

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1891.

THE QUARANTINE.

Messrs. Prior and Earle did this city good service when they used their influence to prevent the cattle quarantine being put in force in this province. The object of the quarantine, as we understand it, is to keep up the character of Canadian cattle in Great Britain. If American animals were allowed to be carried on Canadian roads to Canadian ports, to be shipped on Canadian steamers, it would be impossible, in Great Britain, to distinguish between Canadian and American cattle. This would be a very great loss to Canadian dealers, as Canadian animals have been proved to be free from pleuro-pneumonia, which is not the case with those exported from the United States. This is why American cattle are quarantined and not, as some suppose, for protective purposes. The 30 per cent duty is more than sufficient protection.

As there is no chance of cattle, landed at British Columbia ports, being conveyed across the continent to Montreal, there is no need of a quarantine for cattle here. All that are imported here from the States are intended for consumption in the province. It was this consideration, no doubt, which caused British Columbia to be exempted from quarantine. It is besides the only province in the Dominion which is dependent on the States for any part of its supply of butcher's meat.

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION BY-LAW.

The ratemakers in voting for the by-law to aid the British Columbia Agricultural Association, on this day week, will be only confirming what they have already done. The by-law, for the same purpose, was submitted to them, some months ago, and received their sanction, was, owing to some defect in the way in which it was drawn up, pronounced invalid. The money, which it authorized the Corporation to borrow, has been spent in a way which the great majority of the ratemakers no doubt heartily approve. The exhibition building, which the Agricultural Association has erected, is a credit to the city, and will be a benefit not only to its citizens, but to the inhabitants of the whole province. The exhibition, which was held in it last October, successful as it was, was but an earnest of what Victoria exhibitions will be in the future. Succeeding exhibitions will certainly, both as regards the range and variety of exhibits, and the number of visitors, excel the first one held in the Association's splendid building. We feel convinced that, if when the by-law was first voted upon, the ratemakers knew that such good results would be produced by the expenditure of their money they would have cheerfully voted fifty thousand dollars, instead of twenty-five. That the money voted in aid of the Agricultural Association is a good investment, will be seen more and more clearly as time advances. It will materially aid in the growth of the city, in making its advantages and its beauties known and in bringing to it both capital and men. Now that the buildings have been erected and it has been, in part, shown what an advantage they are to the city, we think that the citizens would not be without them for more than twice the money which the by-law to be voted upon, next week, empowers the Corporation to borrow.

THE LIBERAL LEADER.

The Toronto Empire, in a mild and temperate article, proves that Mr. Laurier, the Leader of the Liberal party, did not show that he possessed the sterling qualities which a Canadian statesman should have, when the Riel craze seized the French Canadian inhabitants of Quebec. Mr. Laurier well knew that the grievances which the Metis of the Northwest had to complain of—if they really had any—were not such as to justify rebellion. And he also knew that the unfortunate man Riel had not in him the material out of which to make either a patriot or a martyr. Never in Canada, at any rate, had so great an agitation so slight and so insufficient a cause. But that there was an agitation, and that the French Canadians were greatly excited because Riel had been hanged, was quite sufficient for the average French-Canadian politician. He must float with the stream or be overwhelmed; and very many of them of both parties allowed the current of popular feeling to carry them off their feet. They did not wait to enquire whether the Metis were justified in taking up arms or not, or whether Riel deserved his fate.

Mr. Laurier was prominent among the men who floated with the current and who took advantage of it to strengthen his party. He made no effort to stem it. He did not exhort the people to be calm and to stop and think. He evidently believed that this was the tide which was destined to lead him on to fortune, and he took it at the flood.

