

The Colonist

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited Liability.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. For Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) at the following rates: Per Annum \$10.00

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING. No as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices

QUARANTINE. Now that the cholera is known to be raging in China and Japan and has made its appearance in the Hawaiian Islands, the attention of the dwellers on the Eastern side of the continent has been directed to the measures taken on the Pacific Coast to keep out the dread disease.

CONSERVATISM. It is not at all surprising that a great reaction is going on in Great Britain in favor of Conservatism. The British people have seen that the boasted reforms of the past, which were to have stamped out all abuses, abolished misery and want and elevated and refined the great mass of the people, have been all to a great extent delusions.

ADVERTISING RATES (continued). Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out. Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

ADVERTISING RATES (continued). Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out. Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

ADVERTISING RATES (continued). Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out. Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

ADVERTISING RATES (continued). Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out. Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

ADVERTISING RATES (continued). Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out. Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

ADVERTISING RATES (continued). Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out. Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

ADVERTISING RATES (continued). Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out. Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

ADVERTISING RATES (continued). Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out. Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

ADVERTISING RATES (continued). Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out. Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

ADVERTISING RATES (continued). Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out. Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

ADVERTISING RATES (continued). Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out. Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

ing men would have been saved great misery and those dependent on them inexpressible suffering if they had been convinced of this truth years ago. Strikes have been working men most expensive luxuries. The good they have done could have been better secured in other ways but the suffering they have caused besides being very great and very hard to bear can never be remedied.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH. There are unhappily some persons in Canada of British extraction who have unfortunately contracted a dislike to French-Canadians. They speak slightly of the men of that race and they believe that in political matters the first care of English speaking Canadians should be to guard against French-Canadian encroachment.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH (continued). This bitter prejudice against French-Canadians and all things French-Canadian, most probably has its origin in the suspicion, that in many cases amounts to a conviction, that French-Canadians cordially hate the English and everything connected with England and English rule.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH (continued). This bitter prejudice against French-Canadians and all things French-Canadian, most probably has its origin in the suspicion, that in many cases amounts to a conviction, that French-Canadians cordially hate the English and everything connected with England and English rule.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH (continued). This bitter prejudice against French-Canadians and all things French-Canadian, most probably has its origin in the suspicion, that in many cases amounts to a conviction, that French-Canadians cordially hate the English and everything connected with England and English rule.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH (continued). This bitter prejudice against French-Canadians and all things French-Canadian, most probably has its origin in the suspicion, that in many cases amounts to a conviction, that French-Canadians cordially hate the English and everything connected with England and English rule.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH (continued). This bitter prejudice against French-Canadians and all things French-Canadian, most probably has its origin in the suspicion, that in many cases amounts to a conviction, that French-Canadians cordially hate the English and everything connected with England and English rule.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH (continued). This bitter prejudice against French-Canadians and all things French-Canadian, most probably has its origin in the suspicion, that in many cases amounts to a conviction, that French-Canadians cordially hate the English and everything connected with England and English rule.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH (continued). This bitter prejudice against French-Canadians and all things French-Canadian, most probably has its origin in the suspicion, that in many cases amounts to a conviction, that French-Canadians cordially hate the English and everything connected with England and English rule.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH (continued). This bitter prejudice against French-Canadians and all things French-Canadian, most probably has its origin in the suspicion, that in many cases amounts to a conviction, that French-Canadians cordially hate the English and everything connected with England and English rule.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH (continued). This bitter prejudice against French-Canadians and all things French-Canadian, most probably has its origin in the suspicion, that in many cases amounts to a conviction, that French-Canadians cordially hate the English and everything connected with England and English rule.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH (continued). This bitter prejudice against French-Canadians and all things French-Canadian, most probably has its origin in the suspicion, that in many cases amounts to a conviction, that French-Canadians cordially hate the English and everything connected with England and English rule.

ing men would have been saved great misery and those dependent on them inexpressible suffering if they had been convinced of this truth years ago. Strikes have been working men most expensive luxuries. The good they have done could have been better secured in other ways but the suffering they have caused besides being very great and very hard to bear can never be remedied.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS (continued). There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS (continued). There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS (continued). There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS (continued). There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS (continued). There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS (continued). There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS (continued). There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS (continued). There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS (continued). There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS (continued). There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS (continued). There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS (continued). There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS (continued). There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS (continued). There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider that in those countries the press is too free. They complain that the newspapers frequently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them.

disastrous condition of this great national industry imposes upon all whose subsistence depends upon its prosperity. This is very strong language for a British statesman to use, and the condition of British farmers must be indeed disastrous when Lord Salisbury alludes to it in a letter intended for publication in terms so emphatic and so feeling. He says further that "the Government has earnestly resolved to make every effort in their power to mitigate the misfortunes which have fallen upon that important industry."

