The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1889.

VERY IMPORTANT.

We trust that the Dominion Government is convinced that the people of British Columbia are in earnest in requiring the subsidised steamer of the Canadian Pacific line to call at Victoria. It is difficult to understand why any objection can be raised to this very reasonable request. Victoria is far-and-away the most important seaport of British Columbia. Its trade is many times of that of all the others put together. It is most unreasonable to suppose that the steamers receiving aid from the Dominion Treasury should be allowed to pass within gunshot of the principal commercial town of the province without calling. If this city did not lie in the track of the steamers it would not be too much to ask that they be required to make it a port of call, but it being situated where the steamers can with hardly any inconvenience touch, their being allowed to pass it by has all the appearance of a preconcerted attempt to injure the port and to deprive it of its commercial importance.

The Legislature of the province has done its duty in the matter. It has unanimously passed a resolution directing the attention of the Dominion Government to the subject, and requesting it to use its influence to have justice done to Victoria in the premises. The representatives of the province in Ottawa, particularly Col. Prior, have been diligent in representing the matter to the Ministers. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. E. C. Baker is not at the seat of Government to aid them with his voice and influence. In a matter of such importance to Victoria it is the duty of its representatives in Parliament to make every exertion to advance its interests. Nothing short of the impossible should have prevented Mr. Baker being in his place in Parliament aiding his colleagues in getting justice done to his constituents.

The excuse made for the Government that it has no power in the matter, that everything is in the hands of the Imperial authorities, cannot be regarded as sufficient. The Dominion gives proportionately a large sum towards subsidizing the line, and it should have some influence in the directinn of the service. In no other particular is its interference required, and if it allows influences adverse to Victoria to prevail it cannot expect that its inhabitants will consider that it is desirous to promote their welfare. It is fully believed here that allowing the Pacific steamers to pass by Victoria without calling is part of a scheme concocted to injure Victoria and to build up Vancouver at its expense. Nothing that has been either said or done has proved that there are no grounds for that conviction. On the contrary, circumstances warrant the conclusion. It is to be hoped that the Government will not regard the request to have the Pacific steamers call at Victoria as a trifle, which it can afford to disregard and still count upon the support of the majority of its electors. If it does so it will make a very serious mistake.

THE FISHERIES OF THE DOMINION.

We see by the report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that the Dominion fisheries of all kinds brought in $17,418,510 to the people of the Dominion. The most important province in Canada from the fisherman's point of view is Nova Scotia. The value of the fish caught in the waters of that province was last year $7,817,030. New Brunswick comes next. The catch of that province is valued at $2,941,863. Then comes British Columbia. The value of the fish caught round its shores and in its rivers in 1888 is estimated at $1,902,195. We see by this that this Province already takes third place, and its fisheries, except that of the salmon, have hardly begun to be developed. Its capabilities as a fishing country are simply incalculable. We confidently expect to see the Province creeping up, until, in a very few years, comparatively, its harvest of the sea will be the most valuable of the Dominion, if not of North America. When the Dominion undertakes in earnest to find out the extent of the wealth of British Columbia waters the result will, if we are not very greatly mistaken, be a surprise to the world. This work should be entered upon at once. It is not fair that the discovery of new fishing grounds should, as it has been of late, left to private enterprise. The value of the fisheries of Quebec and Ontario is, as nearly as may be, equal. The worth of Quebec's catch was $1,860,012 and that of Ontario $1,839,869. Quebec has a considerable extent of sea coast off which large quantities of fish are caught, while parts of Ontario's magnificent lakes swarm with fish, many of them large in size and of delicious flavor. The fish caught in the waters of Prince Edward Island are valued at $876,862. The inhabitants of that province find that it pays better to cultivate its soil than to place too much dependence on an industry so precarious as fishing. But the yield, considering the extent of the coast of the tight little island, is quite respectable. The value of Manitoba's catch was estimated at $180,677.

The most valuable of the fish caught in Canadian waters is the cod. The worth of the catch of codfish last year was estimated at $4,293,508. The herring comes next. Last year's catch was valued at $2,354,234. Then comes salmon valued at $1,907,400. The comparative value of the British Columbia salmon fishery is seen when it is remembered that $1,902,198 worth of salmon were caught in the waters of British Columbia last year. This makes the value of the salmon caught in other parts of Canada only $5,208.

The catch of 1888 was not so large as that of the preceding year. Nova Scotia was more than half a million short, and New Brunswick $617,643. The decrease in Prince Edward Island was proportionately larger than in any of the other provinces. It amounted to $160,563. This was almost wholly owing to the failure of the lobster fishery. Many parts of the coast have been deplorably overfished. The lobsters are not only less in size than they were a few years ago, but they are much scarcer. Unless means are taken to preserve the lobsters there they will in a few years disappear altogether. The decrease in British Columbia was less than in any of the Maritime Provinces. It amounted to $72,691. The decrease was altogether in the catch of salmon.

The figures of the report show that there is no ground to apprehend that the salmon fishery of this province is becoming exhausted. We give below the pack in cases for the last six years:

1883	196,292
1884	141,212
1886	108,517
1885	161,264
1887	204,083
1888	184,040

The differences are not greater in these six years than can be accounted for by natural causes. It is not to be expected that the run of salmon, even if none were caught, would be the same every year. As a matter of fact they are not and never have been. An examination of the table shows that the number of canning establishments were greater in 1883 than in 1888. In the former year there were returns from 24 canning establishments and in the latter there were only 21. The returns in the report are for thirteen years. This result gives good grounds for concluding that if proper precautions are used the salmon fishery will be a permanent source of wealth to the province. But those precautions should not be neglected. Careful observations should be made every year by competent persons. Nothing should be done by guess-work or the rule of thumb. And those observations scientifically made should be the groundwork of the fishery regulations. The regulations should not be senselessly strict neither should they be improvidently lax. The British Columbia salmon fishery should be carefully studied separate from the salmon fisheries on the other side of the continent, and the regulations for the British Columbia salmon fishery should be based upon data obtained in British Columbia.

We are glad to see that the Fishery Inspector in his report has adopted the native name "skil" for the fat and delicious fish misnamed "black cod." He says that "these fish are without exception considered by all authorities the best fish taken out of the ocean. It is a mistake to call them 'black cod,' and I would recommend that the practice be discontinued by fishermen and dealers, as they neither look like the cod, nor are they in any way related to the "Gadus" family. The scientific name Anoplopona Fimbria being so awkward to pronounce, I would recommend that hereafter they be simply known under the native name of 'skil,' or that of Pacific mackerel might be adopted, as they are related to the Atka mackerel of Alaska. These fish are very rich and oily; one weighing 25 pounds will yield a quart of oil."

A NICE QUESTION.

There was an interesting discussion in Parliament last week in connection with the terms of the issue of the three per cent loan placed in London last year. The point as it appears to us was, is the Government bound to carry out the promises made in the prospectus asking for a loan? If the Government in its prospectus tells the public we want to borrow money for such a length of time on such and such terms, is it bound to carry out those terms if in the bonds it issues no mention is made of one or more of them? A question of commercial morality is involved in the transaction, and in questions of morals the plainest, the most direct, and the simplest way is nearly always the right one. The whole matter resolves itself into this, is a government which borrows money on a certain clear understanding under an obligation to be as good as its word? We think that the answer of ninety-nine persons out of a hundred will be an affirmative one.

The Government's prospectus contained the following paragraph:

"With the view of rendering the sinking funds of the various loans more effective than heretofore, the Canadian Government intend to apply the sums annually required for the reduction of the national debt in purchases of the stock now offered. The amount at present annually applied to the reduction of the debt is about £359,000, and as the sinking fund is accumulative the amount yearly increases."

Here is the bond:

"The Government of Canada hereby acknowledges to be indebted to the bearer in the sum of (£1,000, £500 or £100, as the case may be) pounds sterling, being part of the sum authorized to be raised in virtue of an Act of Parliament of Canada passed in the 51st year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, cap. 2, which sum the said Government undertakes to pay on the 1st July, 1938, at the office of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Mills, Currie & Co., in the city of London, in England, with interest in the meantime from the 1st July, 1888, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, such interest being payable half yearly on the first days of January and July in each year at the same place on presentation of the proper coupons hereunto annexed. The principal and interest of the above are chargeable upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada under authority of the above Act."

It will be seen that there is no mention in the bond of applying the sums annually required for the reduction of the national debt to the reduction of the loan of which it formed a part. The loan, the reader sees, was for fifty years, and its amount was twenty millions. Now, if the two millions or thereabouts promised in the prospectus is used every year in purchasing the stock thus issued, the whole of it would be bought up in ten years. So the loan was, according to the prospectus, really a ten years' loan. As the Government had in its prospectus bound itself to purchase two millions' worth of that stock every year, a good chance, it was contended, was extended to speculators to corner stock and sell it to the Government at high prices. The contention of the Government was that it was not bound by the prospectus, that it was only under obligation to fulfil the conditions of the bond. The question raised was an awkward one, and the Finance Minister found himself in a rather unpleasant position. The Montreal Gazette, an out-and-out supporter of the Government, feeling the embarrassment of the situation, said:

At the same time it is to be regretted that so lax a clause was inserted in the prospectus, because it is always better to avoid having thrown upon the Government the responsibility of interpreting the terms of a loan, as set forth in the prospectus, in a modifying manner. The sinking fund obligations in all preceding issues had been explicitly stated; there could arise no controversy as to the meaning of the language, but in the prospectus of the 3 per cent. loan the intention is made to appear to employ some two millions annually in re-purchasing the stock without any qualification as to the price. The reason of this new departure does not appear.

