

The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

CORRECTING MISSTATEMENTS.

Our Liberal contemporaries have an appetite for misrepresentation that is appalling. So barefaced is it at times as to amount to positive lying. We regret to have to use such language when dealing with the Nelson Daily News, which is at least the fairest of all the opposition papers in British Columbia, but we have not forgotten the old copybook headline about evil communication corrupting good manners, a maxim which no doubt accounts for the bad habits into which the News has fallen. We have to call attention to several of its misstatements in recent issues.

Dealing with the question of provincial subsidies, it says that "the Colonist would have its readers believe that the provincial elections in Nova Scotia are being fought out on the issue of 'better terms' and adds: 'There is no issue in Nova Scotia on this question.' It states that the Colonist's object in 'thus misrepresenting the situation is to bolster up the partisan efforts of Premier McBride in the late local election to make 'better terms' an issue.' This affront to the part of the News invites challenge. Notwithstanding the first challenge, in Premier Murray's manifesto to the electors, which we quoted, it gives our statement the most absolute contradiction. Let us see. The Halifax Chronicle, which is the chief supporter of Premier Murray, and the recognized mouthpiece of the Liberals of Nova Scotia, in its issue of June 4 has this editorially to say:

"It is of paramount importance at this stage of our history as a province that the opinion of the electorate should be expressed emphatically and unmistakably on June 20 in favor of an early readjustment of the federal subsidies to the provincial government. Premier Murray has popularly and strongly emphasized this point in his recent manifesto and has appealed to the people of Nova Scotia for a mandate to press the claim of the province for a larger allowance upon the Dominion government."

"These are questions with which the government cannot deal adequately with the revenue now at its command, and as they affect all of the counties of the province, it is unnecessary to impress upon the electors the importance of indicating by their votes their approval of the course which the government is taking to secure a settlement of this long-deferred claim. They must not be misled by the sneers of the opposition organs, which, instead of patriotically upholding the provincial demands, are doing their utmost to defeat the efforts of the government. The mere fact that this question has been the subject of negotiation for many years, and has been discussed at previous elections is of no consequence at this time, when there is an excellent prospect of a readjustment of the financial arrangements favorable to our claims. Apart altogether from the splendid record of the government, the desirability of securing the prospective increase in our revenues, furnishes a compelling reason why Nova Scotians without distinction of party, should vote for the Liberal candidates in this election."

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the above extract. Our readers are able to judge from it whether the Liberals in Nova Scotia are making an issue of better terms or not.

But the News is not content to stop at that point. In another article it proceeds to state that when the subject was discussed in the local legislature of British Columbia, Premier McBride was confounded by lack of knowledge of the details, and that "the memorandum prepared by the government was obviously inaccurate, and misleading and not at all calculated to put the claims of British Columbia in the best light. So much was this the case that in response to the criticisms of the leader of the opposition, J. A. Macdonald, the Premier withdrew a resolution on the subject and accepted one presented by Mr. Macdonald."

It is true that in a table accompanying the memorandum, there were some verbal errors through figures being placed in wrong columns, but the memorandum itself has never been attacked on account of its inaccuracy, either by the opposition or the government at Ottawa, and neither the editor of the News nor the leader of the opposition can show in what particulars it is either "inaccurate or misleading" or can point out in what respects it does not place "the claims of British Columbia in the best light." So much for that.

As a further instance of this penchant for perversion, the News quotes from the Vancouver World the following dealing with the Kalen Island matter: "In his evidence Chief Com-

missioner Green admitted under oath that he talked the Kalen Island details over with Mr. and Mrs. Anderson at a time when the transaction was an executive secret, and that the firm were in possession of information which was withheld from the House and every member thereof for fourteen months later."

The News may look from cover to cover of the evidence in the Kalen Island investigation and it will not find anywhere that Mr. Green admitted that he had discussed executive secrets with Mr. and Mrs. Anderson or any person else outside of the members of the cabinet. The three statements referred to in the foregoing are deliberate and gratuitous misrepresentations of the truth, and are wholly unworthy of a paper of the decent outside appearance of the Nelson Liberal paper.

"NORTH" AND "NORTHWEST."

