

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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THE PREMIER MISREPRESENTED

We have already referred to some editorial comment which appeared in the Toronto Globe upon Mr. McBride's course in respect to better terms. At that time we had only a telegraphic synopsis of the Toronto paper's observations. These are now before us, in full and they call for a few additional remarks. The Globe says that after the inter-provincial conference Mr. McBride went back to his province and made capital against the Dominion government because it would not let him despoil the other provinces. This is either deliberate misrepresentation or an exhibition of ignorance. In either case it is discreditable to a paper of the standing of the Globe. Some of the things which it says without egotism, claim that the case of the province, in view of the determination of the conference, was expressed chiefly in its columns, and the Globe would be puzzled to find in them, or in the speeches of Mr. McBride, any attempt to make capital against the Dominion government. The temptation to adopt such a course was strong, but the sense of obligation to the people was stronger. Hence the question was presented to the electors, not as one upon which they were asked to condemn the Dominion government, but as one upon which they ought to express approval of the course followed by Mr. McBride. And this was what the verdict of the electorate meant, so far as it had any bearing upon the question of better terms. The time had not come to ask for a condemnation of the Dominion government. It was felt that until the people of British Columbia had pronounced a verdict upon the offer made by the conference, and until the Dominion government had shown itself unwilling to give effect to that verdict, it would be premature to make what was an absolutely non-partisan question in this province, a party one. We may add for the information of the Globe that, while Mr. J. A. Macdonald and the members of the Liberal party in the legislature criticized the line of action taken by Mr. McBride in pressing the claims of the province, they wished it to be known that they were not in any way hostile to the Dominion government. The million shall do justice by us, the provincial government is. If the Globe will ask Mr. Macdonald he will tell it does not regard the demand for greater consideration than \$100,000 a year for ten years as "despoiling the other provinces."

It is true that Mr. McBride is "playing a political game" or "is 'unscrupulous' to represent that the Dominion government is acting 'unscrupulously' against British Columbia." These questions may be dealt with in connection with the Globe's plea for Messrs. Whitney and Roblin, both of whom are Conservatives, thought that the allowance to British Columbia was "ample and generous." From the British Columbia point of view, as presented by Mr. McBride and endorsed by the people by a splendid majority, it is all too soon to talk about "generosity" in such a connection. We want the merits of our case investigated. That we have a case is admitted, and it has been recognized by a small annual grant for ten years; but we can tell the Globe, and through it the people of Ontario, that the claims of the province are of such a nature that they could be amply and generously met by the payment of \$100,000 a year for ten years. The contention of the man in British Columbia who has thought it worth while making any very special effort to secure their recognition, is that this province asks not generosity, but an investment of the merits of the claim presented by it, and if an impartial tribunal shall find that the case is not one that ought to receive better consideration than has been accorded to it, we will be all content to allow the matter to drop. There never has been such an investigation. Mr. McBride asked for one, but the other provincial premier, at the suggestion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, refused it, and with a show of generosity offered to meet a heavy burden by a small annual grant for ten years. He refused the inquiry asked for, but gave us a little grant so as to keep up some semblance of fairness. We do not see why it is thought necessary to drag in the names of Messrs. Whitney and Roblin. They are not any better informed as to the needs of the province than are Messrs. Murray and Pender, who have no reason for supposing that Ontario and Manitoba are any more anxious to see justice done to them than Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. By a strange lack of consistency the Globe, while deprecating the introduction of party politics into the question, seeks to set up British Columbia from making any further appeal by representing that the provincial premier, who are of the same party as the British Columbia premier, think we have had all we are entitled to. The British Columbia people have hitherto supposed that the inter-provincial conference was absolutely non-partisan.

OUR PROVINCIAL BURDEN

Referring to Mr. McBride's political future a short time ago, the Colonist while recognizing that there would be a demand upon him to enter the federal arena, expressed the hope that he would continue in local politics for some time to come, and said that there were problems to be solved in this province, which were equal to the ability and ambition of any public man. From the point of view of statesmanship Mr. McBride's allusion to the heavy burden imposed upon this province by reason of its position as a part of Canada, was by all odds the strongest part of his speech on Monday night. The Colonist does not often use the words "statesmanship" in connection with public affairs, because there is rarely a proper occasion for employ-

ing it. Statesmanship means something more than political acumen, something more than the administration of the routine affairs of a country, something more than ability to score political success. It means an appreciation of the needs and importance of a country; it calls for an ability to take a wide view of the affairs of a land; to place a judicious value on the lessons of its past and appreciate the obligations of its future. It was statesmanship that launched the National Policy, that extinguished the Hudson Bay title to the Prairie country, that inaugurated the Canadian Pacific Railway, that conceived the policy of the broadening of Canada as exemplified in the Grand Trunk Pacific project, that proposed the British preference. In the details of carrying out these statesmanlike ideas, errors were doubtless made. That is where politicians get into the mire. This means the appreciation of the burden which British Columbia must bear as a part of Canada and of the Empire is in the same class with the matters just referred to, for the problems to be solved are far-reaching in their character, and to their solution must be brought both the experience of the past and the sagacity of the present and the possibilities of the future.