This was not the course which a truly patriotic statesman should take, and not the course, which a deep thinking and really sagacious politician would take. He could not but have known that the agitation had not an adequate cause, and he ought to have concluded that it was not deep-seated, and that it would not last long. He should have hesitated too, before he took part in a movement, which owed its strength and even its existence to differences of race and creed among the people of the Dominion. The really patriotic Canadian, who has the good of his country at heart, will do all in his power to lessen the difficulties and to soften the asperities which have their origin in differences of race and religion. He should see that the prosperity and, indeed, the existence of the Confederation depend upon

men of all races and all creeds working and living together harmoniously. He knows, too, that race hatreds and religious antipathies are easily fostered and kept in active existence, and that they are most injurious to the general welfare. The part for all men of standing and influence to take at such times is that of peace-maker. It is greatly to Mr. Laurier's credit that he was one of the leading French-Canadians who had the moral courage to stem the popular current, which was carrying all before it in the province of Quebec. And he was, in a measure, successful. But the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier made no such attempt. He was willing that Frenchmen and Englishmen, Protestants and Catholics, should continue, for an indefinite time, fighting about Riel's execution, making the whole Dominion a scene of strife and discord, if only the fortunes of himself and his party were advanced by the confusion and turmoil. And the worst consequences would have resulted from the Riel agitation if all men of position and intelligence in all the provinces had acted as Mr. Laurier did. But fortunately there is in the Dominion an element which is opposed to religious strife, and which despises race prejudices. This element, after a period of dangerous disturbance, has prevailed, and if we have peace now, the people of Canada have no reason to thank Mr. Laurier for that blessing. The Empire has done right in directing public attention to the part which Mr. Laurier took when the Riel agitation threatened to disturb the peace of the whole Dominion.

NOT FRIENDLY TO FREEDOM.

It must strike the thoughtful reader with surprise to see how indulgent a very large class of American newspapers look upon the encroachments which South American Presidents make upon constitutions under which they have been elected, and which they have sworn to uphold. These newspapers looked upon the usurpations and the treason of Balboa and Fonseca with something worse than philosophical indifference. They have actually sympathized with the usurpers and with the men who aided and abetted them in robbing free peoples of their constitutional powers and privileges. Does this indicate that our neighbors, republican though they be, have lost their love of liberty and have ceased to place a high value upon free constitutions? Is there a party among them who would not only submit tamely to the usurpations of a Balboa or a Fonseca, but who would help him to deprive the American people of the freedom of which they are so proud? This is not to be supposed. How then are we to account for the favor shown in the United States to the men and the parties who have tried to rob the Brazilians and the Chileans of their liberties. Has the love of freedom grown so cold in the breasts of Americans that they have no sympathy with the patriots of other countries who are risking their lives, and sacrificing their ease and all that men hold dear to recover the liberty that tyrants have wrested from them. Do they think that freedom is valuable, and worth fighting for in the United States only? Have they become so mercenary, so devoted to the worship of the Almighty Dollar, that they do not care how the sister republics are treated by their Presidents and leading men, provided they have a prospect that victory for the enemies of freedom means some pecuniary advantage to them? There are indications that this is the case.

During the struggle with British many organs of public opinion in the United States had not a word of encouragement or sympathy for the men who took up arms against the Dictator. All that they seemed interested in was the effect which the struggle would have on the new reciprocity treaty, and while the struggle in Chile was going on, the representative of the American Government seemed wholly bent upon gaining the favor of the usurper in order that in the event of his success, he personally, and the country he represented, would gain certain trade advantages. We know perfectly well that there are millions in the United States who love liberty for its own sake, and whose hearts are with those who are struggling to widen the area of human freedom everywhere, but it is evident that these millions are not adequately represented in the American Press or by the American Government. The tone of a large proportion of the American newspapers throughout the Chilean struggle was sordid and unsympathetic in the extreme. Many of them seemed actually to regret that the patriots were victorious in the struggle, and the attitude of the United States Government towards the nation which had, after a hard fight, recovered its freedom, was, to say the least, not friendly.

BRIBERY BY WHOLESALE.

Few persons who buy Louisiana Lottery tickets realize that they are helping to support the most powerful engine of corruption in the whole world. Talk of boodles! All the other bribes sink into insignificance compared with this immense dispenser of boodle. The lottery does not propose to buy up a few politicians and a dozen or so of state officials. Its object is to purchase with hard cash a whole state, body and bones.