Says the Toronto News: "The Canadian West does not like to be constantly described as 'Northwestern Canada,' and the point seems to be well taken. Minnesota and the Dakotas, just across the international boundary line, are quite properly classified as 'Northwestern' states, but that is no reason why Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan should be designated by the same adjective. These provinces lie along the southern boundary of Canada. As well call Texas a northwestern state as Manitoba a northwestern province. The term 'northwestern' should be relegated to the Yukon, northern British Columbia and the lower reaches of the Mackenzie River."

The very statement made by the News illustrates a standing grievance which the Colonist has against the people of eastern Canada, who almost invariably refer to the Northwest as the "West," meaning the country between the great lakes and the Rocky Mountains, whereas the only "West" in Canada is British Columbia. The matter is now being discussed freely in the newspapers, and various suggestions have been made. For instance, the Toronto News continues to consider the subject in this way:

"The prairie provinces and southern British Columbia properly constitute 'Southwestern Canada.' In fact, in a pamphlet published in 1899 Mr. Isaac Cowrie constantly and consistently employs the latter phrase as descriptive of this portion of the Dominion. The Winnipeg Commercial thinks there is something more than mere sentiment in this contention. To the possible immigrant and the outsider in general the word 'northwest' applied to southwestern Canada improperly suggests proximity to the Arctic circle and, consequently, the desirability of the prefix 'north' dropped. It is a well known fact that southern Alberta and British Columbia boast a much less rigorous climate than do eastern Canada and many portions of the United States."

The suggestion that the Colonist made long ago was that the prairie country should be referred to as the "Middle West" and British Columbia as the "West." Of course, it is quite proper and wholly unobjectionable to say the "West" when you mean the whole of the country lying west of the lakes. That is a general, comprehensive description; but it is wholly inaccurate and in a certain measure unjust to say the "West" when you only mean a portion of the west of Canada, which is not the West. It is perhaps useless to try to get down to too fine a distinction of terms, and if a man means Yukon or Alberta or southeast Kootenay, it is not very hard work to say so. Those who fault with the term "Northwest," as applied to the middle west, should, however, be particular in insisting that the term "West" does not belong to them, except as part of the more general term of Western Canada.

CHOOSING OUR IMMIGRANTS.

If the Liberals will follow the advice of Mr. James J. Hill, whom they admire so much, they will dismiss their large staff of immigration officials and instead of offering inducements to the ragtag and bobtail from all parts of the world to people the prairies, they should, to use the words of the great railway magnate, "pick and choose." "You have in the Northwest," he said, "all that is left of the uncivilized land where a man can make a comfortable home for himself and family. There is no difficulty in settling your Northwest. Do not be in too great a hurry to settle it. Select the population. Wherever the sun shines population without land is a mob, and land without population is a wilderness. You want both. The quality of the soil is of less consequence than the quality of the man who lives on the soil. As far as you have gone in Canada, your educational institutions, the general standard of business integrity, are such that you have no apologies to make. Keep that clean. Hold your standard up. Preserve your uncivilized land for those who will make intelligent use of it."

Mr. Hill does not believe in creating race and religious problems in the Northwest, and he is right. He does not believe in filling up the country with the "scum" of Europe, when we have plenty of our own race in Great Britain, the United States and the north countries of Europe to choose from, and he is right. He does not believe in crowding in people of any race too fast, and he is right. He does not believe in creating an immigration population that will run to cities as they do in the United States and in

England to form an "unemployed population" for the future, and he is right. In fact, we are willing to admit that his head is level on most subjects.

MR. OLIVER'S LAND DEAL.

