The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1893.

## PREJUDGED.

Mr. William Moore complains of the way in which he has been treated by the Government, and has given expression to his feelings in a letter to the Times. That paper, as usual, without waiting to hear what the other side has to say, jumps to the conclusion that there must be something wrong or the Government would not have caused Mr. McKenzie's motion to be voted down. As every man of sense knows, the mere voting down of a motion is no evidence one way or the other. The complaint may have been a merely vexatious one which it would be the merest waste of time to inquire into or it may have been made at the wrong time and in the wrong way, and to entertain it would be to set up a bad precedent and might have resulted in doing a grievous injustice to a faithful official.

It does not follow that because a subordinate makes a complaint against his superior the subordinate is right, and that an injury has been done to the public. The presumption is generally the other way. It can easily be seen that the Legislature should be very careful how it entertains complaints of this kind, for it is much easier to do a faithful public servant an injury by giving too ready credence to complaints against him and by attaching too much importance to the grievances of growlers, than to repair the injury after it has been inflicted.

We have not the least desire to follow the bad example of our contemporary and to prejudge Mr. Moore's case, but this we will say, that if he is not more moderate in the statements he makes against Mr. Gauvreau than he is with respect to those he makes against the Attorney-General, it will be found that they are not on a very firm or a very broad basis. Mr. Moore says that the Attorney-General "indulged" in personal reflections on him, which were unworthy of notice. The Premier said that "Mr. Moore, the gentleman making the complaint, was a man of exceptional energy and pertinacity, who had been before the Government a great deal." These are not certainly "reflections" at which any reasonable person could take offence. We are informed that the Premier on that occasion alluded to Captain Moore in terms of the kindest consideration.

Mr. Moore may have thought that bringing his complaint to the notice of the Lieut.-Governor was making his statement to the Head of the Department, but it really was nothing of the kind. However, Capt. Moore, if he exercises a little patience, will have nothing to complain of. The correspondence connected with the matter will be laid on the table of the House and its members will be able to judge for themselves of the seriousness of Capt. Moore's complaint and what chance there is of an investigating committee coming to a reasonable and fair conclusion with respect to it. We understand that the correspondence consists of nothing more than the communications of Mr. Gauvreau and Mr. Moore. It will naturally be a little difficult to reconcile the conflicting statements. However, if after seeing the correspondence the House decides that an investigation by a select committee is necessary in the public good, we are very sure that the Government will place no obstacle in its way. It has no other object than to get at the truth.

## THE RIGHT OF RESISTANCE.

Mr. Clarke Wallace, when taken to task in the House of Commons for what he had said at the Kingston meeting about the intentions of the men of Ulster, quoted in justification of the expressions he used the passage from a speech delivered by Lord Salisbury before the late general election to which we alluded a few days ago. These were Lord Salisbury's words:

I am a Tory, yet I cannot accept in all their width these doctrines of unrestricted passive obedience. I believe the title of both kings and Parliaments to the obedience of their subjects lies in that these kings and Parliaments should observe the fundamental laws and the fundamental understandings of the compact by which they rule. Parliament has a right to govern the people of Ulster. It has not the right to sell them into slavery, and I do not believe in the unlimited, unrestricted power of Parliament any more than I do in the unrestricted power of kings. Parliaments, like kings, may take a course which, while it is technically within the legal limits of their attributes, is yet entirely at variance and in conflict with the understanding of the institutions by which they rule. James the Second forgot that law. He stepped outside his attributes. He stepped outside the attributes, the limits, and the spirit of the constitution. We know how the people of Ulster met him. If a similar abuse of power, be it on the part of Parliament or on the part of king, should ever occur at any future time, I do not believe that the people of Ulster have lost their sturdy love of freedom or their detestation of arbitrary power.

This is certainly strong language coming from a British Prime Minister. Lord Salisbury no doubt believed that the circumstances of the time justified him in speaking as he did. No one in these days, either Conservative or Liberal, believes in passive obedience, or in the right of governments to do wrong, but prudent men are very careful not to define the precise point at which resistance is justifiable.