The Times commenting on the appeal of the National Agricultural Union, remarks: "We cannot say how far Lord Salisbury's letter will go to satisfy the expectations to which Lord Winchelsea refers. It is impossible, we fear, by any form of words consistent with reasonable caution and reserve to allay the painful feeling of anxiety that prevails in the agricultural districts—still less to put courage and hope into thousands of farmers and laborers who, especially in the corn-growing counties south of the Trent, where the harvest will be one of the most disastrous on record, contemplate the coming winter with absolute dismay." There would be serious danger of raising exaggerated and unreasonable hopes, and we are glad to see that Lord Salisbury has taken care to abstain from doing so.

The Times itself, though profuse in its expressions of sympathy and goodwill, cannot honestly hold out any hope to the suffering agriculturists. "There are," it says, "no doubt, advantages to be gained by carrying out some of the suggestions of the memorial, though less, perhaps, than its authors anticipate. But when we look into them closely we are unable to come to the conclusion that they can effect a far-reaching change in the conditions under which agriculture has to be conducted in these islands."

This is cold comfort to men the main cause of whose suffering is ruinous competition with foreign producers. It does not seem to the Times that the decrees of free trade can, under any circumstances, be altered. The farmers may starve and British land may be allowed to become wilderness, but free trade must remain. The agricultural interest must be sacrificed in order that farm produce of all kinds may continue to be allowed to enter the British market free of duty. There are some in Great Britain who believe that this is making a fetish of free trade, and the influence of these people is every day widening and strengthening. Canadian farmers would do well to take this lesson to heart. Over fifty years of free trade have reduced the farmers of Great Britain, according to the admission of free traders themselves, to a most disastrous condition, yet when some relief is asked for the free traders can see no way to mitigate the suffering which free trade has caused.

A GOOD RIDDANCE. The English Trades Union Congress which met in Cardiff a few days ago happily got rid of the odium of Socialism which was bringing the organizations into discredit. The resolution which declared that the Congress was in favor of placing the means of production transportation and exchange in the hands of Government was carried last year by a side wind. The proceedings of the Congress the other day showed very clearly that the majority of the members of the unions were not in favor of ultra-socialistic principles. It happened last year as it often happens in such organizations the noisy and the pushing men gained the day because the quiet and thinking men were not prepared to withstand them. But the committee of Congress this year spent some time and took a little trouble to deprive the mere "jaw-smiths" of the power they were so ready to abuse. They struck out of the list of delegates the names of those who no longer follow the trades they are alleged to represent. This operation had the effect of weakening the Socialist representation. They also regulated the representation in such a way that the largest unions had their proportionate share of influence in the Congress. Under former rules the representatives of small and unimportant unions did most of the talking and crowded out the delegates of the larger and wealthier organizations.

The Congress saw that the time had come when it was necessary for the Trades Unions to get rid of the reproach of socialism that had done them so much harm at the late general election. It will be remembered that in that election the English Labor Party as far as representation in Parliament was concerned was almost wiped out of existence. It was comparatively easy to do this as the great majority of the members of English Trades Unions are not only not Socialists but are stoutly opposed to Socialism. Many of them are sound Conservatives, and most of those who are Liberals are far from being Socialists. The Socialists left in the Congress will, it is probable, be very sore over their defeat, but the cause of Trades Unionism will be much the better for the Cardiff purge.

AUTOMATIC CARRIAGES. The horseless carriage is being discussed in the American newspapers. There is no doubt of its being able to run with considerable speed on smooth roads for long distances, but it is still questionable whether it can be adapted to the rough pavements of cities and the uneven roads of the rural districts. A delivery wagon of this kind has been started in New York, but whether it is to be a success or not is still uncertain. It is completely under the control of the driver. It stops, goes slow or fast and backs as he directs. It does not shy and there is no fear of its running away. The only danger seems to be of its shaking to pieces on rough roads. But then the driver of the horseless wagon must regulate his pace, as the driver of the horse and wagon does, to the kind of road over which

he drives. No sane driver dreams of going over a rough road at the same pace that he drives over a smooth one. The horseless wagon when the motive power is gasoline can face a pretty stiff grade with the certainty of getting to the top of it without stopping. This, it appears, is not the case when the motive power is electricity. Gasoline is the best motive power yet discovered for the horseless wagon. Four quarts of petroleum are sufficient for a run of twenty miles, and carriages are furnished with reservoirs which contain fuel enough for a twenty-four hours' run at fifteen miles an hour. There can be no doubt that the automatic wagon is a success. Its being brought into general use seems to us to be only a question of time.