According to the New Westminster Columbian, Mr. John Oliver has been able to do a bit of land speculation on his own account with the Dominion government. Certain lands in the Yukon were sold many years ago at five dollars an acre. They may have been a high price at the time they were purchased. It was, however, the government price; and certainly would not be considered high at the present time in that district, situated as it is close to both Vancouver and New Westminster. The original purchasers were unable to complete the purchase, and Mr. Oliver, with an eye to business, acquired the land. He bought it knowing the price, and as a practical farmer, the value of the land. As a man coming later with eyes open as to the nature of the property and the conditions of sale, he was entitled to no special consideration from the department, whatever might have been the moral rights of the original holders. However, Mr. Oliver is a Liberal leader in the province, who has earned some consideration at the hands of his political friends at Ottawa, and so he pulled the wires for a reduction in the price, and he got it. He was allowed a rebate of \$2.50 an acre. Of course, we know nothing of the nature of the particular piece of land in question; but it may be assumed that it has value for agricultural purposes, or some other special value, or he would not have been eager to purchase it. Mr. Oliver would be the last man in the world who would be likely to buy land that was not worth more than \$2.50 an acre. So near as it is to two prosperous cities of the coast, it would be worth a good deal more for residential purposes, if for nothing else. Why he should have had such consideration, except on political grounds, has not been explained. Probably we shall have an explanation at the next meeting of the legislature, because we cannot conceive that with his exaggerated idea of the value of the far north Kalen Island, chiefly justified by the deal made with him by the Dominion authorities for land so close to populous centres. It must be remembered that one-fourth of Kalen Island belongs to the province, and as Prince Rupert grows in importance and population, so will the provincial reserve become correspondingly valuable. In the case of the Comptroller land it all belongs to Mr. Oliver, including the "unearned increment."

PRINCETON PIQUED.

In the Similkameen Star of June 2 there is an article on the train robbers, and from that it appears the citizens of that budding metropolis of the southern interior have taken offense at certain remarks in Princeton, which have been copied into coast papers with respect to these romantic highwaymen. It seems that Bill Miner was recently in Princeton, and made himself popular and agreeable, and now that his true nature has been revealed, they are "march." There is a section in the Star upon them by reason of an association that was as innocent as it was pleasant. Therefore, the train robber was not only guilty of holding up and robbing trains, but he imposed on the elite of the towns of Similkameen. By his conduct he has cast suspicion on an entire community, who took him to his arms and made of him a local hero. That is to say, that is the way the people of Similkameen look upon it. They think the eyes of the world are upon them, and they are men of the class to which Miner and Dunn belong. This is what the Star has to say:

"But Miner is the serious reflection cast upon Princeton and district by the remarks of a C. P. R. official published in a sensational coast journal that a lot of outlaws and bad men were living in seclusion here under assumed names, there is no foundation for such assertion. Because Edwards made this section his rendezvous and he and his accomplice, Dunn, lived here a few years, no stigma can be attached to Princeton or neighborhood. Most mining camps have a following of tough characters, but Princeton is singularly free from this element. Edwards' suavity of manner paved the way for his reception into the town, and he is a social function as blithely as the most innocent. In this way was not a whit behind James H. Boy and 'Billy' Hooley, who robbed widows and orphans by nefarious schemes and yet floated around with the aristocracy of England. The police records of Princeton, if there are any, will show that this is a law-abiding, peace-loving and quiet community, and any insinuations to the contrary by a high railway official, whose name is withheld this time, or by any yellow newspaper, will be promptly denied and disproved."

Personally, we think that the good people of Princeton are unnecessarily worked up over it. No one, except those who are blinded by prejudice, would imagine they knowingly for a moment harbored "outlaws." In extending the hand of good fellowship to these men, and having "waited" and "polished" them, they did it in the utmost good faith and in a spirit of hospitality that does honor to them. Why should they hold strangers especially when they were suave in manner and good looking, at arm's length while they were enquiring into antecedents? The rule of the road and the mining camp is to think no evil of the man of whom you know no ill. Why should the belles of Princeton cast an intimation to the gay and cavalier Bill Miner, or to dance with him, because no one came forward to vouch for his morals and his previous good standing in society? It would be a sad and unjoyous state of society if every man to gain admittance to it had to furnish credentials from his last place of residence. In the kindest and most encouraging way possible, we ask the people of Princeton, in the name of the people of the world, to think no evil of the man of whom you know no ill.

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will cure your hot feet. Dust a little of SHOTBOLT'S FOOT RELIEF in your stockings in the morning and feel as spry as a kitten in the evening. It soothes, heals, deodorizes. Only 25c a box at Shotbolt's Pioneer Drug Store, 59 Johnson Street.

about the matter. It is something that is liable to happen and, in fact, has happened to the best of us.

THE YUKON RAIN-MAKER.

The Yukon contract with the rainmaker, about which Hon. George Foster was wont to make so merry in parliament, has been brought down to the house. Mr. Hatfield, the rainmaker, hails from Los Angeles, California, and has certain secret processes for making the clouds disgorge, and if there be no clouds, then to make clouds. He is a manufacturer, who, if necessary, will manufacture his own raw material. He is in the class with the inventor of perpetual motion, and as wonderful in the imagination of the government of Yukon as the man who first drew fire from heaven. Under the contract, Hatfield agrees to increase the rainfall in such part or parts of the Yukon as may be indicated to him by the Rainfall Board, solemnly appointed for the purpose, for a period not exceeding four months. This board is to consist of seven persons—three nominated by the commission-in-council of Yukon Territory, three by Hatfield, and one to be selected by the six others. Hatfield, who was due to arrive in Dawson on the 1st of May, was to be furnished transportation free of charge for himself and one assistant and his appliances from Los Angeles to the Yukon and back, together with living expenses during their stay in Yukon. Half of the \$10,000, or \$5,000, is subscribed by the government of the Yukon, and the remaining half by certain mining companies or individuals. If, in the opinion of the majority of the board, Hatfield is not successful, he gets nothing beyond expenses.

The rainmaker, it will be seen, runs some chances. That is to say, he gets expenses for himself and his staff if he is not successful in getting rain in the desired quantities; but then he takes a good gambling chance on there being a rainy season. In that case he wins \$10,000, which is worth betting odds on, especially as there is no danger of being actually out of pocket. Some men can afford to put up their time against the possibility of winning so large a sum of money, and evidently Hatfield belongs to that class of adventurers. Of course, he runs the risk of there being no rain, and he does not know whether it was this gentleman or not who played the same game in some part of California. There was such a deal of talk about the "gusher" it could have in the Yukon. It might be still more serious, for while it may be in the power of man to open the windows of heaven, it is quite unaided to close them. There are, indeed, many risks involved in the contract with the rainmaker.

THE BIG, BROAD WESTERNER.

Some of our British Columbia representatives have been posing in the House of Commons as "big, broad westerners." One of them, takes such a wide sweep of vision that he has been the Grand Trunk advocate in parliament in resisting the demand of the city of Toronto for a railway company should build an overhead bridge at Yonge street, the main artery of that city. What possible interest Mr. Duncan Ross could have in a local question affecting a city nearly 3,000 miles away from his own constituency is one of our business. It simply illustrates the bigness and broadness of the western spirit. The Toronto Telegram, however, takes another view of it, and casts reflections upon the whole of the western delegation on account of what it deems to be interference. It asks a question and answers it:

"Why should a representative of the principles of Liberalism or of the interests of British Columbia help the Grand Trunk railway to make war on Toronto, when Toronto is right?"

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING STATUS.

Canada, the most widely published in London, Eng., does not do justice to all parts of the Dominion impartially, and we rather suspect there are reasons for it.

Now, as to the other statement made, "Canada" is not equally exact, they are at least equally uncalled for. It is true that the majority of the large producing mines are controlled by outside capital, but in that the province of British Columbia simply follows the lead of all other mining countries. When money is required in the millions for development of such mines as the Granby, or the Le Roi, or the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, it is necessary to go to the money centres to get it. There are local shareholders in all our mines, and there are a number of the smaller properties owned by and operated by local men, but when the mine reaches a certain stage, it is almost invariably reorganized for the purpose of increased capitalization. This is the rule everywhere—in South Africa, Australia or Mexico as well as in British Columbia. Such criticism as "Canada" indulges in demonstrates lamentable ignorance of the conditions which obtain in mining, and its news column is in respect to the various mines of British Columbia. It succeeds in placing some of the largest of the Boundary mines in the Similkameen in Alberta; and under the head of the "Crow's Nest Pass Coal" it gives the return of the Le Roi, Centre Star and other Rosedale mines.

British Columbia has had some hard knocks from a mining point of view, but progress has not been in such respects as was at one time anticipated, but there are reasons for that, which are perfectly well understood among mining men. There has been a great deal to learn respecting conditions in this province, and many mistakes have been made. The present rate of progress, however, is satisfactory, and it will not be so very long before British Columbia will be an important factor in the world's mining production, which is carrying a good deal.



Country House Decorative Incidentals

The public is most broadly interested at this time in plans for the Summer.

In some instances it means the opening of the country house, or the entire furnishing of one.

It doesn't cost any more to have the pottery, either useful or ornamental, in keeping with the surroundings.

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account for it, other than ignorance of the field it is ambitious to cover. However, without discussing theories on the subject, we refer to certain comments it has made on the mines report and mining development of the province which appear in the last issue to hand.

Understandably, the authorities of British Columbia are as tardy as ever in preparing the annual provincial statistics; and it still takes them nearly five months to ascertain and announce the value of last year's mineral output. As usual, the province has excelled its previous record, but it has taken ten years to reach a gross output of \$4,500,000, which includes coal, gold, copper, silver, lead and zinc. To British investors, the development of the metallic mining industry has been tardy and disappointing. To American mining men, it has been a cause of amazement that the most highly mineralized portion of the North American continent has been so comparatively neglected. The British Columbia boasts vaguely of the great richness of the country, and points to the individual prospectors who have made a 'stake' by the sale of their claims; but the fact remains that there is today hardly one prosperous mine owned and operated by local capital. Eastern Canadian, British and American capital has been spent, and in a few cases returns are now being received; but local enterprise has been conspicuous by its absence.

There is but one way to deal with the statement respecting the date of the appearance of the minister of mines report, and that is to quote the opinion of one who is an authority on the subject—Horace Stevens, author of "The Copper Handbook," recognized everywhere among mining men. Writing voluntarily to the editor of the Mining Record, he said: "In my work on 'The Copper Handbook' I have to keep in touch with the mining bureaus of the entire world, and I wish to go on record as stating that for some years past without exception, the annual report of the British Columbia Bureau of Mines has been the first to reach me from any official bureau, division or department dealing with mining matters."

To be first in all the world ought to settle the editor of "Canada" on that score.

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PURE GOLD QUICK PUDDINGS, 2 pkts. for 25c.
(Chocolate, Tapioca and Custard.)
COX'S GELATINE, 2 pkts. for 25c.
GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDERS, 3 pkts. for 25c.
GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDERS, 3 large pkts. for ... 50c.

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Owing to the suspension of the bowl and spindle and the admirable arrangement of the gearing, whereby the entire weight is thrown on the lower bearings, which all turn in oil, the MELOTTE takes less power to turn than any other separator in the world. So easy does the machine run that it has been found necessary to introduce a brake, which is now a feature of all MELOTTE Cream Separators, and of no others.

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"I Found No Poisons in Steedman's Soothing Powders"

Evidence of Dr. Chas. J. Fagan, Secretary Provincial Board of Health.

The jury returned the following verdict at the adjourned inquest on the infant May Duval, who died in Victoria, B. C., on January 1, a Steedman's Soothing Powder being the last medicine given:

"THAT THE CHILD, MAY DUVAL, DIED FROM NATURAL CAUSES, AND FROM THE EVIDENCE GIVEN THERE IS NOTHING TO INDICATE THAT THE CHILD'S DEATH WAS CAUSED BY THE USE OF STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDER."

In consequence of the wide publicity given to this case and the fact that the unduly prolonging of the inquest, has given opportunity to impugn the composition of the GENUINE STEEDMAN'S (two E.E.'s) SOOTHING POWDERS (Waltham, Surrey, England), the proprietors are desirous of placing the facts before the public.

The Public Analyst stated upon oath that he found NO POISON IN STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS and the verdict of the coroner's jury given above clearly exonerates Steedman's Soothing Powders.

Sole testimony was submitted by the manufacturer's counsel, Mr. Rogers, as to the great care exercised to ensure perfect division in the preparation of the powders which have been manufactured for eighty years.

MARRIED

FOX-FAWDON-On the 12th instant, at the Cathedral, Victoria, B. C., by the Rev. Canon Beaulieu, Frank Fox, of the Rev. Canon Beaulieu, and Mary, daughter of the late Robert Fawdon, Esq., of Waltham, Northumberland, England.