Its charter will expire in two years, and the Company wants to get a new one. Its members know perfectly well that they cannot get it by honest means. They are certain that the Legislature that grants them the charter that they want must be bought, and they believe that the electors of the state are so corrupt, that if the bid is high enough they will sell to the Legislature a majority pledged to make their huge gambling concern a lawful institution. And their bid is a high one. The sum they offer is \$31,250,000. How is that for a bribe? It is to be paid in

twenty-five yearly instalments of \$1,250,000 each. The bribes specify how the boodle is to be divided; so much for education, so much for public works, and so on with other branches of the public service. We do not know that it is proposed to build churches with part of it, but we have no doubt that if the Company believed that building a church in a district would secure a majority of votes they would build the church forthwith.

The revenue of the Lottery Company is immense. It is \$22,000,000 a year. The Committee appointed to fight the Lottery say in their report: "By the force and glitter of its money power, it has warped the judgment and blinded the consciences of many good people, making them first apologists for and then denizens of such riches." The same committee, we are ashamed to say, declares: "It has captured three-fourths of the Louisiana press, and when it cannot buy the local papers it starts one of its own."

Congress has legislated against this Lottery by not permitting matter intended for it to go through the mails, and the post-office also rejects newspapers containing the Lottery's advertisements. But this stringent measure has not killed the Lottery. It, most likely, has even found means to evade the law. However that may be, its agents have not ceased their efforts to capture the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, and from the melancholy tone of the newspapers that are doing their best to prevent this disgrace, not to Louisiana alone, but to the whole of the United States, we conclude that appearances now indicate that they will succeed.

MCCARTHY ON PARNELL.

The Contemporary Review for November contains an article on Charles Stewart Parnell from the pen of Justin McCarthy. This article is not a panegyric by any means. It is temperate and, to all appearances, a fair estimate of that remarkable man and the work he did. As is proper in the sketch of the life of a man who, in his last days, is not some of the authors, it does not contain one word of commendation. McCarthy writes like the high-minded gentleman he is. He leaves it for others to expatiate upon Parnell's faults and failings, he writes of his old friend and leader, whom he was compelled to leave and to oppose in a kindly spirit.

The picture he gives us of the Home Rule Leader is, nevertheless, not an attractive one. He shows us a man of almost a single idea, a man wholly absorbed in one pursuit. Parnell was so intent on obtaining home rule for Ireland that he had neither time nor inclination to engage in anything else. He did not care for amusement, he was not fond of literature, he was not fond of company, he evidently possessed no accomplishments. He was immersed in politics, and he was unwilling to turn his attention to anything that had not for its object the attainment of home rule for Ireland.

He appears to have been, for a man who had received what is called a liberal education, singularly ignorant, and the field of his intellectual vision seems to have been exceedingly narrow. This is what Mr. McCarthy says about Mr. Parnell's capacity and endowments: "I have often been asked whether Mr. Parnell was an intellectual. Distinguo. He was unquestionably a man of commanding intellect. What he accomplished proves that much more than any panegyric or any argument could do. His work proves his intellect. But I suppose we are all a little, although perhaps a subtle, difference between a man of intellect and an intellectual man. An intellectual man in the literary or artistic sense, Mr. Parnell was not. He cared nothing about literature; he cared nothing about music; he cared little about painting or sculpture; he had no feeling whatever for poetry, or for the beauty of a landscape, or for any of the numerous subjects and questions connected with all these. He had not the slightest interest in what are called 'problems of life.' I never heard from him a word that approached to anything metaphysical or psychological, or to any form of self-analysis—that morbid pastime of the age—or analysis of any life problem whatever. He had but slight general knowledge of history. There are men who may be described as famous among the living in our day in art or letters, and whose names would have been conveyed to Mr. Parnell's mind no manner of time. I do not suppose we can all agree when I say that the whole of the literary and artistic side of life was darkened to Mr. Parnell. It was not so much that he turned away from it as that he seemed without feeling for it. But one could not talk to Mr. Parnell for long without gaining the impression that he was talking with a man of commanding intellect."

Let it be added to this that Mr. Parnell was not, by any means, a good speaker, and the reader will wonder how it was that a man with such a meagre intellectual equipment could compel the House of Commons to listen to him, and could become, in a short time, one of the most prominent men in the British Empire. When Parnell first entered the House of Commons, very few, indeed, took an interest in the Home Rule question. The Home Rulers were allowed a night or two in the session to air their views. When the debate was over, the question was shelved for twelve months, and from year to year no advance was made. But Parnell changed all this. By his policy of obstruction he compelled, first the House of Commons and afterwards the House of Lords, to listen to what the Home Rulers had to say. Under him, the question grew and grew into importance until, before he fell, it overshadowed all others. When the history of the reign of Queen Victoria comes to be written, learned men and deep thinkers will try to find out the secret of Parnell's wonderful success. Parnell's career shows that a man of capacity can do in the face of great opposition, who devotes himself heart and soul, and mind, to the attainment of one end. As far as can be seen now it was Parnell's singleness of purpose, combined with his great courage and his un-

remitting persistence, that enabled him to do so much for home rule. It may be that time and circumstances favored him. But it is not every man who could see the tendency of the time or take advantage of the circumstances. Whether people agree with Parnell or differ from him, whether they admire him or detest him, all must admit that he was one of the most extraordinary men of our age, and his character is well worth studying.

A DICTIONARY WANTED.

Our pugnacious contemporary, the Vancouver World, finds fault with us, declares that we are "verboten," and asserts that some one has been stuffing us, all because it was said in a news paragraph, in our issue of Saturday, that the verdict in the Greer case was not received by the presiding judge. If our contemporary understood one of the plainest and most frequently used of English words, or if it had taken the trouble to look into the dictionary, it would not have attacked the Colonist and exposed its own ignorance. In the very paragraph in which it shows its reprehensible epithets upon us it shows that "its reporter said was perfectly correct. 'Is it not a fact,' the World indignantly asks, 'that Sir Matthew heard the case, charged the jury and sent them back after bringing in the first verdict, for a fresh one?' Precisely: Sir Matthew would not 'receive' the verdict found by the jury. Let the World's critic look up the word 'receive' in the dictionary and he will see what an exhibition he has made of himself. To save him the trouble he is so unwilling to take, we will quote Webster's definition:

"Receive.—To take as something that is offered, given, committed, sent, paid or the like; to give reception to; to accept, not to reject, repel or turn away." As the World knows, Sir Matthew did not take, or give reception to or accept the verdict found by the jury, but rejected it pretty emphatically.

The World has a way of stating objections, of making corrections and of uttering criticisms which makes apology or reply of any kind altogether unnecessary. We begin now to be able to accept, and to allow, for its needless violence and its extraordinary offensiveness. It evidently does not understand the full significance of the words it uses. When it bases an attack on a misapprehension of the meaning of a simple term and one so frequently used as "receive," there must be a multitude of English words of whose significance it has not the most remote conception.

THE UNIVERSITY BY-LAW.

The City Council have decided to put before the ratemakers a by-law authorizing a loan of \$50,000 towards the erection of University buildings in this city, and as all our readers may not have been following the movement to provide the means of higher education in this province, we think it best simply to sum up its history from time to time. In the summer of 1890, a meeting was called in the City Hall to consider what could be done towards promoting a Provincial University, and as the result, a bill was prepared incorporating the University of British Columbia, and the necessary steps were taken towards organization. In 1891, the bill was remodelled and again passed, but on the day the Senate met to meet under the Act, no quorum appeared, and no meeting was held, and as the Act made no provision for calling another meeting, nothing more could be done until further legislation was secured. In these circumstances, the friends of higher education in this city met together to consider what action should be taken, when it was unanimously resolved to withdraw from the proposal to establish a University under the Act of 1891, and to proceed at once with a movement to establish a University in this city, and to ask for an act of incorporation from the Legislature at its next session. The reasons for this step will, we believe, be deemed sufficient by all who are interested in the welfare of our city.