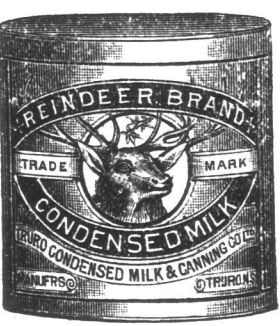
A "SORAP." The Ottawa Citizen and the Hamilton Spectator have had a bit of a "scrap" on the Manitoba school question. A short time ago the Citizen in one of its articles said—Manitoba is not master. The Parliament of Canada is master, and where that Parliament has jurisdiction its statutes must be obeyed. To this the Spectator replied: Theoretically you are right, dear friend. But suppose Manitoba coolly and firmly informs the Parliament of Canada that it may go to the everlasting deuce, and that she will manage her own schools in her own way. What, in such a case, is the masterful Parliament of Canada going to do about it? How will it assert its mastery? Here is part of the Citizen's rejoinder: The Spectator might ask the same ques-

tion about any other matter in which the Dominion Parliament has jurisdiction. The Confederation Act gives legislative authority over a large number of subjects and limits those in which provincial authority is supreme. Parliament alone has to do with currency, with bills of exchange and promissory notes, interest, legal tender, bankruptcy and insolvency, marriage and divorce, the criminal law, trade and commerce, etc. Now, suppose that the Legislature of Ontario pass an act establishing a divorce court, or should issue greenbacks and make them legal tender, or should impose protective duties upon goods entering the province, either from other provinces or from foreign lands. Suppose further, that, in the language of the Spectator, Ontario should coolly and firmly inform the Parliament of Canada that it might "go to the everlasting deuce," and that she would manage these things in her own way. What, in such a case, does the Spectator suppose that the masterful Parliament of Canada would do about it? How would it assert its mastery?

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

P. H. CAMPION, a sailor of H.M.S. Royal Arthur, was received at the province jail yesterday to serve a nine months' term for petty larceny, on the expiration of which he will be dismissed from Her Majesty's service. Campion had his trial by court martial last Monday.

HIGHEST AUTHORITIES RECOMMEND



REINDEER BRAND

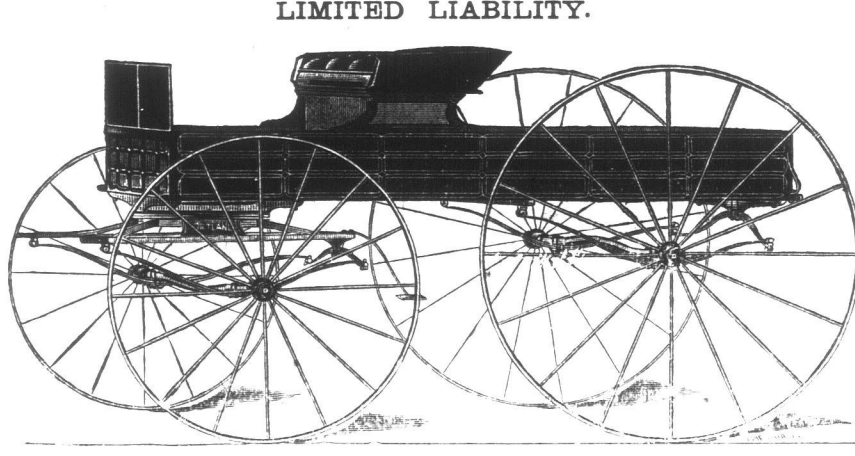
If you want the Best Condensed Milk

REINDEER BRAND

ONE HAS TO GO

A long way to find an excuse for many a folly. What excuse is there for following old lines, paying for losses from b. d. debts, when cash has its full benefit buying from us. Sugar has advanced, 20 lbs. for \$1.00. Olympic is the Family Flour, \$1.00 per sack. Pratt's Astral Oil, imported (not filled) cans, \$1.50. Those Shell and Frozen Eastern Oysters are fine. Manitoba Creamery Butter, 20c. per lb. Manitoba Dairy Butter, 15c. per lb. California Roll Butter, 80c. per roll. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

E. G. PRIOR & Co



Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Farm Implements, IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

LEA AND PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester: Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. AGENTS—M. DOUGLAS & CO. and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL.

AGENTS—M. DOUGLAS & CO. and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL.