The Colonist

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1896. THE FRASER RIVER FISHERY.

canners of the Frazer River. We were Mr. Higgins, one of the Commissioners, was promising freedom to those who would neather sure when Sir Charles Hibbert of the opinion that it was not contained by would be soon an important change in the reasonable man who reads that evidence will administration of the salmon fishery. Sir Hibbert was then Minister of Marine and Fisheries. His desire while in this Province evidently was to get all the information he could relative to the fisheries and to the grievances of which the canners complained. It was very clear that he made his inquiries with an open mind and in a conciliatory spirit. He acknowledged that mistakes had been made in the regulation of the fishery and he promised to correct what he was convinced were mistakes. It is greatly to be regretted may after a little while be no use that the news of Sir John Thompson's death for it in Victoria. Except for compelled him to hasten to Ottawa before he had completed his inquiries. It was while he was personally prosecuting those inquiries on the Fraser that the telegram containing the sad news reached him.

Although he is no longer head of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, he has no doubt acquainted his successor with the British Columbia.

We do not think that the Hon. Mr. Costigan has any prejudices to overcome in the matter of the Pacific Coast salmon fishery. He has the reputation of being a reasonable man, ready to hear patiently and without prejudice the pros and cons of any subject that is submitted to him for decision, and he has no doubt given his best consideration to all that has been said to him about that fishery by his predecessor and by the representatives of the province. He is, no doubt, acquainted with the importance of the salmon fishery to this province, and he must see that it is only fair to interfere with the business of the canners as little as possible consistent with the preservation of the fish.

The men who have risked their means in the business of fishing and preserving the salmon are in a different position, every other class of business men. The from the union." man who invests his money in a lumbering, a mining or a mercantile enterprise has very little to do with the Government. He is left pretty much to his own discretion. He upon Mr. Perry's tall talk as nothing the products and commerce of the North-Land the products are products and commerce of the North-Land the products are products and commerce of the North-Land the products are products and commerce of the North-Land the products are products and commerce of the North-Land the products are products and commerce of the North-Land the products are producted by the product and producted by the product are producted by the product and producted by the product are producted by the product are producted by the product are producted by the product and producted by the product are producted by the producted by the product are producted by the producted tions that will not be oppressive and vexa- with the enterprise for some time.

The object which the Government has in view is not to hamper the canners or to interfere unnecessarily with their business, but to preserve the salmon. It is not difficult to see that any regulation or interference that is not calculated to effect predictions to that effect : that object is unnecessary and vexatious. The principle, therefore, that should underlie the administration of the salmon fishery is to interfere with the fishermen and canners only when it is clear that the preservation of the fish requires such interference. If this principle had been kept steadily in view and acted upon there would, we think, have been very few misunderstandings between the canners and the Government.

Well-meaning persons, who knew little or nothing about the habits of the salmon or the effect of the regulations in vogue, have been nervously apprehensive that the salmon would be soon exterminated. They were continually exclaiming against the practices of the canners and complaining that if they were continued the river would soon be fished out. Many of these predictions are fortunately on record. They have barons. The officers of justice are also nearly all proved false. The regulations fiendishly cruel. Practices to extort eviwith regard to close season and the time of dence that have been abandoned by all fishing in each week have been cheerfully civilized nations appears to have survived in complied with by the canners. They are the dominions of the Sultan. The following necessary. The regulations as to size of description of the treatment of defenceles law with respect to offal has been to a very the Armenian correspondent of the London great extent a dead letter. Although men Times: not connected with the fisheries have declarand that permitting the offal to be thrown into the river is detrimental to fish life and must in time make the river barren, there has been no perceptible diminution in the number of fish frequenting the river. The ed that permitting the offal to be thrown in-

has not been followed by the effects apprehended needs no proof. The fish have not been exterminated or even lessened. It is said that the practice of fallowing the offal to float down the river is injurious. That was only one time and one form, but That was only one time and one form, but the practice of the first was given no food or water. That was only one time and one form, but the continuous for less continuous for the first water more or less continuous for the first water w THE FRASER RIVER FISHERY.

OHAI to noat down the river is injurious. That was only one time and one form, one to the health of the inhabitants living to forture were more or less continuous for him and the others. But the efforts to get the testimony wanted were uniformly unsueconstants. The superising to observe on what slight evidence this opinion is based. The Hop. pretty sure when Sir Charles Hibbert of the opinion that it was not sustained by Tupper was here last autumn that there the evidence, and we feel satisfied that any come to the same conclusion.

GOOD BUT NOT WELCOME.

Adjutant Archibald and those in the Army and outside of it who exerted themselves to establish a Food and Shelter Home in this city, deserve every credit for their benevothat it may soon die of inanition, that there conclusions at which he had arrived while in work in British Columbia. We do not mean that they should crowd into the bowns, which are overcrowded already; but they should settle in the country places, where there is room for hundreds of thousands, and where, if they work hard and steadily, they may get for themselves and their families all the necessaries and many of the comforts and the luxuries of life. The simple, natural life and the healthy occupations of the country are better for the bodies and the souls of men, women and children than the artificial life of towns and cities. "Independence" should be every British Columbian's motto.

AN EMPTY THREAT.

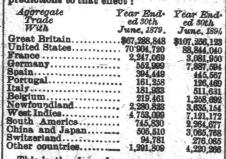
We see in the Mail and Empire that "Mr. Perry, one of the Liberal leaders from Prince Edward Island, makes the announcement that unless Parliament consents to bore a as regards the Government, to almost of New Brunswick the province will second

is not hampered by rules or regulations. In the management of his business, if he respects the rights of other men, he is hardly conscious of the existence of a Government. But it is very different with a Government. But it is very different with the Island. If it takes say three millions of a railway to the Bay. Building the land the canner. The Government is very pro-dollars to bore a tunnel under the sea nine portion of the route would be an easy mat-perly the protector of the fish, and in order miles long this would amount to considerperly the protector of the fish, and in order miles long this would amount to considerperly the protector of the fish, and in order to preserve them effectually it is obliged to interfere with the canner's operations. It is the duration of safe navigation of Hudson's straits and the seasons in which he may fish and in which he must refrain from fishing; it regulates the size of and the Continent for four or five months, he must refrain from fishing; it regulates the size of the season in which husiness is the size of the season in which husiness is the size of the season in which husiness is the size of the season in which husiness is the size of the season in which husiness is the size of the season in which husiness is the size of the season in which husiness is the season in which husiness is the season in which husiness is the season in the season in which husiness is the season in t and how far apart they must be slackest. Communication is kept up as shortness of navigation through the Straits moved a resolution in the House of Comwhen fishing; it limits the number of long as the Strait is navigable by beats he can license and tells him what he subsidized steamboats, and a winter must do with the offal of his cannery. It for catching fish which have been found to be most injurious to the fishery in other and to be most injurious to the fishery in other and to long as the Strait is navigable by subsidized steamboats, and a winter steamboats, and a winter those now complained of. If, therefore, the assistance asked of the Government is for catching fish which have been found to treated by the Dominion in other respects—

be most injurious to the fishery in other cannot be maintenance and operation of the route rates of freight as high as those now complained of. If, therefore, the assistance asked of the Government is for oute between the Northwest and Europe, be most injurious to the fishery in other and the be most injurious to the fishery in other and it is well treated—its inhabitants would rivers. It can easily be seen that it re- laugh at Mr. Perry or anyone else who talk warrant the aid. quires good judgment and an extensive as ed to them about secession. The tunnel was It would be indeed singular if the Govwell as a minute knowledge of the condi- a fad of Senator Howlan, who is now Lieut. ernment subsidised the road or made large United States, but enlarging the clause contions under which the fishery is carried on Governor of the Island Province. We have advances to its projectors without first cerning direct negotiations with foreign and of the habite of the fish to make regula- not heard his name mentioned in connection finding out whether the Hudson Bay route nations, making it cover all British Posses-

NOT "KILLED."

The Mencton Times publishes the following table showing how the N. P. has "killed our foreign trade" in accordance with Grit



values! In volume our foreign trade is now goods to be \$69,873,571, the duty paid us in position, in policy and in feeling. more than double what it was when the Na- \$21,161,710, and average duty 30 8 per cent. tional Policy was adopted. Another evidence of Grit prescience and wisdom.

TURKISH BARBARITY.

It is not the soldiers of Turkey alone who are merciless or the Kurds who are barand untried men is taken from the report of

I shall not describe prison life now, but has been no perceptible diminution in the number of fish frequenting the river. The number of fish frequenting the river. The run of 1893 was, we think, as leave the read of the read of the read of the read of the river aimong the river aimong

BADLY SOLD

The Government of Nicaragua now see what dependence there is to be placed on the jingo journalists and politicians of the United States. The Nicaraguans were, no doubt, encouraged in resisting the reasonable demand of Great Britain by the threatening attitude assumed by the Yankee lent and disinterested exertions, but we most land a soldier or to occupy a foot of land on sincerely hope that the institution is not any part of the continent of America. The Monroe Doctrine was invoked as if it were something sacred to Americans, and terrifying to Europeaus. The Nicaraguans might the sick, the orphan and the aged, sion that there was something solid and subthere should be no use in a new country like stantial behind all that swagger and bluster. it was. Now, let us turn to the Trade and strong and direct support of the Mother has been general and that the working. resident within their borders.