Under the defect Act, there was not the slightest prospect of the claims of Victoria to become the University seat being fairly considered, neither was the prospect of the Island Members of Senate having anything to do, but to acquiesce in the decision of the Mainland Members. Further, under the Act, the Senate was so constituted that a quorum could seldom be expected to attend a meeting, and it was composed of so many diverse elements, that harmonious action could scarcely be looked for. The prospects of any immediate progress being made under that Act, were extremely doubtful, as the financial support of the institution was in no way provided for, and it could scarcely be expected that Victoria would do much towards the support of a University, from the management of which its citizens and inhabitants of Vancouver Island generally would be rigidly excluded.

The new proposal is to ask help from the city to erect the first wing of the University building at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, to ask some of our large landed proprietors to give us a suitable site—some tentative proposals in this direction having already been made—and to let from our citizens an endowment which would produce a sufficient income to enable us to begin our work as soon as our act of incorporation is secured.

Let ratemakers, then, clearly understand the situation. If the by-law is defeated, all hope of Victoria becoming a great educational centre is taken away, for we shall have given by our action absolute demonstration of our indifference to that honor. If the by-law is defeated a most adverse blow will be given to the progress of the city. Many of those who have families to educate will leave us, if they are now here, and those who wish to make Victoria their home

are waiting to see if they will be able to find the educational facilities they require, will turn their faces in other directions. On the other hand, if the by-law is passed the University may be an accomplished fact within six months.

The cry being raised at present of increased taxation and extravagance has no meaning whatever, so far as this by-law is concerned—not only because the annual charge on the revenue of \$2,900 is comparatively a mere trifle, but because the city's revenue will be largely increased by the improvements which will certainly follow the establishment of the University; and the general business interests of the city will receive permanent impetus. The city has offered bonuses for the establishment of manufactures, and it is questionable whether money thus expended may bring an adequate return—but helping to found a university is simply assuring the rapid and lasting development of the city and conferring a magnificent benefit upon the whole province.

We have now our opportunity, and our enterprising rivals may well exult over us if, through neglect or indifference, we fail to take advantage of it. The polling day is Wednesday, the ninth, and we trust the by-law may be unanimously carried, or, at least, may have a triumphant majority in its favor.

DESERVED PRAISE.

At the Lord Mayor's Banquet the British Premier paid a high tribute to his late colleague, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith. It is pleasant to observe the unstinted praise which this aristocrat of the aristocrats gives to a man of the people, who had nothing to recommend him to the British ruling class, but his sterling qualities of mind and heart. This is what Lord Salisbury said of the late Leader of the House of Commons. After alluding to the death of the Postmaster-General, Mr. Raikes, he said:

"The death of my beloved colleague, Mr. William Smith, is one which any party might feel as the deepest blow that they could suffer. (Hear, hear.) He was quite an exceptional man in his generation. He presented in the very highest form those splendid qualities which are developed by the commercial spirit of this country. His transparent honesty, his clearness and straightforwardness of view, his kind consideration for the feelings, the prejudices, and the difficulties of all; his unbounded self-sacrifice—all these things made up for the want of that quality which is superficially supposed to govern this country—the quality of oratory alone. (Hear, hear.) They secured for him undiminished and almost unparalleled influence among his colleagues and in the House of Commons; and they have left behind in the minds of those with whom he served a deep feeling of reverence and affection which no time can efface. It is pleasant to me to think that his last year of labor, that labor which was his death, was devoted to two such measures as that which has extended the benefit of education without price to all classes in this country, and that which has laid the foundation of a system of land tenure in Ireland by which agrarian discontent, if we are to trust the example of other countries, will surely be vanquished. (Cheers.) He always prominently advocated this plan, and he lived to see it adopted by Parliament."

