

The Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1893.

A VERY LAME DEFENCE.

The News-Advertiser says in defence of the Vancouver "political parsons" that under the circumstances their interference is both justifiable and proper.

A deliberate refusal to give the people that share in the control of the government of the country to which a just and equitable interpretation of the Constitution would entitle them, is certainly a matter which should call for a plain and decisive protest from every man, be he cleric or layman.

The only way in which this extraordinary statement can be properly designated is that it is a deliberate lie. The people of this Province have not been refused their proper share in the control of the Government. They have, in fact, as the Advertiser well knows, been refused nothing.

To distort the post-mortem of a measure into a "refutation" is no stupider dishonesty than a shallow pretence would attempt the misrepresentation. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that either of the clergymen who spoke at the Vancouver meeting were so wanting in common sense as to regard a post-mortem for better information as a refusal. Not only was it not a refusal, but it was evident that the Government were most desirous faithfully to perform all they promised.

Suppose a case: A owes B a sum of money, he does not know exactly how much, and promises to pay the debt at a certain date. Before that time arrives he finds that the accounts are complicated and confused, and he cannot, by the most careful examination, find out exactly the amount of his indebtedness. He shows B how the matter stands and invites him to examine the account. B is as much bewildered as his debtor. His book-keeper has muddled the account in such a way that he cannot make head or tail of it. A then says "the matter cannot be satisfactorily settled now, I will postpone payment until the books have been examined and the account straightened out." Is there any man in the country who is so densely stupid or so atrociously malignant as to assert that such a reasonable proposition amounts to a refusal to pay the debt? The crank who did so would be promptly pronounced a fool by every business man in the country who understood the circumstances.

This case is, in almost every particular, analogous to that of the Provincial Government with respect to the Redistribution measure. The Government have not denied their obligation to bring down such a measure. They have at all times admitted it freely and fully. They have never said one word that the most malignant opponent can construe into a repudiation of their pledge. It is, in fact, in order to be in a position to perform their promise faithfully and with intelligence that they have postponed the work which they found it impossible to complete with the information at their disposal. The postponement, they contend, is necessary to enable them properly to fulfil their pledge. It was their anxiety to do their work well that caused them to defer it until next session. So far from there being a refusal or anything like a refusal, the Government have all along evinced an anxiety to do the work of redistribution thoroughly and equitably.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRUGGLE.

Mr. Edmund Mitchell contributes an article to the April number of the Engineering Magazine on "The Industrial Problem in Australia." In it the writer shows how the labor battle was fought at the Antipodes. At first the unions carried all before them. When they became powerful they were not judicious masters. Their yoke was found to be galling, not only by the employers but by the members of the unions. They at last made demands which the employer class of labor found they could not comply with. Labor was well paid in Australia and the laborers were well treated; but the unions were not content with this, they wanted to have under their control all the labor of the country. They were harder on the non-union men than they were on the capitalists.

The one cause of quarrel throughout was the demand on the part of the strikers for the exclusive recognition of the trade unions, and this the employers firmly refused to concede. Then followed the combination of capitalists and employers. The battle was bloodless, it is true, but it was fierce and obstinately contested. The unions at last had to give way.

The strike and boycott of the sheep shears was a hard and long fight for mastery. The shearsmen declared that if the sheep owners would not accede to their terms not a pound of wool would leave the country. The pastoralists, as they are called, resisted the demand. They suffered much, but in the end "came off victorious." The Broken Hill mine strike was the last of the Australian great strikes. The troops were called in to aid the authorities in this strike. Here again the strikers were defeated.

The struggle really was for a time who should carry on the business of the country—the unions or the employers. "At the

critical moment the whole system of the Unions broke down, for the men they had excluded in time of peace stepped forward and took the place which the strikers had vacated. It was the free laborers whose action helped to break up the most unscrupulous and selfish organization that ever brought disgrace upon the noble cause of Unionism.

In Australia the Unions succeeded, and were highly esteemed as long as they confined themselves to the assertion and advocacy of the rights of their members; but as soon as they began to encroach on the rights of non-union workmen and to interfere in the business of employers they lost their influence and raised up for themselves hosts of enemies. Mr. Mitchell says that if unionism is over to recover its lost position in Australia, it will have to accept freely the principle of freedom of contract. It will have to recognize that if members of trades unions have their rights, precisely equal rights are possessed by the men who refuse to surrender their individual liberty, except in so far as that individual liberty is restricted by the laws of the land.