British Columbia constitutes the Pacific seaboard of the British Empire and in almost everything which will make this seaboard equal to the important place it holds in the Imperial fabric, the burden of responsibility rests upon the people of this province. Here is a region of Imperial dimensions. It is nearly as large as France and Germany combined. It lies between two parts of the United States. It has an ocean frontage extending across six degrees of latitude, and so situated that it is nearest portion of all the American coast available for commerce with the Orient with its millions of people and unbounded resources. It has a diversity of soil and climate. Its coast is fringed by numerous and important islands. Over this great and diversified domain which we are proud to call British institutions must be established and maintained in efficiency. Life and property must be rendered safe, and moreover there must be established such conditions that in this province the very flower of the British race may find congenial homes. This means highways, railways, bridges, schools, courts, houses and all the machinery connected with administration of justice. There are problems of irrigation and of drying the prairie lands. There is a minister of a great forest area and of what is perhaps the largest continuous mineralized belt in the world unworked. There are problems connected with the fisheries, problems connected with agriculture, education, immigration. All these things have to be dealt with, not in a local or temporary way, as they might be in a manikie speech, and one that exhibited mastery of his subject, even though he were very wise and very able. Some of his points would be elaborated at considerable length, but we shall have to forego doing so in this article. Special reference will only be made to one of them that bears upon the merits of our claim. Since Confederation, as he pointed out, this province has received the sum of \$20,000,000 more than the other provinces, and in addition has given something like 15,000,000 acres of land, much of which is of a high quality. If we value this land at \$100 per acre, it will appear that the Dominion has received from British Columbia in the past more than \$50,000,000 more than British Columbia has received from the Dominion. Certainly we have no reason to appear as mendicants before the Dominion government in Ottawa, when we ask for consideration.

We were glad that Mr. McBride took occasion to deny that he had the least intention of suggesting under any name that the Dominion government should give a better account of themselves than can be found in the pages of Hansard. To say this is not to introduce into the discussion of a subject, which has, as far as the provincial government has been able, been treated in a non-partisan way. The inclusion of our representatives as a part of what lawyers call the res gestae, and it cannot be overlooked even in the most non-partisan review of the case. The reference made by the Premier to Mr. Winston Churchill was very kindly, and it has all the more merit seeing that Mr. Churchill is a member of a political party, with which Mr. McBride could not be expected to have very much sympathy. Mr. Churchill's conduct shows him to be possessed of a very high and a very excellent appreciation of the relations of the provinces of Canada to the Dominion and to the Imperial Parliament.

In respect to the report that came from London last week to the effect that the Bill would be amended in the House of Lords, and the objectionable word be struck out, we must decline to credit this until we have better proof than now before us. Mr. McBride received strong assurances of a kind that cannot be called in question, to the effect that these would be

THE TRIBUTE TO MR. McBRIDE

It was fitting that Mr. McBride should be accorded a reception in Victoria of the kind received by him in the Theatre last evening. He has received from a mission that has a very important significance. The measure of success which he attained is remarkable in view of the difficulties with which he was confronted. He has well assisted us, but very determined opposition, not only very determined opposition, but also from Mr. Wilfrid Laurier but also from Mr. Fielding, who was in London at the time. Some people have sought to create the impression that Mr. McBride hoped to be able to secure from the Imperial Parliament an amendment to the Bill, which would give this province more money. A little consideration will show that this would have been an unreasonable expectation. While the Imperial Parliament has the power to legislate for the Dominion in any way that it thinks fit, we may feel sure that this power will never be exercised except within certain well-defined limits. It will enact nothing that the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments do not ask for. If it had undertaken to say that, instead of \$100,000 a year for ten years, the Dominion should pay this province some other amount for this period of time, it would clearly have undertaken to do something, which while within its undoubted jurisdiction, it ought not to do at the present stage. It would be a glaring case of taxation without representation, and the day for that sort of thing has passed. But while we do not expect the Dominion to undertake such a step as that, we think it could in fairness and equity undertake to pass a law, which should bind the Dominion and the provinces to something to which it has objected. Hence when Mr. McBride appeared, and on behalf of the province protested against the settlement forced upon the province by the Dominion, being "final and unalterable," the request was one that could not well have been denied, because to have denied it would have been to deny that a province of Canada as such has any individuality.

Mr. McBride's observations necessarily were not very extended, and there were not many new things which he could say at the present stage. Constitutionally he is bound to report to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and after that has been done there may be some matters that can be laid before the people. It is to be regretted that Mr. McBride's contact with the leading public men of the Empire has been of benefit to him. He is a strong-willed man, who has in a couple of months ago. We congratulate him very heartily upon the easy and forceful manner in which he gave such an account of his work as he was at liberty to make at the present time. It was a manikie speech, and one that exhibited mastery of his subject, even though he were very wise and very able. Some of his points would be elaborated at considerable length, but we shall have to forego doing so in this article. Special reference will only be made to one of them that bears upon the merits of our claim. Since Confederation, as he pointed out, this province has received the sum of \$20,000,000 more than the other provinces, and in addition has given something like 15,000,000 acres of land, much of which is of a high quality. If we value this land at \$100 per acre, it will appear that the Dominion has received from British Columbia in the past more than \$50,000,000 more than British Columbia has received from the Dominion. Certainly we have no reason to appear as mendicants before the Dominion government in Ottawa, when we ask for consideration.

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struck out, and it is difficult to believe that the British government will not keep faith with him, even though Sir Wilfrid Laurier may employ all his great influence to induce them to depart from their undertakings.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE

In a local article of decided editorial flavor last evening, the Times expressed its opinion that Captain Tatlow will find it difficult to free himself from a charge of cowardice in connection with his arrangement with the Salvation Army to bring immigrants to Victoria. It is difficult to see how the arrangement ought to have been announced to the legislature. If the Times asked us the trouble to ascertain the facts, it would have learned that the bargain was made with the Army not more than four weeks ago, and that it was not until after the legislature had been prorogued, that it was not proposed to criticize the bargain, but says that the legislature should have been consulted as to its details. There was no responsibility upon the government to consult the legislature, although as a matter of fact it could not have done so, if it had so desired. An appropriation was made by the legislature to be expended by the government in promoting immigration. It was a general vote, and the government had no right to deviate from the statutory plan before the house rose, the court ought to have been allowed to pass on the matter, and the government is not responsible for the ignorant of the practices of another government. It insists on having from the provincial government something that the Dominion government never thinks of conceding, namely, that before it asks for a grant in any case it shall bring down the details as to how the grant shall be expended. No such rule obtains in any representative assembly in the British Empire. Grants of money are made, and these grants are administered by the government as to details according to the best of its ability. The Times says that few people will not have seen that the negotiations with the Salvation Army were made, but have been concluded during the session of the House. The Colonist has seen the Dominion government's assurance that they could not have been concluded in fact that they could not be concluded until Mr. Coombs, representing the Army, was able to come out to British Columbia. We do not think the public will accept Captain Tatlow's assurance in preference to the unwarranted insinuations of the Times.

WHAT WILL HE DO?

The Times would like to have Mr. McBride tell it what he proposes to do, now that he has secured an open door for the presentation of our claims. It can hardly be necessary to ask such a question, the answer being obvious. It is that he will continue to press the claims of the province until a measure of justice has been secured. But our contemporary says that he proposes to do the same thing that he is doing for the inter-provincial conference, except that the province will receive quite additional grants. This is a question which we do not think it better position Mr. McBride could hope to be? Mr. McBride knew just as well as our contemporary that the confidence of the Dominion government would receive would have to be adjusted with the Dominion government. He never had any expectation that it would be so. It is of course true that what he objected to was that it should have to be adjusted with the other provinces, and that what this province proposed to do was to be adjusted by a vote of the provincial premier. We gather from what our contemporary says that it thinks conditions will be such that he will be able to do so. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier remains in power for the rest of his natural life, he will not always refuse to do as the province asks. It is the opinion of him that the paper owned by the Minister of Inland Revenue appears to have. We believe that neither he nor the Liberal party will continue to resist the province's demands. But even if they are so disposed, there may some day or other be a party in power which will be more favorable to the province's claims. We are not tied hand and foot to Quebec. May we ask our contemporary a question? Seeing that it is the intention of the province to continue to press for justice, what attitude does it propose to take towards the claims of the province? Does it intend to persevere in its justice has been done? Does it propose to oppose any effort to secure something like what the members of its own party in the provincial legislature think it ought to receive? We do not know that it makes very much difference one way or the other, so far as the ultimate result of the pressure is concerned, but it would be of some interest to know just what the Times is going to do. Every Liberal public man, who has spoken on the subject, has asked that the continued pressure of the demands of the province shall not be made a party question. Does our contemporary propose that it shall be? The Colonist does not care very much what the answer to this question may be, but it knows that Liberal aspirants to seats in the next legislature would be very glad to know that they are going to be handicapped by its opposition to better terms.