Lord Salisbury spoke in terms of warm commendation of another of his colleagues—a colleague who is not dead, but very much alive, and in condition to do good work for the British nation. When he came to speak of the domestic policy of his Government, he said:

"There are no changes in the policy of Her Majesty's Government. We are quite satisfied with the result of our policy in Ireland. (Loud cheers.) And we think that the statesman who has been principally associated with that policy, Mr. Arthur Balfour (renewed cheers), may retire from the immediate supervision of it with the consciousness of the best four years' work that has ever been done by a statesman. (Cheers.) I am bound to say that what we have recently seen in Ireland has not at all altered our opinion. (Laughter.) What we have seen has not made us think that a domestic legislature in Ireland will be distinguished by peace or order or an abstinence from blackthorn (a laugh) or a freedom from the curse of ecclesiastical domination, which, (Cheers, which drowned the conclusion of the sentence.) Therefore I have to reply to my noble friend that I see no reason to change our policy in respect of Ireland."

When Lord Salisbury said that Mr. Balfour, while he was Secretary for Ireland, did "the best four years' work that has ever been done by a statesman," he no doubt meant every word he uttered. The British Premier is not the man to use strong language unnecessarily, neither is he in the habit of paying empty or insincere compliments to any one. He is, indeed, noted for the severity of his judgments and the caution of his measures. He would be one of the last men in England to give praise that he did not consider deserved. It will be inferred from the applause with which the commendation of Mr. Balfour was greeted, that the great majority of his hearers fully agreed with what he said. And there are hundreds of thousands of intelligent men in the British Empire who believe that Lord Salisbury's praise did not exceed Mr. Balfour's desert.

He has done good work during the last four years—work that has, at a bound, placed him in the very front rank of British statesmen. Mr. Balfour has so acquitted himself that he has become, not only the hope of the British Conservative Party, but a statesman whom men of all parties regard with respect and admiration, and from whom they expect, when the exigency requires, great things. It is not too much to say that the First Lord of the Treasury has won the confidence of the whole British nation.

Cold Weather Trials.

DEAR SIRS.—This fall and winter I suffered from neuralgia in my face and had the best medical advice without avail. I at last thought of trying B.B.R. and after using one bottle have not felt any symptoms of neuralgia since. I regard it as a fine family medicine.

J. T. DROST, Headlamp, Man.

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Victoria, B. C., May 18th, 1897.

Jest-t-d-w

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IN AN EMERGENCY JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF IS A GOOD STAND-BY.

The B.C. Board of Trade has

advanced another step

when the report of the com-

mending the adoption of the

A. Maxwell Muir, received the

approval of the Board.

Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, vice

the absence of President T.

the chair, and instructed the

read the report of the Board

introducing the special busi-

ness. That report is given in full

in the issue of the 11th inst.

Trade.

The position of the Board

pansy organization to carry out

project was explained, and

Mr. Robert Ward advised

that the Board should

ways and means be afterwar-

The suggestion met with

port was unanimously ad-

miration of Mr. Foster Macg-

E. Bonouf.

In connection with the all-

ter of funds, the secretary

shares had already been sub-

sured of his ability to

These were altogether ex-

subscribed for by the Board.

Mr. Ward—We must not

fact that to be successful we

liberal in providing the

That is an important part

of calling us together to-day.

I have done their work,

must, before proceeding, so

go ahead on. The shares sub-

scribed to date are \$13,500, and the estimated

and building is \$40,500. I

oil of the Board would be

delaying calling for tenders

until we can obtain further

port. I had hoped for a

influential meeting, but would

every member present con-

sidered that it was not

additional shares, not in the

Board of

Mr. Gustav Leiser thought

he at least 200 p. p. in

Victoria take two shares further

reason why the whole

should not be subscribed

appointment of a committee

whole city and secure

no money for per

year in interest.

Mr. Ward concurred with

and moved that a committee