DIED

AUSTEN-In this city, on the 13th inst., John J. Austen, a native of London, England; aged 69 years. Due notice of funeral will be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A young Englishwoman wishing to return to England, would like to assist in the care of children on the journey, in return for part payment of travelling expenses. Address "Enquirer," Station B, Tacoma, Wash. J580

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WALTER MILLINGTON, Prop. Free Bathing.

(From Tuesday's Daily Colonist.)
Collegiate School—Darrell, who graduated last week, was one of twenty-two candidates for final medical examinations at the University of Montreal, was a successful candidate. Next Sunday the will stop at various places on the return trip through the Pender Island.

Amongst Gulf Islands.—A letter from Sidney by the V. way and took a trip among islands on the steamer Iniquity. On this trip the Iniquity one hour at the Crofton sailing passengers who were outing a chance to see the scenery. Next Sunday the will stop at various places on the return trip through the Pender Island.

Provincial Union.—Active members of the New Westminster of the W. C. T. U. for the convention of the provincial union on June 19, 20 and 21 Queen's Avenue Methodist Miss Emma E. Fagan, national of the Canadian Immigration, T. U. organizer for the United will be present.

C. P. R. and Equimatt.—I reported yesterday on the anti those who keep in touch with transactions that the C. P. R. acquired a large quantity of Bismarck harbor. The rum current that the big railway tion has also during recent survey parties in the local railway extension to point same harbor. This has given the belief that there is some truth in the statement that he an important strategic place. P. R. plans for Pacific coast.

Workingmen Aroused.—At the Winnipeg Trades and council held on Thursday evening a communication was received from the Canadian Immigration (Dominion) trades congress, a council to urge the adoption of a resolution condemning the of the Canadian Immigration (London, England, under the Mr. Preston, and forward some possible despatch to the Right Hon. Laurier, prime minister. The secretary was instructed to forward a resolution to this effect.

A Good Suggestion.—You heres are one of the biggest agents that your city can have. Every grower of potatoes is full of magnificent boxes bearing the imprint of the Trust Growers' association speaker is a resident of the city, and stated that the fine in the market in that city. He said that the grower of potatoes and vegetables, the gentleman, "why do not growers use the large labels at top of the box, so that all have a glance where the box comes from? Some few of the grow, this but it would pay your T. association over and over again proper labels printed on the box. The secretary was instructed to forward a resolution to this effect.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—Ch Hays, president of the Grand Pacific railway, in a letter just by Hon. Richard McBride, as copy of the minister of the of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is full of magnificent boxes bearing the imprint of the Trust Growers' association speaker is a resident of the city, and stated that the fine in the market in that city. He said that the grower of potatoes and vegetables, the gentleman, "why do not growers use the large labels at top of the box, so that all have a glance where the box comes from? Some few of the grow, this but it would pay your T. association over and over again proper labels printed on the box. The secretary was instructed to forward a resolution to this effect.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—Ch Hays, president of the Grand Pacific railway, in a letter just by Hon. Richard McBride, as copy of the minister of the of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is full of magnificent boxes bearing the imprint of the Trust Growers' association speaker is a resident of the city, and stated that the fine in the market in that city. He said that the grower of potatoes and vegetables, the gentleman, "why do not growers use the large labels at top of the box, so that all have a glance where the box comes from? Some few of the grow, this but it would pay your T. association over and over again proper labels printed on the box. The secretary was instructed to forward a resolution to this effect.

The Wornout Nervous The Weak Heart The Tired Brain The Wasted Strength

What a multitude of women who feel that they are worn out, who have been on the go, year in and out, attending to the daily business, looking after the children and spending the rest of their attending to social and church work any wonder then that sooner or later comes general collapse? The nerves become weak and pale, the heart becomes weak and palpable in a whirl half the time and the vitality is lacking.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

They are the women's friend in cases of the worn out. They will strengthen the weak tone up the shaky, starved nerves, make clear, and restore the lost vitality. Look after the heart and brain, and you will find that they are something to build up your system