It was a British statesman and a loyal subject of King George the Fourth who first used the very expressive phrase "the divine right of resistance," but he no doubt would have thought long and deeply before he advised men who disapproved of the acts of a government to resist it by physical force. Generally the talk that demagogues indulge in about shouldering their Winchesters is mere mischievous rant. Organized rebellion against an established and a powerful Government is a thing that should not be lightly spoken of. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, to encourage men to take up arms against lawful authority, is to spur them on to their own ruin, and to do great, perhaps irreparable, injury to the commonwealth to which they belong.

There are very few who can realize what a fearful thing civil war in Ireland would be, and the troubles and complications to which it must lead. It is indeed a fearful alternative, and those who provoke it and those who do anything calculated to precipitate it, incur a terrible responsibility. We are most unwilling to believe that matters in Ireland will ever reach that point at which armed resistance to the Government of the Empire is inevitable or justifiable.

## LABOR'S ENEMIES.

The diabolical attempt to destroy the steamer Bawnmore, with every soul on board of her, has naturally excited horror and indignation in this community. It is impossible to prevent people believing that the scheme to blow the ship up was concocted by persons connected with the Seamen's Union, and that it was through the mercy of Providence, and not through any want of intention on the part of the plotters, that the infernal machine did not do the work for which it was designed.

Crimes like this do the cause of labor very great injury. People who sympathize with the labor organizations when they attempt to better the condition of the working class by lawful means, are horrified when they see the Unions attempting to accomplish their ends by tyrannizing over their fellow-workmen, and by terrorizing the employing class by the commission of fearful crimes. The Union that resorts to dynamite to advance its cause need not expect either sympathy or co-operation from the great body of the community. Its members place themselves on a level with the Anarchists, who are feared and detested by men of all classes. The poisoning at Homestead and the use of the infernal machine on this Coast are crimes that will bring a reproach on the cause of organized labor, which will do it infinite harm and which it will find it most difficult to cast off. The innocent will have to bear the odium which should attach to the guilty only.

The loss of reputation and of influence which must follow the commission of such crimes as that attempted on the Bawnmore should teach the members of labor organizations to entrust their management to none but men of high character, who have by their conduct proved that they are prudent and are actuated by sound principles. It is far more important that labor organizations should have the sympathy and the moral support of the best men and women in the community than that a Union here and there should gain what appears to be a success by unlawful means, or that any organization should take a fearful revenge on persons whom it regards as enemies.

## THE ONLY HOPE.

The United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a recent interview, said:

Of course the final solution of the Indian question lies in education. During the last four years the enrollment of Indian pupils in the schools under the care of the Indian Office was by great labor and persistent effort increased from 16,000 to 20,000. The same kind and degree of effort carried on for another four years would practically put into school every Indian boy and girl of proper age and health who can be reached. This ought to be done, for when it is done we should soon have a new generation of Indians, able to speak English and disciplined to habits of industry, accustomed to civilized modes of life, with new desires for improvement, and with a deep disgust for savagery if not for barbarism, and competent to avail themselves of the privileges of citizenship.

The Government schools as now organized and conducted are admirable in all respects, and are doing an invaluable work. They are under the operation of the civil service rules placed there at my request. They are superintended and taught by intelligent, experienced, and successful men and women, and they ought to be maintained in their efficiency. Any effort to introduce partizan politics or sectarian narrowness into the management of these Government institutions ought to be sternly rebuked by an enlightened public opinion.

This is the conclusion at which the philanthropists and statesmen of the continent have arrived. If the Indian race is to be preserved from decay, and if those composing it are to become good and useful citizens of a civilized state, they must be carefully educated. Proper training for the young and judicious management of Indian communities for two or three generations may transform the Indians into a self-reliant and self-supporting people, able to resist the temptations of civilization as well as to avail themselves of its advantages.

## A BRIGHT PROSPECT.

The statement made by Mr. Frank Bakeman to our representative yesterday was highly satisfactory. A company has been formed to build the British Pacific railway. The name of Lord Thurlow, who is well known to the scientific and commercial world, is a sufficient guarantee of the financial standing and the *bona fides* of the new company. Matters are, it is evident, in good train. Competent men are ready to take hold of the undertaking, and all the money required will be forthcoming if this Province and this City will do their share towards the construction of the road. The land grant alone we find is not sufficient to induce European capitalists to undertake to build and operate the road. They want some further security to shield them from loss. What that shall be it is for the Government and the people of the Province to decide. The Government, when the project is sufficiently advanced to be presented to them, will no doubt proceed with caution and prudence, and will not commit the Province to anything which it cannot, without embarrassment, carry out. Any arrangement which the Government may make will, of course, be subject to the sanction of the Legislative Assembly.

