

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1892.

A PROGRESSIVE POLICY.

Very much remains to be done in British Columbia before it takes that position which its great natural wealth entitles it to occupy. Extensive public works must be undertaken, for the domain to be opened up to settlement and enterprise is enormous. Development is handicapped by distance. In order to properly promote the vital interests of the province, it is necessary in the first place to have a better understanding with the Dominion. The Colonist has no intention of inaugurating a campaign of secession, for it is not so foolish as to set itself against the whole trend of public opinion in the Empire, which is for consolidation; but it has no hesitation in taking the position that Canada owes a debt to British Columbia, which it is in duty bound to discharge. One of the first acts of the government after the elections ought to be, and doubtless will be, to place before the Dominion ministers a fair statement of what this province has done for Canada and what Canada has in return done for this province. A very strong case in the interest of British Columbia can be made out, and we are very hopeful that it will be recognized in a proper manner.

The policy of the local government is the advancement of the interests of British Columbia. As individuals the members and their supporters have their views on federal questions and vote according to them, but when it comes to promoting the welfare of the province, they are neither Conservatives nor Liberals, but only British Columbians. It would be a regrettable thing if it ever should come to pass here that the government should become a mere adjunct to one or the other of the political parties at Ottawa, afraid to ask for justice for fear of embarrassing friends or being snubbed by opponents. The interests of the province are so great, so diverse and so difficult to present properly, that it well behooves those having charge of them to be absolutely free, in approaching the Ottawa ministry, from any political entanglements.

That the time has come when the claims of British Columbia upon the Dominion must be presented with clearness and be urged with determination cannot be denied. In what shape relief ought to be sought is a matter for future consideration; but that some relief must be forthcoming cannot be denied. We use the word "relief," not in the sense of a remedy for distress, but in that of reparation for injustice, and we have sufficient faith in the good sense and fair dealing of the people of Canada to believe that when the case has been properly presented it will be equitably met.

The basis of the claim for better treatment is the fact that this province contributes very much more per head to the revenue than any other portion of Canada, while the federal expenditure there falls very far short of what is paid in to the treasury. Of course all the provinces must pay in more than they get back; otherwise there would be nothing left for the expenses of the federal government and the interest on the public debt; but the balance of British Columbia's contribution is so out of proportion to that of the others that it only needs to be pointed out to attract attention at once. The government of the province can very properly approach that of the Dominion, and having pointed out how liberal and progressive it has been in its own efforts to promote provincial development, ask that a larger share of what is needed in the future shall be borne by the Dominion, which receives directly more benefit from it than the province. It does not follow that this means a recasting of the financial arrangements between the Province and the Dominion. Probably it would be better to put the matter in another way, for the moment the door is opened for changes in the federal contributions to any one of the provinces all the others will have claims to make. It seems to us that the better plan is for the local government to press the financial case in the strongest possible way, and with this to present its views of what the province requires in order that the most may be made of its great resources. Having done this, it can be demonstrated, to the satisfaction of any reasonable person, that money laid out in opening up British Columbia will be a remunerative outlay to the Dominion. This might be followed up by the suggestion of a plan whereby the two governments could co-operate in providing the necessary improvements, the Dominion to bear the greater part of the expense and the province to contribute in the way of certain local taxation, to be borne directly by the localities to be most directly benefited. In other words, the plan ought to be for the Dominion, which will receive the greater part of the revenue from the people who will be led to settle in the province by the contemplated improvements, should be at the greater part of the cost of these improvements, and the localities directly assisted should meet the remainder. In this way no burden would fall upon the people of the province that are already stricken.

As has already been pointed out in these columns, there has been steady progress in the policy of railway aid adopted by the government of British Columbia. The plan followed in respect to the Coast-Tsulin railway was a great advance upon any previous one. It is time for another step forward, but as the next one, which is above indicated, calls for the co-operation of the federal government and must receive the sanction of the parliament of Canada, it will require time for its working out. It would not have met the emergency to be dealt with at the last session of the legislature; but while the results of the policy then pursued are being worked

out, the provincial government can use its best endeavors to secure success for a new departure along the lines above mentioned. We believe these views will commend themselves to the people of the province.

