The Colonist.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1897.

POPULISM IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Governor Morrill, of Kansas, in his inaugural message described the effect in two years of populistic experiments in legislation on that State. Among other things he said that they had driven twelve millions of dollars out of the state, and would have driven more if more could have been collected. Arguing from the light which such bitter experience gave, he made the strongest kind of a protest against any more psuedo reforms, and advised a speedy return to the methods which, whatever their weakness may be, are those which long usage has made a part and parcel of the business of mankind. Probably no part of the world ever suffered in a pecuniary sense as much in the same length of time as Kansas did from the vagaries of populism. For two years the state was in the hands of men with no business experience, who having no affairs of their own of any magnitude to engross their attention, conceived the idea that the whole world had gone wrong, and that they were "born to set it right."

We observe signs of the mildew of populism in the British Columbia legislature. It is exhibited by attempts to engraft new and unusual conditions upon legislation affecting business. One example is the amendment proposed by Mr. Macpherson to the bill to incorporate the Cassiar Central railway, by which the company is to be asked to put up a bond, to be forfeited in case they fail to begin the road in the time expressed in the charter. The amount of the proposed bond is not large, only $3,000, but it is the principle that is objectionable. It would be just as objectionable if the amount were only $1. Cassiar is almost an undiscovered country. It has been prospected to a some extent, and considerable placer gold has been taken out. The very little examination that has been made to discover auriferous quartz has resulted in some good finds, with the promise that the vast field yet to be investigated will yield highly valuable results. There are areas, aggregating on the whole many thousands of acres, that are fit for colonization. Cassiar may become the seat of great industrial activity; but it is a long distance from any centre of population; it is far removed from any monetary centre; its possibilities are only imperfectly understood and by only a very few people. Its early development is greatly to be desired, for it would mean very much to the Coast cities and the whole Province, even if it should be confined to those localities now known to be worth opening up. Such development is practically impossible without a railway. We are not championing the scheme of the Cassiar Central Company in preference to any other. We do not care, for the purposes of this argument, whether it is better or worse than any other scheme. All we know is that some enterprising men believe that if given a charter they can get the necessary capital to build the road. Perhaps they will find themselves mistaken; perhaps they will not. There are grave obstacles to be overcome, the nature of which will be gathered from the references made above to the district. As if these were not serious enough of themselves, Mr. Macpherson wishes to interpose a legislative obstacle. He wishes to hang out a yellow flag in the shape of a demand for a forfeit, so that all men of enterprise will steer clear of Cassiar railway enterprises. But the amendment means more than this, for what is fair to one must surely be fair to the other, and if one railway company is to be required to proceed at its peril, presumably the same thing will be exacted of every other railway company. We protest that it is outrageous to propose a line of policy which means nothing more nor less than putting the province in financial quarantine for an unlimited period. We cannot believe even a small minority of the British Columbia legislature can be found ready to endorse this populistic vagary.

Another proposition that was highly objectionable and was tainted through and through with populistic mildew was Mr. Kennedy's insurance bill, which the house in committee yesterday refused to pass. To remedy a grievance, which is largely imaginary, this bill proposed to put a burden upon every honest policy holder in the Province, for the new risk would be met by the imposition of new premiums. There is a steady cry going up for cheaper money; Mr. Kennedy proposed to answer it by giving dearer insurance. We cannot think that Mr. Kennedy and those who voted with him really appreciated the gravity and danger of the measure for they themselves are all personally honest men, who would shrink from fraud as from a pestilence. But it is a principle that a man is presumed to intend the consequences of his acts, and if a majority of members of the British Columbia legislature, after due warning, had opened such a door for fraud as that contained in Mr. Kennedy's bill, they would have had no reason to complain if they had been held to have intended to give dishonest men, either by collusion or otherwise, an opportunity to rob the foreign stockholders of insurance companies. It was urged that the companies have no right to take premiums for risks that they do not run. We grant this. If a company takes a risk of $4,000 on a piece of property it takes the risk of of having to pay $1,000 in the event of the property insured being destroyed by fire and being worth that much at the time. This is all the risk the company takes and all the insured is paying for. If the risk assumed was to pay $1,000 whether the property was worth it or not, the company, if it took the risk at all, would simply charge a bigger premium. Mr. Kennedy's bill was unwise from a business point of view. It introexhibition on the mover's part of one of the vagaries of populism, that you can duction was, unconsciously no doubt, an supply the lack of ordinary common sense and old-fashioned honesty by passing a statute.

THOSE COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

No one will be at all surprised at the attitude taken by the Times in regard to the collection of commercial statistics by the provincial government. Though admitting that it is desirable to have such statistics available and though expressing a hope that the government will be successful in collecting them, the evening paper suggests to merchants that it may not be advisable to place their private affairs in the hands of the government. The suggestion is put in the form of an expression of fear that merchants may take that position. No doubt the Times is disturbed in its equanimity, not to say somnolency, by this harrowing thought.