The benefits which will follow the construction of the railroad through the northern section of the Province are so many and so great that its inhabitants will, once they are assured of the feasibility of the project and the ability of those who have it in hand to carry it out, be ready to do all that can reasonably be expected of them to aid in bringing it to a successful consummation. This city, too, has a deep interest in the construction of the road. It cannot fail to benefit incalculably from the development of the immense tract of almost unexplored country through which the road is to run. It is therefore its interest to strain every nerve to have the road constructed, and that too at as early a day as possible. The prospect which the construction of the British Pacific opens up is so bright and so cheery that we can scarcely trust ourselves to speak of the advantages which it cannot fail to bring to the inhabitants of this Province and this City.

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

**A Work Train Wrecked and Two Men Killed—Railway Affairs at Westminster.**

**The Overdue "Morayshire"—Lost in the Chilcotin Country—The New Court House.**

(Special to the COLONIST.)

### VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 30.—Brown & Sons' store, corner of Pender and Howe streets, was entered by burglars Tuesday night. Groceries were taken, but money in the till was not touched.

Subscriptions are being asked for Home Rule.

Matter for the reports of the W.C.T.U. work for nine years in British Columbia, and photos of prominent workers, to be neatly arranged and nicely bound in book form, is being collected here under the supervision of Mrs. Baker.

St. Andrew's church are arranging for grand tableaux and display of curios.

Public opinion is strongly against the new court house being built of brick with plaster finish. The impression is that it should be of brick or stone.

J. R. Payne, father of J. W. Payne, of the World composing room, died in this city on Tuesday evening, aged 61.

To illustrate the rapidity with which the Japanese learn the English language it might be stated that Mr. S. Shemezie has written an essay in English on the Japanese Government to a local paper after studying our language but a few months.

Italian rock workers are coming into the city, to be ready for the B.I. and F.V.R. construction.

In the Supreme court yesterday the case of Ward vs. the B.C. Mills, Timber and Trading Company and others, came up for trial. This action involved the ownership of the steamer Sunbury, which has been seized by the defendants on an execution. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

Special services at Zion church were well attended last night. Mr. Thompson's text was the New Birth, and Mr. Manson's subject "Almost a Christian."

Miss Lewis is sending a handsome portrait of the late Hon. John Robson, painted by herself, to the World's Fair. It will accompany the W. C. T. U. art exhibit.

Mr. W. R. Robertson goes to Victoria to open an agency of the Yorkshire Guarantee Company.

J. A. Virtue, of Hotel Vancouver, sent his resignation to the C.P.R. Co. to-day. Mr. Virtue says he has secured a lease of the Oak Bay hotel and has not been engaged as manager, as it was rumored.

The proceeds of the Amateur Opera Co. entertainment go towards furnishing the Y.M.C.A.

The infant child of Rev. Mr. Pedley is very ill of diphtheria.

Great anxiety is expressed here for the fate of the Morayshire, to whose overdate the COLONIST first called attention. Capt. Copp, in an interview, expresses the hope that she may only be struggling against adverse winds, but thinks she may have run aground. The Morayshire is one hundred and sixty days out.

Several months ago Messrs. Braden and Clark started with an Indian guide for the Chilcoten country by an unknown route. The Indian funked when nearing the Chilcoten reservation and the young men are supposed to have perished. A man named Roberts met a Chilcoten at Bute Inlet, who reports finding the bodies of two men in the valley near Chilcoten lake. There is little doubt that they are those of Braden and Clark. Mr. Shannon, Vancouver, who purchased the men's outfit and started them on their journey, will use every effort to recover the bodies. It is thought Clark and Braden were starved to death.

A fatal accident occurred on the C.P.R. early this morning. As the work train that left Vancouver at 23 o'clock was rounding Sea Bird Bluff, the engine and five cars left the track and rolled over into the river. Fireman Arthur Harrington jumped, and although he saved his life was very seriously injured. Engineer White stuck to his post, went down with the engine into the river and was drowned. Brakeman J. Pusher met the same fate, being unable to climb from the cars. Conductor W. A. Aiken saved himself by jumping. Engineer White was single and 30 years of age. He lodged at the Balmoral hotel. Brakeman Pusher was formerly a conductor. He came here from Spokane, but was originally from Antigonish, N.S. The cause of the accident was a slide of rock and earth on the track. The East and West trains were not delayed.

### WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 30.—Bishop Sillitoe is confined to bed at his house suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

After a mortgage on George Hayes' goods and chattels had been foreclosed and the sheriff was in possession, two mares belonging to the estate were sold to J. B. Burr, Ladner's Landing. Yesterday two sheriff's officers were dispatched to bring them back to town, but returned without them, stating that Burr resisted service. To-day Acting Sheriff Armstrong went down to the Delta determined to obtain possession and prepared to arrest any person who opposed the performance of his duties.

J. G. Wise has the contract for taking the boiler and machinery out of the old C.P.N. steamer Reliance, which has been on the ways below Dock Square for many years. The boiler will be sent to Victoria to be overhauled, and will be used in the company's new vessel which is to be built at Sapperton.

There is no change in the Great Northern trouble. The Sheriff is still in possession of the line from South Westminster station to Brownsville. The city ferry will connect at the latter point with the trains for the present, but it is believed the railway will be forced by other claimants to abandon all the line west of Liverpool.

Messrs. Dickson, Barlow and Huson, representing the Northern Pacific, have reached an agreement with the city council regarding the right-of-way and station privileges at Lytton square, and 400 feet of water frontage will be given the company, besides which the city will expropriate and pay for all the necessary land from Albert Crescent to the city limits for right-of-way. The railway will also have the privilege of building along the water front.

### DUNCAN'S.

DUNCAN'S, March 30.—C. H. Dickie was at the Agricultural hall on Monday presented with a silver water service and an address of farewell and best wishes for his future welfare by the local lodge of Oddfellows, of which he was a past grand. The same evening Maple lodge, K. of P., presented Mr. Dickie with a handsome jewel and similar address, bearing tribute to his efficient services to the lodge as C.C., and wishing him every happiness and success in his future career. A dance after the pleasing event wound up the evening.

C. H. Dickie, A. H. Crake, D. H. Crake, L. H. Crake, of London, Eng., and A. L. Sadler, Taunton, went down to Victoria today.

P. F. Jaynes is here trying his luck with the rod in the Cowichan river.

H. H. Nagle took train for Victoria today, and Indian Agent Lomas departed by rail and canoe for Kuper Island Industrial School.

Constable Maitland-Dougall makes one of Supt. Hussey's force to go to the scene of the Kitkatlah imbroglio.

W. Paull has returned from Victoria.

James Daley has leased the Quamichan hotel to C. H. Dickie and Edward Adams.

J. Welsh has accounted for yet another panther at Cowichan lake.

### NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 30.—The Free Press building is to be commenced right away; Architect Kelly is now calling for tenders.

T. O'Connell, chief of police, has been granted a short vacation. He will accompany Chief Hussey on his Northern trip on the Quadra.

The school house at Englishman's river was broken into a few days ago. Cupboards and drawers were rifled, but the thieves got nothing for their trouble.

After April 1 the Cutch will leave Nanaimo for Vancouver at 8 a.m. daily, instead of at 7 a.m. as heretofore.

Mr. P. G. Brodie, proprietor of the Nanaimo bakery, was recently sued by Mr. Chas. St. Morris, agent of the Germania insurance company, for payment of his life insurance policy, for which he had given his notes. The insurance man obtained judgment, but on the sheriff's attempting to enforce the decision yesterday the Exemption Act came to Brodie's rescue, and he had to withdraw.

J. H. Davison will apply for a hotel license for the new building on Victoria Crescent at the next sitting of the licensing court.

The proposal to tax improvements in order to raise the city's finances has caused considerable adverse criticism, which will probably result in the calling of a public meeting to discuss money matters before long.

This morning Arthur Berteaux, formerly manager of the French Syndicate store at Northfield, was arrested on a charge of embezzling $150 of the Syndicate's money last October. Berteaux was released on bail of $200. The case will be heard on Tuesday next.

The steamer Quadra arrived at Departure Bay at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Having taken on fuel, she will sail for the North at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Sailed, steamers Romulus and Empire.

### CHEMAINUS.

CHEMAINUS, March 30.—Mr. John Gray, having spent a month at his sister-in-law's, leaves for Kootenay about the beginning of the week. Mr. John Dawson, late bookkeeper of the Chemainus Lumber Co., with his family, also takes his departure for Kootenay on Sunday.

Mrs. H. Evans has returned from Victoria much improved in health.

Mr. T. Wilkinson, general agent for the Vancouver World, better known as "A World Man on the Wing," swooped down on Chemainus last week. Although he found the place not abounding in mineral wealth, yet he was obliged to admit that for picturesque scenery he had not seen its equal.

Miss Spence, of Secretary island, spent a few days at Mrs. Westhover's.

Mr. Sitwall, of Thetis island, having rented his ranch to Mr. Burchell, left on Saturday for Vancouver, on his way to England. His sister, who has just recovered from a severe illness, will accompany him.

Mrs. Gray is expected home on Saturday.

A very interesting and successful missionary meeting was held last Thursday evening by Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of Victoria, and Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Methodist minister of this circuit.

The Victoria Lumber Co. have disposed of three of their heavy draught teams to the Cowichan Mill Co.

The bachelors have been devoting their time to the erection of a boat house on the beach.

Robert C. Wilson has been appointed section foreman for this section. He is a very steady young man of temperate habits, whose past experience has thoroughly qualified him for the position.

A heifer belonging to Mr. Neil, having fallen into a ditch, was found dead the other day.

An open meeting of Chemainus lodge I.O.G.T. was held on Saturday evening in the school-house. The meeting was opened with a very appropriate chorus, "To the rescue," by the members of the order, after which Mr. Sutherland addressed the audience in a concise, effective speech. A full programme was then given by the members of the lodge to the entire satisfaction of all present, the only regret being that the ledge does not favor oftener in this way. Refreshments were served during the evening; members were present from Nanaimo, Cowichan, Somenos and Cobble Hill lodges.

Mrs. Robertson returned from Shawnigan lake on Sunday, where she had been spending a few weeks visiting her daughter, who accompanied her on her return.

### REVELSTOKE.

REVELSTOKE, March 28.—A very large number from various sections were in attendance here to-day, hoping that the sale of the smelter property would take place. However, only the personal property was sold, the price realized being about £4,000. The land and fixtures will be sold in about six weeks' time, unless an arrangement is come to with it creditors by the company.

The ice is beginning to move in the river and the early opening of navigation is looked forward to with great expectancy, as it is certain a big rush will be made this year into the Kootenay by this route and the Canadian Pacific railway.

There will be serious trouble if you don't overcome those dyspeptic symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.


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## FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

**120 Head** (more of less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or more to calve this spring), 1 pedigree Hereford Bull (rising 3 years.

**7 Mares** (in foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.

**Ploughs, Harrows,** Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

**Double Harness,** Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies' and gent's), Bridles, etc.

**Blacksmiths'** Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

**9-Room House** (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

**4 Miles** (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.

**Small Lot Household Furniture,** Stove and Pipes, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, etc., etc.

**This Property** is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

**The Cattle** are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. All buildings and fences about the farm are in good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

**The Climate** is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

**The Title** is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

**Important Railway** works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

**The South West Kootenay District,** British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show, that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over a million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

**Influx of Population,** which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

## A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

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SKIN DISEASES. This VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D. is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

Dr. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR THE BLOOD and SKIN.

They are useful in Scrofula Scrobutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itsels in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England. my20



CLEAN SEED GRAIN

Red Fife Wheat,
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All clean and first-class, for sale by

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NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Reid & Johnston, of Quesnelle Mouth, district of Cariboo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the late firm are to be paid to James Reid, who will assume all liabilities of the same.

JAMES REID.
W. A. JOHNSTON.

Witness, GEO. B. CLARKE. ja30-1m-d&w