ENEMIES OF THE PROVINCE.

The opposition are the enemies of the province. They may not intend to be such, but they are. They have fallen in to their present position probably because they have been so blinded by prejudice and lust for office that they have not seen whether their steps were leading them. In the house and in their newspapers the opposition have represented the province as overburdened with debt, have insisted that its taxation is excessive, have declared that its laws are passed and administered in the interests of a few favored corporations, have alleged that its ministers are corrupt, have argued that its credit is strained to the last notch, have asserted that its resources would not warrant a liberal policy of development, have opposed every measure looking to the introduction of capital, have assumed a hostile attitude towards all men of enterprise and means, have derided the province in a score of ways whenever by so doing they could make an imaginary point against the government. If the things, which the opposition say are true, are in point of fact true, the province is no longer a place to which we can in justice invite men of enterprise and capital to come. Readers of United States papers have seen how the libellous statements of the opposition press have been copied there for the purpose of supporting the claims of rival cities and districts. If the finance minister were to-day to go to London to negotiate a loan he would in all probability be confronted with the allegations that have been made by the opposition as to the burden of the debt, the grinding nature of the taxation, the wastefulness and extravagance of the administration and the unfitness for development of every section of the province which the government has endeavored to develop. He would probably say in reply that the people who make these assertions really do not believe them, but are only seeking to create a prejudice against the government, so that they themselves may get into office, but to this the answer would doubtless be made that in no other place in the world do politicians feel called upon to decry their country. The minister would be asked to point if he could to anything which an opposition member of the legislature has said in his place in the house, or to anything which an opposition paper has set forth in its columns, that indicates faith in the future of the province or any better that its resources and possibilities are such as have been re-nounced by government supporters and the government press. He could not do so. He would be obliged to confess that all the enthusiasm, all the earnestness, all the expressions of deep conviction as to the future of British Columbia have been from the government and those who support it. He would be utterly unable to point to a speech delivered in the house by an opposition member or an article printed in an opposition newspaper, which would support his position that the province is on the high road to prosperity, that it has great wealth to be developed and that it can afford to embark upon a progressive policy. If on the other hand there should be any person in London who desired to hamper him in his financial operations, he would find plenty of material in opposition to speeches and editorials.

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sympathy with the movement, we hope that nothing will occur to prevent the electors of Victoria from having an opportunity to express a renewal of their confidence in the premier personally as well as in his government. He deserves well of Victoria and can be elected here with the greatest ease.

It is surprising how much of a figure local prejudice cuts in everything. Here we have the Golden Era complaining bitterly because money has been spent in promoting railways anywhere else than so as to secure a line from Golden to the International Boundary. This would doubtless be a useful road; but who, except a Golden man, would give it the first place in the railway policy of British Columbia?

In Messrs. Peole and Bullen Esquimaux has two candidates closely identified with its interests. Why should the voters of that constituency refuse the services of men of their stamp and take Mr. Higgins, with his variegated political record, or Mr. Hayward, who though a thoroughly respectable man has scarcely that experience in public affairs or that stake in the country, which is possessed by either of the gentlemen on the government ticket?

Of the members of the opposition Messrs. Williams and Kennedy are out of politics; Messrs. Hume and Kellie are said to be in the same condition; Messrs. Vedder and Forster are likely to be turned down by their constituents and one or two others are in a state of uncertainty. More than half of Mr. Stenlin's followers are as good as out of the fight already.

Some of the papers are making a great deal of fuss over the amendment to the ballot law. Persons who have had experience with open voting, ordinary ballot and secret ballot will testify that there is about as much wrong practice under the one as under the other. It takes a different shape, that is all. We do not believe that there is anything like the amount of bribery and coercion practised at elections that some people think.

All outstanding questions between the United States and Canada are to be settled by mutual concessions, but this is easy to get this far in such negotiations, but before the concessions have been determined upon there will be a good deal of debate and no little difficulty.

The candidature of Mr. Henderson in New Westminster seems to be troubling our friend the Columbian a very great deal. It is unfortunate in having a candidate, who it says is unpopular. Mr. Brown has no lack of ability. What he seems to be short of is friends.

The Mail and Empire says that Klondike has become a memory. If the Toronto paper will have a little patience it will hear something from the Golden North one of these days that will awaken even its appreciation.

Mr. Richard McBride, whom the Sun describes as "Westminster's brilliant young barrister," is to take the field as a candidate in Dewdney in the government interest. The Sun says that riding is "as safe as if we had it."

We hardly understand the despatch to the Toronto Globe about the Coast-Tsulin railway. The British Columbia government have received no intimation from Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Co. that they will not construct the railroad.

A New Brunswick paper says that seventeen people have been drowned this spring upon the St. John river lumber. And yet they talk down there about the perils of the trip to Klondike.

Mr. John L. Retalick, who will be the candidate in Slocan of the supporters of the local government, seems to be well-assured of his election. The Slocan news says that although he is from "the other side of the district" he is so good a man that he will receive its hearty support.

The Columbian has reached the conclusion that the Turner government must go. The electors intend that the Turner government shall go right on administering affairs in the same conscientious and progressive manner that has characterized them during the past four years.

An exchange says that the late Dalton McCarthy never spoke in parliament unless he had something to say. If every one was like the distinguished deceased in that respect, the Hansard would be compressed into the size of a handy book of reference.

The Miner says that Nelson has many advantages as a manufacturing centre. This is self-evident, and as Kootenay increases in population it is reasonable to expect that the strong points of that city in the matter referred to will be utilized.

The intimation of the Times that Hon. Mr. Turner went to Mexico to avoid being called as a witness in the libel suits is simply a piece of that paper's everyday indecency. If Mr. Turner is needed in court to give testimony, it will be an easy matter to get him there.

A correspondent asks for an explanation of the fact that there is a Morro Castle at so many Spanish ports in the West Indies. The reason is that "Morro" is Spanish for promontory, and therefore any fortification on a promontory is "El morro."

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading cough cure and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, which also corrects all disorders of the stomach, stimulates the liver and regulates the bowels. Even if the only cure.

ACHE

is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action phase all who use them. In vials at 25 cents five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

JUSTICE FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Parliament will soon be prorogued, and British Columbia will search the list of legislation in vain for any evidence that the ministry appreciates the necessities of the Coast or is ready to help aid in the advancement of British Columbia. The provincial government and legislature have done all that could be expected of them. The liberal aid which they have offered to railways was given upon the tacit understanding that the Dominion would do its share. The Dominion has done nothing. It is quite true that parliament has not been asked to do anything for railways in any part of Canada, except the Intercolonial; but this does not excuse the neglect of the great opportunity afforded by this province for the extension of assistance whereby the whole country has been benefited. It is unhappily only too true that this province is without influence at Ottawa. None of our representatives appear to have shown themselves equal to the occasion, or to have been able to impress upon parliament that the interests of Canada are closely bound up in the development of British Columbia, and that the province has just claims for the most liberal treatment at the hands of the Dominion. And yet if ever representatives in parliament had a cause worthy of their best efforts, the representatives of British Columbia have had one during the past session.

It is time for a new departure. It is time that this province become in federal politics something else than a mere feather in the tail of one or the other of the political parties. It is time for the people to forget that there is such a thing as Liberalism or Conservatism, and to remember that their vital interests are wrapped up in the material progress of their own province and that everything else is secondary to this. Of what benefit is it to the people of British Columbia that Sir Tweedle Dum or Sir Tweedle Dee is premier of Canada, if neither will listen to the demands of the province for justice? What the people of British Columbia, those who have lived here for many years and those who are new comers, have a right to ask, and what they should join in demanding is that parliament shall do justice to the province. This is all the platform that British Columbia needs.

In view of the fact that in all probability the time for holding a general election for the Dominion is not very close at hand, the provincial government may well take occasion to appeal to the voters this year for an expression of opinion upon this issue, so that after the provincial elections are over a strong presentation can be made at Ottawa along the lines suggested by the Colonist yesterday. This ought to call forth the strongest possible expression of approval from the voters of the province. It is the one great issue of the hour. It overshadows all other issues. In comparison with it all merely local considerations, all mere personal canvasses, such as the opposition press indulges in to the exclusion of the greater questions of the day, all the minor details of administration sink into insignificance. The people of British Columbia should show themselves equal to the great emergency. Every government candidate should pledge himself to aid the administration by every means in his power to secure fair play from the Dominion, and the voters should endorse the position in such a manner that there can be no mistake about what they think.

British Columbia has a battle to fight. Let the ranks be closed up. The appeal of Hon. Mr. Turner to the people is upon a British Columbia platform. It is a cause worthy of the best efforts of the people. The cry may be "not sectional," but it is not sectional. At this juncture of affairs no man can serve Canada better than by fighting for justice to British Columbia.

NOTICE.—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "High Springs," S. W. corner post, running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Skikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Skikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph creek. Dated this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1892.

JOE TALLMIRE.

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HUGH SPRINGER.

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COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.
Enderby and Vernon.
Brands
HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, SUPERFINE AND *** SPECIAL
R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria Agents.

Guilty or Not Guilty?



Not guilty my Lord. I was in the sham with the 5th Regiment on the 25th.

Prices of flour, sugar and meats very firm. Maple syrup by the gallon fresh from the sugar bush.

Cowichan and Delta Butter - 30c.
Ontario Creamery - 25c.
Tublee Condensed Milk - 10c.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
12th May, 1892.
Ralph Grassham, of Fort St. James, Stuart Lake, Esquire, to a Mining Recorder, to reside and usually perform the duties of his office at the said place.
Richard S. Sargent, of Hazelton, Esquire, to be a Sub-Mining Recorder within the Skeena Mining Division of the Cassiar Electoral District.

Theodore Davis, Deceased.
STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Theodore Davis, late of the City of Victoria, Chief Justice, deceased, are hereby required to send in a statement of the particulars of their claims or demands only verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, to John B. McKinnon, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, agent for Joseph Nicholas and John Atchard, the executors of the will of the deceased, on or before the 23rd day of July next, after which date the executors proceed to distribute the assets of the said Theodore Davis among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons who have not claimed the said assets, before the said notice at the time of the distribution.
Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 20th day of April, A.D. 1892.
McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD, Solicitors at Law, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

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EDUCATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held as follows, commencing on Monday, July 4th 1892, at 9 A.M. in the Victoria Public School Building, Vancouver, B.C., and at 9 A.M. in the Kamloops Public School Building, Kamloops, B.C. Each applicant must forward a notice, thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, the optional subjects selected, and at which of the above named places he will attend. Extension notices will be an applicant must be accompanied with satisfactory testimonials of moral character. Candidates are notified that all of the above requirements must be fulfilled before their applications can be filed. All Candidates for First Class Grade A Certificates, including Graduates, must attend in Victoria, and candidates prescribed for July 13th and 14th instants, and to undergo required oral examination. Superintendent of Education, Education Office, Victoria, May 4, 1892.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
20th May, 1892.
HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Collectors of Votes, under the provisions of section 16 of the "Redistribution Act, 1886," namely:
Josiah Strickland, of Donald, for the North Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.
Charles M. Edwards, of Fort Steele, for the North Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.
John D. Sibbald, of Revelstoke, for the Revelstoke Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.
Alexander Lucas, of Kaslo, for the Slocan Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.
Kewlerick F. Telford, of Nelson, for the Nelson Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.
John Kirkup, of Rossland, for the Rossland Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.
Leonard Norris, of Vernon, for the East Riding, Yale Electoral District.
Walter B. Anderson, of Union, V.I., for the Comox Electoral District.
Harry G. Welburn, of Nanaimo, V.I., for the Cowichan Electoral District.
Thomas Fletcher, of Alberni, V.I., for the Alberni Electoral District.
Herbert Stanton, of Nanaimo, for the Nanaim