The Times also feels called upon to raise a question as to the purposes for which the statistics are desired. We are not aware that there has been any secret made on this point. On the contrary it is very generally known that the provincial government wishes to ascertain just what the relations of this province to the federal revenue are. We know the relation of the province to the federal expenditure. This can be gathered from the public accounts of Canada; but it is impossible to obtain from any official data full information as to the amount the Province pays in taxes to the general government. Day after day British Columbia is charged in the Eastern press with being anxious to fatten upon the bounty of Ontario. It is time a conclusive answer was given to this utterly misleading statement. Other provinces have before now gone to Ottawa with claims for consideration and British Columbia may also go. It is therefore of the greatest importance that any application made on behalf of the Province should be strengthened by the strongest possible presentation of the facts as they actually exist; but even if it were desired for no other reason than to put the Province right in the eyes of the whole Dominion, as bearing its full share and more of the public burden, the information ought to be cheerfully given.

The Times inclines to the opinion that the information is sought for the purpose of strengthening a demand for aid to railway construction. It is a little strange that our contemporary did not go further and declare what attitude it will take in the event of such a demand being made. We assume that the Times claims to have some influence at Ottawa, and it would therefore have gratified some people by giving an assurance that inasmuch as "there is a grand total in excess of several million dollars of the Dominion grants for all purposes in the Province," its best efforts will be put forward to secure aid of the character mentioned.

It is to be regretted that in a matter of this kind, which touches all the people alike, the Times could not for once have laid its partizanship aside and joined its efforts to those of the COLONIST in endeavoring to persuade merchants and other business men to aid the government in collecting the desired information.

IN THE COLONIST of March 4 appeared an article in which the Dyson Gibson Company's baking powder was referred to as poisonous, and as one which should not be used. The article was an advertisement, was used in the regular course of advertising and presumably so understood by every one who read it. Such a statement ought not to have appeared and we regret its publication, more especially as the "White Star Baking Powder," which the Dyson Gibson Company manufacture, has a deservedly high reputation in this Province. The statement made in the COLONIST of March 4 was not based upon any investigation made by this paper, but was the advertisement of a rival baking powder company, and the comparisons made with the powders of other companies were in no sense ours.

THE news which we print this morning of the result of the experiment with Consolidated Alberni ore will be read with the greatest satisfaction by everyone. If the next test proves equally satisfactory we may look for an Alberni boom of very considerable dimensions. The Coast mines bid fair to come to the front this year.

THE Canadian Miner says that many of the Rossland mining companies plead lack of shipping facilities as the reason for the slow development of their mines and claim that the Crow's Nest Pass railway will help them out. Any Trail Creek mining proposition that professes to be awaiting that railway to enable it to get its ores to a smelter is a fraud, a delusion and a snare. If there is any such the Miner ought to name it; in order that every newspaper in British Columbia may show up the rascality.

WORK is being pushed on the Panama Canal and it is said that the waterway will be opened to navigation in six or eight years. The idea of a ditch cut to the level of the ocean, which was De Lesseps plan, has been abandoned and there will be ten locks. The change will save an amount variously estimated from $200,000,000 to $400,000,000. The condition of this enterprise will have a material effect upon the fortunes of the Nicaragua canal project, which, by the way, has received its quietus so far as the schemes heretofore exploited are concerned.

THE Montreal Star has done splendid work in the India famine fund. Its own collections amount to upwards of $40,000 and it has indirectly contributed much to the success of other collections for the same noble object. The Star merits the gratitude of Canada for this great work.

THE Post-Intelligencer has discovered that a man born in a republic has the privileges of a citizen, and the man born in a monarchy the disabilities of a subject. The "disabilities" of a British subject are preferable to the "privileges" of American citizenship.

WE reprint from the Leicester (Eng.) Daily Post a somewhat remarkable letter from a resident of Victoria and the comments of the editor thereon. The whole incident is a very touching one.

IF Byron were living he would change his celebrated line and make it read:

"Greece, 'tis living Greece once more."

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

A NOVA SCOTIAN VIEW.

If the C.P.R. people want to build the Crow's Nest Pass railway, there is no particular reason why they should not be allowed to do so under iron-clad restrictions and stipulations which will safeguard the rights and interests of the people of Canada; but there does not seem to be any very pressing reason why the people of Canada should pay them any subsidy to do the work.—Halifax Chronicle.

NOT BY A JUGFUL.

"The Calgary Herald thinks the mining camps will buy a great deal of condensed milk. Where better can milk be produced than here on the Coast?"—Victoria COLONIST. Answer: Here in Alberta.—Calgary Herald.