CANADIAN BOURBONS?

It is not a little surprising that the Liberal Party of the Dominion learns so little by experience. It ought to have found out before this that to place itself in opposition to the Canadian party of progress was a great mistake. Its opposition to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway disgusted thousands of enterprising and ambitious Canadians who desired to see their country keeping pace with the progress of the times. That opposition, kept up as it was, long after it could be of any avail, lowered the party in the esteem of very many whose tendencies were towards Liberalism. And now we see the party continuing the same blindly obstructive policy when the proposal to establish for the Dominion a fast line of Atlantic steamships is submitted to their consideration. Every thinking man must see that Canada is losing much now, and is likely to lose much more in the future, by allowing herself to be distanced in the competition for passenger and freight traffic between America and Europe. The eastern seaports of Canada have the advantage of being nearer Europe than those of the United States, yet Canadians instead of making the most of that advantage permit the steamship companies of New York to take the lion's share of the steamship traffic of even their own country. It must be seen that if a line of steamships sailing from Quebec could make the ocean passage in less time than those sailing from New York very many of the passengers and much of the freight that now go to Europe by way of the American ports would take the Canadian fast line. Besides it is evident that a fast line of steamships from a Canadian port is the necessary complement to the Canadian Pacific railroad and the Canadian Pacific line of steamships. Even those who were not in favor of the construction of the Canadian Pacific ought to see, that now it is built, it is to the interest of the people of Canada that it should be made of as much use to the Dominion as possible. This can only be done by placing at its eastern end a line of steamships inferior to none that cross the Atlantic. If the Canadian steamers continue slow and the accomodation they offer the public inferior to that supplied by the steamships sailing from American ports we must expect to see both the freight and passengers carried by the Canadian Pacific Railway across the continent, finding their way to Europe through New York. Besides Canada need not expect even its fair share of the China and Japan trade when it is known that the Canadian means of conveyance across the Atlantic is comparatively slow and rude. The Liberals should see that the money expended in subsidizing a line of first-class Atlantic steamships will be a good investment for Canada. The result will be that the line will be established in spite of the opposition of the Liberal party, and Liberals will incur the odium of opposing every enterprise that has for its object the advancement of the Dominion. Its members should hesitate before they continue in a course which will entitle them to the cognomen of the "mossback party."

A PECULIAR NEGOTIATION.

We see by last night's despatches, that Morrison, the Megantic outlaw, has at last been captured. The county was closely searched by a small army of constables and detectives, but Morrison with apparent ease, kept out of their way. The inhabitants of the county kept on his side, and although many of his friends were arrested for harboring him and giving him aid and comfort, the affection of the settlers for the outlaw does not appear to have undergone the least abatement. It would appear that the pursuit became a regular campaign, and that belligerent rights had been accorded to Morrison. Judge Dugas, who directed the Government forces, despairing of capturing the fugitive by ordinary means, undertook to treat with him. A meeting between the judge and the hunted man was arranged, whether on neutral ground or not, is not said. The terms were negotiated and agreed upon. The judge was to go to a certain place unaccompanied by constables and Morrison was to meet him there to formally treat for his surrender. The judge accompanied by three of Morrison's tried and trusted friends drove to a schoolhouse five miles from the village of Gould. Morrison, with characteristic caution, remained in hiding near the place of rendezvous until he saw that all the terms had been complied with. He then entered the schoolhouse and shook hands with the other high contracting power. The preliminaries being settled, negotiations were commenced in due form. Donald stated his grievance and laid down the terms on which he would consent to surrender. They were a little peculiar. He demanded nine hundred dollars cash, the sum which he claimed McAuley had, as he believed, unlawfully and iniquitously withheld from him, and that he should be allowed three clear days to leave the country. There was an alternative proposition almost as reasonable which was that he would surrender himself to the judge if the judge, on his part, would guarantee that the trial would result in an acquittal. The judge, of course, demurred to these very peculiar terms, and the negotiations lasted an hour and a half or more. Finding at last it was impossible to come to an agreement, the high contracting parties separated amicably. It is not said whether on parting the polite and accommodating judge said to Morrison "Adieu," or more significantly "Au Revoir." The scene was a singular one to be witnessed in a civilized country in the nineteenth century. That a magistrate, and one, too, learned in the law, should consider it consistent with the eternal fitness of things to treat with a man accused of murder, whom he had been sent to capture, and having seen him, and talked with him, to allow him to leave his presence without making the slightest attempt to arrest him, is bordering on the marvellous. If an ignorant country justice of the peace had acted in such a very singular way we are afraid that his conduct would be severely commented upon by the authorities and by the intelligent public. Seeing what they have seen, and hearing what they have heard, it is not very surprising that the majesty of the law does not appear very majestic in the eyes of the inhabitants of Megantic. After that very memorable interview between the judge of the land and the fugitive from justice, it is not very wonderful that the chances of apprehending Morrison were regarded by all concerned as being exceedingly slim.

A METEOROLOGICAL QUACK.

Wiggins, of Ottawa, wishes to be regarded as a man of science. He speaks with oracular solemnity, but his method is the reverse of scientific. His predictions as to the occurrence of storms—as anyone's might—sometimes happen to seem to be fulfilled. But the greater number of them prove to be the merest guesses. Storms are continually taking place, and if the most ignorant and the most stupid booby in the land had cheek enough to predict that a storm would take place at a certain time, there is a very great chance that his guess would come out either correct or very nearly correct. And if he, through a series of years, kept on guessing, it would be very singular indeed if some storms did not come just as he predicted. A few lucky hits like these would make his reputation as a weather prophet. People would not be allowed to forget the coincidences while they would never be reminded of the number of times that the storms did not come, when, according to Wiggins, they ought to appear. We distinctly remember the time when people who were not considered ignorant or credulous by any means, regularly consulted the almanac to find out what kind of weather they might expect. It was surprising to see how often the weather forecasts of the almanac turned out to be correct. These were carefully noted, and we would not be surprised to find in parts of the country good, honest people who believe that almanacs, so far as weather predictions go, are almost inspired. Yet the predictions in them are put down at a venture. The almanac manufacturer knew as much about science as science knew about him. He was safe in telling those who put faith in him to look out for snow in December, and to expect hard frost in February. High winds could be predicted for March with tolerable certainty, and showers in April. It required no inspiration to foretell that there would be heat and thunder in August, and that the weather would begin to get cold and stormy in November. There was always a safe indefiniteness in these forecasts, and if the weather foretold in the almanac came within three or four days of the date set down, the faith in those who believed in it remained unshaken.

The Ottawa weather prophet earned the reputation he has gained by a few safe guesses such as we have described. But when he comes to be more definite and to form a theory of meteorology his want of even common intelligence becomes apparent. He has taken it into his head to tell the people of Ontario that they must expect droughts and cyclones because the telegraph and telephone wires deprive the atmosphere of the electricity which is necessary to regulate the rainfall and the movements of the atmosphere. If he had stopped to think he would have found that in countries where there are the greatest number of wires for the conveyance of the electric current, rain is most abundant and cyclones are unknown. In Great Britain, for instance, there is a close web of wires over the whole country, yet Great Britain is notorious for being an extremely moist country, and as far as cyclones are concerned, the United Kingdom is not visited by one once in a century. The dry countries of the earth are those where the telegraph wires are either unknown or so few as to make the conclusion that they have an effect upon the weather an absurdity. In the Sahara there are no telegraph wires at all. in Egypt they are comparatively scarce, and in the Great American desert the telegraph lines are few and far between. Over the whole of New York State there is a thick net-work of wires for the transmission of electricity but there are no cyclones; in Minnesota and the other Western States where the cyclone is a frequent visitor, are to be found very very few wires indeed. Natural law does not work capriciously. Like causes produce like effects in nature, therefore, if Mr. Wiggins' theory is correct that country will be the driest and its atmospheric disturbances the most violent in which telegraph lines are the most numerous. But we find that this is not by any means the case. Even those parts of the same country where the wires are most numerous the climate is not appreciably different from those in which they are very much fewer. A very little enquiry proves that Mr. Wiggins' drought and cyclone theory will not hold water.

The weather prophet says, too, that the greatly increased number of electric wires has caused the Northern Lights to disappear. We very much question if they have disappeared. We would like to see what the scientific meteorologist has to say on this subject. Has the Aurora Borealis disappeared, and if so, what consequences have followed its disappearance? Has it disappeared over the ocean where there are no telegraph wires as well as over the land where there are a great many?

The utilization of the electricity of the atmosphere may have produced climatic effects in some places. That is by no means impossible, but no one, except Mr. Wiggins, seems to have made it a subject of study, and, as we have seen, his theory will not stand the test of enquiry.

Like Half a Dollar.

"About 8 years ago my feet and legs became poisoned, and came out in great sores as large as a half dollar which ate in almost to the bone. After the failure of other remedies, the sores were completely healed by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters." Joseph Gonyon, Tupperville, Ont. s-w-f

OUR CAPITAL LETTER.

Doings in and Around the Federal Buildings.

Progress of the Session—An Important Proposal—The Anti-Jesuit Agitation—Duty on Inland Freights.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 13.—At the time of writing prorogation day can by no means be fixed. Next Saturday and on Easter Monday the Commons will sit in order to facilitate the progress of business. The Ontario and Quebec members would have liked an opportunity to visit their homes but it was considered hardly fair to the British Columbia and Maritime Province members to compel them to waste their time for the convenience of those who are within a day's railway journey of the capital, and accordingly the Easter recess will be of the briefest possible character. It is not known yet what Government measures will be slaughtered. Some very useful bills have been put through, but it is hardly anticipated that all the Government measures on the order paper can be passed this session. A good deal of opposition has been manifested to the bill introduced by Sir John Thompson respecting bills of exchange and promissory notes—not on account of any defects in it, but because of its important character it is contended that it would be well, having once got the bill before the country, to let it drop for a year in order that it may be thoroughly discussed outside by those interested.

In addition to the Government bills there are the supplementary estimates and the railway resolutions to come down. It may be explained that there are two sets of supplementaries usually presented. Those which came down were for the current fiscal year ending June 30th next, but the principal ones are for the next fiscal year, and on these Messrs. Prior, Gordon, Mara, Barnard and Chisholm found their hopes.

AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

The five gentlemen above named as well as Senators Macdonald and Reid each received a letter this week from Capt. John Irving, manager of the C. P. N. Co., to the following effect:

I beg to call your attention to the following facts: The Pacific Coast SS. Co. are running a line of steamers from San Francisco to Victoria, Puget Sound and Alaska. The route taken from Victoria is through the inner channels, which occasions their steamers at times to use the different harbors on the route for anchorage. The route taken also comprises the best of the scenery for the tourist travel, or the so-called Alaska excursion route; the only scenery of interest, after leaving B. C. being the glaciers of Alaska.

If proper steps were taken, I have no doubt that the Canadian government could manage with the government of the United States for equal privileges being granted to Canadian vessels for the purpose of running to Alaska and taking in the glaciers en route to Sitka and return.

We are anxious to place a steamer on this route for tourists. We would not interfere with the regular travel, or the regular commerce—simply taking tourists to Sitka and stopping in Glacier Bay either in going up or returning. The balance of the trip would then be taken up in B. C. waters, where the scenery exceeds anything of the kind in Alaska.

It is useless for me to undertake anything of the kind, unless I can arrange to take in the inner channels of Alaska to Sitka—the port of entry—entering and clearing from there to come back again, and I would therefore ask you as a body to take the question up with the Dominion Government."

Immediately on the receipt of this communication, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell was waited upon and the facts duly laid before him. The minister expressed his pleasure at hearing of the proposed enterprise of the C. P. N. Co., and said he would at once lay the matter before his colleagues with a view to communications being sent to Washington on the subject.

THE CANADIAN CANALS.

The St. Lawrence is a magnificent waterway, but its utility is greatly impaired by the series of rapids between Kingston and Montreal. Years ago, several canals were built to overcome these natural obstacles, but the progress of the times and the demand for vessels of greater carrying capacity led to the adoption two years ago of the policy of deepening these canals to a uniform depth of fourteen feet, the depth of water prevailing hitherto being about eight feet. In supply on Thursday night four millions were voted to carry on the work, and in addition Mr. Foster stated nine millions more would be required. From this date, therefore, thirteen millions more would be spent on enlarging the St. Lawrence canals to a depth of fourteen feet. On the Sault Ste. Marie canal, connecting Lake Superior to Lake Huron, the expenditure will be $2,657,000. Sir Richard Cartwright expressed doubts as to the wisdom of deepening the St. Lawrence canals to fourteen feet, and Mr. Shanley concurred with him, holding that ocean vessels would never be able to reach Lake Ontario. It was stated, however, that the mercantile interest unanimously favored the enlargement, and on account of their representations the policy had been entered upon.

THE ANTI-JESUIT AGITATION.

For the present the anti-Jesuit agitation appears to have simmered down, but it promises to take definite shape in the formation of a liberation society or defence association for the purpose of securing the entire separation of church and state. Rykert, the scrap book orator, who has been condemned by nearly every Orange lodge in Ontario for his presumption in speaking in the recent debate "as an Orangeman," called a meeting of his supporters a few nights ago at St. Catherines. Mr. Rykert did not have everything his own way—in short, there was a big row, and his brother members in the commons are condemning him for keeping alive the question and creating further strife on the subject. Mr. R. S. White, M. P., the genial "Bob" of the press gallery, is at present between his Satanic Majesty and the deep blue sea. There is a protest hanging over his head, and in the event of his being unseated, he is a "goner" as member for Cardwell. Cardwell is a thoroughly Orange constituency, but having been elected to support "the old man," Mr. White voted against Col. O'Brien's resolution, and for this some of his constituents who helped to return him as a supporter of the present administration are seeking to condemn him.

THE THREE PER CENT. LOAN.

There was a lively discussion in the House this week relative to the three per cent. loan of last year. Sir Richard Cartwright takes the ground that the announcement in the Canadian prospectus of the intention of the government to invest the sinking fund in these bonds involved the extinguishment of the entire loan at a price the bondholders might dictate forty years in advance of the date upon which it was to fall due. The Minister of Finance and Sir John Thompson speaking on behalf of the government took the ground that the prospectus did not compel the government to repurchase the bonds if they should go above par. While the statement appears in the prospectus that the sinking fund, amounting to two millions a year, is to be invested in these bonds in the stock or bond itself there appears no such limitation and is therefore not a contract in the bond. There is this point also to be considered: If the House had adopted Sir Richard's resolution it would have been an affirmation that the government was legally and morally bound to purchase $2,000,000 of the 3 per cent. stock every year for sinking fund purposes, and therefore would have made possible the very evil which Sir Richard animadverts against, viz., the possibility of cornering the stock and unduly advancing the price. The House properly rejected the amendment by a majority of 43.

DUTY ON INLAND FREIGHTS.

Delegations from Toronto and Montreal were here this week making representation to the Government on a subject in which British Columbia importers from Great Britain are deeply interested. The Minister of Customs has at present a proposal before Parliament to extend to Great Britain and Ireland the provisions of the sixty-first clause of the Customs Act, which provides for the imposition of a duty on inland freight charges. At the present time the freight charges on goods imported into Canada other than from Great Britain are added to the invoice, duty being charged on the goods, including freight. The deputation represented that the change would cause much trouble and annoyance to importers and difficulties to customs officials in passing entries. The importers say that such an addition to the cost of British goods will involve quite an increase in the rates of duty thereon, and will amount to a discrimination against trade with England. Instead of purchasing direct from the factories of Leeds, Huddersfield, Paisley, Sheffield and other manufacturing centres, as they have been doing, importers may, if inland freights are added to the cost of the goods, be obliged to purchase from brokers in London and Liverpool. The Montreal men say they would rather submit to a slight increase of duty on British goods than have the inland freight charges added to their valuation. It is anticipated that the obnoxious proposal will be dropped.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Mr. Davies, of P. E. I., Exhibits Deplorable Ignorance on the Cost of Living in B. C.

The following debate occurred in committee of supply in the Commons on the item of provincial allowance to P. O. officials in Manitoba and British Columbia:

Mr. Davies (Prince Edward Island)—I see that in Manitoba and British Columbia there is put opposite the name of each official a certain sum for provisional allowance. This may have been necessary years ago, but I do not understand that it is necessary now to make a special allowance on account of the extra cost of living, on which ground it was originally granted to the officials in these two provinces. I understood from the Minister of Inland Revenue today that so far as his officials are concerned, he has put them on the same footing as the officers in the other provinces. I wish to ask the Postmaster-General how he justifies the continuance of the extra allowance to post officials in these two provinces?

Mr. Haggart—The provisional allowance to all the employees of the post office in these provinces is at the rate of 20 per cent. on their salaries, and I found that to be the practice when I came into office. It is the intention of the Government to reduce it, but the post office employees, I think, as a rule, do not receive the same salaries as the other officials, and it is pretty hard to make a reduction.

Mr. Davies (P.E.I.)—I have no doubt it is pretty hard to make a reduction, but I want to see the same principle applied to the officials in all the provinces alike. It seems to me that if in small towns in these two provinces, extra salaries are paid the salaries of the officials in other provinces should be raised up to that standard, or the others should be reduced. The reason for granting this additional allowance in Manitoba and British Columbia seems to have ceased since the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They can live as cheaply there as they can anywhere else.

Mr. Haggart—I have made a careful enquiry into that and find it impossible for the officials to live in Manitoba and British Columbia at the same rate as in the eastern provinces. In most of these places, notably in the post office at Victoria, I have cut down this extra allowance, and any person who gets promotion I make it a "sine qua non" that the provisional allowance shall cease. I have greatly reduced this allowance, and I hope in another year to get rid of it altogether.

Mr. Prior.—I am sorry to hear the hon. member for Queen's, P. E. I. (Mr. Davies), state that living is as cheap on the Pacific coast as it is in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, because I can positively state that I know it is not. Time and time again the members for British Columbia have pointed out in this House that living is much higher in British Columbia than it is in the eastern Provinces, and I know that the hon. gentlemen at the head of the different departments have these statements corroborated by the reports that have been sent to them from our Province. Any person who has studied the matter at all knows perfectly well that living is a great deal more expensive on the Pacific coast than it is on the eastern side of the continent. I am glad to have heard the Postmaster-General make the statement that he thought he was only doing right in giving a provisional allowance to the officials in British Columbia, for I know that these men could not possibly live on their salaries unless they get this allowance. I do not suppose that Mr. Drvies wishes employees of the Government to work less than for a fair remuneration. At present the employees in British Columbia only get enough to live upon, and in fact I do not think you could get men to work there at all unless you gave this provisional allowance.