GOOD ADVIOR.

We find that the Montreal Gazette con siders the uncertainty as to the navigability of Hudson Bay, the chief objection to extending aid to the Hudson Bay Railway. In its issue of the 29th ult., it says : Now, an advance of \$10,000 a mile may

tunnel between the Island and the mainland of New Brunswick the province will second the union."

not be excessive for the construction of a railway to York Factory, considering the character of country through which the line would have to be built and maintained for not be excessive for the construction of necessitated for the maintenance and operawe repeat that its practicability and utility have yet to be so clearly demonstrated as to

can be depended upon as a commercial sions as well. In the debate which ensued, route. We infer from the tone of the Sir John Macdonald said : Gazette's article that certainty on that head The honorable member for Sherbrooke has has not yet been arrived at. That being the case, the Gazette's advice, to proceed circumspectly, is dictated by ordinary prudence and common sense.

The honorable member for Sherbrooke has struck out of the resolutions, which purport to be in favor of free trade, all that portion which referred to Customs Union and which was in fact the beginning, the end and the burden of the resolutions. The principle has not yet been arrived at. That being

YERY INACCURATE.

which in anyone undertaking to deal with figures are unpardonable. It quoted the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1894 yes. terday to prove that the tariff "is substantially as high as ever it was." It makes those the tariff the ta This in the face of a very great fall in returns give the value of the total dutisble

able goods entered for consumption was, in 1894, \$62,779,182, and the total duty collected, \$19,379,822,32. So, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns, the Times is \$7,094,389 astray in value of dutiable goods imported, and \$1,781,888 in the amount of duty paid. Singularly enough we see the Customs taxation for 1894 given in the same issue of the Times at \$19,198,114, which is nearer the truth, but atill not correct. Here we have in the Times two statements of the revenue for the same year differing from each other to the same year differing from each other to the sense and patriotic feeling of a series of the colling and the member for Shefford; they shall not be allowed to break the fall or soften the defeat of that hon, gentleman. But, after all, do these resolutions commend themselves to the good sense and patriotic feeling of a

BURDOCK LOOD BITTERS

The Best Spring Medicine

Is B.B.B., its powerful, cleansing, purifying, and regulating influence courses through the natural gates and alleys of the body and re-

Bad Blood and all impure morbid matter. B.B.B. tones

the sluggish liver, restores lost appetite, gives regular action of the Bowels, and makes Rich, Red Blood Thus giving health and strength to resist the heat of summer and ward off the attacks of

For children its use is more than valuable-it is necessary in spring, and pleased parents testify that it gives life, health strength and a Bright, Clear Skin to the little ones. In cases of Dyspensia, Con-

stipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Scronda, etc., after years of triumphant test and possilve proof it is only necessary to say that

B.B.B. Cures

this for charitable or quasi-charitable institutions. There is plenty of work to be done
in developing the resources of the provinces
for many a long year to come. Every ablebodied man and every healthy woman able
to work should have no difficulty in getting to work should have no difficulty in getting ships steamed into the harbor of Corinto and entered for consumption, dutiable and free, when British marines and blue jackets occu- was in 1894 17.13. Now this is lower than were, "This amendment, I am sure, will pied that seaport the jingoes collapsed. It has been since 1880—in that year the aver- meet with the support of the country and more and greater than those of the They could give the Government whom they age duty was 19 70 per cent. There is a put a quietus on Zollverein Customs unions, had encouraged to resist a just and reason good deal of difference between 30.8 per free trade and the right to declare peace and able demand, no assistance whatever. Even cent., which the Times sets down as war." the Government which, according to the the average duty, and 17.13, the rate given In the same session of the same year (1870) jingoes, was to do such great things, looked in the Trade and Navigation Returns, eight years, according to some, before Sir lot and with the present condition of on approvingly. The President knew that There is another way in which the burden John's conversion to a "national policy" of society, for some proof of the sweeping t was time that the Nicaraguan and the of taxation can be measured and that is the protection, in the debate on the Budget, other little republics were taught good man. rate paid per head of the population. In which was condemned as protectionist by the comparative misery and degradation of ners and respect for the rights of foreigners 1894 the rate was \$3 86 per head. This is the Mr. Holton, a leading Liberal — as being the working classes of to-day. lowest since 1881. In that year the rate the beginning of a National Policy-Sir John was \$4.26 per head. The customs taxation | Macdonald said : was last year just 40 cents a head less than was last year just 40 cents a head less than it was in 1881. Now, if the Trade and Navigation Returns are correct, anyone who can read and is tolerably expert in adding and read an subtracting, multiplying and dividing, must see that the Times is altogether wrong when

ALWAYS A PROTECTIONIST.

Some of the journalists of the Liberal party have tried to create the impression that Sir John A. Macdonald at one period of that Sir John A. Macdonald at one period of fashion of Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill and John Bright is the Bible, the cate-Parliamentary Debates show that long before 1878 the Leader of the Conservative party was strongly opposed to any commercial to the conservative party was strongly opposed to any commercial to the conservative party was strongly opposed to any commercial to the conservative party was strongly opposed to any commercial to the conservative party was strongly opposed to any commercial to the conservative party was strongly opposed to any commercial to the conservative policy of our own, notwithstanding the remarks of the hon, gentleman. cial arrangement with the United States that involved discrimination in trade against Great Britain, and that he was in favor of a national policy of moderate protection.

this matter), the Hon. L. S. Ho. is was built to the Bay that the period and one of the leading Liberals of the day, eign nations. Sir A. T. Galt, who was then also in Opposition, moved an amendment to Mr. Huntington's resolution striking out the part relating to a Customs Union with the

burden of the resolutions. Une principle sought to be established by these resolutions was the principle establishing a Union with the United States against our Mother It is well known that figures are not the strong point of the organ of the Opposition in this city. It is not exact, and it is either dishonest or careless—faults or rather vices, which in anyone undertaking to deal with and in favor of a country which is foreign to goods to be \$69,873,571, the duty paid \$21,161,710, and average duty 30 8 per cent.

When we refer to the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1894, printed by S. E. Dawson, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majes.

ty, we find that the total value of the dutiable goods entered for consumption was, in able goods entered for Sherbrooke could not support the proposition of his political and personal friend, yet tried to cast his shield before him, to protect him, and to break his fall. Now, I for one am resolved that he shield before him, to protect him, and to break his fall. Now, I for one am resolved that he shield before him, to protect him, and to break his fall. Now, I for one am resolved that he shield before him, to protect him, and to break his fall. Now, I for one am resolved that he shield before him, to protect him, and to break his fall. Now, I for one am resolved that he shield before him, to protect him, and to break his fall.

The closing words of this trenchant speech

He would ask-judging from the petition Hon. Mr. Holton-No.

Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald-The hon. it says that "the tariff is substantially as high as ever it was."

Methods as ever it was." with the United States and the merits of the Canadian policy. The hon, member for Chatcauguay was obstinately opposed to anything like a National Policy. The Hon. anything like a National Policy. The Hon. gentleman thinks that free trade, after the Here we have an emphatic declaration

In March, 1870 (dates are important in the Conservative leader in 1870. Mr. John liked and respected, was an ardent free trader as free trade is understood in thanked for his letter and that the matter England, but the Conservative leader, after defining Mr. Holton's commercial creed, said Hayward, Yates and Braverman were named defining Mr. Holton's commercial values, that the hon, gentleman's belief and his as the committee.

The report of the resident physician, Dr. Sir John Maddonald as early as 1870—only three years after the Confederation was formed—avowed his belief in a national policy, "a policy of our own," how can any one have the effrontery to say that he was a believer in free trade in 1878, and only in the policy of the resident physician, Dr. Richardson, was received, showing the number of patients in the hospital as 37; number admitted during the month, 37; discharged, 27; died, 3; in hospital May 1, 44. The cost of keep of patients during the month was \$1,36 per diem—a larger amount than usual, a fact which the doctor was looking believer in free trade in 1878, and only adopted protection as an expedient to get into power?

A POPULAR BRROR.

A great many are under the impression that poverty and pauperism are increasing in Great Britain. A certain class of agitators are continually declaring that in the Mother Country, and indeed in every other within the bounds of civilization, the poor re-said as an undoubted truth. But honest and intelligent inquiry has shown that this which is given out as truth with such confidence, is not truth at all but the very opposite of the truth. A Commission was ap-Aged Poor. Among the members of this Commission were the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Charles. Booth, Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Joseph Arch. The report of the Commission has been published, and it is described as a very "hopeful" one. This is how one of the best of the American. This is how one of the best of the American

There are volumes of encouragement in this report to those who are trying to defeat the schemes of socialism and communism that are appearing in the legislative bodies of Great Britain and the United States, as well as those of the less favored countries of Europe. The increase of the prosperity of the wage-earners has been general. The workingman is earning more and living workingman is earning more and living better than at any former time in the history of wages and prices. Pauperism is among the evils which are being gradually overcome. It will exist for a long time to some, but more and more it is growing t be the result of misconduct and not of social and economic conditions. No doubt its

man is earning more and living better than at any former time in the history of wages and prices." The contrary of this is being dinned into the ears of the workingmen of to-day, until they have come to believe that their condition is worse and their hardships workingmen of any other generation. It might be well to ask the men who consider it their mission in this world to make workingmen discontented with their own assertions which they are making relative to

THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Appointments to the Visiting and Consulting Staffs Discussed and Finally Decided Upon.

Request for the City Grant - The Training Course-Reports Received and Adopted.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Jubilee Hospital was held last evening. President Joshua Davies occupied the chair, and the other directors present were Mesars. A. Wilson, Chas. Hayward, G. H. Brown, J. L. Crimp, H. Dallas Helmcken, J. Stuart Yates, I. Braverman and John Braden.

A communication was received from Dr. Milne, making the suggestion that the course for nurses be three years instead of Here we have an emphatic declaration against free trade as a policy for Canada and in favor of a protectionist policy suited to the circumstances of the country made by the Conservative leader in 1870. Mr. two, as in his opinion the time at present is

On motion it was voted that Dr. Milne be be referred to a special committee to investi-gate and report at the next meeting. Messrs.

into.

Referred to the committee for the month.

The report from the matron, Miss Mc-Millan, stated that Miss Stevens had completed her two years' course and that the vacancy caused by her departure had been filled by Miss Allison. Donations had been received as follows: Flowers, Mrs. G. A. McTayish: books Dr. Flowers, Mrs. G. A. McTavish; books, Dr. Hasell; magazines, Mr. A. E. Mackay and James Bay Athletic Association. The report was received and the donors were thanked.

within the bounds of civilization, the poor are becoming poorer while the rich are getting richer. This at almost every gathering of those who are discontented with the present condition of things is said and removed to Kamloops just as soon as the re-said as an undoubted truth. But honest The committee appointed to interview provincial home there is opened.

Messrs. Wilson, Brown and Helmcken committee on filling appointments on the medical staff, presented their report as follows: Consulting staff—Hon. J. S. Helmcken, Dr. I. W. Powell, Dr. E. B. C. Hanpointed by the British Parliament some time ington, Dr. G. L. Milne, Dr. J. D. Helmo-ago to inquire into the condition of the ken, Dr. Redmond. Visiting staff—Sur-

On motion of Mr. Brown and Mr. Crimp, newspapers comments upon that report:— it was decided that the secretary communi-There are volumes of encouragement in case with the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, stating that "the importunities of our tradesmen prompt the board to sak that the money voted for their institution be paid at as early a date as possible."

It was decided that the presentation of diplomas to nurses by Hon. J. S. Helmoken should take place Friday, May 17, at 3:30 p.m.

> Kingston, May 7.—Bush fires are raging over an area of many miles east of Donald-son's mills, on the line of the Kingston & embroke railway, and not much valuable

TORTURE UNTOLD WAS SUFFERED.

A Well Known Gentleman in the District of Algoma Writes About His Suffer-

vantage possible from the free employment of their abilities, to the end, among other things, that they may increase opportunities for others, and especially for men of humbles powers. The collectivist exhorter is the worst enemy of the workingman—the enemy who arges him to put a block in the way of his own progress.

It is most cheering to find "that the in-

port just i passengers Her coast ing met b the school enced bad loss of two are probal prior to the skins. T the Trium phire repo H. K. Prio the round Messre.

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report for substantia grain freig tendency vessels du been fixed may be loo of however will be ver conditions season, the freights bei swelled by ployment a quently are mand has la and now the though the Preparation tonnage is sent three f chartered. yet been an

loss of the t and Keewee of all. On I passed out of way from No laden. A to afternoon an coast they pr engulfed by trunning. Fr running. Fr single piece of the Montser on the shore north and lo on his way t matter as 1 S.S. Monte Cardiff and the chest we miles west of the Princ kan coast. "THE

The circu

News of t for many ye death which sen, is conta April 13. sen, one of this port la Winnifred o bay, accomp work on the Christmas a schooner W near their co wreck of the mountain in severely wor while hotly I fell headlo dreds of feet that he only the fall. He town but who accertain.

> The naval ed word yes bur should Swan having followed alr both being di This news n ly that no anticipated |

> > RE DUT

TO THE ED a recent di foreign fresh eing admit duty, we wro tor of custon whether such following rep " OF

46 Messrs. J. "SIR :- R date I have decision of the New York almon are under Paragr 28, 1894, free

The immed that while th Roberts, Blair the line can g bia—includin duty, the B pound duty, each sockey from Point I