

The Colonist

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1894.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

We see that it is proposed to cut down the salaries of some of the city teachers. We hope that the Trustees will hesitate before they take a step in this direction. Competent and conscientious teachers are hard workers. No work that we know of is so wearing on the energies and powers of men or women as teaching. Their attention is on the stretch from the time the school opens until it closes. The teacher has scarcely a moment's rest or relief during school hours. There are very few indeed who realize how hard this constant tension of the nerves and this unremitting attention are on both body and mind. It is said that the hours are short. They are not short for the work to be done, and they could not be made longer without danger to both teachers and children. Teachers if they are competent and faithful earn their present salaries, and none but competent and faithful teachers should be employed. If we were permitted to make a suggestion we would say that it would be better for the schools and for the citizens if the trustees did what they could to secure the services of the best teachers and pay them well than to lower the standard of remuneration. Good teaching like any other good article is, within reasonable bounds, worth the money paid for it.

THE NANAIMO MEETING.

The meeting on Thursday evening at Nanaimo was a rather lively affair. It was some time ago declared by those who considered that they knew all that could be known about the state of political opinion in that city that the Government had "no show" in Nanaimo. It has so long been an Opposition stronghold that it was believed by some that the Government could not by any possibility make the slightest impression upon it, and as to carrying it by storm, the idea of such a thing was considered perfectly absurd. But the Government party were not to be daunted by the confident tones assumed by their opponents. They knew that they had warm friends in the city and they were determined that an attempt should be made to get possession of its representation. The first move they made was a good one. An excellent candidate was chosen. Mr. McGregor is a gentleman who has had not much experience in politics, it is true, but he is highly esteemed by the citizens for his sterling virtues. They have perfect confidence in his sound sense and his integrity, and they believe that he will serve them faithfully in the Legislative Assembly. The meeting on Thursday evening was by no means a one-sided affair. The Opposition were present in force, and it was considered necessary to get Mr. Cotton, who is now their recognized leader, to be their spokesman. The Premier was well received. The audience appreciated his straightforwardness and his sound common sense. Even those who went to the meeting opposed to him and prejudiced against him, could not withhold from him a hearty tribute of admiration to his manliness and his ability. They evidently found him very different from what he had been represented to be by his enemies. The meeting was most encouraging to the friends of the Government in Nanaimo. They are determined to work hard and to leave no stone unturned to secure the election of their candidate. The prospects are that there will be a lively contest in Nanaimo, and many believe that it will result in a victory for the Government.

OUR BOYS.

A lady at one of the many meetings of the W. C. T. U. asked, "What are we going to do with our boys?" A more pertinent and a more important question, we submit, would be what are our boys going to do with themselves? We are very far indeed from wishing to underrate the influence over boys of mothers and sisters and aunts and girl cousins and the good women generally of the society in which they move, but after giving that influence all the credit that is due it will have to be admitted that the fate of our boys is, under Providence, chiefly in their own hands. The boys must do for themselves what no one else, woman or man, can do for them. We fear that sufficient stress is not in these days laid upon this truth. Boys are too often treated as if they are made of plastic material which will keep the shape in which it is moulded by the loving hands of good mothers. But every day's experience shows us that this is not the case. If the boys do not do their part the exertions of others in their behalf, no matter who they may be, will have but very little effect. It seems to us that boys in these times act as if they were to remain boys to the end of their days. They seem to think that to excel in football or lacrosse or rowing or cricket, or athletics generally, will always be the main object of their existence. They appear not to realize that in a very few years they will have to take their part in doing the business of the world, and to do that business even decently well needs at least as much preparation as is required to become expert in any game or athletic exercise. They require to be reminded that training is needed for the world's work as well as for the world's amusements. The best trainer in the world cannot make a boy a skillful footballer or lacrosse player or rower. The trainer can give him hints, but he must do the work himself, and he must keep himself fit for the work. No instructor can take the place of constant and careful practice. The boy who depends upon others to do the work for him is a fool. He can never acquire strength or skill or endurance by

hearing the very best men talk about the game or by reading the standard books upon it. He must train if he wants to succeed. It is too easy and too soft and too self-indulgent to work, and to work hard and continuously, he must be content to remain among the muffs or the spectators. We may be wrong, we hope that we are wrong, but it does appear to us that boys in these days are not preparing for the great game of life as energetically and as earnestly as they prepare for the sports in which they participate. They are not training themselves to be thinkers and speakers and writers as they train themselves to be runners or rowers. They are not, now that they have time and opportunity, storing their minds with the knowledge which is needed by every man who strives for the prizes which nations and communities have to give the men who serve them best. They are not, in short, doing justice to themselves.

AT THE ANTIPODES.

Australia has ceased to be "the poor man's paradise." Times are had in all the colonies of the continent, but the depression in Victoria appears to be the deepest and most discouraging. "The state of depression," says the Sydney Telegraph, "which prevails throughout the whole of the southern colony is unexampled. In the agricultural districts employment is not obtainable at any price, and the universal discontent of the farmers finds free expression, in spite of the efforts of the Government to propitiate them with beet and butter bonuses and the establishment of produce agencies in London. . . . In every important centre of population within the province the resources of benevolent bodies have been taxed to the utmost, and nowhere have they been able to meet the requirements of the occasion." The Melbourne Age is quoted as referring to a relief society which was compelled to suspend operations after having incurred a debt of some eighty pounds. "The fact," the Age proceeds to say, "remains that the distress in Melbourne is overwhelming in its extent and poignancy. In every suburb there are streets in which rows of houses are untenanted, and hundreds of others which, by mere outward and visible signs, bear eloquent evidence of the inward struggle for existence which is going on." The account of the distress that exists in Melbourne and in many of the smaller towns is pitiful. In New South Wales we see that many of the municipalities have come to the end of their resources. They have borrowed more money than they are able to pay, and the banks have closed down on them. We read of the electric plant of one of them being seized for debt. "The cases," says the Telegraph, "which we have taken as they come, show that the municipal trouble is widespread throughout the colony, and affects large and small, metropolitan and country." There are many theories as to the cause of this depression, but none of them seems satisfactory. Some attribute it to the boom in real estate. Free traders say that Victoria owes its troubles to its protectionist policy, and protectionists declare that the trouble in New South Wales is traceable to its free trade policy. Others again attribute the hard times to the labor troubles from which the colonies have suffered, and there are those who say that Government is to blame for the scarcity of money and the dearth of employment. The truth seems to be that the stagnation in business in Australia, like the depression in the United States, is due to a variety of causes, which have been long working silently and unobserved, and which are now producing their inevitable results. Australia being exceedingly rich in natural resources the hard times from which it is suffering will, no doubt, soon pass away. It is to be hoped that the people will learn the salutary lesson which they are calculated to teach.

When Mr. Cotton at Nanaimo assumed the role of the champion of the masses against the classes he said "the Premier had termed him a demagogue; he was not ashamed of the title, which meant a leader of the people." There were some in the audience who, believing that Mr. Cotton had made a point, applauded him. This little episode is characteristic of Mr. Cotton. In the first place Mr. Davis had never referred to him as a demagogue, and Mr. Cotton's assertion that the Premier had done so, was a mere invention. To what purpose then was this invention? Mr. Cotton is not an ignorant man and he knows that the word "demagogue" is now invariably used as a term of reproach. He must therefore have presumed that the people he was addressing were ignorant of the meaning of the epithet which he had applied to himself. No respectable politician in any country in which the English language is spoken would not feel insulted as being spoken of as a "demagogue" for he would know that it was tantamount to calling him an unprincipled agitator, capable of descending to any dirty trick either to deceive his hearers or to gain a point over an adversary. Mr. Cotton, in acknowledging himself a demagogue in the way he did, thought to affect both these purposes. He tried to deceive his hearers as to the significance of the word, and to create the impression that Mr. Davis was ignorant of its true significance. When Mr. Cotton said he was not ashamed of the title of demagogue he really said that he was not ashamed of being "a popular leader in a bad sense; a leader of the mob. A leader of the rabble; one who attempts to control the multitude by specious or deceitful arts; a deceitful and factious mob orator or political leader"—we quote the definition of "dema-

A DEMAGOGUE.

agogue" as it is given in Webster's Dictionary. To any of these definitions suits Mr. Cotton to a T. He is, moreover, a demagogue without the want of intelligence and the weaknesses of disposition which go to make the ordinary demagogue. He is cold-blooded and unympathetic, and he panders to the prejudices and the errors of men whom he despises. The average demagogue sometimes deceives himself. Mr. Cotton never does. When he tries to make honest and ill-advised people believe that the capitalist is the enemy of the workingman he knows as well as any man in the Province that he is talking meaningless nonsense.

DELIBERATELY UNTRUTHFUL.

The Times, in its notice of the Nanaimo meeting, says: "The meeting received him (Mr. Davis) coldly, towards a correspondent states that, towards the close, the opponents of the Government, who formed the bulk of the audience, booed the little orator, making it decidedly warm for that gentleman." We do not know which to admire most, the truthfulness, the humor or the originality of this sentence. As to its truthfulness, we produce the testimony of the Nanaimo Free Press, which is not at all favorable to the Government. That paper says: "Needless is it to say the Premier was greeted with loud expressions of pleasure, and his vigorous speech, lasting a full hour, was followed with attention, and without any interruptions to speak of." This is what the same witness says about the "irreverent howling" which our contemporary mentions in a short paragraph as "the meeting then broke up. Whilst there had been some little disorder during the evening, on the whole the meeting was a most friendly one, all the speakers being given a good hearing." Our contemporary contrived to pick up such untruth and misrepresentation into a short paragraph as it was capable of holding. If all its election news is of the same quality as that contained in the paragraph about the Nanaimo meeting, it will be quite safe for its readers to conclude that it is as nearly as possible the very opposite of the truth. It was self-

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Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crookery, 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 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.

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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The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley. All buildings and fences about the farm are a 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, is 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 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

disagreeable make are so distasteful to many sensible and fair-minded electors that they forego the pleasure of hearing the public men whom they esteem, and for whom they intend to vote, because they do not wish to be annoyed by the senseless clamor raised by electioneering schemers. The men who tried to engineer the Nanaimo meeting are perhaps convinced by this time that they have taken a good deal of trouble, and perhaps have brought themselves into disrepute, for nothing. Their noise has imposed upon no one. They have not, we venture to say, influenced a single vote in Nanaimo or anywhere else. People are too wide awake in these days to be influenced by these shallow devices.

THE NANAIMO CLAUQUE. Some very smart young men who profess to belong to the Reform party, we hear, organized a claque to lead the demonstrations at the Nanaimo meeting. Their instructions evidently were to enthusiastically welcome and applaud the Opposition speakers and to interrupt and discourage by demonstrations of disapproval the speakers on the Government side. The more noise this body of influential claquers made the better, for the clamor could be taken as indicating the feeling and opinion of the whole meeting. The design was fairly well carried out as far as cheering the unsympathetic leader of the Opposition goes and applauding his weak and wishy-washy speech, but it failed in the attempt to prevent the Premier's reply to Mr. Cotton being heard. The gang found that the feeling of the meeting was against them and they had the mortification of seeing the gentleman whom they rudely attempted to hoot down warmly applauded by the audience. But part of their object was gained when the Victoria Times the next day tried to make it appear that Mr. Davis was coldly received and made it "dreadfully warm" for him. The Nanaimo Free Press, to its credit be it said, did not help the rowdies to misrepresent the Nanaimo audience.

ASHAMED OF THEIR PRINCIPLES.

Although the Columbian protested loudly when we took it for granted that the Opposition, whose organ it is, had adopted the Union Hall programme which it had endorsed in very strong terms, it has not repudiated that programme. All the other organs have been equally reticent. Why are they so secretive and so extremely cautious? Are they ashamed of their principles? We see by the World that Mr. McCraney, who is said to be the oracle of the Opposition party in Vancouver, said at one of the party meetings that "he did not think it would be a judicious thing to bring their platform before the general meeting." We gather from this that the Opposition have agreed upon a platform, but that they do not think that it is good policy to let the people know what it is. This is a singular course to take. The "Nationalists," who have cast in their lot with the Opposition, have promulgated the following platform, which has received the warm approval of the New Westminster Columbian. Is this the platform which Mr. McCraney considers it injudicious to bring before the general meeting? Here it is; it is well worth the close attention of the electors of the province: 1. We demand for the producers and wage-earners the full product of their labor. 2. That population be the only basis of legislative representation. 3. That all obstacles to free representation be removed, and no property or finan-

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NEWS OF THE P Grand Lodge Officers Fresh Salmon Shipments—Mining on the M Arrival of President Vancouver's New T Cattle Disease (Special to the Col VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, May 11.—Arrival of the city council to impose a tax of \$5 for each proprietor of Chinese wauyas are to be taxed \$30 for license, and gas, tax, at insurance companies \$50 for Bowling alleys, rifle galleries will pay \$5 for a like period, etc \$1 a year. An additional on expression will probably and the cost of saloon license hotel licenses decreased. President Van Korne arr by special train, accompanied gentlemen: T. G. Shaw Allan, P. A. Peterson and G. of Montreal; Robt. Jeffrey Casimir Givovicki, of Toronto King, of New York; Thos. Eskine and C. C. Chipman. In a short interview, Horne said: "The recent hands was a matter of need the hard times. As to work roadway of the Pacific div carried on to completion finished this year. A change present as to the extension of the erection of terminal bu cover." J. B. Anderson, of the Prtural department, has written oil warning them that there ceased cowas in Lulu island. The council to take steps to milk being sold in town.

VANCOUVER, May 12.—The Labor Council met last evening labor day demonstration, which year on a larger scale than caused. Samuel Gibson, the prisoner overboard from the steamer mo, escaped to the shore, a hiding. Fresh water and exemption for two years will be offered for the erection and operation flour mill in this city. At a meeting of the health day a letter was read from secretary of the Department of acknowledging receipt of the subject of aid to no longer Council, and stating that the \$1,000 of Victoria was intended for lepers in the whole province. The board of underwriters notified the Council that no soe tax is imposed on insurance insurance rates will be advanced. This threat is no longer con Council, as they have receive insurance that other strong co yet represented here will con ness should the present com the rates.

Mr. W. G. Neilson, manage mills, is the probable situation interests for East Kootenay, Mr. James Ward is a nominee of the government su Last evening's session of the dist conference was principal the reception of probationers. Maliland delivered a very in dress in supporting the motion installed ministers are J. E. H. Hall, E. E. Hardwick, J. H. W. Peck, M. A. B. Sc., and The board of management of directors met this morning acted routine business. This J. Crosby addressed the Thees on the subject of Indian wo Columbia.

WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, May 1 killed near Hope station y named John Christie. He w ride, and fell off a freight trs legs were cut off by the whee was instantaneous. Christie, of Ireland, 23 years of age, and had been working up the l making his way back to the Columbia, which held its fir Ledner's Landing on Wednes its business to-day. The delegates remain over for the The proceedings were of esting and important nature and which work was accomp will be a fitting the ore making good progress all the The reports of the grand recro recorder will be made public The election of grand officer follows: Grand master work Warren, Victoria; grand fore Paley, Chilliwack; grand of Badling, Vancouver; grand re Williams, Victoria; grand Yorksall, Westminster; grand aminer, Dr. DeWolf Smith, V grand guide, A. Wood, V grand inside watchman, Ale Delta; grand outside watch Hughes, Victoria; represents Supreme lodge to be held at S in June, Minister, J. T. Mc Leiser and H. Hoy. The net the Grand lodge will be held a beginning the second Wednesd 1895.

W. L. Johnson & Co. st million shingles East to-day. week they expect to ship a str to Ontario. The low prices for fresh salm in the East, and the excessive fr by the C. P. R., have combin stop to salmon shipping to N Montreal in carload lots. Fir they will ship no more in quan tons are reduced. A monster skate, the largest in the river, was captured by Frazer River Fishing Comp Ewen's slough yesterday. It feet across and five feet ten inose to the tip of the tail. NEW WESTMINSTER, May 12 canneries will pack spring salm Ewen's cannery began oper and on Monday the Canadian ing Company's establishment will follow suit. The ran of s is moderately good, and a East have been stopped. neries may be able to put u catch during the next six w anarchy's new cannery on Dine will be ready for use in the week. Supplies are now being