Mr. Davies (P. E. I.). The officials in the eastern provinces are complaining of the smallness of their salaries too. I do not know where the hon. gentleman gets his information that living is more expensive out there than it is in the Maritime provinces, but, perhaps, the officials live in a more swell style there. I know officials of the post office in the province from which I come who have had hard work to make both ends meet, their salaries are so small. I do not see any reason why a special allowance should be made to the officials in Manitoba and I believe we should have the same rule all over the Dominion. If it is necessary to give large salaries out there let the government give the same salaries to officials in the other provinces as well. I believe that years ago when the cost of living was high in Manitoba and British Columbia there was a reason for this, but now they have communication in Manitoba and British Columbia by the Canadian Pacific Railway and in the latter province with the States of the American Union to the south, there is no difficulty in getting in supplies. I have yet to learn that the cost of living is so much greater in Manitoba than it is in the other provinces.

Mr. Prior—That may be, but the fact remains that all wages and salaries are far higher on the Pacific coast than they are here. Take for instance the wages of laboring men out there. I know that in the town of Victoria bricklayers get $6 a day, and you cannot get them for love or money to work for less. It is not only so in the town of Victoria, but in the adjacent towns in the States, which they are booming, they can get equally high rate of wages. The same rule applies to almost every trade, and the whole scale of wages is higher on the Pacific coast. Men who have lived in British Columbia and have lived down here all agree that expenses are greater on the Pacific coast than they are in this part of the Dominion.

Mr. McDowall—I can endorse what the member for Victoria said with regard to the cost of living in the Northwest and also in British Columbia, and I can state positively that it is much more expensive there than in the eastern provinces. I have practical experience of living down here and also in the Northwest, and I can state this from experience. I know that the post office officials in the Northwest have a hard time to make both ends meet on the salaries they receive, for everything they use is more expensive. In some places they have no gas and they have to buy coal oil which is more expensive.

The subject then dropped.

THE VICTORIA "COLONIST."

(From the Vancouver World.)

The Nestor journal of the Province appeared a few mornings since in a new dress, which became it very well. It is but a little over two years since it donned its last new suit, but the pressure of advertising became so great on our contemporary at the Capital that it had to adopt a smaller body of type, which is the same cut and face as that used by The World. It is scarcely necessary to add that the COLONIST continues to maintain its position as being in the first rank of journalism on the Pacific coast. Competition appears to agree with it, for the greater the efforts of its rivals in the Capital, the more determined becomes British Columbia's oldest journal to keep ahead. It is conducted by gentlemen who appreciate their position and responsibility to the public. The World wishes its eldest brother a continuance of that prosperity which has been showered upon it in the past by all parties, irrespective of political or religious creed or color.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISEASED BLOOD.

Humers, Blotches, Sores, Scales, Crusts, and Loss of Hair Cured.

Terrible Blood Poison. Suffered all a man could suffer and live. Face and body covered with awful sores. Used the Cuticura Remedies ten weeks and is practically cured. A remarkable case.

I contracted a terrible blood-poisoning a year ago. I doctored with two good physicians, neither of whom did me any good. I suffered all a man can suffer and live. Hearing of your CUTICURA REMEDIES I concluded to try them, knowing if they did me no good they could make me no worse. I have been using them about ten weeks, and am most happy to say that I am almost rid of the awful sores that covered my face and body. My face was as bad, if not worse, than that of Miss Boynton, spoken of in your book, and I would say to any one in the same condition, to use CUTICURA, and they will surely be cured. You may use this letter in the interests of suffering humanity. E. W. REYNOLDS, Ashland, Ohio.

Covered with Running Sores 17 years.

I have been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured. I feel it my duty to you and the public to state the above case.

L. R. McDOWELL, Jamesburg, N.J.

Dug and Scratched 38 Years.

I go Mr. Dennis Downing ten years better. I have dug and scratched for thirty-eight years. I had what is termed pruritis, and have suffered everything, and tried a number of doctors but got no relief. Anybody could have got $500 had they cured me. The CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me. God bless the man who invented CUTICURA!

CHENEY GREEN, Cambridge, Mass.