MR. MCCARTHY'S ATTITUDE.

The speech which Mr. Dalton McCarthy delivered at the meeting held in his honor in the Toronto Auditorium on the evening of the 12th inst. will not go far to convince the reflecting men of the Dominion that he has in him the material of which statesmen are made. The speech may have been clever and it may have been suited to the audience for whom it was intended, but it certainly was not the speech of a man who is likely to attain the highest place in the management of the affairs of the Dominion. The views expressed by Mr. McCarthy were narrow, and much that he said was calculated to place him in direct antagonism to a very large proportion of the people of Canada. Race antipathy is most conspicuous in that speech, and through it can be discerned an under current of religious prejudices.

It is easy to see that Mr. McCarthy hates the French-Canadian people and that it is hard for him to tolerate the Roman Catholic religion. A Dominion statesman to be successful must be altogether devoid of race prejudice, and there must not be discovered in him a trace of sectarian bitterness. It is no matter how sound a Canadian public man's views are on what is generally regarded as politics, if he does not possess a genial spirit and the widest tolerance, he will fail to recommend himself to the people. Mr. McCarthy said enough in his Toronto speech to incur the lasting enmity of French Canadians in all parts of the Dominion, and his attitude towards Catholics of all races was not at all calculated to win their confidence.

That a man of Mr. McCarthy's ability and position should place himself in antagonism to any race or should act in such a way as to incur the distrust of any religious denomination is, we believe, a misfortune and a serious mistake. Canadians of all origins and all religions must live together and must all do their part in directing the public affairs of the country. It is therefore necessary that the most cordial relations should subsist between men of the different nationalities and religions. It should, then, be the object of all influential Canadians, as it is their interest, to do their utmost to smooth down any asperities and to dissipate any prejudices that may tend to make co-operation and mutual helpfulness difficult among the people of different races. They should, if they were wise and truly patriotic, endeavor to make them esteem each other, like each other, and think kindly of each other. There is nothing to be gained, either for the individual or the community, by stirring up race animosities and by deepening sectarian dislikes; but there is much to be gained to all, and in every way, by prevailing upon men to forget their differences of origin and creed, in order to promote the general welfare. A large-minded and a large-hearted man can do this without any sacrifice of principle and without making unworthy concessions to any section of the population or any religious denomination. If he only feels well towards all he will do justice to all, and he will not say a word to hurt the feelings of any.

Mr. John Macdonald was in this respect a model Canadian statesman. He acted in such a way as to win the confidence of men of all races and all denominations. He had among the most loyal and zealous of his supporters the staunchest of the Orangemen and the most devoted of the Catholics. French Canadians were as true to him, and fought as gallantly under his banner, as men of the English-speaking race. This was not the result of accident, but was the effect of an astute and far-seeing policy—a policy, too, which more than any other contributed to the peace and the prosperity of the Dominion.

If Mr. Dalton McCarthy had taken a leaf out of the Old Chief's book in this matter of his treatment of men of an origin and a religion different from his own, he would find the road to eminence and influence much smoother than it is likely to be, and what is better, he would have won the esteem and affection of all sorts and conditions of men, and he would have helped to maintain peace and concord in the Dominion. But it is too late for him now to retrace his steps; he has missed his opportunity.

The matters chiefly discussed by Mr. McCarthy were the French language question and the Manitoba school question. He said nothing that was new about them, for the simple reason that there was nothing to say that had not been said over and over again in Parliament and in the newspapers. They are questions, too, over which it is not very necessary for people in general to get excited. They will be certain to be settled in a quiet and natural way, and without interference from outsiders.

Mr. McCarthy did not go very deeply into the trade question. In fact, he simply

say anything about it until he was prompted by one of his hearers. We hardly think that Mr. McCarthy is out for a trade reform. When the tariff is revised, as it is certain to be, we trust that the revision will be placed in more experienced hands than his.

We do not think that Mr. McCarthy is to be reproached for having changed his mind on the trade question. Most men who have minds change them on many subjects in the course of their lives, but it might occur to him when he expatiates upon what he now considers the anomalies and the extorsions of the National Policy that his hearers must consider that he was either not very wise or very honest when, for many years, stoutly supported and ably defended those very anomalies and extorsions.

