

## A BEWILDERED ORGAN.

Surely the demon of unreason has taken, let us hope temporary, possession of the faculties of our contemporary the Colonist. It says this morning: "Yesterday afternoon the Times based a two column article upon an absolute misrepresentation of an article appearing in Sunday morning's Colonist." If misrepresentation there has been in this matter, we shall leave our contemporary to settle the question with the clergyman who felt impelled by the charges made by the Colonist to make their position and their attitude clear. The sentences to which exception was taken by the gentlemen whose opinions were quoted read as follows:

"In the first place there is going to be no more of bringing up civic purity at election time and letting the question sleep during the rest of the year. This will not do. It is a reproach to the press, a reproach to the public opinion of the city. It allows the moral condition of the town to be exploited for political purposes, and the man who exploits the moral condition of the city for political advantage is not a wit better, be he person, editor or alderman, than the man who exploits it for money. He is worse; because he adds hypocrisy to the disgusting traffic."

This reckless language was provoked, we believe, by an article in the Times condemning the provincial government for outraging public opinion by appointing as police commissioner a man who during the past year proved by his acts that he was in no single respect fitted to occupy such a responsible position. We believe if the citizens of Victoria were asked to endorse the appointment of Mr. Price he would be rejected by such an overwhelming majority as would thoroughly convince the "government of the seriousness of the mistake it has made. The Colonist knows this, and it is this knowledge that has temporarily driven it to the borders of the realms of insanity.

Our contemporary truly says that politics will be found to be at the root of the present agitation. We are convinced if Mr. Price were not a politician deep in the councils of Col. Prior he would not be a police commissioner of the city of Victoria to-day. We are also tolerably certain the Premier has been advised by many of his political followers of the better class that it would be the part of wisdom for him to sever his connection with the political boss who claims to have been the agent through whom all the victories of the past have been achieved and who insisted that his friend and brother, Mr. Price, should have the appointment despite the verbal and telegraphic protests that have been lodged against it. There may have been a time when the elements the boss and his friends claim they control were the deciding factors in all elections, municipal, provincial and Dominion. But that time is past. The revelations of the past year awakened public opinion to the facts. When the battle between the forces led by the bosses and the masses of the people is once joined upon clearly defined issues, there is never any doubt as to the result. The better element has obtained control in Victoria this year. The appointee of the government will be helpless. He occupies a solitary, isolated position. But there is great honor attached to it, and doubtless that will be quite satisfactory to Mr. Price. He will get nothing more.

## A MARKED CHANGE.

It is gratifying to note that the press of the United States is beginning to appreciate the Canadian point of view. For a considerable number of years the tradition has been handed down from outgoing to incoming editors that by a judicious application of the imaginary screws of commerce Canadians could be coerced into applying for political affiliation with the more populous section of "the continent to which we belong." This view was for a great many years diligently propagated by the great Daily Sun. This newspaper was encouraged in its mistaken course by Dr. Goldwin Smith, a scholarly Englishman, a lecturer in Cornell University and a resident of Toronto. It may be that logically the pleadings of those scholarly advocates were flawless. Possibly it is capable of demonstration that from a material standpoint it would be well for Canadians to cast in their fortunes with the people of the United States. But there was always one phase of the question the advocates of annexation failed to appreciate. They shut their eyes to the most important factor in the case. They made no allowance for the weaknesses of the people of this country. From the point of view of the superior class who are guided entirely by their intellect in all matters political it must in candor be confessed that in some respects Canadians are weak. They value their independence more highly than mere material prosperity, and there is a sentimental strain in their character that is particularly hard to overcome. The sentiment that dominates Canadians and forces them in spite of the unanswerable logic of learned men to cling to the present illogical connection is sometimes called patriotism. It is, we say, pleading to note that our neighbors are beginning to appreciate our weaknesses and are at the same time taking note of some of the advantages of our position. The chief apostle of annexation, by peaceful means if possible, by force if necessary, has passed to his fathers,

and apparently there is none left to take up the pen he handled so convincingly and so ably. The marked change in the American attitude is most forcibly expressed by the demand, now general, for more liberal trade relations with Canada. One influential American newspaper pays us the compliment of saying that "the Canadians would make very good Americans if they were not so obstinately Canadian. This is shown by the wonderful prosperity of the Dominion." He goes on:

In ten years her trade has increased by nearly \$200,000,000. In a single year the increase is \$40,000,000. Exports of manufactures are \$18,500,000 in 1902, against \$7,000,000 in 1893. In the same period agricultural exports have doubled. The tremendous energy and success of the Canadian workers are indicated in the fact that deposits in savings banks have doubled in four years. Assets of Canadian banks grew in that time from \$243,400,000 to \$448,300,000, the note circulation showing a like increase. Six years ago Canada was thought to be losing population. Massachusetts was complaining of the influx of peasants from Canada, and all along the line to Oregon there was said to be an incoming current. Now this is all changed. Immigrants are flocking into Canada from the United States—farmers, ranchmen, miners and other active classes. From 17,000 in 1897 the immigrants have increased to 75,000 in 1902, one-third of these being active workers from the United States. As respects the creation of new railways across the continent and in the far Northwest, Canada is very progressive, as also in establishing trans-continental steamship lines and submarine cables to connect with Europe on one side and Asia and Australia on the other. Our Northern neighbor seems to be very much alive.

## THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The Associated Press tells us that the Alaska boundary dispute is to be submitted to arbitration. It also tells us some things in connection with the matter that are not true. For instance, we are informed that the terms of the proposed convention are practically the same as the conditions submitted by the American commissioners before the Joint High Commission for the settlement of the vexed dispute. The proposal made to the Joint High Commission on behalf of the United States was, in effect, that the matter should be submitted to arbitration, but all the territory over which the American flag now flies should, whatever the findings of the court, remain for all time under the jurisdiction of the United States. That is, if the terms proposed by the commissioners had been accepted by the representatives of Canada, the United States could not possibly have lost anything, and she stood to gain something, from the verdict. Our neighbors may assume from the personnel of the proposed court of arbitration that the "terms are practically identical." They have so little confidence in the merits of their case that they would not consent to its submission to an independent, unbiased tribunal for a decision. The court will consist of three commissioners representing Canada and an equal number on behalf of the United States. It is assumed that the American commissioners, whoever they may be, have fully made up their minds on the subject; that they will not be moved by the documentary or other evidence that may be submitted for their consideration; that they will uphold the interpretation of the treaty of 1825 that is so popular with their countrymen and advise the world that Canada has no legal claim to any of the territory we have accused Americans of squatting upon and retaining despite repeated and continual protests. Such an assumption is the only justification for the assertion that the "terms are practically the same" as those submitted to the Joint High Commission by the representatives of the United States for the settlement of the dispute.

While our neighbors have already practically concluded that their representatives on the arbitration court will be as firm as adamant in upholding the position taken by their statesmen, they indulge in the hope that at least one of the Canadian commissioners may be "won over" and that something tangible may result from the deliberations of the court. We shall also adopt a hopeful view. Until we have been furnished with proof to the contrary, we shall look for confirmation of our belief that there are public men in the United States who are not afraid to face popular prejudice, clamor and certain condemnation by rendering a decision in accordance with the evidence laid before them. We rejoice because of the announcement that at last even a feeble attempt is to be made to settle for all time a dispute that has created a good deal of ill feeling between two countries which should ever be upon the best of terms. While the constitution of the court cannot be said to such as to inspire confidence in its ability to accomplish a final solution of the problem, the evidence to be brought before it will let light in upon a good deal that is at present dark to the American people and the world generally. It proves that all parties to the controversy are now convinced that it is dangerous to allow the matter to remain in its present state. If the attempt now about to be made proves a failure, another may be attended with success.

Swiss postal officials are to be employed to assist in the reorganization of the Japanese post office. The Swiss postal system is to be taken as a model.

## HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMS.

The following correspondence has been handed to the Times with a request that it be published:

Victoria High School, Principal's Office,  
Victoria, B. C., January 22nd, 1903.  
A. J. Joule, Esq., 58 Dallas Road.  
Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 20th inst. requesting me to grant your daughter, Miss Susan Ellen Joule, a special examination for admission to the High School, I beg to inform you that I have no power to hold such examination without special instructions from the Superintendent of Education. I may add, however, that on receipt of directions from Mr. Robinson to that effect, I shall have much pleasure in holding the examination you desire.

Faithfully yours,  
EDWARD B. PAUL,  
Principal.

58 Dallas Road, Jan. 20th, 1903.  
Alexander Robinson, Esq., Superintendent of Education.

Dear Sir:—Having every reason to believe that my daughter, Susan Ellen Joule, is fully competent to take up High School work, I desire to have the necessary examination for admission to High School, respectfully ask that she be granted the privilege that has been granted to several other candidates, viz., a special examination. At present she is unable to do so, owing to lack of time, which shows that other the standard was raised or the child had retrograded, which after six months' faithful work, seems hardly probable. The time allowed for arithmetic paper at mid-summer was two hours, at Christmas one and a half hours for a much stiffer paper. Trusting that you may see your way to granting this request, I remain, sir, faithfully yours,  
A. J. JOULE.

Education Office,  
Victoria, Jan. 22nd, 1903.  
A. J. Joule, Esq., 58 Dallas Road, Victoria, B. C.

Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. in which you make application for a special examination for your daughter, who, in December, 1902, while a pupil of the South Park School, took the High School entrance examination, but failed to pass. I am sorry to hear that you wish to have her re-examined. I beg to advise you in reply that your daughter is not eligible for a special examination. The conditions on which special examinations are granted are two, namely: 1. The applicant for a special examination must have arrived in the province subsequent to the date of the last semi-annual departmental examination for entrance to High School.

2. The applicant, if a resident of the province at the time of the last entrance examination, must have been prevented by sickness or some other cause equally satisfactory to the Education Office from being present at such semi-annual examination. You will observe, therefore, that it is quite impossible for me to grant your daughter a special examination. Allow me to express the hope, however, that she will pass the examination in June next. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
ALEXANDER ROBINSON,  
Superintendent of Education.

It will be observed that the conditions upon which special examinations for admission to the High Schools of British Columbia shall be granted are more or less clearly defined. We shall pass over the apparent injustice of the gradual raising of the barriers until pupils, after months of study, have been made to appear to be retrograding rather than advancing along the paths of knowledge. Our readers may be permitted to form their own opinions upon that point from reading the correspondence. All who appear before the examining tribunal, we take it, were placed upon an equal footing. But three pupils who were residents of the province at the time of the regular entrance examinations were admitted to the Victoria High School after submitting to a private test of their qualifications. They were not prevented by sickness from going up before the examining tribunal. There must have been "some other cause equally satisfactory to the Education Office" or it would not have exercised such discrimination. The public, which puts its hands so deeply into its pockets to sustain this Education Department in its mysterious workings, is entitled to an explanation. Far be it from us to suggest that the young ladies in question are not in all respects qualified to drink wisdom at that superior fountain of knowledge, the Victoria High School. We understand they have given ample evidence of the stiffness of the ordeal under which they qualified. But that does not prove they would have stood the public test before which others fell. It would have been no reflection whatever upon their qualifications had they failed to conquer the wonderful papers we have printed in these columns for the edification of the public. The grievous thing in connection with the subject is that many who should have been chosen for advancement have been turned back and that the period during which they might have been useful to their generation has thereby been just that much curtailed.

## BURRARD ELECTION.

The electors of Burrard are at present engaged in a rather warm political fight. A successor to the late Mr. George R. Maxwell is to be chosen on Wednesday next. There are three candidates in the field. Mr. Macpherson, the choice of the Liberal party; Mr. Foley, who was chosen by no organization in particular and is a sort of political free lance; or soldier of fortune of the stamp of the immortal Dugald Dalgetty; and Dr. McInnes, who has entered the fight in order that he may have an opportunity of

freely expressing his opinion of the government which no doubt in his estimation treated him very badly.

No one regards the candidature of the doctor seriously. He takes himself with becoming gravity, however, and berates the government with a vigor and disregard for facts which is quite excusable under the circumstances. It is not at all unlikely that Dr. McInnes thinks he will be elected. The "Ego in his cosmos" is very highly developed. At an important period in his career the doctor evidently fancied that he could do no wrong thing. He never changes any of his opinions except those which are political. Therefore the Dominion government is responsible for his downfall and should be punished for his wickedness. There could be no more fitting measure of retributive justice than the presence of Dr. McInnes in the House of Commons. Liberal members predominate there very largely, and those who have listened to an oration from the third candidate for Burrard will understand the terrible nature of the ordeal in store for them in case the doctor should be successful in his appeal.

Mr. Foley has no fault to find with the government's general policy. He claims to be a Liberal, but says he will never cast another Liberal vote while the attitude of the government towards the immigration of Orientals remains as it is at present. Mr. Foley was one of the commissioners appointed by the Dominion government to take evidence and report to Parliament upon the effects of the presence of Orientals in the West. That report has been presented, but the government has not yet had time to act upon it. As a measure of temporary relief until Parliament should have time to consider reliable data bearing upon the matter contained in the report, the head tax upon Chinese was doubled.

Mr. Foley is so impatient, he is so full of patriotic zeal for the welfare of British Columbia, that he cannot wait to see what the government proposes to do with the report he and his colleagues prepared at a considerable cost to the country. That is the reason he gives for his desire to enter Parliament. He would cut a much better figure if he were candid and truthful and admitted that he is a candidate because he is ambitious—because it gratifies his pride to be in the public eye. We do not mean for a moment to suggest that Mr. Foley should be censured on account of his ambition to serve his fellow-citizens in the councils of the nation. We do say most emphatically, however, that he would cut a much better figure, would inspire greater respect, and would obtain more votes on Wednesday, if he candidly and publicly avowed the true reason for his sudden and complete abandonment of principle. Mr. Foley hopes to secure the labor vote because of his opposition to Oriental immigration; he believes Conservatives will support him on the strength of his announcement that he will vote in the House against the Dominion government. That is his policy. He occupies no higher ground than the candidate who is in the field simply and solely because he has a personal grievance against the Dominion government. The objects of both the degree personal and selfish. If elected they could accomplish nothing for the advancement of the interests of the constituency of Burrard. They would merely use the electors for the purpose of gratifying their private spleen or for other purposes quite as ignoble.

The Conservatives have placed no candidate in the field. They knew they had no hope of victory in a pitched battle with a united Liberal party. But they hope to strengthen their cause for the general election two or three years hence by defeating Mr. Macpherson. Therefore we find the News-Advertiser, their stalwart friend of Labor, supporting Mr. Foley with all the sophistry for which it is noted. The wonderful development of the country under Liberal rule, the policy of the Conservatives to increase taxation up to the limit and make the cost of the necessities of life and of everything necessary to the exploitation of the natural resources of British Columbia vastly higher than at present—all the real issues between the two great parties are cunningly kept in the background, and the cry is that the infow of Orientals must be stopped. The people of Vancouver should not lose sight of the fact that the ultimate object of the majority of those who advocate the cause of Mr. Foley is not the amelioration of the condition of Labor, but the defeat of the government. Mr. Macpherson is the only candidate before the electors who occupies an honest, unequivocal position. He is a straight supporter of the administration, and if elected his voice will be more effective in convincing Parliament of the necessity for restriction of Oriental immigration than the vapors of all the wobbling opportunists in the Dominion.

Mr. Price has been reappointed to the board of Police Commissioners. The government sets itself in opposition to the expressed wishes of the people of Victoria. We suspect it would be necessary to do considerable excavating to find out the motive for such a deliberate slap in the face. Mr. Price must be a very masterful individual. After one of his master strokes he was asked for his resignation. He was reported to have handed it in. Then he must have been asked to withdraw it,

"FOR ALL

## CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS

Pe-ru-na is Most Excellent," Writes Congressman John L. Sheppard.



CONGRESSMAN JOHN L. SHEPPARD.

Congressman John L. Sheppard, Member of Congress from Texas, writes: "Gentlemen: 'I have used Peruna in my family and find it a most excellent remedy for all catarrhal complaints.'—Congressman John L. Sheppard.

There are two things that the whole medical profession agree about concerning catarrh. The first is that catarrh is the most prevalent and comprehensive disease to which the people in the United States are subject. All classes of people have it. Those who stay in doors much and those who go outdoors much. Working classes have it and secondary classes have it.

The doctor finds catarrh to be his constant and ever-present foe. It complicates nearly every disease he is called upon to treat.

The second thing about catarrh on which all doctors agree, is that it is difficult to cure it. Local remedies may give relief but they fail to cure permanently. Sprays or snuffs amount to

little or nothing except to give temporary relief. Catarrh is frequently located in internal organs which cannot be reached by any sort of local treatment. All this is known by every physician.

To derive some systematic internal remedy which would reach catarrh at its source, to eradicate it permanently from the system—this has been the desire of the medical profession for a long time. Forty years ago Dr. Hartman confronted this problem. He believed then that he had solved it. He still believes he has solved it. He cures thousands of people annually. During all these years Peruna has been the remedy upon which he has relied.

It was at first a private prescription,

afterwards manufactured expressly for him in large quantities. This remedy, Peruna, is now to be found in every drug store and nearly every home on the land. It is the only reliable internal remedy ever devised to cure any case of catarrh, however long the case may have been standing.

Case of Nasal Catarrh of Five Years' Standing Cured by Peruna. "On Randolph M. Patterson, a well-known lawyer, of Chicago, Ill., who has been a sufferer from nasal catarrh for the past five years and at the solicitation of a friend I tried and am glad to say it has afforded complete cure. It is with pleasure I send it to others."—Randolph M. Patterson.

of Peruna never fails to There is no other remedy Its cures are prompt and Senne, 237 West 129th St., writes:

"I read of Peruna in your almanac, and wrote you for advice, which I followed. After taking one and one-half bottles of Peruna I am entirely cured, and can recommend Peruna to anyone as the best and surest remedy for any catarrhal troubles."—Camillus Senne.

Hearing Lost by Catarrh—Restored by Peruna. "Mr. William Bauer, Barton, Texas, a Ginier and Miller, writes: 'Some years ago I lost the hearing in my left ear, and upon examination by the specialist, catarrh was decided to be the cause. I took a course of treatment and regained my hearing for a time but I soon lost it completely. I commenced to take Peruna according to directions and have taken eight bottles in all, and my hearing is completely restored, and I am using the praise of Peruna whenever an opportunity occurs.'—Wm. Bauer.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

The general public is invited to come incorporators of the proposed company.

As soon as the preliminary and preliminary government be advised of the proposed incorporation for government assistance.

JUST THREE COURSES OPEN.

To the Editor:—As one of those who attended the Island railway meeting on Friday night, I beg to record my disappointment at what I saw and heard. The Mayor to convene such a gathering had not the foresight to prepare something in the way of a programme, to submit for our endorsement or disapproval. It is not after that so many of our citizens are able and willing to turn out on short notice for the consideration of public questions, and it is surely unnecessary to put their patriotism to the test of cancelling their engagements merely for the purpose of passing vague resolutions.

However, although the session was not essential, it has resulted in the nomination of a committee to whom we may look for a careful consideration of these questions which cannot profitably be discussed by a large assemblage of people. They have this to go on, that we want an Island railway, and want it before we follow Mr. Hall to his far distant home under Victoria's sod. In fact, we want it at once, and have been listlessly doing so for the past fifteen years. There is no need for us to settle immediately on any definite route. The line of ready and the points of call will be decided on economic principles by whoever the parties may be who undertake to finance and build the railway. All that we now know is that we want a railway to the north end of the Island, to develop the Island resources.

There are three, and only three, possible ways of doing this. We may persuade the legislature to build and operate a government line; we may prepare such satisfactory tables and obtain such promises of aid from our legislature as will enable us to wire Mr. Rothschild, or some other bloated capitalist, to "come on," or we may form a company, citizens of Victoria and others, get a charter, get a land grant, put up all the money we can raise, and issue debentures on the land and preference shares in the railway, and manage the thing ourselves.

We must do one of the three, or go without a railway. Get the government to take it up, get capital to take it up, or take it up ourselves. And if we are afraid to do it ourselves I think the other two parties will be equally cautious.

GRATITUDE.

From Observations by Mr. Dooley. "Wan raiion people are not grateful is because they're proud 'n' thimself an' they never feel they get half' what they deserve. Another reason is that they say 'ye've had all th' fun ye're entitled to' whin ye do anything 'f' anybody. A man who expects gratitudo is a nasser, an' if he's caught at it he loses th' loan an' th' interest."

F. McE. Young, of Nanaimo, is in the city on legal business.

## ISLAND ROAD IS AGAIN DISCUSSED

A PROPOSITION NOW BEING CONSIDERED

A Committee of Fifteen Are Entering With Getting Railway Project in Shape.

The committee of citizens to whom was committed the task of undertaking the preliminary work in connection with the project of a railway to the north end of Vancouver Island met on Tuesday afternoon in the committee rooms of city hall.

Mr. C. H. Lugin read the following which he intended should serve as a basis for the preliminary work which should be accomplished:

That the development of Vancouver Island can be most advantageously promoted by the construction of a line of railway from the north end of the island to the city of Vancouver.

That in view of the fact that the construction of a line of railway that will serve the best purposes of the public, it is desirable that as large a measure of public opinion be secured as possible.

That inasmuch as government ownership of such a railway, however desirable it may be, is impossible at the present time, the interests of the public ought to be safeguarded by the selection of a committee of fifteen citizens, representing the various municipalities in their corporate capacity with the undertaking.

That in the opinion of your committee the line that will be most advantageous to the present and future interests of the island ought to be located as follows: From Victoria to a point at or near the mouth of the Cowichan river, and thence by the most direct route to the town of Alberni, and thence by the most direct route to the town of Courtenay, and thence by the most direct route to the town of Nanaimo, and thence by the most direct route to the town of Port Moody, and thence by the most direct route to the town of Burnaby, and thence by the most direct route to the town of Vancouver.

That the committee incorporated to construct the said line should have power to build branch lines wherever necessary to the proper development of the island, and that the sum of \$250,000 be placed at the disposal of the committee to meet preliminary expenses.

That the committee be authorized to apply for legislation should be given, and that for this purpose they be empowered to instruct a solicitor to give the required notice.

That the municipalities of Victoria, Nanaimo, and all other public corporations on the island be invited to become incorporators of the proposed line.

That as soon as the preliminary and preliminary government be advised of the proposed incorporation for government assistance.

That a proposed incorporators to parliamentary expenses and for an agency's report on the proposed line, and for other incidental preliminary expenses.

In explaining this, Mr. Lugin pointed out that alterations could be made in the route found advisable. He would route were found feasible favor going to the west of Crown Mountain. The question of reaching the north end of the island at the point where the route started was one to be considered by the committee. Dr. J. S. Helmeke said he had had a great interest in this matter. The way to get to Alberni now was by the route to the north end of the island, to Wellington, and thence by the route to Alberni, another sixty miles, whereas by direct railway it would be about 80 miles. It was important to have direct connection with Alberni, by that means the trade of the Coast would be reached. If such were gotten the trade would pass to the mainland, and Vancouver would be the beneficiary by it. He outlined the stages which might be raised against this. By going by the Cowichan river, the route would be shorter, but it would be more difficult to reach the north end of the island. It was found at the present time impossible to send goods sent from Vancouver. If it was impossible to send it sixty miles and successfully complete, it would be worse to do it farther. It was, therefore, unwise to continue a railway along the east coast to compete with the steamboat. The west coast, where travel was difficult and circuitous by steamer.

He favored doing the best for Victoria. He would be charged with the charter, but everyone would be charged with the route for what they wanted.

D. W. Higgins did not altogether favor Mr. Lugin's scheme. He did not like a "zig-zag" route, as it was not thought conducive to trade.

Mr. Lugin, in explanation, said it was not really a "zig-zag" route. It could be described as such only by striking a straight line across the island. He favored an alternative route west of Crown Mountain if that was possible.

Dr. R. K. Keasak said there was something to be proposed as to the finance of this.

Mr. Lugin explained that the scheme had nothing to do with any organic company. He had had a meeting which represented much less influence the necessary steps taken to build a hundred miles of railway. He thought there would be no difficulty in financing this. Dr. J. S. Yates said the financial aspect was an important one. He favored personally state ownership.