Cuticura Remedies

Are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Corporation, Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK, Hip, kidney and uterine pains and weaknesses *relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster*, the first and only instanteous pain-killing, strengthening plaster. apl

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday the 17th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, once a week in summer and once a fortnight in winter, each way between

ALKALI LAKE AND CLINTON,

from the 1st July next, as described in the notices issued from this office on the 5th instant.

Separate tenders will also be received on the same date for the conveyance of the mails ONCE A WEEK all the year round between these places, as described in the notices issued on the 10th instant.

Conveyance to be made on horseback or in a vehicle at the option of the contractor.

Copies of both the above notices may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Alkali Lake, Big Bar Creek, Dog Creek, Clinton; at the office of the Indian Agent, Lesser Dog Creek, and at this office.

E. H. FLETCHER, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, B. C., 10th April, 1889. ap12-3in-wkly

Estate of Thos. Macaulay Hamilton and Henry Ogden, in Liquidation.

ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

To the Creditors of Thomas Macaulay Hamilton and Henry Ogden, formerly carrying on business at Bridge Creek.

The trustees of the estate of the said Thomas Macaulay Hamilton and Henry Ogden hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said Thomas Macaulay Hamilton and Henry Ogden, or either of them, that they are hereby required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the first day of May, 1889, after which day the trustees will proceed to pay those claims of which they then have notice, ratably or proportionally or in full, if the assets shall thereto extend, and will pay the balance, if any, to the said Thomas Macaulay Hamilton and Henry Ogden; and they further give notice that they will not be liable for the proceeds of the estate or any part thereof to any creditor or person of whose claims they had no notice on the said 1st day of May.

CHAS. WILSON, Solicitor for Trustees.

Dated at Victoria, this 16th day of February, 1889. feb17-td-w

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, pursuant to the powers vested in me as Mortgagee in that behalf, I shall, on

Monday, the 13th day of May, '89,

At twelve o'clock, noon,

At JOSEPH CHRISTIAN'S house Mission Valley, Okanagan, B. C., proceed to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

The following lands, namely:

Lots One (1), Thirty-two (32), One hundred and twenty-eight (128), One hundred and thirty (130), One hundred and forty-six (146), and One hundred and forty-seven (147), in Group One (1), all situate in the Osoyoos Division of Yale District.

FRANK RICHTER.

Dated 3rd April, 1889. ao6-wy-lm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, L'd

THOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY S. MASON, CUYLER A. HOLLAND } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St, LONDON, ENGLAND,

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates.

Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. e24-tf-dw

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

---Dealers in---

IRON, HARDWARE,

Farming Implements,

WAGONS, BUGGIES, CARTS, &c.

We have the finest Premises and the largest and best assorted Stock in the Province.

Call and see our goods and get our prices. feb1-dw-1y

NEW SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED.

Choice lines in MEN'S Fine HAND SEWN SHOES, Balmorals, Congress and Button Boots. Narrow Toes and Common Sense.

Elegant Goods for LADIES' FINE WEAR.

Novelties in LOW SHOES.---Immense Selection.

Improved Wigwams for Everybody.

LACROSSE AND BASEBALL SHOES FOR THE BOYS.

The WAVERLEY SCHOOL SHOES, strong and durable for Children's wear.

INSPECT the GOODS, see the PRICES and you are sure to buy at

ERSKINE'S Boot & Shoe EMPORIUM

mar23-d&w-1yr 132 GOVERNMENT STREET, COR. JOHNSON.

BRACKMAN & KER

Make a Specialty of Handling

Flour, Oatmeal, Gr ss Seeds, Hay and Mill Feed,

And in these lines can give the Trade prices unequalled by any other House in the Province.

Sole Agents for Starr & Co.'s California Flour and Mill Stuffs.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Mills at North Saanich. GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

feb20-3mo

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

600 Pairs Superior Samples

BOOTS AND SHOES

To be cleared out at Greatly Reduced Prices. Call Early and make selection, at the

People's Boot and Shoe Store,

103 GOVERNMENT STREET, (Late Johnson St.)

mar23-1mo **J. FULLERTON.**

CENTRAL SOCIETY

—OF—

VINEYARD PROPRIETORS'

COGNAC.

A SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY'S RENOWNED

BRANDIES

Received—in Quarter Casks, Octaves, Cases, Flasks, and ½ Flasks, direct from France,

—BY—

A. B. GRAY & CO., Victoria,

ap10-dw AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

G·M·D

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Eating Sores or Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties, if taken in time. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh in the Head, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs. For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequaled remedy. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

The Queen Dowager of Bavaria is dying.

Boulanger has decided to leave Belgium for London on Wednesday.

Roslyn, W.T., is agitating for a $20,000 water system.

Walla Walla despatches say that unless frost comes or something happens to nip half of the blossoms, the fruit trees will be overtaxed with the weight of fruit, so heavy are the trees now laden.