desire for some peaceful and equitable mode of settling trade disputes is universal. Employers and workingmen have become tired of the rough and expensive mode of settling trade lisputes that both have been forced to resort to of late years. Strikes and lockouts, besides being rude and costly, are nost unsatisfactory as means of settlement. They, in fact, settle nothing, neither do they afford a basis for future agreements. They generally leave the matter exactly ray was committed to Newgate by the Commons for a contempt, and was brought up to the Court of King's Bench culty arises, it has to be dealt with in the same clumsy way. If boards of arbitration same clumsy way. If boards of arbitration whose decisions would be authoritative, and which could form general rules for the settlement of labor difficulties, could be established in all centres of industry an immense stride will be made towards bringing capital and labor into better relations, in gapital and labor into better relations. This is a work worthy of the earnest exertions of the members of the Chambers of Commerce.

In several important particulars there is a difference in the methods of punishment adopted by the Lords and Commons. As to the Imperial registration of trade-

in cases of breach of privilege. The Lords claim to be a court of record, and marks and an Imperial penny postage, these are matters which are comparatively easy of accomplishment. The ocean penny postage is sure to come, and that, too, before very long, and a currency for the whole empire would necessarily follow aloser commercial relations. The Congress will have much important work to do, and it is earnestly to be hoped that it will do it well.

Lords claim to be a court of record, and as such not only to imprison but to impose fines. They also imprison for a fixed time, and order security to be given for good conduct, and their customary form of commitment is by attachment. The Commons on the other hand, commit for no specified period—of late years have not imposed fines. The last case of a fine by the Commons occurred in 1666, when a fine of £1,000 was imposed upon Thomas White, who had absconded after marks and an Imperial penny postage, these

There is not nearly so much certainty about the dissolution of the British Parliament now, as there was a few weeks ago.

Then it was confidently predicted that the Then it was confidently predicted that the this month. But various circumstances have happened since that have led the country to believe that the Government have not yet made up their minds when the dissolution is to take place. It is believed that delay will be to the advantage of the party in power. The division on the Irish Country to be.

Consequent will have led the country to be. now, so no one need be surprised if the

HE SAW THE POINT.

Two years ago (says the Chicago Mail) a Chicago drummer stopped at Decatur, Ala., and while sitting on the broad hotel piazza talking with the proprietor of the hostelry, noticed a fine fighting-cock strutting about the street. "Pretty fine bird," remarked the Chicagoan, sententiusly. "Yep," replied the hotel-keeper, "hest in these parts. I reckon." "I'm

PARLIA MENTARY PRIVILEGE.

contempt cannot be admitted to trial, nor the causes of commitment inquired into by the courts of law. In 1751 Mr. Mur-

by a habeas corpus. The Court refused to admit him for trial, Mr. Justice Wright

ment on a prorogation. When the offence has not been so grave as to cause

Glossy Sheen

And vigorous growth, so much admired in hair, can be secured by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. There is nothing better than this preparation for keeping the scalp clean, cool and healthy. It restores to faded and gray hair the original color and beauty, prevents baldness, and imparts to the hair as silky texture and a lasting and delicate fragrance. The most elegant and economical dressing in the market; no toilet is complete without Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"My wife believes that the money spent for Ayer's Hair Vigor was the! st investment she ever made. It impart: a soft

And Silky Texture

to the hair, and gives much satisfaction."—
J. A. Adams, St. Augustine, Texas.

"After using a number of other preparations without any satisfactory result, I find that Ayer's Hair. Vigor is causing my hair to grow."—A. J. Osment, General Merchant, Indian Head, N. W. T.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only preparation I could ever find to remove dandruff, cure itching humors, and prevent loss of hair. I confidently recommend it."—J. C. Butler, Spencer, Mass.

Result From Using

"Ayer's Hair Vigor WILL PREVENT prema-ture loss of hair and when so lost will stim-ulate a new growth. I have used the prepa-ration for those purposes and know whereof I affirm."—A. Lacombe, Opelousas, La.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

President Har Accepts the Excit Specula' don's

/ Washington, resigned the por ment shortly before that hour, Mr. I Mr. Blaine, with in his pocket, car Secretary Halfor sion and handed nication, enclosed DEPARTMENT TO THE PRES judgment, but must leave him to suffer the punishment awarded by the High Court of Parliament by which he stands committed. The Habeas Corpus Act is binding upon all persons whatever who have prisoners in their custody, and it is therefore competent for judges to have before them persons committed by the Houses of Parliament for contempt. But although the return is made according to law, the persons who stand committed for contempt cannot be admitted to trial, nor

leave to submit n of the Secretary which I was app March, 1889. I iness in the De me in requiring to cepted immediate be, very respectf (Signed) Mr. Halford i ing its contents, room adjoining, Harrison, who w opened it, read the handwriting the official paper

BLAINE

The Doughty S

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The effect canvassed by Harrison and fear that, if ei of the other wenter into the cit will be necessman upon whon Blaine's letter in the most for Mr. Harrison's the usual expr which usually ln an interv late this evenin

tion was not proach of the vention, and w ing him to re ment. His onl freedom and because of the name in con nomination. noyance of ser placed in circu working to acc feat and, at t any reference apparently ha President's pe intimate admi on Mr. Blain suspicion and guilty of dup in the cabinet with silent re be a constan urging the declaration for the Re thoughts an npon Mr. Bl consequence, having fully desired a spe matter, in or

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