An Indiana Judge Renounces as "Tramps of the Boulevards" the Society Women who take care of dogs instead of children.

A proof of Germany's rapidly increasing wealth is that while in 1892 only 2,440,000 paid income tax, last year 4,990,000 paid the tax. Boiling water thrown upon a group of children by some unknown fiend in Chicago caused the death of little Alex. Maggio, 1-2 years old.

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Newest in Linen Drawn Work Dainty Tray Cloths and Sideboard Covers

WE have just received a large line of exceptionally pretty pieces in fine Linen Drawn Work from the land of the Mikado. The clever work of the maidens of the Chrysanthemum Land is apparent in these dainty pieces. The work of these people along these lines is not surpassed anywhere in the world. They seem to be natural born artists in this and other lines of work that require much time and a heap more patience. We should be delighted to have you visit our second floor and see these new goods, and while you are in you may also see many other interesting items—for this department of ours is a big one, and hasn't a competitor in the way of size, qualities or values. Come on in—no better time. A quartette of values from among the new Linen line:

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes items like Handsome Tray Cloths, Dainty Sideboard Covers, etc.

Finest Quality Linens at Fair Prices

We stock nothing in these lines but the best possible. Linens from the best Irish mills are here in plenty, and it is the "plenty" that enables us to offer you the best quality goods at these low prices. We buy direct in tremendous quantities and—well, we are selling more than ever before, and that is perhaps proof enough of the popularity of this department. TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 64 inches wide, at per yard, \$2.00, \$1.65, \$1.25, and \$1.00. TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 72 inches wide, at per yard, \$2.75, \$2.25, and \$2.00. TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yds. x 2 yds., at each \$3.50. TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yds. x 2 1/2 yds., at each \$4.25. TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yds. x 3 yds., at each \$5.00. TABLE CLOTHS, in above three sizes, hemstitched, at \$5.50, \$6.50, and \$8.00. TABLE AND TRAY CLOTHS, 1 yd. x 1 yd., each \$2.00 down to 75c. TABLE AND TRAY CLOTHS, 1 1/4 yds. x 1 1/4 yds., up from \$1.25. TABLE AND TRAY CLOTHS, 1 1/2 yds. x 1 1/2 yds., up from \$1.75. SIDEBOARD COVERS, nicely embroidered, 14 in. x 68 in., at each, \$2.25 and \$1.75.

Popular-Priced Odd Pieces for the Table

There is no offence against refined taste in the designing, modeling or ornamenting of the popular priced new designs in odd bits for table use—things that are not obtainable in decorations that match the regular dinner service. Chocolate Jugs, Cracker Jars, Chop Dishes, Salad Bowls, and many other things are included in this category. We have a gorgeous display now ready. You're welcome to inspect it critically.

Two Specials in Dainty Bedroom Suites

If you are looking for a low priced Bedroom Suite—something that, though low in price, has some style, we pass you along to some new arrivals in two-piece suites which arrived a short time since. For style, quality and exceptional value all through, these suites cannot be equalled in the town. The suite consists of two pieces—Bureau and Washstand—and comes in two styles of finish—Elm and Golden Surface Oak. The Bureau has three large drawers and large British bevel mirror. The washstand has one large drawer and door. We advise you to see these and we are confident you will agree with us that they are the biggest values offered in this line for some time. There is a heap more style in them than is sometimes found in many much higher priced suites. BEDROOM SUITE, 2 pieces—Bureau and Washstand, in Elm, extra fine finish \$17.00. BEDROOM SUITE, 2 pieces—Bureau and Washstand in Golden Surface Oak, very fine suite \$18.00.

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UNALTERABLY OPEN TO CIVILIAN ENJOYMENT

People of Duncan Demand Cancellation of Net Fishing Privileges. RUDE SHOCK TO RALPH Smith. Despite His Protests and Strong Resolutions was Present at Meeting Held Yesterday.

A public meeting was held at the cultural hall, Duncan, at the residence of Ralph Smith, Nanaimo. Prof. Prince spoke at the meeting and was warmly received. The object of the meeting was to discuss the net fishing in Cowichan. It was well understood that the countryside that it was an opportunity for Prof. Prince to discuss the net fishing in Cowichan. The commercial fishing of the net fishing in Cowichan was introduced by Prof. Prince. Mr. Smith was present and delivered an address. E. G. Taylor also delivered an address. The meeting was held in the district from falling in line with the wisdom which the lease its inception. The meeting was held in the district from falling in line with the wisdom which the lease its inception.

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