A PRUDENT RESOLVE.

The Liberals of Nanaimo, who do not appear to be either very numerous or very influential, have wisely resolved not to try to induce any British Columbian to run against Mr. Hoelam. In doing this they were wise in their generation. As everyone knows, a Liberal would not have the slightest chance of being returned for the district. The people of British Columbia are not fond of Canadian Liberalism, as it, of late years, has been everything by turns and nothing long. The other day Liberalism meant commercial union with the United States, otherwise anarchy. Later, it meant "unrestricted reciprocity," which really was the same thing under another name. What it means now would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell.

It is a sort of conglomeration, the chief ingredient of which is a desire to get into office by hook or by crook. Happily, the Liberal leaders, having found that annexation under any disguise will not be accepted by the people, have apparently torn that plank from their platform, but what there is left to stand on no one seems to know.

The Times could not resist the temptation to have a fling at Mr. Hoelam. With the courtesy and good taste for which it is noted, it tries to fasten on that gentleman a nickname. We do not see that there is anything very clever or very funny in such gratuitous invective. Mr. Hoelam is a man of intelligence, and he knows far better what he means when he says he is a member of the Liberal-Conservative party, than any one connected with the Times does when he calls himself a Liberal.

When the people of Vancouver district send Mr. Hoelam to the House of Commons they will have a representative on whom they can depend. He possesses energy, intelligence and force of character, and he, no doubt, will do all that he can be expected to do to promote the welfare of the Dominion, as well as to further the interests of this Province and the district which he will represent.

WEST KOOTENAY NOTES.

It appears rather early in the season to form an intelligent opinion as to what the harvest of 1893 shall be; yet, early as it is, observations are being made and forecasts ventured. On this side of the Atlantic an uncommonly severe winter has been followed by a late and cold spring, yet the outlook is said not to be by any means discouraging. It is expected that when the summer heats come vegetation will get the stimulus it needs, and that the crop will be none the worse because in the early stage of its growth it was somewhat backward.

In Western Europe the prospect is cheering. The weather has been favorable, and the growing crop presents a promising appearance. Russia does not appear to have recovered from the effects of the dreadful year of famine, but the report of Dornbush, who is regarded as an authority, says that the agricultural situation in the Danube provinces on the whole is favorable, and the Russian fields promise fair to full results.

In India, which has become a wheat-growing country, it is said that the wheat crop has "not suffered badly" from the unseasonable rainy period. Just at what stage the wheat crop of India in April we do not know, but the New York Herald of the 12th, which quotes the latest crop reports, says that "the Indian crop prospects cannot be regarded as rosy, though no agricultural failure in the Gangetic valley is at present indicated." The same authority says: "Despite the very general severity of the winter in the Northern hemisphere, the recent Australian and other Austral lands floods, and the backwardness of the American spring, there is now no reason to anticipate any widespread deficiency in this year's harvest."

In this Province the recent wet weather has been a sad drawback to the farmer. The wet lands cannot be touched and growth has been slow on the uplands. The knowing ones say that the late spring is not an unmitigated evil, for it is pretty certain to ensure a good fruit crop. But the season is backward. An old-timer, on a street car, was heard to say one day last week, that he had been in the Province thirty-five years and had never seen so late and in all other respects so backward a spring as this present.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

Thirty or forty years ago it was believed by many that the want of education was the principal cause of crime. When popular education became common and it was found that a large proportion of criminals could read and write, some theorists jumped to the other extreme, and were ready to declare that the tendency of education was rather to increase crime than to diminish it. Statistics were cited to prove this contention, but the statistics are dangerous things for narrow-minded or inexperienced people to handle. Before a fair comparison can be made all the conditions must be considered. Leaving out one apparently insignificant factor makes all the difference between exactness and error in a calculation. In this matter, of the influence of what is commonly called education on character, there is a wide diversity of opinion. Intelligent and candid men are obliged sorrowfully to admit that teaching a child to read and write, and cultivating his mind accidentally until he grows up to man's estate, does not necessarily make him virtuous. Every day we hear of men, carefully educated, members of churches, and even ministers of religion committing serious offenses against good morals, and even against the law of the land. It will not, however, do to conclude from this that educating children, becoming members of churches, and entering the ministry, have not a tendency to make men virtuous and law-abiding. Before any rational conclusion can be arrived at from these deplorable facts it must be found out how many educated

persons there are in a given community, how many members of churches and how many ministers of religion. When this is known, then the inquiry will have to be made the proportion which the offenders of each class bears to its whole number, and then compare the results. It can be seen on examination that 1 in 1,000 is a far greater proportion than 8 in 10,000, but there are many persons who look at the 1 and the 8 without taking into consideration the other figures and then, most erroneously, conclude that the latter is eight times as great as the former. It might be supposed that it is unnecessary to put prematurely educated persons on their guard against such a mistake as this, but such mistakes are made every day, and what is worse, conclusions on important subjects are drawn from them. The following statement with regard to the relation of education to crime, made by United States Commissioner Harris, will be bewildering to many people, but it will show them the necessity that there is before generalizing to find out all the conditions of the comparison they wish to make:

In the seventeen States which furnished the twenty-five per cent. of illiterate criminals, according to the census of 1870, four per cent. of the population furnished this twenty-five per cent. and the ninety-six per cent. who could read and write furnished only twenty per cent. The illiterates furnished more than six times their number while those who could read and write furnished one-fifth less than their quota, and the ratio was as one to eight. A thousand illiterates on an average committed eight times as many crimes as the same number who could read and write.

The conclusions at which Mr. Harris arrives are perfectly correct according to his data, but we are forced to say that his statement would be more effective if it were less abstract.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It was evidently through inadvertence that the City Council took no action on the very kind letter of Colonel Holmes offering the services of the "C" Battery band to play on Saturdays in Beacon Hill Park and the Market Hall. The discussion on Sabbath desecration that ensued had really nothing to do with Colonel Holmes' most welcome offer, and it does not seem exactly the right thing to have dropped the subject without making a suitable acknowledgment of the Colonel's desire to contribute to the innocent enjoyment of the citizens of Victoria. We have no doubt that the Council will yet do the proper thing in the proper way.

ADVISED RECENTLY received state that the terminus of the Nelson and Port Sheppard road at the boundary will be at Seward, called on as a compromise to Mr. W. F. Seward of this city. The terminus will be the landing place of all Columbia river steamers, and extensive wharves, warehouses and railway terminals will be constructed. A section of the road is now being laid out, and the terminus will be at Seward and Nelson on May 1, and the contract calls for completion by October 1, just five months to build 70 miles of road.

It is understood that there will be a combination of the several Nelson interests, and the incorporation of the town will include \$8,000,000. The terminus will be at Seward and Nelson on May 1, and the contract calls for completion by October 1, just five months to build 70 miles of road.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

An Organization Meeting—Committees Chosen and Much Important Business Discussed.

The Regatta at the Gorge—Harbor Illuminations—Great Variety of Land Sports.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific railroad, held at the offices in New York, the funding of the floating debt was presented by the Finance committee and practically adopted.

From the Daily Colonist, April 27, 1893.

THE CITY.

W. L. Ogle, travelling agent of the Gaita Pecha and Rubber Manufacturing Company of Toronto, was last week united in marriage to Miss Frances G. Halbert of Truro, N.S., where the ceremony was performed. They will arrive in Victoria in June.

Conference on Railway Matters.

The Mayor and City Council had a conference yesterday with Hon. Theodore Davis, Premier, on the subject of the Victoria and Sidney, and Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster railways. The proceedings were private.

Taken to the Hospital.

George Moore, who was injured on Thursday by falling down the cellar stairs at the corner of Blanchard and Johnson streets, was yesterday taken to the Jubilee hospital. He is in a very critical condition, but hopes of his complete recovery are entertained.

The Carpenter's Creek Claim.

It is understood that the tract of land at the mouth of Carpenter Creek, the disputed ownership of which was referred to a committee of the Legislature, will be retained by the Government and disposed of to the highest bidder by public auction. The select committee decided that neither Mr. A. S. Farwell nor Mr. Angus McGillivray had complied with the conditions of the law entitling them to ownership.

St. Paul's Vestry Meeting.

The annual vestry meeting of St. Paul's church, Esquimalt, was held last evening, with Mr. E. Baynes Reed, president, in the absence of the rector, Rev. S. C. Scholefield. The auditors' accounts were presented and the retiring wardens, as well as the choir and organist. The election of church officers resulted as follows: Mr. J. H. Jones, rector; Mr. E. Baynes Reed, people's warden; E. Pooley and Messrs J. H. Jones, E. Baynes Reed and G. F. Wake, delegates to the Synod.

The American Party Arrives.

The United States S. S. Hamlet, bearing her contingent of the American Boundary Commission party, arrived off the outer wharf last evening, in advance of her companion steamer, the S. S. Albatross, for calls at Port Townsend. Captain Pratt of the U. S. Coast Survey service, was the only officer of the expedition who came ashore last evening; he had a long conference with Mr. Ogle, and the Canadian transport, the Quadra, is now being rapidly prepared for her trip and will probably be ready before the Mackinac boats, six in number, are despatched from Colquhoun. They are expected to arrive at Vancouver about Monday or Tuesday.

A Buffalo Lodge Established.

There was an enthusiastic meeting last evening at the American Hotel for the purpose of forming a lodge of the Royal Assn. of Buffalo. It was decided to form the lodge in accordance with the charter and constitution, the following officers being elected, viz: F. T. McCarthy, W. P. Robt. Dudgeon, S. M. J. McQuinn, C. W. E. Britton, C. M. J. Quilligan, G. A. O. T., and T. Harrison, S. P. There were fourteen initiations and promises of a number more. The lodge is known as the "Pioneer of Victoria, R. A. O. T." This is the first lodge of the order ever organized in Canada, although the membership in the old country is very large. A number of "Buff" in Victoria who are yet to come forward, but they are expected to join the new lodge.

Home Rule Bill

Wind Up of 4 stone

Arguments at the 7

LONDON, April 27, 1893. Home Rule Bill. Liberal Unionist House in opposition. He said that of the wrongs of the legislation of the Surety the Imp democracy well as ances. Apart from Parliament, to a of Ireland go: a of those men form representatives—League and pro against law. The and power with the out of Ireland the garded as a "Talk of the solution," exclud is simply a mea of the Irish agit choose with the of a repeal of the Un supremacy of the law. Instead of being a the two countries, There might for a but if it should r the military to en peace be? The bil of man in devising law into contempt. Ireland who could, defianoe. Neither it. Had the bill English constitu ment could never English minority would the prime m pass the measure or ever have at on St. Henry James w have done by the Unionist members.

Early this evening, upolled by minor were colorless and were more than half Mr. Gladstone's amide cheer, took bench. Members at 10:30 Mr. B. H. taken their places a potently for the h bade on the second a longer period ha with the second re than had been allowe this being a matter of importance, how say that the discuss prolonged. The a show: "The first stepping stone. Some seemed imputation. No m andatory to con the House with a plan. No man within the narrow island four assembly were operated, w constitutional partment. He believe that the chil United States consti mend itself to the people. He therea tion idea aside as a decision. The Hon brought forward to necessities, which w agitation and Irish an important const proposed with such substantial arguments measure could be ed of one hand. Two that the Union had had said.

Mr. Balfour argue that coercion that doative of benevolence the last Salbury remaining tranquilly, Ireland, he said, was ancient growth. It the union of Ireland contentions, and he began before the Union, it had to methods long us the Union more successful had decreased. M interrupted by confa members and upon pending arrangements in Ireland was at its This statement evolv "No" "False" as Irishmen, who were was madness to the peccation of seeping out in the immedi legislation in rec has decreased. was still more for the Irish who reg the evils result of the Union, united with England of both Irish farmers improved immensely England responsible though it might be sometimes had playe her sister country. gusted with the cre men, who, although Ireland, these uppon tended that Ireland had a parliament in had a parliament in air to have one. Government in their m Parliament, they w ancient privileges, w the country someth fore possessed. We vment given to this Bill would inflit British taxpayer? Minister dropped a geographical aspect that had been d the country. What answer did they asked supremacy of the Everybody knew th

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Tasteless—Effective.) FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS. Such as Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Liver Complaint, and Female Ailments.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

1st.—QUAMWICAN DISTRICT.

2nd.—SHAWANIGAN DISTRICT.

3rd.—NANOOSE DISTRICT.

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

TAKE NOTICE.