THE CROW'N NEST PASS.

It is possible that the C.P.R. has the right to build such a line under the general provisions of the contract with the syndicate, or under the charter granted by the legislature of British Columbia, but the moment it begins to deal with the Federal government and parliament, the moment it asks for Federal aid of any kind, it ought to be compelled as a condition of receiving such aid to concede the right of the Federal authorities to regulate its rates and to make some substantial reduction in those rates.—Toronto Globe.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"I wonder who wrote that song about 'Down in a Coal Mine'?" asked the reminiscent boarder. "I suppose he was one of these minor poets we hear so much of," said Ashbury Peppers.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Do pro and con always refer to things that are opposed to each other?" "Yes." "Then I understand why congress is always in opposition to progress."—Chicago Tribune.

Minister—My friend, are you prepared to leave your earthly tenement? Parishioner—Oh! go look me up in the commercial agencies! I live on Fifth avenue. Puck.

Bacon—Is he an astronomer? Egbert—No, indeed. "Some one told me he made money out of the stars." "That's right. He's a theatrical manager."—Yonkers Statesman.

Reggy—Do your folks think very much of me, Ethel?

Ethel—Why, they think of nothing else, Reggy. They even lie awake nights—worrying.—Judge.

Reporter—It is said that yourself and your comrade, O'Hoggarty, were calm and collected after the dynamite explosion at the quarry. McLubberty—Wull, it was loike dhis: Oi was calm an' O'Hoggarty was collicted.—New York World.

A doctor once took a tippling scotchman to task and graphically described for his benefit the effects of over-indulgence, adding: "Think of what physical pain a man suffers after drinking—the aching brow, the parched throat, the trembling nerves." Whereupon Sandy interrupted him with: "Gie's yer han, doctor man! Ye describe the sensations sae weel that I think it's no' the first time ye've been tou yersel'."—London Tid-Bits.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

MAMMOTH LOCOMOTIVES.

Four locomotives, each weighing ninety-three tons, without counting the tender which weighs thirteen tons extra, are being built at Schenectady, N. Y., for the Northern Pacific Railrord. The mammoth machines are what are known as two cylinder compound twelve-wheel locomotives. They are not regular road engines, but are for service as helpers for freight trains in the Rocky Mountains, where they will be coupled on ahead of the trains and not used as pushers. They are provided with eight driving wheels and four truck wheels. The cyliaders have the exceptionally great stroke of thirty inches and the boiler is six feet in diameter at its smallest ring. The total length of engine and tender is sixty-two feet one inch.

HEARD IN THE HOTELS.

"It may seem strange," said Mr. D. R. Ker of the Brackman & Ker Milling Co., yesterday, "but hay and straw are now being shipped into Saanich and other agricultural districts almost every day. This state of things has been brought about by the fact that the hay crop this year was somewhat smaller than usual and that cattlemen had to start feeding their stock earlier last fall than ordinarily, owing to the weather. Although the crop of hay per acre was quite up to the average, a smaller acreage was sown to hay owing to the fact that large tracts of meadows were broken up and oats and other grains grown instead. As a result we have not had to import a single pound of oats this year, a thing that I have never known to happen in any other year since I have been in business—in fact I think this is the first time it has happened in the history of the province.

"Cattle men up country are in a particularly bad way, and it is stated that unless a thaw sets in fully fifty per cent. of the cattle will be dead from starvation. Hardly a rancher has a ton of feed left, owing to the exceptionally long spell of cold weather and heavy snowfall.

"Mr. Allan Cameron, district freight agent of the C.P.R., in a discussion of the rates on cattle to the coast and the Kootenay towns, which he recently had with the board of trade of Kamloops, promised to make a specially low emergency rate on hay for the benefit of the cattle men whose stocks are dying of starvation.

"As an instance of what this means I may state that our firm has within the past ten days shipped eight carloads of hay into the interior, in addition to fifteen carloads which have been sent into the Kootenay, and although the visible supply of hay is still ample to meet all probable demands, the price of that commodity is bound to go up very considerably.

S. Maclure arrived home yesterday after an absence of six weeks, which time he has spent in travelling through the United States and Eastern Canada for the purpose of renewing old acquaintances and gathering fresh inspiration in the world of art. Mr. Maclure while east visited all the principal public art galleries, and had the pleasure of inspecting many gems of art in some of the great private collections of the merchant princes of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. These include some of the finest examples of the old masters upon the American continent, and it is needless to say that the opportunity of looking at these priceless pictures was a privilege that was thoroughly appreciated by Mr. Maclure, who is himself an artist of no mean abilities.

A FRUITLESS EFFORT.

Readers of "Dombey and Son" will remember how Mrs. Dombey, being very ill and none the better for all that was done for her, was finally called upon "to make an effort" for herself. The poor lady made the effort—a feeble performance—and then sank back and died.

A leopard cannot changa its spots even if he wanted to, and "no effort" of man or woman can change Nature's ways with them. That was why Mr. Ernest Kenward was unable to shake off the sense of weariness that had taken possession of him. A fit of mere indolence might have shaken off and got to work again, brisk as ever. But this was different; it was ingrained, and no power of will could touch it any more than it could after the color of his eyes or his ways of thinking.

"For many years," he says, "I suffered from an ailment for which I could find no remedy. I felt heavy and dull, and often a sense of weariness crept over me that I endeavored to shake off. Although I was never well, I was never acutely ill. After a fashion I was always able to go about and attend to my affairs, but not with the spring and life a man likes to have when he has got the world to fight in making a living. I worked because I was obliged to, not because I enjoyed it.

"I had a slender appetite and what I ate did me small good: very little strength came of it. After eating I experienced more or less pain and fulness at the stomach and chest. Then there was a sort of all-gone, vacant, sinking feeling that made work doubly hard. I couldn't take hold with a grip and confidence of success like other men. In fact, this constant sense of weakness took the pleasure out of my life.

"For a time I might have borne it without complaint, but it remained year after year. It wasn't always the same, however. Sometimes I felt better; sometimes worse; but I could never say I felt well. Again and again I consulted the doctors, but their medicines did me no good to speak of. Under all the trifling variations in my *sense* of it, the disease was perpetually there, holding me down as one's weight holds him to the earth, no matter whether he sits or stands. Thus it was with me, and the prospect was everything but cheering.

"By occupation I am a grocer and provision dealer, and over and over again I heard my customers speak of an advertised medicine that had wrought many cures in cases like mine. They said it was Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Still I had no faith in it, and no disposition to try it. Yet how singularly things come to pass.

"In July, 1891, my wife, who had been afflicted with chronic rheumatism, took Mother Seigel's Syrup for that, and found great and unexpected benefit. She then urged me to try it, saying she was sure it would do me good; and sure enough it did. In a week's time I found myself better. My appetite revived, and I could eat without any pain or distress after it.

"This result inspired me with hope and confidence, and I continued with the Syrup. The bad symptoms abated, and I gained strength every day. It now gives me satisfaction to say that in a short time I was completely cured. All the pain, nervousness and lassitude left me, and I was altogether another man. This I owe to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I shall be glad to have others learn the fact by means of the publication of this letter. (Signed) Ernest Kenwood, Garden House, Rotherfield, near Tunbridge Wells, July 30th, 1895."

So we see that what Mr. Kenward was unable to shake off vanished of its own accord when the remedy he mentions had uprooted the cause—namely, chronic dyspepsia, with, probably, torpor of the liver and a resulting weakness of the other organs. Several times I have pointed out the peculiar misery of those cases wherein the subject is neither ill enough to give up and go to bed, nor well enough to work with comfort and excess. Such a state is like the especially gloomy brand of weather when it neither rains nor shines. And the people who drag along in this dreary way way couldn't find standing room in Hyde Park. How long ought they to remain so? Not a month after they have read what Mr. Kenward here tells them.

TORONTO, March 18.—The will of the late James Austin, president of the Dominion Bank, shows an estate of $71,699. The deceased gave away the greater part of his fortune before his death in order to avoid the death duties.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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YOU will naturally wonder how a physician can visit every household throughout the country. He does it in this way; this little article goes into every home and through it Doctor Ratcliffe speaks to every family. He speaks to you. He asks you, in sacred confidence, the following questions, which you will do well to answer in person or by letter:

MEN

Are you weak?
Is your sleep refreshing?
Do you have emissions?
Do you have pimples?
Do you shun society?
Are you lacking self-confidence?
Do you have dizziness?
Are your thoughts gloomy?
Is your memory poor?
Have you weak back?
Do your kidneys pain?
Have you exhausted your vitality?
Are your nerves unstrung?
Do you contemplate marriage
Are you fit for matrimony?

WOMEN

Have you periodical headaches?
Do you have bearing-down pains?
Do you feel tired or languid?
Is your womb disarranged?
Is your complexion sallow?
Are you subject to dizzy spells?
Are you constipated?
Are you losing your appetite?
Have you ringing in the ears?
Have you leucorrhoeal discharges?
Have you hysteria?
Is your sleep sound?
Do you have cold feet?

As these symptoms become more prominent the power of manhood and the beauty of womanhood disappear. Try and get back what you have lost. Explain your condition to Doctor Ratcliffe, who is recognized everywhere as the greatest living specialist on all sexual diseases of both men and women.

DR. RATCLIFFE Is also an expert on Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Syphilis, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Piles, Rupture, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Blood and Skin Diseases and Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Brain, Nose, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs.

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